

# Social Monitoring Report

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Semi-Annual Report  
March 2015

## PRC: Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Project

Prepared by Anhui Jiaoyuan Engineering Project Management Co., Ltd. and Engineering Immigration Institute of Anhui Communications Technical & Vocational College for the People's Republic of China and the Asian Development Bank.

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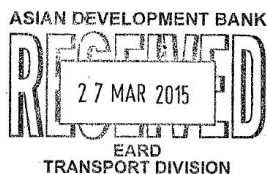
**ADB-financed Anhui Intermodal Sustainable  
Transport Development Project**

**External Monitoring Report of  
Resettlement  
For  
The G206 Dongliu to Yaodu Road Section  
Construction Project**

**(1<sup>st</sup> Report)**

**Anhui Jiaoyuan Engineering Project Management Co., Ltd.  
Engineering Immigration Institute of Anhui Communications Technical &  
Vocational College**

**March 2015**



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## 1. Overview

### 1.1 Project Overview<sup>1</sup>

The Wanjiang River Urban Belt is the most economically, socially, culturally and technologically developed region in Anhui Province, and an integral part of the pan-Yangtze River Delta economic circle. 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.

ADB-financed Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Project is composed of road network reconstruction components and Inland Waterway Transport (IWT) component. Of which, road network reconstruction component include:

(1) Road S319 Erba to Wuwei Section: Upgrading of 30.60 km of the existing S319 road in Jiujiang District (Wuhu City) and Wuwei County from Class II to Class I and adding 5.77 km of a new road section. The subproject's owner is Wuwei County Transport Bureau.

(2) S367 Ma'anshan Northern Passage Road: Upgrading of 46.87km of existing S367 within Hexian County from Class IV to Class II. The owner is Ma'anshan Municipal Highway Administration Bureau.

(3) Road G206 Dongliu to Yaodu Section: Construction of 16.58 km of a new Class I highway section (G206) from Dongliu to Yaodu within Dongzhi County. The Owner is Chizhou Municipal Highway Administration Bureau.

(4) G318 and S320 Yimu Highway: Upgrading of 22.36 km of G318 and S320 Yimu Road within Nanling County from Class II to Class I. Nanling County Transport Bureau.

Inland Waterway Transport Subproject includes:

(1) Shuiyang River Channel Improvement Project: dredging, widening, and bank protection of 43.90 km Shuiyang River channel waterway; construction of one 1000dwt ship lock; construction and installation of two low water rubber dams; construction of a new road overbridge at Xiaohekou. The subproject's owner is Anhui Provincial Port and Shipping Construction Investment Group Co.,Ltd. (APPSCIG).

(2) XuanZhou Intermodal Port: construction of a new intermodal port on northeast of Xuancheng industrial part in Xuancheng City, including construction of four 1,000-ton berths, road, storage yard and ancillary works in the rear. The project owner is APPSCIG.

The Subproject assumes an important traffic task, with an average daily traffic volume of 7,948 vehicles (estimated to be 30,115 cars in 2034). Since the existing highway is relatively low in grade and has a mixed traffic, it has become a bottleneck for the economic and traffic development of this region. In order to upgrade the highway network of Dongzhi County and its

<sup>1</sup>Resources: Resettlement Plan of G206 Dongliu to Yaodu Section Construction Project prepared by Dongzhi County PMO in Anhui(Updated version)(Feb. 2014)

service level, improve the regional investment environment, and promote the integration of Yaodu and Dongliu Towns, ADB plans to grant a loan of US\$200 million to the PRC for the Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project. This Subproject is a component thereof.

The subproject starts from G206 pile no. K1275+100 in Xiayang Village, Dongliu Town, goes through the Zhanggong Reservoir, Zhanggang Village (Exist to Dongliu in Anjing Expressway), the right bank of the Yaodu River, Tongjiu Railway and Anjing Expressway, and ends at K1293+820, being a Class-I highway with a full length of 15.714km, a design speed of 80 km/hour, a roadbed width of 34m and a carriageway pavement width of 28.5m.

## 1.2 Project approval time and planned start time

Foreign Fund Project Management Office of Anhui Provincial Department of Transport (APMO) has agreed to include this project into the construction plan in Year 2013 on October 23, 2012; ADB mission had a field visit to Dongzhi, and APMO held meetings and signed a memorandum with ADB on April 9, 2013; The Feasibility Study Report (FSR) was approved by Anhui Provincial Development and Reform Commission (PDRC) on July 9, 2013; The project's preliminary design was approved by Chizhou Municipal Development and Reform Commission (MDRC) on August 8, 2013; Design institute has completed construction drawings design on September 13, 2013. This project is scheduled to start from May 2014 to May 2017, with construction period of approximately 3 years.

It plans to start implementation of land acquisition (LA), house demolition (HD), as well as compensation and resettlement plan in February 2014, end in April 2015.

## 1.3 Brief Description on Resettlement Plan

### 1.3.1 Project Impacts

The main affects in resettlement of Road G206 Dongliu to Yaodu Section Construction Component include collective land acquisition, state-owned land occupation, residential house demolition as well as temporary land.

Based on the *Final Resettlement Plan Based on Detailed Measurement Survey of the G206 Dongliu to Yaodu Section Construction Project (February 2014)*, the land acquisition and resettlement of this project will cover 2 townships 6 villages in Dongzhi County in Anhui; 703.98 mu of collective land will be acquired, including 294.36 mu of cultivated land; rural residential houses totalling 2,546.09 m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished, affecting 14 households with 62 persons (Of which 7 households with 29 persons also affected by LA); 180.99 mu of state-owned land occupied temporarily, all being hilly land and wasteland, affecting no one; 7 types of infrastructure and ground attachments will be affected.

According to the *Approval of construction land use for National Road G206 Dongliu (Dongzhi) to Yaodu Section Reconstruction Project (WZD [2012]No. 1226)* approved by Anhui Provincial Government (see attachment 1), approved actual area of LA are 68.8640 hectares (approximately 1032.96 mu (including the former state-owned construction land of 2.0994 hectares), of which 42.5136 hectares of agricultural land (including 19.6241 hectares of arable



land (294.36 mu)), 7.5005 hectares of construction land and 18.8499 hectares of unused land (including 12.5901 hectares of state-owned unused land).

External resettlement monitoring group learned from field monitoring that: as of October 31, 2014, 432 households with 1995 persons affected in G206 Project; 807.11mu of permanent land and 201.943 of temporary land were acquired; 22 households were involved in house demolition, with demolition area of totaling 3194.73m<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 1 Project's Estimated Impact and Actual Impact**

Types of Impact		Estimated	Updated	Actual
Village		7	6	6
Permanent land acquisition(mu)		710.31	703.98	807.11
Temporary land acquisition(mu)		180.99	180.99	201.943
Rural residential house demolition (m <sup>2</sup> )		2546.09	2546.09	3194.73
Enterprises affected by demolition (m <sup>2</sup> )		0	0	0
Number of households and persons affected	Households	693	693	432
	Persons	2448	2448	1995

2 individual businesses were affected during the implementation of project resettlement. See the details in Table 2.

**Table 2 Impacts on Individual Businesses**

Types of impacts	Types of individual businesses	Culture area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Number
Individual businesses	Pheasant farm	6000	10000
	Pig farm	288	120

In addition, the infrastructures including electric rods and circuits, water supply, farm land irrigation and water conservancy are affected during the resettlement in this project, the situation of influences are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3 List of Influence on Infrastructure**

Types of Influences	Remarks
Relocation of water supply	/
Reconstruction of electric circuits	20 locations
Optical cable for communications trunk lines	5 locations
Reconstruction, newly construction of water conservancy facilities	14 locations

### 1.3.2 Timing for Compensation and Implementation

In the stage of feasibility study, project owner has entrusted Hohai University to prepare the resettlement plan based on project impacts. In the phase of project implementation, Dongzhi PMO and project implementing agency have carried out a detailed project survey in December 2013. Hohai University has updated the resettlement plan survey on the basis of detailed project survey

in February 2014.

Since April 2014, resettlement external monitoring team has been to the field many times to conduct investigation and interviews. We learned that the activities of LA, HD, Compensation and resettlement were started in November 2013; resettlement and compensation works are underway; the second batch of land compensation and relocation compensation has been paid to resettlement households. The successful implementation of project resettlement work will be helpful for commencement of works, which the project was started on September 25, 2014.

### 1.3.3 Organization

Foreign Fund Project Management Office of Anhui Provincial Department of Transport (APMO) will be the executing agency (EA) for Anhui Integrated Sustainable Transport Development Project; Dongzhi County PMO will be the EA for G206 subproject, and Dongzhi County Transportation Bureau will be the implementing agencies (IA) of the subproject (G206). The above agencies will be jointly in charge of implementation of resettlement plan in details with each town government affected.

To ensure the smooth progress of Road G206 Dongliu to Yaodu Section Construction Subproject, it was decided by Chouzhou Municipal Highway Administration Bureau after office meeting that a resettlement management office would be setup for this subproject (see Appendix 2 (1)), the list of persons as follows:

Director: Yao Chengyu

Deputy Director: Han Xiuyu

Members: Xu Yong, Wen Fadong

Han Xiuyu will be responsible for specific leadership works for this resettlement project.

It was decided by Dongzhi County Government that resettlement coordination and management office would be setup for this subproject (see Appendix 2 (2)), name list as follows:

Director: Shi Weimin (County Government's Office)

Deputy Director: Xu Moyou (Yao Du Town Government)

Wang Qianchun (Dongzhi Town Government)

Han Xiuyu (County Transportation Bureau)

Regarding resettlement coordination and management, Mr. Xu Moyou is responsible for liaison and coordination in Yaodu Town; Mr. Wang Qianchun is responsible for liaison and coordination in Dongliu Town.

#### 1) Yaodu Town Resettlement Leading Group

Leader: Shi Weimin

Members: Xu Moyou, Ruan Zhihua, Zhang Yongjian, Zhao Shuang

#### 2) Dongliu Town Resettlement Leading Group

Leader: Jiao Shiqing

Deputy Head: Wang Qianchun

Members: Zhu Guoping, Jiang Weihong, Zhang Kelong, Yu Fujin, Zhou Zhengdong, Wu Zhongfa, Wang Faping, Deng Xin

The Leading Group comprises office, which is located in Dongliu Town Labor and Social Security Station and Deng Xin serves concurrently as the director.

The office conference has decided that Han Xiuyu, deputy director of PMO serves concurrently as the chief of local coordination department, is responsible for local environment coordination and resettlement works. (see Appendix 2 (3)).

The preparatory work for land acquisition and resettlement are adequate, with perfect institutional settings, which ensure the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement work smoothly.

#### 1.3.4 Registration of project and resettlement progress

The staff of Monitoring Group learned that, the progress of resettlement implementation is shown in Table 4.

**Table 4 Registration Form for Resettlement Implementation Progress**

Implementation of Resettlement Activities	Date of Implementation
Publicity LAR Program	Sep. 2013
LA implementation	Early Nov. 2013
HD implementation	Late Nov. 2013
Measurement of LA, HD	Early Nov. 2013
Households Registration	Early Dec. 2013
Completion of HD	Early Dec. 2014
Resettlement Date	Main structures of new houses were completed in June 2014.
New Houses Move-in Date	15 households have moved into new houses in December 2014; remaining several households will build by themselves after the Chinese Spring Festival due to superstition.
Project Bidding	May 2014
Contractor's mobilization	Aug. 2014
Commence of construction	Sep. 26, 2014

#### 1.4 Process of Monitoring and Evaluation

Foreign Fund Project Management Office of Anhui Provincial Department of Transport (APMO) has conducted open tendering on External Resettlement Monitoring Agency in March 2014. Anhui Communications Vocational and Technical College (ACVTC) won the bid through bidding and became the external resettlement monitoring agency for ADB-financed Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Project, which is responsible for regular monitoring of the

whole project and providing the Report of External Resettlement Monitoring. To successfully complete the external resettlement monitoring works and adapt to national requirements on reforms to public institutions, ACVTC has registered a company named Anhui Jiaoyuan Engineering Project Management Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) (see Appendix3), being responsible for external monitoring of resettlement work.

In the startup stage of resettlement works in G206 subproject, the staff from the Company has conducted field investigations on this project with four times including in December 2013, January 2014, May 2014, September 2014, respectively. *Inception Report on External Resettlement Monitoring* has been provided to ADB by the Company in September 2014. The Report has systematically stated the monitoring organization, schedule and TOR of this project during the implementation. Monitoring and Evaluation Group has conducted a comprehensive site investigation on resettlement works of G206 Dongliu to Yaodu Section Construction Project during September to October 2014, and compiled the baseline report of this project resettlement; meanwhile, the report of external resettlement monitoring during these period has also been completed.

#### 1.4.1 Baseline Survey

Immigration Institute of ACVTC has carried out investigation on demolition situations of villages and towns affected by land acquisition in G206 Dongliu to Yaodu Section Construction Project during December 2013 to February 2014, April to May 2014; meanwhile, baseline survey on living standards of affected households was undertaken, random samples are also adopted to households affected by LA and relocation respectively, then carefully filed. Baseline Survey Report on living conditions of households affected by this project has been completed by Immigration and monitoring Institute.

