

Resettlement Plan (Draft)

September 2013

PRC: Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development

Prepared by Ma'anshan Municipal ADB-financed Project Leading Group.

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

**Resettlement Plan
of
the Ma'anshan North Tourist Road
Subproject-S367**

**Ma'anshan Municipal ADB-financed Project Leading Group
August 2013**

Letter of Commitment

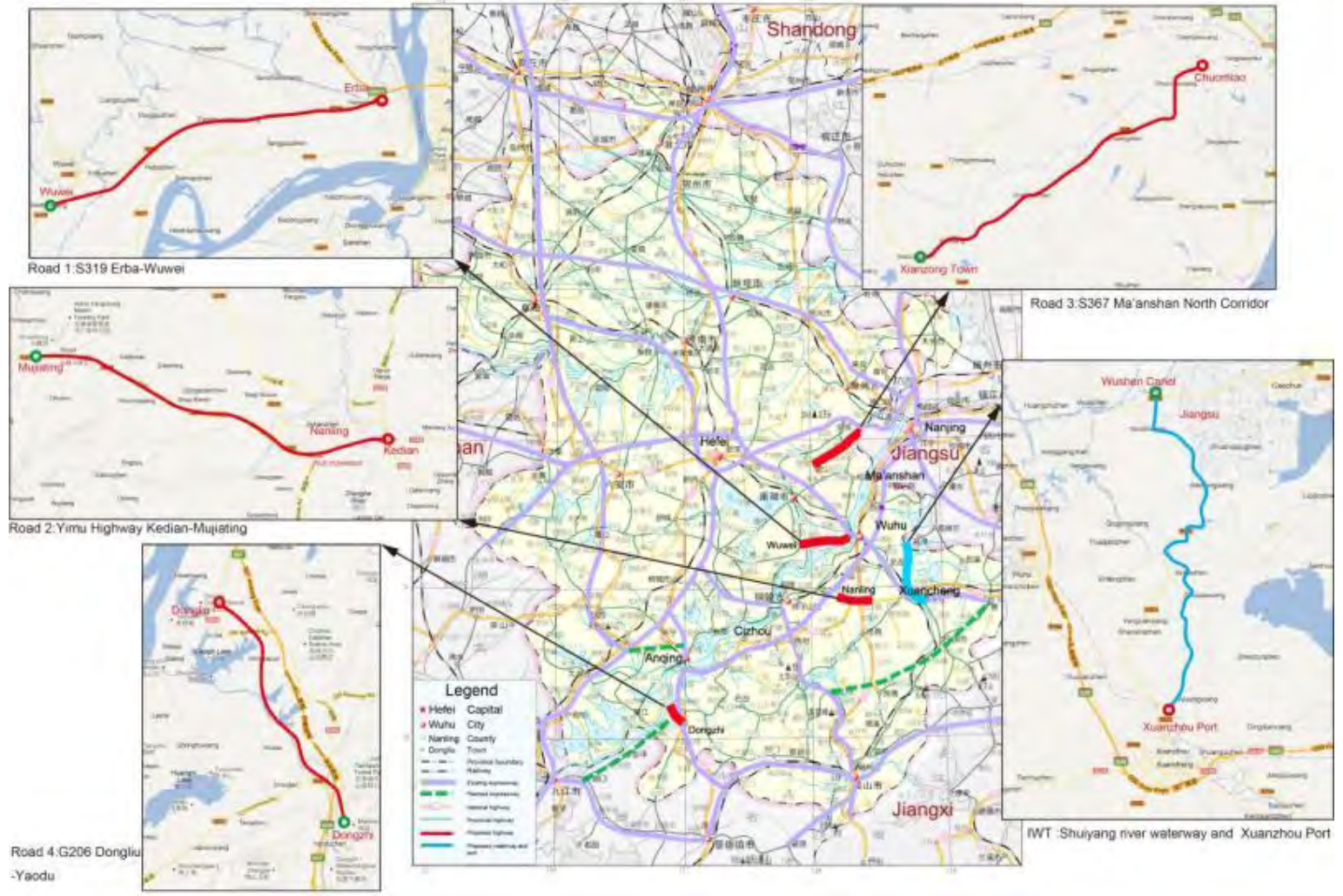
The Anhui Provincial Government has applied for a loan with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project through the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (the "PRC").

The Ma'anshan North Tourist Road Subproject (hereinafter, the "Subproject") is a component thereof. Therefore, the Subproject must be implemented in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy State requirements 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.

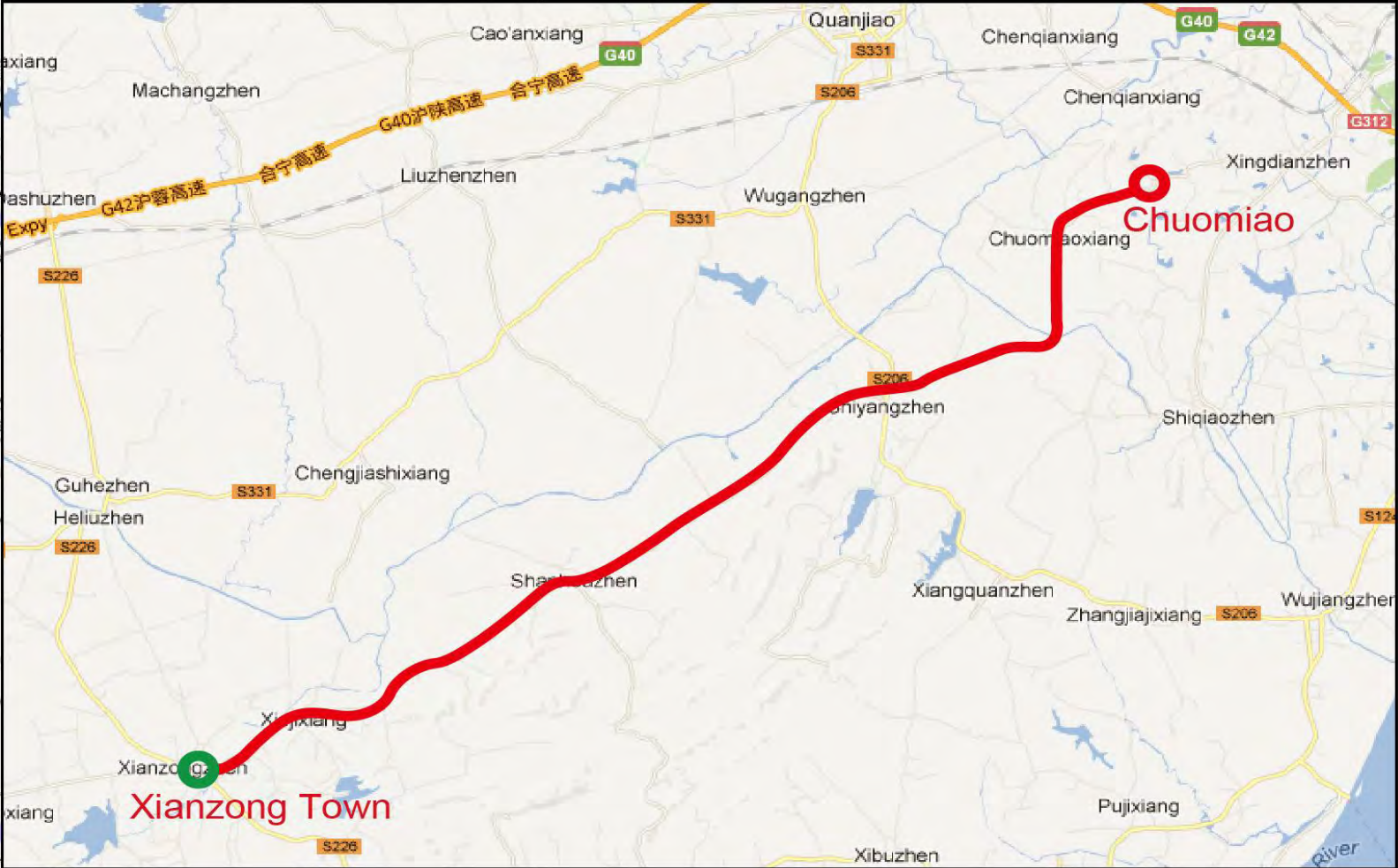
The Ma'anshan Municipal Government hereby acknowledges the contents of this RP, and warrants that the budgetary funds under this RP will be included in the general budget of the Subproject and made available on time. The Ma'anshan Municipal Government has discussed the first draft of this RP with the agencies concerned through the Ma'anshan Project Management Office (Ma'anshan PMO) and Ma'anshan Municipal Transport Bureau (MMTB), and obtained their consensus. MMTB will be responsible for the implementation of the Subproject and related resettlement work as authorized by the Ma'anshan Municipal 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
Ma'anshan Municipal Government		
MMTB		

Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project



Schematic Map of the Subproject of S367



Executive Summary

1. Overview of the Subproject

The subproject is a component of the ADB-financed Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project. The Ma'anshan North Tourist Road will be built into a Class-II highway with a full length of 46.874km, a design speed of 60km/h and a roadbed width of 12.0m.

The Subproject will break ground in June 2014 and be completed in June 2016, with a construction period of 24 months. LA, HD and resettlement will begin in April 2014 and be completed in December 2015.

The resettlement costs of the Subproject are 223.9063 million yuan (prices in 2012), including basic land acquisition (occupation) costs, HD costs, taxes and contingencies, accounting for 36.3% of the Subproject's budget.

2. Resettlement impacts

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are permanent land acquisition and demolition of rural houses and non-residential properties. 1,538 entities (1533 rural households + 5 non-residential structures) with 6,497 persons in Hexian and Hanshan Counties will be affected by LA and resettlement, including 4 villages and 3 communities in Shiyang Town, and 3 villages and one community in Shanhou Town, Hexian County, and 3 villages and one community in Shaoguan Town, and one village and one community in Xianzong Town, Hanshan County. 1,131.12 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, including 1026.27 mu of cultivated land and 104.85 mu on non-cultivated land. A total of 115833.1 m² of structures will be demolished that includes rural residential houses with a total area of 114500 m² and rural non-residential properties with a total area of 1333.1 m².

A total of 1533 households with 6488 persons will be affected by land acquisition and demolition of rural households. Of these affected households 935 households with 3858 persons will be affected by LA; 607 households with 2660 persons will be affected by HD only; while 9 households with 30 persons will be affected by both LA and HD. Non-residential property demolition will impact 5 entities with 9 persons.

Among the 935 households with 3,858 persons affected by LA, 635 households have land loss rates of below 10%, 237 households 10%-20%, 56 households 20%-30% and 7 households 30% or more.

1,248.9 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, including 260 mu for general purposes, and 988.9 mu for borrow areas and spoil grounds, affecting no one.

3. Policy framework and entitlements

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

This 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:

- (i) Compensation for the acquisition of rural collective land includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees.
- (ii) The demolished rural residential houses will be compensated for at replacement cost, and the AHs will receive moving and transition subsidies; the AHs may select cash compensation or property swap.
- (iii) The demolished non-residential properties will be compensated for by reference to rural residential houses.
- (iv) The compensation rate for temporary land occupation is 1,500 yuan/mu per annum, and the occupation period will be two years.