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Picture 1: Inception meeting on external resettlement monitoring in Dongzhi County



Picture 2: Baseline survey on living conditions of resettlement in Dongzhi County



Picture 3: Interviews conducted by Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation

#### 1.4.2 Monitoring and evaluation of main content

##### A. Key Monitoring Indicators

(1) Progress: including preparation, implementation and resettlement for land acquisition, demolition and immigration;

(2) Quality: including construction quality, satisfaction degree of immigrant resettlement during the process of land acquisition, demolition and relocation;

(3) Investment: including fund allocation and usage.

(4) Socio-economic indicators: per capita income, GDP, employment rate.

(5) Institutional indicators: staff composition, quality of personnel, rules and regulations, equipment, completion rate of transaction handling.

(6) Immigration affected by LA and land occupation: Compensation funds in-position rate, production arrangement modes, rate of change in income, employment rate, satisfaction degree of resettlement;

(7) Residential houses: Compensation fund in-position rate, location of new houses, progress of land acquisition in new location, resettlement satisfaction degree.

(8) Infrastructure: Compensation funds in-position rate, rate of functional recovery.

(9) Temporary occupation: restoration funds in-position rate, progress of land property recovery.

##### B. Main indicators for evaluation

(1) Production and living conditions of immigrants

①Economic conditions: Household economy development before and after relocation, including households' means of production, possession of subsistence materials, assets, income.

②Environmental conditions: Living environment before and after resettlement, including public facilities development and changes involved in transportation, education, health, business services and so on.

③Employment: Career change before and after migration, labor employment rate, provide assistance to various people, especially for households in poverty, minority households.

④Community development: It refers that the status of economic and environmental development, interpersonal relationships, public opinion in local communities after immigrants are properly resettled.

## (2) Infrastructure

Variations are existed in regions affected by the project before and after infrastructure implementation.

## C. Individual businesses and private shops

Changes are existed in business environment and status before and after resettlement for individual businesses and private shops.

## 1.4.3 Methodology of Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation activities would be on the basis of the available data provided by the design institute and implementation agencies of resettlement; Random samples are required for quick evaluation based on the all-round knowledge grasped. Some typical samples were selected to establish evaluation index system for the affected persons and then marked with special index co-efficiency under back-to-back way and then followed with careful analysis and calculation.

Independent monitoring and evaluation agencies are involved in the following tasks:

### (1) Investigation on the resettled persons' living conditions

It is tasked to carry out comprehensive baseline survey for the project and collect samples (there are all random samples at the initial period) selected to learn about such data as production and living materials. This kind of survey has been conducted for one to two times a year to see what changes to be happened on local production and living conditions generally in the manner of periodical survey, random interviews and field visits, on the basis of which the obtained data could be collated and analyzed and evaluated.

The investigation table designed for learning about the living conditions consists of various indicators for measuring production and living conditions. The dynamic changes on the same indicator just reflects the local conditions on production and living by comparison of before and after resettlement; furthermore, whether the indicator designed is suitable or not to properly see the real changes of local production and living, which can be verified through baseline survey and also be improved in accordance with the local facts to be sure of all-sided information collected to truthfully show the current quantity and quality of local resettled persons' living and production conditions.

## (2) Public consultation

Independent monitoring evaluation institute participated the public consultation meeting held at the local villages and towns. With these activities, the survey team has found out how well the resettled persons participated in and has seen how the local transmigrants are cooperative in terms of resettlement action plan.

## (3) Transmigrants' opinion

Independent monitoring evaluation team frequently visited the resettlement offices at towns and villages involved to learn about the local resettled persons' comments, and they often talked to the transmigrants who had utterances and submitted the ideas and requirements of affected population and local communities and made out their proposal of improvement in order to make the resettlement work more efficient while fulfilling.

## (4) Other responsibilities

The following activities have been monitored by the external and separate monitoring evaluation institute while fulfilling:

- ① Selection of resettlement spots;
- ② Reconstruction of demolished houses;
- ③ Production resettlement and renewal;
- ④ Support to vulnerable group;
- ⑤ Resettlement of individual businesses and private shops;
- ⑥ Rehabilitation and reconstruction of special facilities;
- ⑦ Payment of compensation funds and quantity;
- ⑧ Transmigrants relocation;
- ⑨ Employment;
- ⑩ Establishment of resettlement implementation organization;
- ⑪ Usage of collective land compensations and transmigrants' benefits;
- ⑫ Labor employment and income growth;

## 2. Monitoring and Evaluation on the Resettlement during the Implementation

Anhui Communications Vocational and Technical College has been entrusted by Foreign Fund Project Management Office under Anhui Province Department of Transport (APMO) through public bidding, acting as the external supervisory body regarding to land acquisition and resettlement of the project, and being responsible for conducting regular monitoring and providing the *Report of External Resettlement Monitoring*.

The monitoring and evaluation group has respectively carried out further investigation on house demolition, land acquisition and resettlement during February-May 2014, September 2014.





Picture 4: Resettlement Inspection Meeting on Resettlement Monitoring Group



Picture 5: Field Inspection on Resettlement Conducted by Resettlement Monitoring Group

Monitoring and evaluation team learned from the inspection that, the entire land acquisition, demolition and resettlement works began in November 2013, and the house demolition and land acquisition works are in progress as of October 31, 2014; currently, resettlement work is also underway. The schedule for land acquisition and resettlement implementation is shown in Table 5.

**Table 5: Progress of land acquisition and resettlement implementation**

(as of October 31, 2014)

Items	Unit	Updated planned quantity	Completion in this period	Accumulative quantity	percentage of completion
Permanent land acquisition	mu	987.96	807.11	807.11	81.69%
	household	686	525	525	76.5%
Temporary land	mu	180.99	201.943	201.943	112%
Areas of house demolition	m <sup>2</sup>	2546.99	3194.73	3194.73	125%
	household	14	22	22	157%
Compensation on LA	ten thousand RMB	2846.8	4007.3	4007.3	140.8%
Compensation on HD	ten thousand RMB	151.7	205.8	205.8	135.6%



Monitoring Group learned that: as of October 31, 2014, it has completed permanent land acquisition of 807.11 mu, occupying for 81.69% of planned quantity; the progress of LA meets the construction needs, without impacts on smooth progress of the project construction; 528 households are affected by permanent land acquisition; 201.943 mu of temporary land, which is 112% of planned amount (180.99 mu); 3194.73 m<sup>2</sup> of houses are demolished, completed 125% of planned amount.

## 2.1 Quantity and Compensation Standard Land Acquisition

Permanent land required for the project has received the approval of Anhui Provincial Government (see Appendix 1). The approved land amount of 1032.96 mu is greater than planned amount of permanent land acquisition in the Resettlement Plan and actual amount.

By on-site inspection, Monitoring Group learned that procedures of submission for approval on land have all completed; each villager and households affected by land acquisition have signed resettlement grant agreements (Appendix 4); the compensations for appendages on the expropriated land, crop compensation fees and resettlement subsidies owned by individuals have been directly transferred to the account provided by the farmers in the form of cash.

The situation of social insurances for households with less than 0.3 mu arable land per capita after land acquisition are not involved in the project land acquisition.

### 2.1.1 Quantity and Compensation Standard for Collective Land Acquisition

The collective land acquisition of this project covers 2 townships 6 administrative villages in Dongzhi County (Chizhou City) in Anhui. As of October 31 2014, 703.98 mu of collective land have been acquired (see table 6), of which 492.592 mu in Yaodu Town; and 212.80 mu in Dongliu Town. The compensation rate is shown in Table 7.

**Table 6: Quantity of permanent collective land acquisition**

	Yaodu Town (mu)		Dongliu (mu)		Total	
	Updated RAP	Amount executed	Updated RAP	Amount executed	Updated RAP	Amount executed
Total	491.23	492.592	212.75	212.80	703.98	705.392

**Table 7: Compensation standard for permanent collective land acquisition**

(Unit: yuan/mu)

Region	farmland			Construction land and unutilized land		
	Updated amount in plan	Actual amount	Households received amount	Updated amount in plan	Actual amount	Households received amount
Zhaqiao, Maotian, Jiandong Villages in Yaodu Town	36800	36800	36800	18400	18400	18400
Guanshan Village in Yaodu Town	32780	32780	32780	16390	16390	16390

Dongliu Town	32780	32780	29651	16390	16390	16390
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In accordance with the stipulations in the *Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)*, and *Work Scheme for Land Acquisition of G206 Dongliu to Yaodu Construction Project in Dongzhi County (DLZ[2013] No.31)*, *Agreement for Compensation on Land Acquisition* have been reached after consultation among Town's Government, Village Committee and villagers affected land acquisition. According to the compensation standards indicated in above mentioned two documents, the land is provided. The compensation standards are:

**(A) Agricultural land:**

(1) The compensation standard of 32,780 yuan/mu will be used in Xiayang, Zhanggang, Villages in Dongliu Town and Guanshan Village in Yaodu Town, of which it has paid 29,651 yuan/mu to each household (i.e. land compensation (70%) with the standard of 7,301 yuan/mu + resettlement subsidy with the standard of 22,350 yuan/acres);

(2) The compensation standard in Zhaqiao, Maotian, Jiandong Villages in Yaodu Town is 36,800 yuan/ mu. Of which, each household has received 32,960 yuan/mu (i.e. land compensation fee (70%) with the standard of 8960 yuan/mu + resettlement subsidy of 24,000 yuan/mu);

30% of land compensation will be allocated to collective-economic organization in village level, which will be used for public welfare organizations and safeguard for land-lost peasants in village level within the region of land acquisition and resettlement.

Withdrawal and Retention are on the basis of "Notice of Issuance of Work Scheme for Land Acquisition of G206 Dongliu to Yaodu Construction Project in Dongzhi County" (DLZ [2014] No. 1). During the actual implementation, full compensation amount of land acquisition have been paid to farmers with two time appropriation and without withdrawal and retention in any forms by Yaodu Town according to farmers' requirements.

(B) Compensation standard for young crops is 700 yuan/ mu.

(C) Annual rent of temporary land is 1390 yuan/ mu.

(D) The compensation standards for unused land and construction land take a half of compensation rate for agricultural land.

**2.1.2 Area and compensation standards for State-owned land acquisition**

State-owned land involved in the project is divided into state-owned land permanent acquisition and temporary, which both are only related to state-owned forest farm. There are two state-owned forest farms are involved in the land acquisition of this project. In Jinsishan Forest Farm, the area of 142.0665 mu are occupied, of which permanent forest land acquisition of 38.119, 67.2 mu for resettlement housing in Xiayang Village, as well as temporary land of 34.0965 mu within the alignment. In Meicheng Forest Farm, the area of 77.3055 mu is occupied, of which permanent forest land acquisition of 41.505 mu, temporary land of 35.8005 mu within the alignment. The land acquisition and compensation fund for forest farms are shown in details in Table 8.

**Table 8: Area of forest farm land acquisition in this project**

Forest farm	Permanent LA	Other land	
	within the alignment	Resettlement spot in Xiayang Village in Dongliu Town	Temporary land <sup>2</sup>
Jinxishan Forest Farm	38.119 mu	67.2 mu	34.0965 mu
Meicheng Forest Farm	41.505 mu	0	35.8005 mu
Subtotal	82.275 mu	67.2 mu	69.897 mu
Total	219.372mu		
Townships located	Dongliu	Yaodu	
Planned compensation standard for permanent occupation	32780 yuan/mu	36800 yuan/mu	
Executed compensation standard for permanent occupation	16000 yuan/mu	16000 yuan/mu	

Compensation for the woodland acquired for the Subproject is based on the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67), whose Article 2 writes, "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." It is stipulated that the compensation rate for state-owned farmland is 36,800 yuan/mu in Yaodu Town, and that for state-owned construction land and unused land 18,400 yuan/mu; The compensation rate for state-owned farmland is 32,780 yuan/mu in Dongliu Town, and that for state-owned construction land and unused land 16,390 yuan/mu; the compensate rate for temporary land is 1,390 yuan/mu rent per year; Temporary land will be restored to woodland after completion, which the charge of vegetation restoration will be paid by property owner to provincial finance in accordance with the standard of 6yuan / m<sup>2</sup> to be used for vegetation restoration of temporary land.

Monitoring Group County learned from Dongzhi County Forestry Bureau that, two parties have signed an agreement on permanent land acquisition (see Appendix V (1)), actual compensation amount of permanent land acquisition in state-owned woodland is 3,509,952 yuan with compensation rate executed in deed is 16,000 yuan / mu. The compensation standards for temporary forest land acquisition is also compensated in accordance with the compensation standard for permanent forestland requisition of 16,000 yuan/mu, and make a clear definition in the Agreement for temporary land acquisition that, if the forest land acquired for this project temporarily will be used for commercial exploitation in the future, the compensation fund should make up any difference as the compensation rate during land acquisition (see Appendix 5). The forest farm is responsible for the cutting works of trees in woodland acquired,

<sup>2</sup> The temporary land in this table mainly refers borrow pits and spoil areas during construction.

and the timbers owned by the forest farm. Given the forest farm may be used for commercial development in the future, involving compensation again, and the discrepancy of compensation amount this time have no impact on the forest farm; meanwhile taking into account Dongzhi County Government having actual difficulties in counterpart fund, two forest farm have agreed by Staff Meeting held (meeting documents Appendix 6) that the compensation rates for permanent and temporary land are carried out in accordance with the standard of 16,000 yuan/mu, and signed Agreements of Land Acquisition of their own accord.

Through the interviews with the heads of two woodland and Dongzhi County Forestry Bureau, Monitoring Group learned that Jinsishan and Meicheng Forest Farms are enterprise-style management public institutions with its expenses paid by its earning and carrying out the principle of “one-level accounting, two-levels management”; salaries for staff are paid according to the wages standard of public institutions, which do not directly relate to the income of woodland. Dongzhi County Forestry Bureau has a positive attitude to the issue of woodland acquired by this project, and fully understands local government’s difficulties in counterpart funds; they will fully cooperate with woodland acquisition works and process relevant approvals submission actively.

Jinsishan Forest Farm which has the area of 35,000mu, 128 employees and approximately annual income of 10million yuan, its main revenue includes timbers felling, selling of seeding cultivation as well as subsidies for national public welfare forest. Farm income is used for wages, social insurance and routine office expenses. The woodland area of 105.319 mu in Jinsishan Forest Farm are acquired for permanent land acquisition of this project, which land lost rate is 0.3%; 115,440 yuan was paid in total during land acquisition, which is about one-tenth of annual income. This compensation fund from land acquisition will be used as surplus of forest farm, not for the purposes of payments for salaries and insurances, etc. Therefore, there is very limited impact on forest farm’s income and living levels of staff.

Founded in 1958, Meicheng forest farm now has operating area of 26000mu, 138 employees and annual revenues of around 900 million yuan, which main income are selling of seeding cultivation as well as subsidies for national afforestation. The forest’s annual income essentially keeps balance with its expenditures. The woodland area of 41.505 mu in Meicheng Forest Farm are acquired for permanent land acquisition of this project, which land lost rate is 0.17%; 1,600,000 yuan was paid in total during land acquisition, which is about one-ninth of its annual income. This compensation fund from land acquisition will be used uniformly, not for the purposes of payments for salaries or welfares, etc. Land acquisition has minor impact on living levels of staff in Meicheng forest farm.

### 2.1.3 Area and compensation standards for temporary land acquisition

Monitoring Group learned from on-site investigation, temporary land of this project mainly involves two towns (Dongliu and Yaodu Town) four administrative villages with 47 households affected, remaining are collective land in villages. Temporary land in actual is 201.943mu, of which 173.673mu in Yaodu, 37.27mu in Dongliu. The situation of temporary land are shown in Table 9, which are mainly used for borrow pits, spoil areas and access roads.

**Table 9: List for temporary land acquisition**

Town	Location	Area(mu)	Purpose	Affected situation	Remarks
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				(HH)	(Persons)	
Dongliu Town	Bichong Group in Xiayang Village	18.053	spoil area and access road	14	58	16.068mu for spoil areas; 1.985mu for access roads
	Zhoucun Group in Zhanggang Village	12.847	1# borrow pit	10	41	
	Xiazhang Group in Zhanggang Village	6.370	spoil area at crossing	17	54	Agreements contents area of other plots; Land belongs to group collectivity
	Subtotal	37.27		41	153	
Yaodu Town	Guanshan Village	84.24	spoil area, 2# borrow pit	2		15.74mu of spoil areas; 68.5mu in 2# borrow pit
	Maotian Village	89.433	3# borrow pit, spoil area	4		76.44mu in 3# borrow pit; 12.993mu in spoil area
	Subtotal	173.673		6		6 households affected by temporary land acquisition, remaining are village collective land
Actual land acquisition	Total	201.943		47		The 150mu temporary land (including Meicheng and Jinsishan Forest Farms) are compensated
RAP land acquisition	Total	180.9mu				All are state-owned land, not involving compensation

According to the applicable state and provincial provisions, compensation for temporary land occupation includes compensation fees young crops and ground attachments, and land reclamation costs. Land will be occupied by borrow areas and spoil grounds during project construction.

All land temporarily occupied (180.9mu) is state-owned land. The borrow areas are located on state-owned hilly land, and the spoil grounds are located on state-owned wasteland, involving no compensation. Monitoring Group learned on-site that actual project temporary land is 201.943 mu, of which the area of temporary land for borrow pits involved compensation increases 150mu, this is the reason about an increase of about 7 million cost.

#### 2.1.4 Renting of houses and construction grounds for this project

This project is divided into two sections by public bidding organized by APMO. The successful bidder for Contract No.01 (K0+000 ~ K9+900 ) is Anhui Road and Bridge Co., Ltd. with bidding price of CNY173.40 million; For Contract No.02 ( K9+900 ~ K15+714 ) , the successful bidder is Anhui Road & Port Engineering Co., Ltd. with bidding price of CNY 165.90 million. It needs to rent grounds of 53.55mu according to construction needs, of which 11mu for mixing plant, approximately 2.55mu for residential area in Contract 01, as well as 40mu for residential area in total in Contract 02.

The mixing plant located in Lishan work area belonging to Dongzhi Highway Sub-bureau is rent by Contract 01 as their mixing plant with annual rent of 30,000yuan and paid every year. The maintenance work area in Lishan has 11mu of temporary land acquisition (see Appendix VII leasecontract).



Picture 6: Mixing plant in Lishan Work Area

Dongzhi County Fangjin Furniture Factory located nearby Erjing Highway in Zhaqiao Village in Dongzhi County was rent by Contract 01 as residential area, with construction area of approximately 1700m<sup>2</sup> and rent of 25,000 yuan / month, paid monthly (see Appendix 8 Lease Contract).

The land for the second phase (about 40mu) of Dongzhi County Domestic Sewage Treatment Plant was rent by Contract 02 used for residential construction of project manager's department, with annual rent 25,000 yuan, two years and paid in a lump sum (see Appendix IX lease contract).

Dongliu Maintenance Branch Center including office building, dormitory building and dining hall belonged to Anjing (Anhui-Jingdezhen) Expressway is leased out to Dongzhi County Urban Management Investment Co., Ltd.(DCUMI) by Anhui Provincial Expressway Holding Group Co., Ltd.(APEHG). The rental area is about 2600m<sup>2</sup>, a payment of 100,000 yuan a month for 3 years. (See Appendix X lease contract). On behalf of Dongzhi County Government, DCUMI is responsible for external financing and project management, and has directly authorized the right to use the rental site to G206 Project Management Office in Dongzhi.

No additional collective land or state-owned land are increased for Dongzhi PMO, residential areas for two contractors, mixing plant, which all use existing ground. The saving of land resources is maximized, and income of original property unit is increased. After completion of this project, the property unit could continue to use them, and reducing the cost of the restoration for

temporary works.

### 2.1.5 Land Restoration Measures and Compensation Payment

After field investigations, Monitoring and Evaluation Group learned that land compensation rates are divided into three types of collective land acquisition, temporary land use as well as using of state-owned land in accordance with the nature of highway construction land demands.

The compensation standard for collective land acquisition is decided in accordance with land management laws and regulations including *the Notice of Adjusting on Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition issued by Anhui Provincial Government*(WZ[2012] No. 67) and the *Notice of Compensation Standards for Ground Attachments such as Young Crops and Housing Expropriated in Dongzhi County Announced by Chizhou County Government*"(CZ [2012] No. 90).The execution is carried out according to relevant regulations in *the Approval on Construction Land for National Road G206 Dongliu (Dongzhi County) to Yaodu Section Reconstruction Project*(WZ[2012] No.1226) (See Appendix1) .

Procedures of Land submission for approval are completed; compensations for land acquisition are in place partly; each villagers and households affected by land acquisition have signed agreements on land acquisition and resettlement; the compensations for attachments and young crops owned by individuals on the occupied land as well as resettlement subsidies have been paid to individuals. Compensation is uniformly paid to town level by headquarters, then town level will directly deposit into the accounts of individuals and village collective organization.

Regarding the resettlement subsidies for farmland acquisition, it shall be paid to land contractor if the farmland belongs to farmers; and it shall be paid to collective economic organization if it belongs to village collective land. Regarding the resettlement subsidies for construction land and unused land acquisition, of which, the subsidies for unused land shall be paid to village collective economic organization; for construction land shall be paid depending on land use. Following the principle of “managed by village finance, deposited in special account, and used for special purposes”, land compensations are used for public welfare and social security within the scope of village groups affected by land acquisition.

## 2.2 House Demolition

### 2.2.1 Quantity and Progress of House Demolition

According to on-site survey and investigation, monitoring team knew that, as of October 31, 2014, all affected household has signed a demolition agreement (see Appendix XI), house demolition within the red line is nearly completed. Demolition in details is in Table 10.

**Table 10: Area of House Demolition**

	Dongliu Town		Yaodu Town		Total	
	RAP	Actual	RAP	Actual	RAP	Actual
Area of HD (m <sup>2</sup> )	1262.41	1329.48	1283.68	1865.25	2546.09	3194.73
Households Affected (Household)	8	10	6	12	14	22

The area of house demolition is 3194.73 square meters in total, completed 125% of planned

amount 2546.99m<sup>2</sup>. 22 households are affected in actual, of which 10 households affected in demolition in Dongliu Town, houses demolished are all main houses; 12 households are affected in Yaodu Town (5 Fishing Lake Management Houses without no body living there many years and deserted outbuildings are not required for resettlement), of which, the main houses of 11 households are demolished, outbuilding demolition is 1 household.

According to the *Final Resettlement Plan for G206 Dongliu to Yaodu Construction Project at the Stage of Detail Survey compiled in February 2014*, rural residential houses totaling 2,546.09 m<sup>2</sup> is demolished, affecting 14 households with 62 persons (of which, 7 households with 29 persons also affected by land acquisition), including 3 households with 11 persons in Xiayang Village in Dongliu Town; 5 households with 22 persons in Zhanggang Village in Dongliu Town; 5 households with 24 persons in Guanshan Village in Yaodu Town, as well as 1 household with 5 persons in Zhaqiao Village in Yaodu Town. In terms of house structures, there are masonry timber structure of 1597.86m<sup>2</sup> (accounting for 62.76%) and masonry concrete structure of 948.23m<sup>2</sup> (37.24%).

The reasons for increasing of house demolition area are: on the one hand, voluntary resettlement are increased due to insufficient safety distance to the setting-out route of house demolition, inadequate lighting, humidity, uninhabitable; on the other hand, the foundation and structures of houses outside of the project setting-out route are damaged at a certain degree because they are affected by impactation during construction, which need to be demolished and resettled. Affected households have negotiated with PMO and have no objection.

## 2.2.2 Compensation Standard for House Demolition

The executable file of compensation standards for demolition is the Notice of Announcement on Compensation Standards for Young Crops and Housing Attachments on Land Occupied in Dongzhi County and Other Places issued by Chizhou Municipal Government (CZ[2012] No. 90). The Notice refines and improves the compensation standards in the RP, in favor of implementation of compensation works smoothly, fairly and impartially. Specific criteria are detailed as follows:

### (1) Compensation Standards for Main House Demolition

Type	Structure	Compensation Standards in RAP	Compensation Standards Executed	Remarks
Main House	Frame structure	735 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	735 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	Compensation Standards for 100% new house
	Masonry concrete structure	645 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	645 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Masonry timber structure	510 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	510 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	

### (2) Compensation Standards for Outbuildings and structures

Type	Features	Compensation	Compensation
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		Standards <b>in RAP</b>	Standards <b>Executed</b>
Outbuildings	Masonry concrete, the area are calculated completely if the height of eaves are no less than 2.2m; the area are reduced by half if the height of eaves are less than 2.2m.	/	260 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
	Masonry bricks, the area is calculated completely if the height of eaves are no less than 2.2m; the area are reduced by half if the height of eaves are less than 2.2m.	/	140 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
	Earth bricks, the area is calculated completely if the height of eaves are no less than 2.2m; the area are reduced by half if the height of eaves are less than 2.2m.	/	80 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
	The houses have simple walls at four sides, tile-roofed and the height of eaves is less than 1.5m.	/	60 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
pigsty, toilet	Masonry bricks and cement ground	Toilet: 80 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup> ; live-stock shed: 30 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	60 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
	Masonry concrete and cement ground		80 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
floors	cement	18 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	18 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
	Masonry	/	10 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
walls	Masonry	/	26 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>

## (3) Housing Newness Rate

Year of Construction	Within 3 years	4-6 years	7-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years	21-25 years	Above 25 years
Newness Rate	1	0.95	0.9	0.85	0.8	0.7	0.6

Calculation formula for HD compensation: Compensation funds=compensation standard ×Housing Newness Rate× gross area

## (4) Relocation compensation standard for attachments

Items		compensation standard		Remarks
		standard <b>in RAP</b>	executive standard	
pot and stove	Single stove	/	80 yuan /piece	Compensation based on single stove
	Twin stoves	/	120 yuan /piece	
	Triple stoves	/	140 yuan /piece	
	Cooking bench board	/	100 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
air-conditioner	Cabinet type	/	220 yuan/set	Subsidies for relocation and installation
	Split type	/	180 yuan/set	

	Window type	/	100 yuan/set	
water heater	solar power	/	100 yuan /piece	
	Electrical energy	/	80 yuan /piece	
	Coal, gas	/	80 yuan /piece	
communications	telephone	/	/	Relocation compensation in accordance with communications department and television station
	Cable television	/	/	
sanitary equipment	bathtub	/	150 yuan /piece	
	Pedestal pan	/	100 yuan /piece	
	Squatting pan	/	80 yuan /piece	
	Wash basin	/	50 yuan /piece	
Outdoor facility	Weld mesh screen	/	70 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	subsidies
	Rolling door	/	100 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Self-made security door	/	180 yuan/piece	
	Iron gate in courtyard	/	150 yuan/piece	
others	Al-alloy doors& windows	/	120 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	subsidies
	Timber doors& windows	/	70 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	PVC doors & windows	/	140 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	kitchen ventilator	/	80 yuan/piece	Demolished by themselves
	pool	/	50 yuan/piece	Compensations
	coal pool	/	50 yuan/piece	
	Rain shed	/	50 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	glass fiber reinforced plastics apprentice	/	80 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	

Notes: for other activities outside of the scope of compensation, the compensation will be calculated as per quality.