4. Compensation and restoration

Compensation for permanent LA includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees, and is based on a multiple of average annual output value (AAOV). The uniform AAOVs of the affected counties are 1,565 yuan/mu and 1,566 yuan/mu in Hexian County and Hanshan County respectively. Land compensation fees for farmland are 7 times the AAOV and resettlement subsidies 14 times. Land compensation fees for construction land and unused land are 5 times the AAOV and resettlement subsidies 5.5 times.

Temporary land occupation includes occupation for general purposes, borrow areas and spoil grounds. Compensation fees for temporary land occupation include compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments, and land reclamation costs. The land occupied temporarily for borrow areas and spoil grounds will be compensated for at a time at 1,500 yuan/mu per annum, with an occupation period of two years; the rate of land reclamation costs for cultivated land is 30,000 yuan/mu, and no land reclamation costs will be paid for unused land.

The compensation rates for demolished rural residential houses are: frame structure: 1,220 yuan/m² in Hexian County and 1,400 yuan/m² in Hanshan County; masonry concrete structure: 965 yuan/m² in Hexian County and 1,075 yuan/m² in Hanshan County; masonry timber structure: 765 yuan/m² in Hexian County and 885 yuan/m² in Hanshan County; simple structure: 305

yuan/m² in Hexian County and 380 yuan/m² in Hanshan County; moving subsidy: 500 yuan/household in Hexian County and 6 yuan/m² per month in Hanshan County; transition subsidy: 6 yuan/m² per month in Hexian County¹ and 4 yuan/m² per month in Hanshan County; and subsidy for production or business suspension: 10 yuan/m² per month in Hanshan County.

Income restoration measures for the APs include cash compensation, skills training and priority employment for the Subproject. Since permanent LA is caused by road construction mainly, the project area is linear in shape. Based on a statistical analysis, although much land will be acquired, it is scattered and LA will have little impact on the AHs' routine agricultural production. Per capita cultivated area will drop from 1.46 mu before LA to 1.44 mu after LA. And the LA will result in low income loss rates below 8.63%. Measures for land compensation allocation, land reallocation and production investment (cultivation and irrigation skills, training, etc.) will be determined at the village meeting. Training will be approved and supervised by the government at the next higher level.

For HD, a village collective will plan and arrange housing land in a unified manner in conjunction with new countryside building or villagers will be allocated housing lands and build new houses themselves.

HXCTB and HSCTB will assist provide skills training to laborers in the AHs (in which about 50% of laborers are women) in coordination with the county labor and social security bureaus. HXCTB and HSCTB will provide assistance to vulnerable groups in cooperation with the county labor and social security bureaus.

5. 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 before 30, September 2013.

6. Grievances and appeals

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.

An appeal procedure has been established to settle disputes over compensation and resettlement. The aim is to respond to appeals of the APs timely and transparently. Grievances about the Subproject may be from collective LA, HD and temporary land occupation. Correspondingly, the Ma'anshan Project Management Office (Ma'anshan PMO), and Hexian and Hanshan County Transport Bureaus (HXCTB and HSCTB), and the affected town governments and village committees will coordinate and handle grievances and appeals arising from

¹ To be paid for the actual transition period, usually not more than 18 months.

resettlement. The APs may file appeals about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates.

7. Organizational structure

The Anhui PMO under is the executing agency of the Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project, the Ma'anshan PMO is the executing agency of the Subproject, HXCTB and HSCTB are the implementing agencies (IAs) of the Subproject, and the IAs and town governments will be responsible for the implementation of this RP.

8. 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 Ma'anshan PMO, which will conduct internal monitoring together with HXCTB and HSCTB, and 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.

9. Resettlement budget

All costs for LA and resettlement are included in the general budget of the Subproject. Based on prices of 2012, the general resettlement budget of the Subproject is 223.9063 million yuan, accounting for 36.3% of the general budget (about CNY 671 Million), including compensation fees for permanent collective land acquisition/state-owned occupation of 35.4672 million yuan (15.84% of the budget), compensation fees for the demolition of rural residential houses of 114.519 million yuan (51.15% of the budget), compensation fees for the demolition of non-residential properties of 1.2462 million yuan (0.56% of the budget), compensation fees for ground attachments of 2.1635 million yuan (0.97% of the budget), taxes of 50.6384 million yuan (22.62% of the budget), and contingencies of 15.7517 million yuan (7.03% of the budget).