#### (5) Compensation rate for interior decoration

Items		compensation standard		Remarks
		standard in <b>RAP</b>	standard in <b>RAP</b>	
suspended	Wallpaper	/	18 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	compensation shall be not calculated

ceiling	ceiling			
	Fiberboard, pinch	/	15 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Plaster	/	28 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Plywood	/	25 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
wall surface	Ceramic tile	/	25 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	wall cloth	/	22 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Plywood	/	25 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	spraying Painting, ceramic, plastics	/	12 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
Interior floor	Wood floor	/	60 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Floor tile	/	40 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Terrazzo	/	20 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Marble	/	60 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Granite	/	70 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Painted ground	/	8 Yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
others	Skirting	/	10 yuan/m	compensation calculated as per actual measurements for undecorated suspended ceiling and floor tile or floor
	Line	/	10 yuan/m	
	door surround	/	55 yuan/piece	compensation
	window surround	/	45 yuan/piece	
	screen	/	50 yuan/piece	
	screen window	/	45 yuan/piece	

Note: if above mentioned houses decorated within three years, it will be paid as no more than 90%; if more than three years, it will be paid as no more than 70%.

(6) Compensation standards for attachments such as scattered trees, garden plant

diameter of trees (cm)	Compensation standards			
	general tree		fruit tree	
	Standards in RAP	Executed standards	Standards in RAP	Executed standards
2.0~10.0	/	5yuan/tree	/	8 yuan/tree
11.0~15.0	/	15 yuan/tree	/	30 yuan/tree
16.0~20.0	/	20 yuan/tree	/	40 yuan/tree
Above 21.0	/	35 yuan/tree	/	50 yuan/tree
Grape			/	Bearing no fruit: 15 yuan/tree
			/	Bearing fruit: 70 yuan/tree
Moso bamboo			/	10 yuan/tree

Tea trees in tea garden	/	18 yuan/tree
Notes: 1. The measurement of trunk diameter is calculated at the place of 1m from the ground, 1 yuan will be increase for additional 1 cm if the tree is higher than 21 cm. 2. The trees transplanted and fell down are all owned by original owner. 3. 1500 yuan / mu for taking full responsibility for a large-scale woods; 500 yuan / mu for <i>taking full responsibility for</i> mixed bamboo forest; 300 yuan / mu for taking full responsibility for shrub wood.		

## (7) Compensation standards for other attachments

Items	Type	Compensation standards	
		standards in RAP	Executive standards
well	Tractor-ploughing well within 5 m depth or pressurized well	1200 yuan/well	50 yuan/well
	Deep well (above 5m)		1200 yuan/well
pole	Concrete pole (above 5m)	/	150 yuan/piece
	Wooden pole	/	20 yuan/piece
tomb	Single coffin	1500 yuan/set	1000
	Double coffin		1500
plastic shed	Steel frame	/	8 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
	bamboo frame	/	5yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
dung depositary	Outdoor	/	80yuan/piece

All compensation standards for housing demolition are no less than the compensation standards listed in *the Resettlement Plan*.

## 2.2.3 Relocation compensation and temporary transition subsidies

The compensation for relocated households involved in this project, shall be implemented in strict accordance with the provisions of compensation standards stated in the document filed (CZ [2012] No. 90), and be paid in a lump sum in cash to the accounts provided by farmers after agreement signed. According to on-site investigation, Monitoring Group learned that actual situation of relocation compensation and temporary transition subsidies for affected households are shown in the table below.

Table 11: Relocation compensation and temporary transition subsidies

Compensation items	Relocation subsidies (yuan/household)	Compensation for homestead (yuan/household)	temporary transition subsidies (calculated as 6 months)
Scheduled	1000	4000	5 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
Executed	1000	4000	5 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
Others	Reward 10% of housing compensation		

In addition to compensation for house demolition according to the standard, each relocated

household will received transition subsidy of 5 yuan/ m<sup>2</sup> per household per month for 6 months of transition period; and relocation subsidy of 1000 yuan/household, with housing plot for free to build resettlement housing; Dongliu Town also provides 4000 yuan to each household as compensation for housing plot; no transition resettlement will be provided to only demolition of attached facilities if no demolition of main house involved. If the relocation could be completed within specified time, affected households can be rewarded as 10% of housing compensation amount; while all relocated households have enjoyed 10% bonus.

## 2.2.4 Status of House Demolition

Resettlement model for affected households includes centralized resettlement and scattered resettlement. All compensation will be paid in cash or housing plot allocated by the government and building by themselves. Most affected households' houses (18 households in 22 households affected by demolition) are currently under construction, of which 2 or 3 households have already shifted into new house. It is expected that 18 households will move into new houses before the Spring Festival; other 4 households started construction at the beginning of winter (one of the twenty-four solar terms in China), which are planned move in new houses before July 2015.

### (1) Yaodu Town

Villagers' resettlement type involved in house demolition in Yaodu town adopted the principal of "respecting villagers' personal wills, decentralized resettlement voluntarily, coordinating housing plots by themselves". If they have any difficulties, they could seek for coordination from village organization. If AHs need to reopen an account such as water supply, power supply, cables, etc. due to demolition, AHs do not need to bear any charges through coordination conducted by the government with relevant departments.

As of October 31, 2014, Monitoring Group learned from on-site monitoring and inspection, newly building houses for AHs in Yao Du Town are basically completed; some are under decoration, which are expected to move into within this year. Monitoring Group learned through on-site investigation, the living conditions for residents affected by demolition of the project were improved; housing conditions have greatly improved after demolition (see Picture 7- Picture 13 comparing photos of demolished houses before and after demolition), residents affected by house demolition are satisfactory on compensation rates and resettlement status.



Picture 7: Su Renya's houses before and after demolition



Picture 8: Huang Hanlin's houses before and after demolition



Picture 9: Lin Guocai's houses before and after demolition



Picture 10: Su Renca's houses before and after demolition





Picture 11: Su Renguang's houses before and after demolition



Picture 12: Ye Longlin's houses before and after demolition



Picture 13: Zhang Guofeng's houses before and after demolition

## (2) Dongliu Town

Dongliu Town adopts the model of centralized resettlement and respecting individual will involved in the demolition. Village Committee freely provides transitional housing placed in the primary school and the village's offices for affected persons due to demolition.

There are 4 households affected by demolition in Zhanggang Village in Dongliu Town. Zhu Binbin's family will be resettled according to individual will, the free housing plot will be provided by village committee, and compensation for original housing plot has already been paid in accordance with compensation standards.

The other 3 households are resettled by village committee to new planning spot located on

the east of Zhanggang Village's offices, which housing plots will be provided for free by village committee, the designed house moulds will be provided to villagers for selection or reference (See picture 15), compensation for original housing plot has already been paid in accordance with compensation standards. Among 3 centralized resettlement households, two houses are under construction (See picture 16), which will be moved into new houses within this year; other two households will voluntarily not build houses within this year due to individual reasons. The approval for resettlement sites are under process. The land for resettlement sites belongs to collection and cannot be traded; however, the land could be traded between villagers within the scope of this village.



Picture 14: Map for Planning Scheme of Resettlement Site in Zhanggang Village, Dongliu Town



Picture 15: Design drawings for resettlement housing in Zhanggang Village, Dongliu Town





Picture 16: AH Xia Shuangrong's House are under construction

The resettlement site for 6 households affected by HD in Xiayang Village, Dongliu Town is located on the construction spot for “Beautiful Village Project” on the east of Xiayang Village’s Offices; housing plots will be provided for free by village committee; compensation for original housing plot has already been paid in accordance with compensation standards. 5 households among them have basically completed and are suitable for occupancy; the remaining household will voluntarily not build house within the year temporarily due to superstition.



Picture 17: Original appearance and current situation of resettlement site location selected in Xiayang Village

The charges for infrastructures such as water supply, power supply, road transportation involved in resettlement site in Dongliu Town are borne by village committee; the payment of water, electricity and cable television will be directly paid by original account holder if it won't need to open a new account.

### 2.3 compensation for relocation of electric power and telecommunication lines

#### (1) Compensation for electric power lines reconstruction and relocation

20 locations of electric power lines need to be reconstructed by Anhui Dongzhi Chengxing Power Co., Ltd. due to construction needs in G206 Dongliu to Yaodu Section Project. The estimated cost of this reconstruction project is 3,846,200 yuan. It is agreed that compensation amount is 2 million yuan after negotiation. One million yuan should be paid before the commencement of work, and 600,000 yuan should be paid when the project has completed a half,

the remaining 400,000yuan will be paid in a lump sum after completion of relocation works. Monitoring group knew that, an agreement on electric power lines reconstruction project for G206 Dongliu to Yaodu Section has been signed (See Appendix XII). Lines reconstruction work is in progress.

### **(2) Main Communication cable relocation (compensation for reinforcement)**

In accordance with the requirements of project construction, Chizhou Transmission Line Affairs Bureau under Anhui Transmission Line Maintenance Bureau of China Telecom Corporation Limited has agreed to relocation and reinforcement of communication cables within the scope of red line of the project construction. An Agreement on Compensation has been signed (See Appendix 13), and relocation works have completed. The cable lines of 5 locations located in Xiayang, Zhanggang, Daqing mount, Forest Chemical Factory, Chitou Bridge in this project need to be relocated and reinforced.

In the location of Daqing Mount, original three cable lines are relocated in parallel; the other four cable lines are reinforced on the spots. The compensation fund is 930000yuan, of which, buried fiber-optic cables of 530,000yuan, overhead cable lines of 400,000 yuan, a lump work. It is agreed that 530,000yuan will be paid firstly, and then the remaining will be paid in a lump sum after completion of the project.

### **(3) Relocation of Water supply lines**

Relevant information on relocation costs for water supply lines are not yet available, which will be provided in the next monitoring report.

## **2.4 Infrastructure construction**

Specific recovery measures for affected infrastructure will be accordingly developed by governments and resettlement offices at all levels in accordance with compensation standards and procedures, as well as detailed situation of each town (village).

For affected households in resettlement site, it will take a approach of unified planning; construction costs for infrastructure including water supply, power supply and road transportation in resettlement site are borne by the village committee.

Meanwhile, Monitoring Group learned that, destruction to farm irrigation water system are unavoidable during the project construction; temporary actions are taken by contractors negotiated by the town government to safeguard farmers' regular production and livelihood; it will be actively restored after completion of the project; it needs to carry out scientific planning to avoiding affects to farmers' production and living if the original cannot be recovered.

## **2.5 Affected individual businesses**

Monitoring Group after the investigation learned that affected individual businesses are two households including pheasant farm and pig farm along the whole alignment, located in Xiayang and Zhanggang Villages respectively.

### **(1) Pheasant farm**

The villager Xu Haizhou in Bichong Group of Xiayang Village is breeding pheasant. The relocation of pheasant farm is affected by the project, and the houses need to be demolished and resettled. The compensation for this pheasant farm is 237,167 yuan in total, see details shown in

Table 12.

**Table 12: Compensation list for relocation of pheasant farm**

No.	Contents	Compensation (yuan)	Remarks
1	Replacement of management houses	24000	120m <sup>2</sup> ×200 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
2	Migration costs	7795	Calculated by county animal husbandry bureau
3	Replacement of pheasant farm	205372	Negotiation
4	Total	237167	

An Agreement on compensation for farm relocation was signed between Xu Haizhou and Dongliu Town Government on December 12, 2013, and then the relocation and compensation were carried out. Pheasant farm was relocated to new site, and Xiayang Village Committee in Dongliu Town is responsible for water supply, power supply and road for pheasant farm after relocation to meet the requirements of the farm.

Monitoring Group learned that, pheasant farm has resumed the breeding works. Production status in the pheasant farm before and after relocation is shown in Table13

**Table 13: Comparison of pheasant farm before and after relocation**

	Breeding area(mu)	Annual amount of adult pheasants (10000)	Annual amount of eggs (10000)
Before	9	1.0	4.5
After	15	1.5	7

The situation of pheasant farm has changes a lot due to improved environment for cultivation after relocation of pheasant farm. The main changes include: the area of cultivation has been expanded from original 9 mu to existing 15mu; about 15,000 adult pheasants with 70000 eggs produced annually after relocation, while there are only about 10000 adult pheasants with 45000 eggs in previous year.