Glossary

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

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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
HSCTB	-	Hanshan County Transport Bureau
HXCTB	-	Hexian County Transport Bureau
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LEF	-	Land-expropriated Farmer
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMTB	-	Ma'anshan Municipal 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. In order to further optimize regional economic development, the Anhui Provincial Government adjusted the administrative divisions of the Wanjiang River Urban Belt with the approval of the State Council in 2011, dividing Chaohu City into three parts, in which Hanshan and Hexian Counties (excluding Shenxiang Town) were transferred to the jurisdiction of Ma'anshan City. The administrative division adjustment laid a foundation for the cross-river development of Ma'anshan City and the integration of resources on both sides of the Yangtze River.

The North Tourist Road is an important high-class highway in northern Ma'anshan, and its limited service level and throughput have restricted rapid local connection and access. The Subproject is an important move in promoting the balanced development of both sides of the Yangtze River in Ma'anshan City. In order to accelerate the development of northern Ma'anshan, further improve the local road network structure, provide sound infrastructure for local resource and economic development, and create favorable conditions for Ma'anshan City to become a demonstration area of urban-rural integration in Anhui Province, 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.

1.1.2 Subcomponents and Identification of Resettlement Impacts

The Subproject is located in northern Ma'anshan Municipality, and spans Hexian and Hanshan Counties, to be a Class-II highway with a full length of 46.874km, a design speed of 60km/h and a roadbed width of 12.0m. The Subproject will break ground in June 2014 and be completed in June 2016, with a construction period of 24 months. See Table 1-1 for key technical indicators and Figure 1-1 for the standard cross-sectional view.²

² Abstracted from the Feasibility Study Report of the subproject prepared by Jiangsu Communications Planning and Design Institute, February 2013.

Table 1-1 Key Technical Indicators and Scale of Construction

No.	Item	Unit	Qty.	Remarks
1	Design mileage	km	46.874	37.537km in Hexian County, 9.337km in Hanshan County, and the road will be 12 m in width with 2 x 3.75 m carriageway, 2 x 1.5 m hard shoulder and and 2 x 0.75 m earth shoulder
2	Additionally used land area	mu	1131.12	
3	Demolition			
(1)	Buildings	10,000 m ²	11.56	
(2)	Power and telecom lines	Line	320	
4	Roadbeds, pavements and drainage			
(1)	Filling / excavation	10000 m ²	952.9/149.6	
(2)	Asphalt concrete pavements	10000 m ²	451.75	
(3)	Roadbed and pavement protection and drainage works	10000 m ²	24.83	
5	Bridges			
(1)	Big	m	1087.4/2	
(2)	Medium	m	146.2/4	
(3)	Small	m	118.8/5	
(4)	Culverts	/	176	
6	Route intersections			
(1)	Plane intersections	/	97	
7	Safety facilities	km	46.874	

The existing road in Ma'anshan North Corridor area consists of X032 and X004 rural road sections, around 50.15km in total length. It has class III and IV road sections, 6.5m to 14m in width in different sections.

The proposed Ma'anshan North Corridor (S367) will be 46.874 km in total length, upgraded to class II from current class III and IV of county/rural road sections and build one large Sima River Bridge 570m in total length across Sima River.

Ma'anshan North Corridor cross-section will be 12m in width, with 2X3.75m carriageway, 2X1.5 hard shoulder, and 2X0.75m earth shoulder. See Figure 1-1.