Picture 18: Management houses in pheasant farm before and after relocation



Picture 19: Environment improvement in pheasant farm after relocation

Xu Haizhou expanded the scale of farming with increase of egg quantity after the relocation of pheasant farm affected by the project. Meanwhile, Xu's family has moved to resettlement site and their living conditions were improved. The head of this household is very satisfied with the situation of demolition, relocation and compensation.

## (2) Pig Farm

An agreement on compensation for pig farm was signed between a self-employed businessman Hu Baowei and Dongliu Town Government on December 30, 2013, totaling 151,200 yuan of compensation expense, as shown in Table 14.

**Table 14 Compensation for pig farm**

No.	Contents	Compensation	Remarks
1	Replacement of hog house	115200	288m <sup>2</sup> ×400 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>
2	Loss of pigs	36000	120 pigs ×300 yuan/pig
Total		151200	

Monitoring Group learned that the original self-employed household would like to switch to another job. Before career changes, there are about 100 giant pigs in the previous year and about 240 piglets sold out annually with normal annual value of production of 100,000yuan. Currently, 3 persons in this household have employed in Zhanggang Restaurant with family annual income of 120,000yuan. No reemployment problems for staffs are involved in the pig farm.

## 2.6 Affected Vulnerable Groups

Monitoring group learned from field investigation, vulnerable group is only involved in Yaodu Town during this immigration, of which 2 households with low income and 3 people with disabilities.

Details are shown in Table 15.

**Table 15 List of land acquisition Du Yao vulnerable situation**

No.	Village	Name	Gender	Age	ID No.	Type of difficulties
1	Tiaokou Groupin Maotian Village	Peng Suping	Male	39	342921197412063116	Low-income household
2	Shiyin Group in Jiandong Village	Zhang Guangrong (Household)	Male	61	342829195301043000	Low-income household
		Zhang Shuanglong (Household's Son)	Male	34	342921198011233318	Low-income household with disabilities
3	Shiyin Group in Jiandong Village	Jiang Zhongxiang	Female	44	342829197012223323	with disabilities
4	Shiyin Group in Jiandong Village	Zhang Hong	Female	23	342921199111233328	with disabilities

Suffering from hepatitis E, Peng Suping is low-income household of Class B, safeguarding 4 persons with 560 yuan monthly subsistence allowances; his mother has grown old and frail, his wife is a farmer, his son is in middle school. He enjoys the treatment of subsistence allowances.

The low-income household Zhang Guangrong is living with his second son Zhangshuang Long, and his son has severe mental disability. Two persons are safeguarded by the subsistence allowances with 280 yuan per month. They are enjoying the treatment of subsistence allowances.

Jiang Zhongyuan, with Grade I of visual disability, lives with the head of household her husband Xu Xueyi. She is enjoying subsistence allowances.

Zhang Hong is the granddaughter of the household's head Zhang Sijiu, who has Grade II of intellectual disability. She is enjoying the subsistence allowances.

## 2.7 Estimated costs and use of funds for Resettlement

The direct costs of resettlement in total budget includes compensations for permanent land acquisition, rural residential housing demolition, ground attachments affected, as well as management fees, training fees, taxes and contingency, etc.

### 1) Resettlement budget

According to the *final resettlement plan of G206 Dongliu to Yaodu Section Construction Project in detailed survey stage* (February 2014), the total project investment is CNY 774 million yuan. The construction financing initially consists of following three sources from ADB's loan, national and provincial subsidies and Dongzhi County Government's fiscal expenditures. The total budget for land acquisition and resettlement of the project is 42.7081 million yuan, accounting for 5.51% of the total investment, and all is domestic counterpart funds.

### 2) Application of funds

External Monitoring Group has learned that, as of September 30, 2014, 48 million yuan has been paid for resettlement, of which land compensation of 40,072,500 yuan; compensation of 2,057,600 yuan for house demolition.

Resettlement cost overrun was caused by the reason that about 7 million yuan of compensation for temporary land was increased due to about an increase of 150 mu temporary land. Specific costs are not yet available, which will be provided in subsequent monitoring report.

The details including the charges of land acquisition management, fund of water resources construction, power lines relocation and other expenses will be provided in subsequent resettlement monitoring report.

## 3. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for resettlement

### 3.1 Internal monitoring and inspection

Resettlement organizations have been available. Dongzhi County Transportation Bureau entrusted by Anhui Provincial Department of Transport (APDOT) through Dongzhi County Government, is responsible for the project implementation and resettlement works. The district governments within the project areas are responsible for the project implementation and relevant resettlement, conducting the internal monitoring work as well as completion of *Internal Monitoring Report*. County government established a resettlement leading group, and set up resettlement offices at county, town and village level. Personnel and equipments have been mobilized.

During the implementation, resettlement offices at town level would collect implementation information on the basis of individual, family and unit and submit to the County (District) Office; after that, the information was forwarded to Dongzhi County Transportation Bureau by County (District) Resettlement Offices; Dongzhi County Transportation Bureau will submit these information to A PMO; APMO will regularly the resettlement works at all levels and inspect the materials submitted and implementation progress. Thus, the resettlement works at all levels will be incorporated in the monitoring mechanism.

### 3.2 Public Participation

In the stage of implementation, the various governments and affected enterprises and individuals along the alignment would share the following activities concerning resettlement work:

- (1) Compartmentalizing of the compensation scope and defining of compensation standard
- (2) Determination of compensation agreement
- (3) Selection of resettlement types
- (4) Selection of new resettlement spots
- (5) Redistribution of land
- (6) Relocation and Resettlement for affected individual businesses;
- (7) Investigation and coordination on grievance;
- (8) Monitoring and evaluation on resettlement work.

As learned, the main items concerning the public participation activities are summarized as below:

Purpose	Type	Time	Unit	Participants	Topics
Announcement on compensation scheme for land acquisition	Focus group and field guidance and advertisement	Nov. 2013	Relevant town government in Dongzhi County	All Affected Persons(APs)	Compensation, type and policy of payment
Preparatory works of land acquisition and demolition at earlier stage	Focus group	Nov. 2013	Relevant town government in Dongzhi County	All Affected Persons(APs)	County and town levels headquarters have setup, which have held twice mobilization meetings on land acquisition and demolition for this project.
Preparatory works of land acquisition and demolition at earlier stage	Focus group and field guidance and advertisement	Nov. 2013	PMO of G206Dongliu to Yaodu Section Construction Project	All Affected Persons(APs)	Establishment of office staff, issue the documents of land acquisition and demolition, carry out implementation.
Announcement and implementation on compensation scheme for land acquisition	Focus group and field guidance and advertisement	From Nov. 2013 up to now	Relevant town government in Dongzhi County	All Affected Persons(APs)	Compensation, type and policy of payment

### 3.3 Complaints and Appeals

If affected persons' any rights in terms of land acquisition and resettlement are violated, they could reflect them to the village committee, and village committee or villagers also could directly visit town government seeking for negotiated settlement; if the complainant are not satisfied with settlement decision, they could appeal at Dongzhi County Transportation Bureau (DCTB) after receiving decisions; if they are still not satisfied with DCTB's decision, they could provide complain to Dongzhi County PMO after receiving decision; if the complains are still not resolved, they could submit to Anhui Provincial PMO, or they may appeal to justice department according to Civil Procedure Law.

Monitoring and Evaluation Group learned that some village resettlement offices received some complaints and questions, which are now under settlement after careful investigation and on-site processing, such as water system, road system damage problems reflected by affected households. Of which, affected households in Fangshan Group informed that the domestic water is affected by water system destruction. Resettlement Office asked the staff in each township water station together with technicians to fully check the water system and find out problems, then provide the inspection results to County Transportation Bureau, in order to timely take measure. County Transport Bureau makes special arrangements on County and Town Governments. Totaling 6 locations (4 locations within the red line) of water facilities are identified to be transformed, newly built and rebuilt after field investigation, including: transformation of a drainage and irrigation station, 4 locations of sluices at entrance and exit, one staunch, and taking into account the small water system problems. Relevant qualified design institute have been currently entrusted to conduct design works, and this activity is being gradually implemented

### 3.4 Typical Cases

During the process of house demolition within the scope affected by the project, there are 27 house-demolished households, of which actual affected are 22 households, involving main houses and outbuilding; 5 households' houses are seasonal management subsidiary housing in Yaodu Town, and no resettlement is involved because the 5 households have relevant housing at other locations; The houses' owners request to demolish initiatively. Therefore, there is only compensation for housing during the compensation, please see the house conditions and compensation for demolition in Table 16. Situation of some demolished housing is shown in Table 20.

**Table 16 Demolition and compensation status for discarded houses**

Address	Householder	Compensation (Yuan)	Type of houses
Guanshan Village	Ding Longquan	2698	Outbuilding abandoned many years, no one live there
Zhaqiao Village	village collective	185307	Fishing lake management room belongs to village collective
Maotian Village	Hu Mingsheng	348160	Original duck shed, abandoned many years
Maotian Village	Zhao Zhenzhu	30448	Outdated fishing lake management shed, no one live there
Jiandong	Li Qing	5574	Abandoned house in farmland, no one



Village			live there
Total		572187	



(a) Fishing lake management room belongs to Zhaqiao village collective (b) Zhao Zhenzhu's fishing lake management shed



(c) Ding Longquan's outbuilding without living (d) Li Qing's broken house located in farmland

Picture 20: Original pictures of demolished houses for the purposes of production and management

#### 4. Typical investigation and assessment

During December 2013 - January 2014, April-May 2014, random samples were made by the Monitoring and Evaluation Group for investigation on land-affected and house-demolished families, totaling 399 families, that is, 322 land-affected households and 77 house-demolished families. The above-mentioned samples were carried out with baseline investigation and filed for following further investigation in the future.

#### 5. Basic Assessment and Suggestions

##### 5.1 Basic Assessment

It is found that land acquisition and resettlement has been carried out in accordance with *Resettlement Action Plan* at various resettlement offices during process of resettling. Permanent land acquisition and house demolition have been achieved as planned; resettlement work is now in

good progress; the basic assessment is shown as follows:

- (1) House demolition and land acquisition were achieved as scheduled.
- (2) Except for actual compensation rate of 16,000 yuan / mu for woodland acquisition is less than compensation standard, other items' are all no less than the standards stipulated in the Resettlement Plan;
- (3) Land compensation has partially paid; of which, 30% of land compensation in Dongliu Town is withheld by village collective for public services;
- (4) The second batch of compensation for HD has been paid in place;
- (5) The demolition works of power and communication rod lines are under way;
- (6) Water system transformation, newly building and reconstruction is under design by design institute entrusted.

## 5.2 Suggestions

- (1) We suggest that proper policy care are provided to the vulnerable groups and take relevant supporting measure during the future work.
- (2) They should actively organize rehabilitation and reconstruction of farm water conservancy facilities to ensure normal agricultural production for local farmers next year because the project affects some irrigation canals and drainage pumping stations.
- (3) Continue to focus on the living standards and income restoration after resettlement of affected households, do well technical training and labor service export organization for labor forces, to help improvement of economic income for affected households;
- (4) Measures should be taken to ensure staff in full-time and stable in the resettlement offices and implementing agency, for the purpose of smooth implementation of resettlement monitoring work;
- (5) PMO should maintain close communication and contact with the relevant government departments, to promptly grasp the information such as the handling of social security for landless peasants due to the project, personnel training conditions and others;
- (6) The implementing agency of resettlement could set up a hotline, and appoint a designated officer to resolve complaints about land acquisition and resettlement areas, and continue in-depth public consultation in accordance with the resettlement plan.