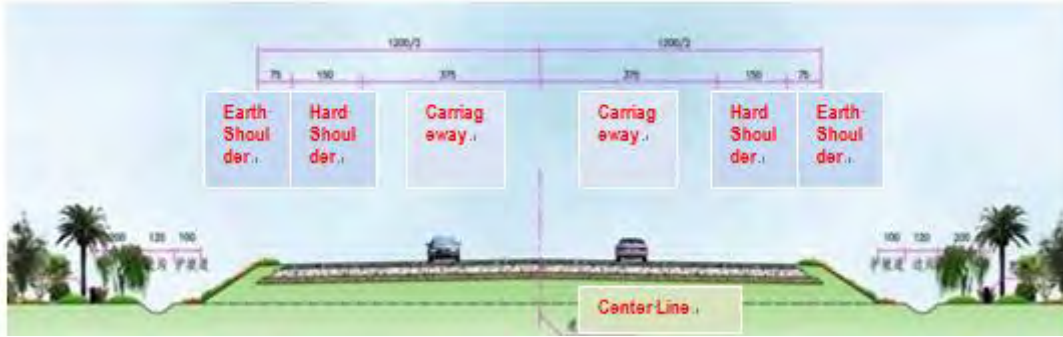


Figure 1-1 Standard Cross-sectional for Ma'anshan North Corridor (S367)

1.1.3 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

This RP has been prepared in accordance with the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject. This RP will be updated based on the detailed design.

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 .

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are permanent land acquisition and demolition of rural houses and non-residential properties. 1,538 entities (1533 rural households + 5 non-residential structures) with 6,497 persons in Hexian and Hanshan Counties will be affected by LA and resettlement, including 4 villages and 3 communities in Shiyang Town, and 3 villages and one community in Shanhou Town, Hexian County, and 3 villages and one community in Shaoguan Town, and one village and one community in Xianzong Town, Hanshan County. 1,131.12 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, including 1026.27 mu of cultivated land and 104.85 mu on non-cultivated land. A total of 115833.1 m² of structures will be demolished that includes rural residential houses with a total area of 114500 m² and rural non-residential properties with a total area of 1333.1 m².

A total of 1533 households with 6488 persons will be affected by land acquisition and demolition of rural households. Of these affected households 935 households with 3858 persons will be affected by LA; 607 households with 2660 persons will be affected by HD only; while 9 households with 30 persons will be affected by both LA and HD³. Non-residential property demolition will impact 5 entities with 9 persons.

1,248.9 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, including 260 mu for general purposes, and

³ LA accounting for 3828 persons and HD counting for 2630 persons. However, of these total 6518 affected persons 30 persons will be affected by both LA and HD. Hence the total number of affected persons by LA and HD, without double counting, is 6518-30 = 6488.

988.9 mu for borrow areas and spoil grounds, affecting no one.

12 types of infrastructure and ground attachments will be affected.

Table 1-2 Identification of Resettlement Impacts

County		Hexian		Hanshan		Total	
Town		Shiyang	Shanhou	Zhaoguan	Xianzong		
Pile No.		AK0+000- AK20+180	AK20+180- AK34+770	AK34+770- AK46+000	AK46+000- AK46+873.6	/	
Villages		7	4	4	1	16	
Village groups		44	33	19	2	98	
Permanent LA (mu)	Total	542.84	330.48	231.35	26.45	1131.12	
	Cultivated land	517.86	280.9	204.86	22.65	1026.27	
	Non-cultivated land	24.98	49.58	26.49	3.8	104.85	
Temporary occupation (mu)	land	Total	497.4	348.7	398.1	4.7	1248.9
	Where: general purposes	124.1	84.7	46.5	4.7	260.0	
	By borrow areas and spoil grounds	373.3	264	351.6	0	988.9	
HD	Total (m ²)	28600	47340	35373.1	4520	115833.1	
	Demolished rural residential houses (m ²)	28600	47340	34040	4520	114500	
	Demolished rural non-residential properties (m ²)	0	0	1333.1	0	1333.1	
Directly affected population	LA	HHs	493	234	186	22	935
		Population	1953	1005	811	89	3858
	Demolition of residential houses	HHs	167	283	135	22	607
		Population	659	1307	587	107	2660
	Demolition of non-residential properties	HHs	0	0	5	0	5
		Population	0	0	9	0	9
	Both LA and HD	HHs	4	2	2	1	9
		Population	13	8	6	3	30
	Total	HHs	656	515	324	43	1538
		Population	2599	2304	1401	193	6497