APPENDIX 1: APPROVAL OF CONSTRUCTION LAND ISSUED BY ANHUI PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

## 安徽省人民政府建设用地批复

皖政地〔2012〕1226号

### 关于国道 G206 东至县东流至尧渡段改建 工程建设用地的批复

池州市人民政府：

国道 G206 东至县东流至尧渡段改建工程建设用地，业经省人民政府批准，现批复如下：

一、同意在该项目申报的东至县东流镇狭阳村、张岗村、尧渡镇管山村、查桥村、毛田村、建东村、梅城村用地范围内，将国有农用地 6.8204 公顷转为建设用地，将集体农用地 35.6932 公顷（其中耕地 19.6241 公顷）转为建设用地并办理征收手续，另征收集体建设用地 5.4011 公顷、未利用地 6.2598 公顷，使用国有未利用地 12.5901 公顷。

以上合计批准建设用地 66.7646 公顷，连同原国有建设用地 2.0994 公顷，划拨给东至县交通运输局，用于国道 G206 东至县东流至尧渡段改建工程建设，不得改变批准用途和用地位置。

二、东至县人民政府要进一步落实补充耕地方案，采取措施，提高已补充的 19.6241 公顷耕地质量。

三、东至县人民政府要按照征收土地方案足额支付补偿



费用，落实安置措施，切实安排好被征地农民的生产和生活，保证原有生活水平不降低，长远生计有保障，维护社会稳定。征地补偿费用不到位、社会保障资金和措施不落实的，不得强行使用被征土地。

此 复



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抄送：国家土地督察南京局，东至县人民政府。

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安徽省国土资源厅

2012年12月31日印制

共印 9 份

**APPENDIX 2: NOTICE ON ESTABLISHMENT OF PROJECT RESETTLEMENT OFFICE**

**(1) NOTICE ON ESTABLISHMENT OF CHIZHOU MUNICIPAL PROJECT RESETTLEMENT OFFICE**

# 池州市公路管理局文件

池路〔2014〕32号

## 关于成立 G206 东流至尧渡段 建设项目移民管理办公室的通知

G206 东流至尧渡段建设项目管理办公室：

为保证 G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程移民计划的顺利实施，经局办公会研究，决定成立 G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程项目移民管理办公室，名单如下：

主 任：姚成玉

副主任：韩修玉

成 员：许勇 闻发栋

韩修玉同志负责移民具体领导工作。

特此通知。



抄送：东至县交通运输局，项目沿线各乡镇。



(2) NOTICE ON ESTABLISHMENT OF DONGZHI COUNTY PROJECT RESETTLEMENT OFFICE

# 东至县人民政府办公室

东政办秘〔2013〕138号

## 东至县人民政府办公室关于成立 G206 东流至 尧渡段建设工程项目移民协调 管理办公室的通知

尧渡镇、东流镇人民政府，县政府有关部门：

为保证 G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程顺利推进，经县政府研究，决定成立 G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程项目移民协调管理办公室，名单如下：

主任：施为民（县政府办公室）

副主任：徐默佑（尧渡镇政府）

汪仟春（东流镇政府）

韩修玉（县交通运输局）

尧渡镇移民协调管理工作由徐默佑同志负责联系协调，东流镇移民协调管理工作由汪仟春同志负责联系协调。



(3) Assignment of responsibilities in G206 PMO

# G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程项目管理办公室文件

项目办[2014]4号

签发人: 姚成玉

## 关于项目管理人员职责分工的通知

G206 东尧段监理办、各项目部:

为了加强项目管理,明确人员责任,经主任办公会议研究决定,项目管理人员职责分工如下:

主任: 姚成玉负责项目管理办公室全面工作。

副主任: 韩修玉兼任地方协调部部长,负责地方环境协调和移民安置工作。

项目总工: 许勇负责工程技术管理工作。

工程技术部: 许勇兼任工程部部长,负责工程技术工作,审核技术变更。叶明敏协助许勇工作。

计划合同部: 部长闻发栋,负责施工、监理、检测等单位计量支付审核工作,申请办理亚行资金,审核工程进度报

告。檀玉民协助闻发栋工作。

综合部：部长檀明辉，负责宣传报道和后勤保障工作。

安全部：姚方宏负责安全生产工作。

监察部：袁长根负责纪检监察工作，受理工程质量、廉政建设、安全事故举报。

特此通知

二〇一四年七月二十九日



**主题词：工程 人员职责 分工 通知**

抄送：市交通局运输局，市公路局，市质监局，县监察局  
县安监局，县交通局，县公路分局，G206 东尧段  
协调办公室。

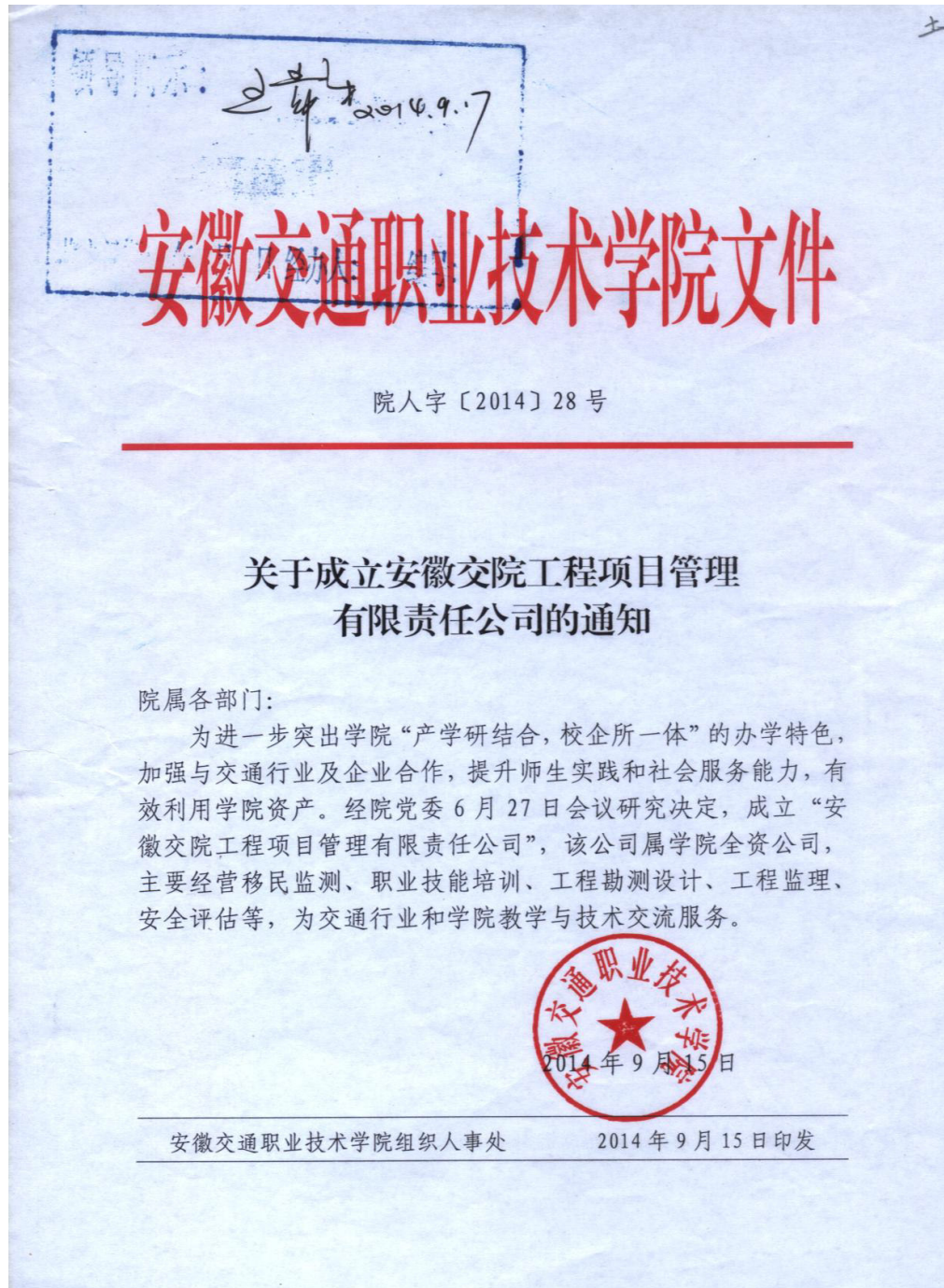
项目办综合部

2014年7月29日

共印 13 份



**APPENDIX 3: FOUNDATION FILE OF ANHUI JIAOYUAN ENGINEERING PROJECT MANAGEMENT  
LIMITED  
COMPANY**



APPENDIX 4: AGREEMENTS ON LAND ACQUISITION

**征 地 协 议**

甲方：尧渡镇人民政府  
乙方：尧渡镇管山村民委员会  
丙方：陈长龙

根据 G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程的需要，需在管山村许洪村民组地块征用土地，现尧渡镇与管山村委会和许洪村民小组所涉及的农户协商，特订立如下协议：


一、补偿标准：依据《安徽省人民政府关于调整安徽省征地补偿标准的通知》（皖政[2012]67 号）、《东至县 G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程征地拆迁工作方案》（东路指[2013]1 号）规定，经甲方与乙方及丙方协商达成征地补偿协议，丙方同意按照皖政[2012]67 号及东路指[2013]1 号文件中规定的征地补偿标准提供用地，同时根据实际丈量面积计算征地费。即甲方付给丙方征地补偿费 32780 元/亩。其中发放到户为 29651 元/亩（土地补偿费 70%即 7301 元/亩，安置补助费 22350 元/亩；土地补偿 30%部分统一拨付到村级集体经济组织用于征迁安置区域的村级公益事业建设）。农作物青苗费 700 元/亩。现实际使用土地面积 0.354 亩，总计征地费（人民币大写）壹万肆仟捌佰伍拾壹元玖角 元（14851.92 元）（红线外面积 0.085 亩）

二、付款方式：甲、乙、丙三方签订协议后，征地费及青苗费由甲方一次性打卡发放给丙方。

三、甲方付给丙方征地费后，丙方放弃土地承包权。

四、本协议一式三份，甲、乙、丙各执一份。

五、本协议自签字之日起开始生效。

甲方签字（盖章）：  
陈长龙

乙方签字（盖章）：郭和平

丙方签字（盖章）：郭成荣  
陈长龙  
年 月 日



## 征 地 协 议

甲方：尧渡镇人民政府

乙方：尧渡镇李东村委会

丙方：张俊贵

根据 G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程的需要，需在李东村石印村民组地块征用土地，现尧渡镇与李东村委会和石印村民小组所涉及的农户协商，特订立如下协议：

一、补偿标准：依据《安徽省人民政府关于调整安徽省征地补偿标准的通知》（皖政[2012]67 号）、《东至县 G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程征地拆迁工作方案》（东路指[2013]1 号）规定，经甲方与乙方及丙方协商达成征地补偿协议，丙方同意按照皖政[2012]67 号及东路指[2013]1 号文件中规定的征地补偿标准提供用地，同时根据实际丈量面积计算征地费。即甲方付给丙方征地补偿费 36800 元/亩。其中发放到户为 32960 元/亩（土地补偿 30%部分用于失地农民保障）。农作物青苗费 700 元/亩。现实际使用土地面积为 0.373 亩，总计征地费（人民币大写）壹万贰仟伍佰玖拾玖元柒角捌分。

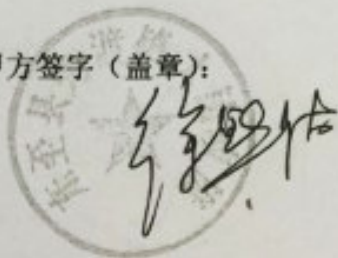
二、付款方式：甲、乙、丙三方签订协议后，征地费及青苗费由甲方一次性打卡发放给丙方。

三、甲方付给丙方征地费后，丙方放弃土地承包权。

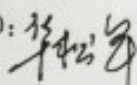
四、本协议一式三份，甲、乙、丙各执一份。

五、本协议自签字之日起开始生效。

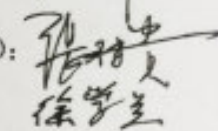
甲方签字（盖章）：



乙方签字（盖章）：



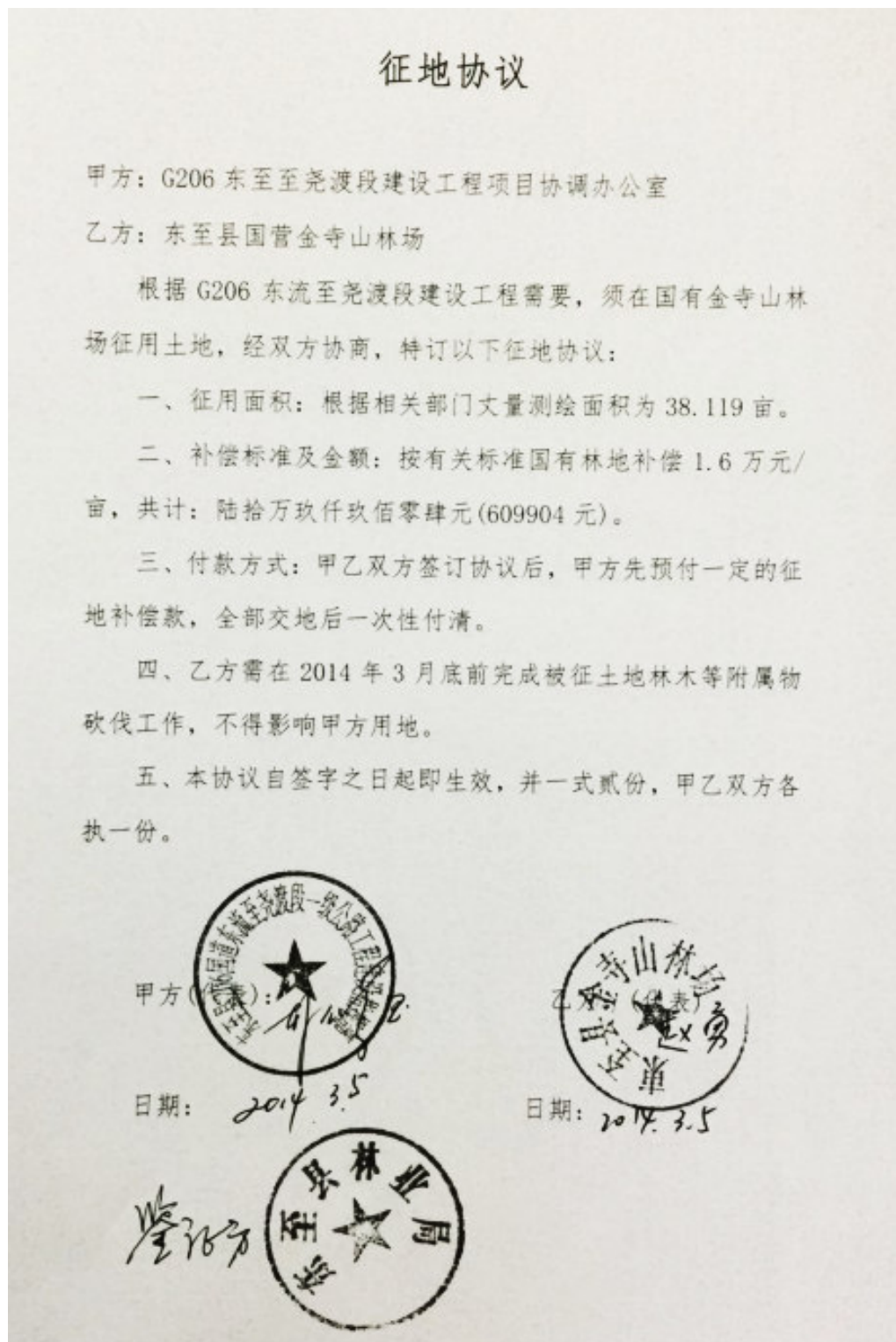
丙方签字（盖章）：



2013 年 12 月 15 日

## APPENDIX 5: AGREEMENTS ON LAND ACQUISITION OF FOREST FARM

### (1) Land acquisition agreement on permanent woodland of Jinsishan forest farm



(2) Land acquisition agreement on temporary woodland of Meicheng forest farm

**征 地 协 议**

甲方：尧渡镇政府  
乙方：东至县国营梅城林场

根据 G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程需要，须在国有梅城林场征用土地，经双方协商，特订以下征地协议：


一、征用面积：根据相关部门丈量测绘面积为 35.8 亩。


二、补偿标准及金额：按有关标准国有林地补偿 1.6 万元/亩，共计人民币（大写）伍拾柒万贰仟捌佰元整（¥572800）。


三、付款方式：甲乙双方签订协议后，甲方先预付一定的征地补偿款，全部交地后一次性付清。

四、其他约定：1、乙方需在 2014 年 8 月底前完成被征土地林木等附属物砍伐工作，不得影响甲方用地；2. 甲方所征用的山场面积，今后如用于商业开发，应以征用土地时补偿标准，按同城同地同价补齐补偿款。

五、本协议自签字之日起生效。协议共一式肆份，甲乙双方各执一份，见证方二份。

甲方（代表）： 日期：2014.8.15

乙方（代表）： 日期：

见证单位： 日期：



## APPENDIX 6: STAFF MEETING FILE OF FOREST FARM

会议记录簿				NO
会议名称				
时 间		地 点		
主持单位		主持人	发言人	
参 加 者				
发 言 内 容				
成立,人员配备.设施的准备,提前做好准备.				
财管科:王总新.财务方面.				
林科:赵军.木材采伐;项目生产:房期工作赵伟,森林抚育,枯死木的砍伐.施工管理,拍卖山场的监管.宝田地.木材生产.林化厂宝田地栽树.大案管理.				
六.总结 (赵均林)				
讲几点:				
1.各分管山场的扫尾工作.				
拍卖山场欠款事情.				
拍卖山场奖励资金,分山场.分派.				
拍卖山场资金的问题.多.				
又.内退制在调整后.相关事情:(1)承包山场事情.均做了.				
(3)内退人员退养的问题.补发工资及早发现.				
旧事要均做了.尽量让大家满意.及早接受.				
3.林科的事情:(1)快速通道.(2)均部拍理还.(3)朱金友的事情.赵军				

## APPENDIX 7: LEASE CONTRACT ON MIXING PLANT GROUND IN LISHAN WORKING AREA

合同编号	2014-211-207
登记日期	2014年8月25日
承办人	刘磊
商务部	李林
财务部	李林 830

## 养护道班房租赁协议

甲方：东至公路分局 (以下简称甲方)

乙方：安徽省公路桥梁工程有限公司 G206 公路东流至尧渡段 N02-1 标项目经理部 (以下简称乙方)

根据东流至尧渡一级路建设需要，并经该工程项目管理办公室协调，现就历山工区拌合场地租赁事宜制定如下条款，共同遵守执行：

### 一、承租项目

乙方自愿承租甲方 历山工区拌合场地，从事 公路建设。

### 二、承租方式

经甲、乙双方商定，乙方承租甲方历山工区拌合场地 贰 年，年租金为 30000 元（大写：叁万元整），按年交付。乙方在合同签订之日起必须一次付清第一年租金，第二年租金以合同签订之日进行缴纳，甲方出具票据。

### 三、承租期限

本合同从 2014 年 9 月 1 日起至 2016 年 8 月 31 日止，合同到期后，乙方应无条件归还甲方租地，并且场地恢复要达到分局要求。

### 四、双方责任

(1) 乙方在承租期限内未经甲方同意，不得私自转租或转借。

(2) 乙方在承租期间，不得在场地内建设永久性设施，不得擅自扩大场地使用面积，不得擅自改变、移动或破坏场地内原有设施，不得擅自改变场地原貌，否则甲方有权随时解除协议或要求赔偿。

(3) 如合同未到期，乙方单方面终止合同，甲方有权收回所出租场地，且乙方须负责单方终止合同所产生的所有经济责任。

(4) 如政策原因出租场地需要回收，乙方必须无条件服从甲方要求，甲方从乙方搬出之日起退还乙方未到期租金。

(5) 乙方所承租甲方场地不得从事违法活动，否则，出现一切后果由乙方自负。

(6) 乙方承租期间，必须注意生产经营的安全，自觉交纳各种税费及水电费等，如发生安全生产事故及民事经济纠纷等均由乙方负责，甲方不负任何责任。

本合同一式二份，甲、乙双方各执壹份，合同自双方签订之日起生效。

甲

方

盖

章



2014年8月26日

乙

方



年 月 日



# APPENDIX 8: HOUSING LEASE CONTRACT OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT IN CONTRACT 01

合同编号	2014-24-004
登记日期	2014年8月21日
承办人	王明
商务部	王明
财务部	王明

## 房屋租赁协议

出租方： 东至县方进家具厂 (以下简称甲方)

承租方： 安徽省公路桥梁工程有限公司 G206 东流至尧渡段  
建设工程 01 标段 (以下简称乙方)

经甲、乙双方友好协商，就乙方承租甲方房屋用于 G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程 01 标段项目部驻地 达成协议如下：

一、出租房屋：位于东至县尧渡镇查桥村（尧渡镇敬老院对面）二井公路旁，建筑面积约 1700 平方米（其中：主房屋四层建筑物 1500 平方米，附属一层砖瓦房屋 200 平方米，附件：房屋相关证照资料）。

二、租赁价格： 25000 元（人民币贰万伍仟元整）/月。

三、租赁时间：自 2014 年 8 月 15 日 起至 2016 年 8 月 15 日 止（暂定 24 个月整），租金按月结算，不足 15 元按半月计算，超过 15 元不足一个月按一个月租金计算。

四、租金支付：双方订立本合同后 3 日内向甲方支付 2 万元定金，甲方在收到定金后 15 日内将全部的房屋交给乙方进行装修，乙方入住前预付一年租金 30 万元（人民币叁拾万元整，含 2 万元定金）；2015 年 8 月 15 日乙方再向甲方预付半年租金 15 万元（人民币壹拾伍万元整）；2016 年 2 月 15 日乙方再向甲方预付三个月租金 7.5 万元（人民币柒万伍仟元整）；2016 年 5 月 15 日后如乙方续租，续租租金待双方办理退租手续后，乙方一次性结清。

五、租赁房屋的维修：

1、甲方将自来水接通；保证房屋现况下的水电通畅；为乙方自行装修提供便利条件；甲方现有厂房内的变压器电力设备等相关设施免费给乙方使用，如产生电力改造费用由乙方自行承担；甲方厂区内现状空余场地免费供乙方使用（如建设活动室、篮球场、生活驻地等）。

2、未经甲方允许，乙方不得对房屋的主体、附属结构擅自改造；乙方自行承担改造费用；乙方退租后，甲方自行恢复（修复）房屋改造项目，所发生费用由甲方自行承担。

六、水电配套：甲方免费将现状房屋内的水电线路交给乙

方使用，并为乙方租赁房屋单独设立水、电计量表，乙方按此计量表结算水电费用。

### 七、其他约定：

1、租赁期间内因此出租房屋产生的外部卫生费\_\_\_\_元/月由乙方承担。

2、乙方承诺承租该房屋目的仅限于工程项目部驻地使用，不得转租、转借给他人使用，或自己用作其他经营性场所。

3、乙方须认真保管、维护甲方免费留下使用的各类家具、电器等设施，如损坏须无条件修复。

4、甲方房屋内相关不能移动物品，双方办理交接手续。

5、乙方免费提供3台60L热水器、4台32型号空调供甲方使用，产权归乙方所有，退租后可拆除。

6、甲方提供与租金等额各类正规税票供乙方报账。

7、乙方可在楼房外平台适当搭设生活设施，如遇政府干涉甲方须积极协调解决；甲方允许乙方以一、二层楼房内部及砖瓦仓库进行隔断、吊顶改造，使之满足办公需要。

8、租赁期内，甲方不得以任何理由扰乱乙方正常办公、生活秩序；甲方不得以任何理由要求乙方搬迁，如遇实属无法协调情况，乙方被迫搬迁，则甲方需要承担违约责任并补偿乙方人民币壹佰万元整。

9、未尽事宜，双方协商解决；协商无效，可依法向乙方所在地人民法院起诉。



乙



2014年8月15日

APPENDIX 9: HOUSING LEASE CONTRACT OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT IN  
CONTRACT 02

协议书

甲方：东至县尧城自来水有限责任公司

乙方：安徽路港 G206 东流至尧渡段 02 标项目经理部

乙方因 G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程需要，需租赁东至县城污水处理厂二期用地（约 40 亩）做为项目部驻地建设。经甲乙双方友好协商，达成如下协议，双方共同遵守。

一、甲方明确对东至县城污水处理厂二期用地拥有土地所有权，土地证号：东国用（2012）第 1846 号，租赁期间不得因土地所有权问题影响乙方施工，甲方应负责解决；

二、租赁期限：从签订之日开始计算租期，租期两年；

三、租金：年租金人民币贰万伍仟元整（¥25000.00 元）；

四、付款方式：协议签订后，乙方将两年租金一次性付清给甲方；

五、如遇国家产业政策需要，东至县城污水处理厂在乙方租期内二期必须建设，乙方应无条件搬走，不得影响二期建设。该风险由乙方承担。

六、乙方在东至县城污水处理厂二期用地范围内进行项目驻地建设工作，用地可以进行平整，但土方不得外运，，场地标高必须不低于一期用地标高（20m）；

七、场地租赁期间，历山大道到租赁场地的进场道路乙方有权无条件进行使用，甲方不得以任何理由或任何方式对乙方进行干扰，但道路被乙方损坏后乙方应恢复原样，保持道路畅通；

八、乙方自来水接通后，污水处理厂自来水可以在乙方场地接通，污水处理厂自来水接通费用及以后使用费用甲方自行承担；

九、场地内现有尧城污水处理厂种的菜地一块，菜地育苗费用甲乙双方另行协商；

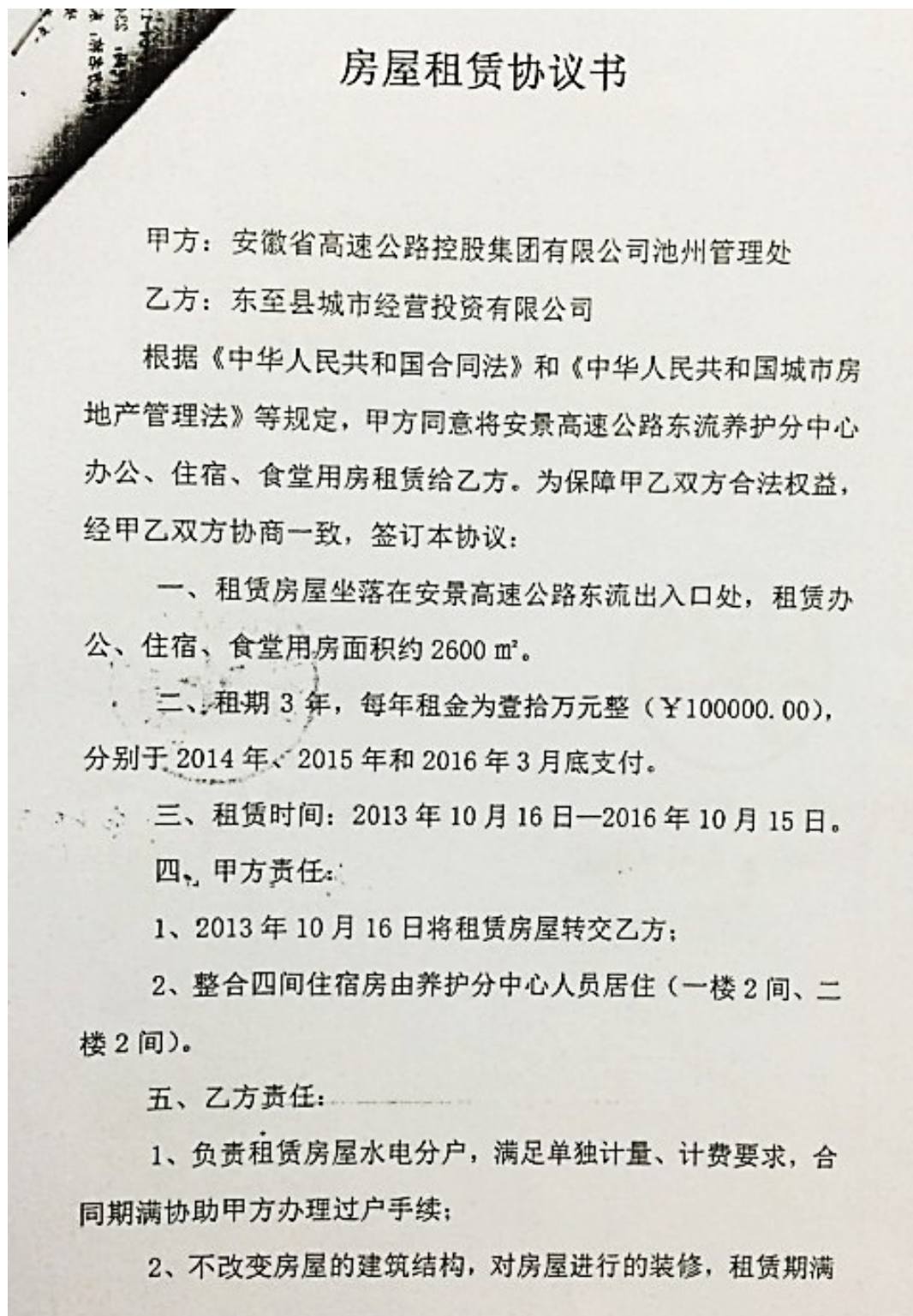
十、本协议一式两份，双方各执一份。双方签字后生效。

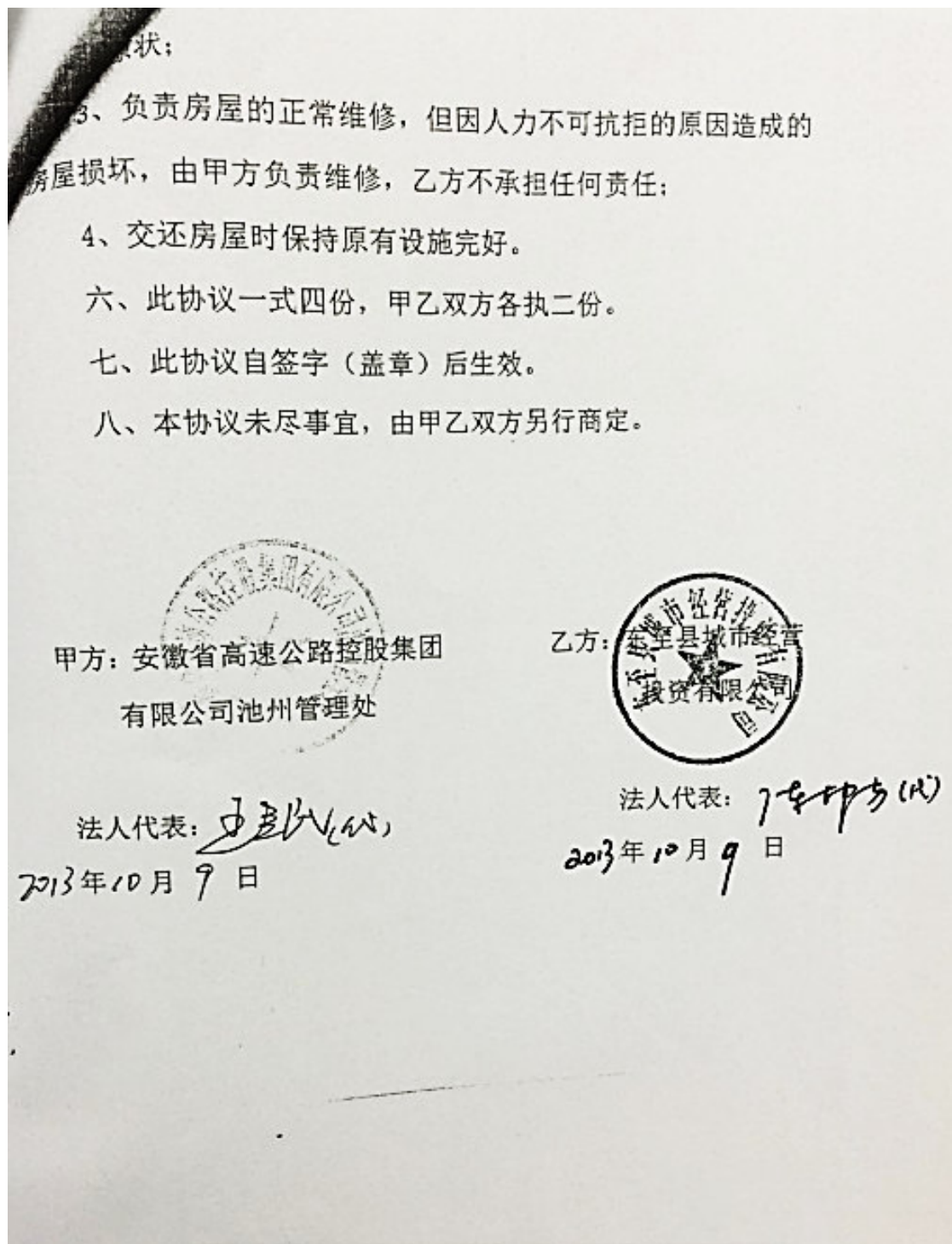
甲方代表：  
2019年7月21日

乙方代表：  
2019年7月21日



**APPENDIX 10: HOUSING LEASE CONTRACT OF MAINTENANCE  
CENTER**





APPENDIX 11: COMPENSATION AGREEMENT FOR HOUSE DEMOLITION

## 房屋征收补偿协议书

甲方：尧渡镇人民政府

乙方：李庆 (身份证号: 342921197601023316)

因 G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程的需要, 需对道路红线内房屋实施征收, 根据池州市人民政府关于《池州市人民政府关于公布东至县等地被征收土地上青苗和房屋等附着物补偿标准的通知》池政(2012)90号文件的规定, 尧渡镇政府受 G206 公路建设指挥部的委托, 对乙方的房屋进行征收, 甲、乙双方在平等、自愿、协商一致的基础上, 就房屋征收补偿达成如下协议:

- 一、本次被征房屋拆迁面积为甲乙双方共同认定。
- 二、本次被征房屋拆迁标准为: 主房: 框架 735 元/m<sup>2</sup>, 砖混 645 元/m<sup>2</sup>, 砖木 510 元/m<sup>2</sup>; 附属房及室内装饰装修依据池政(2012)90号文件(具体内容见附表)。
- 三、本户房屋及附着物拆迁共计(大写): 伍仟伍佰柒拾肆元
- 四、以上补偿金额在乙方签字后, 支付全部补偿款的 60%, 余款在房屋及附属设施拆除完毕后付清。
- 五、本协议自甲乙双方签字盖章起生效
- 六、本协议一式三份。

甲方(公章):

乙方(签字或盖章):

代表人(签字):

代表人(签字): 李庆

2013 年 12 月 22 日

2013 年 12 月 22 日

## 房屋征收补偿协议书

甲方：尧渡镇人民政府

乙方：查桥村委会（身份证号：\_\_\_\_\_）

因 G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程的需要，需对道路红线内房屋实施征收，根据池州市人民政府关于《池州市人民政府关于公布东至县等地被征收土地上青苗和房屋等附着物补偿标准的通知》池政（2012）90 号文件的规定，尧渡镇政府受 G206 公路建设指挥部的委托，对乙方的房屋进行征收，甲、乙双方在平等、自愿、协商一致的基础上，就房屋征收补偿达成如下协议：

- 一、 本次被征房屋拆迁面积为甲乙双方共同认定。
- 二、 本次被征房屋拆迁标准为：主房：框架 735 元/m<sup>2</sup>，砖混 645 元/m<sup>2</sup>，砖木 510 元/m<sup>2</sup>；附属房及室内装饰装修依据池政（2012）90 号文件（具体内容见附表）。
- 三、 本户房屋及附着物拆迁共计（大写）：拾捌仟伍佰叁拾柒元正。
- 四、 以上补偿金额在乙方签字后，支付全部补偿款的 60%，余款在房屋及附属设施拆除完毕后付清。
- 五、 本协议自甲乙双方签字盖章起生效。
- 六、 本协议一式三份。

甲方（公章）：

乙方（签字或盖章）：

代表人（签字）：

代表人（签字）：

年 月 日

年 月 日



**APPENDIX 12: COMPENSATION AGREEMENT FOR POWER LINES RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT**

## 协 议

甲方：G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程协调管理办公室

乙方：安徽省东至诚兴电力有限公司

因甲方 G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程建设的需要，乙方承建该项目征地红线范围内所属电力杆线的改建施工。为支持地方政府重点工程建设，同时又保证电力线路的安全，在乙方原来预算的基础上，经双方协商，就电力线路改建工程施工达成以下协议：

一、工程全称：G206 东流至尧渡段电力线路改建工程。

二、工程范围及内容：

G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程 20 处需乙方改建的电力线路。（具体方案及预算附后）。

三、工程费用及付款方式：

a) 工程价款：本工程乙方预算造价为叁佰捌拾肆元陆千角贰佰（¥:3846200.00 元），经甲乙双方协商按贰佰万元（¥:2000000.00 元）支付。

b) 付款方式：

本工程开工前预支 100 万元；工程完成一半后再预支 60 万元；余款待工程迁移结束后，一次性付清。

四、工程期限：

2015 年 1 月 20 日前完工，如遇国家法定节假日、雷雨天气、民事纠纷和甲方特殊情况工期顺延。

五、甲方职责：

a) 负责线路交底和确认工作；

b) 授权代表负责工程施工期间协调工作；



c) 负责支付杆线迁移中尚欠尧渡镇、东流镇村民的青苗补偿、杆洞占地费用。

六、乙方责任:

- a) 协助甲方办理青苗补偿、杆洞占地等费用的登记工作;
- b) 做好施工中的安全生产工作, 若发生施工安全事故, 自行负责;
- c) 主动协调村组关系和配合好甲方的建设施工。

七、其他:

- a) 未尽事宜, 由双方协商解决。
- b) 本协议自签字盖章后生效。一式四份, 双方各执二份。

甲方 ( )  
授权代表: 

2015年 2 月 12 日

乙方 ( )  
授权代表: 

2015年 1 月 12 日

### APPENDIX 3: COMPENSATION AGREEMENT FOR COMMUNICATIONS TRUNK CABLES

#### RELOCATION PROJECT

## 协 议

甲方：G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程协调管理办公室

乙方：中国电信股份有限公司安徽传输线路维护局池州线务局

因甲方 G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程建设的需要，乙方同意将该项目征地红线范围内所属国防干线光缆线路进行迁移或加固保护。为支持地方政府重点工程建设，同时又保证通信线路的安全，在东至县财政局关于 G206 东流至尧渡段通信光缆加固工程预算审查结果的基础上，经双方协商，就通信线路迁移（加固）及其补偿达成以下协议：

一、工程全称：G206 东流至尧渡段国防干线光缆迁移（加固）补偿。

二、工程范围及内容：

G206 东流至尧渡段建设工程狭阳、张岗、大青山、林化厂、赤头桥五处需乙方迁移和加固的光缆线路。大青山处将原三条光缆线路进行平移，其余四处进行就地加固保护（具体方案见规划设计书）。

三、补偿费用及付款方式：

补偿总费用为玖拾叁万元整（¥930000.00 元），其中：埋式光缆线路为 53 万元，架空光缆线路为 40 万元，包干使用。协议签订后先支付 53 万元，余下待工程全部完工后一次性付清。

四、工程期限：

2014 年 10 月 15 日前完成线路迁移的基础建设（与路基同步施工处除外，光缆线路的割接时间以集团公司批复为准）。

五、甲方职责：

a) 负责新光线路由的交底和确认工作；

b) 负责工程施工期间协调工作；

c) 施工期间督促施工单位做好避让、保护未迁移的光缆线路，在光缆附件施工前与乙方人员联系，未经许可不得开挖，若人为损坏，承担法律责任。

六、乙方责任：

- a) 负责征地红线外的青苗补偿、杆洞占地等费用；
- b) 迁移（加固）必须一次性到位，若发生二次迁移（加固），费用自理；
- c) 做好施工中的安全生产工作，若发生施工安全事故，自行负责；
- d) 配合甲方的建设施工。

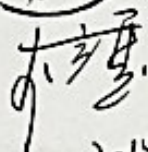
七、其他：

- a) 未尽事宜，由双方协商解决。
- b) 本协议自签字盖章后生效。一式四份，双方各执二份。

甲方（盖章）



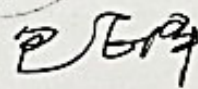
授权代表：

  
2014.9.26

乙方（盖章）



授权代表：

  
2014年9月30日

收款单位名称：中国电信股份有限公司安徽传输线路维护局池州线务局

账户：中国工商银行合肥世纪家园支行

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