1.2 Social and Economic Benefits

- 1) The Subproject will promote the urban development of Hexian and Hanshan Counties, and create an industry cluster.
- 2) The Subproject will promote the development of tourist resources in northern Ma'anshan, and improve the brand image of local scenic spots.
- 3) The Subproject will fill up the gap of high-class highways in northern Ma'anshan, improve the local trunk highway network, and meet the demand for traffic growth.

1.3 Estimated Resettlement Budget and Implementation Plan

The estimated gross investment in the Subproject is 617 million yuan, which will be from an ADB loan and locally raised funds, in which the ADB loan accounts for 50% of gross investment, with an interest rate of 1.5%, and locally raised funds account for 50% of gross investment.

The estimated resettlement costs of the Subproject are 223.9068 million yuan (based on prices in 2012), accounting for 36.3% of gross investment, all from domestic counterpart funds. The Subproject will be constructed for two years. LA, HD and resettlement will begin in June 2014 and be completed in December 2015.

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;
- Avoiding or minimizing occupation of environmentally sensitive areas; and
- Selecting resettlement sites in compliance with the local development plan.

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.

The option comparisons were conducted in 3 segments, which are Zhuomiao Segments, Sima River and Shiyang Segment and Xianzong Segment. See Figure 2-1 for Segment Layout of Option Comparison.



Figure 2-1 Segment Layout of Option Comparison

In above segments, detailed comparisons of options have been carried out. See Table 2-1 and Figure 2-2. In each segment, option 1 is the recommended option. In addition, at the detailed design stage, the project design will be further optimized to avoid or minimize LA and HD impacts.



Figure 2-2

Table 2-1 Comparison of Project Options

Project	Segment	Option 1	Option 2	Conclusion
The Subproject	Zhuomiao segment	Option 1 enters Zhongshan Village, Hexian County from existing X032, runs through the north of Xiaowang Village, and ends at the north gate of Chuomiao Community, with a full length of 6.5km, with an additionally used land area of 94.04 mu and a total demolition area of 18,070 m ² .	Option 2 enters Zhongshan Village, Hexian County from existing X032, turns southward, and runs through west of Daqin Village and the Huangchong Reservoir, 800m away from the town center, with a full length of 5.96km, all newly built, with an additionally used land area of 213.65 mu and a total demolition area of 4,240 m ² .	Compared to Option 2, Option 1 increases length by 0.54km, reduces additionally used land area by 119.61 mu, and increases demolition area by 13,820 m ² . Option 1 runs along the existing road and has a smaller scale of construction and earth volume.
	Sima River and Shiyang segment	Option 1 runs southwestward across the Sima River near Shashigang to the north of Jincheng Village, through the Chu-Ma Expressway, across S206 in the north of Shiyang Town, and then across a branch of the Chuhe River, and is connected to the existing road, with a full length of 10.664km, all newly built, with an additionally used land area of 345.75 mu and a total demolition area of 4,140 m ² .	Option 2 runs southward from Shashigang along existing X032, spans the Sima River via a new bridge, and then goes to Jincheng Village via the existing road. It goes to the intersection west of Shiyang Town along the existing road, runs along the north edge of Shiyang Town along the new route, and finally goes back to the existing road, with a full length of 12.053km, a reconstructed or expanded length of 10.653km, a newly built length of 1.4km, an additionally used land area of 285.19 mu and a total demolition area of 52,620 m ² .	Compared to Option 2, Option 1 reduces length by 1.39km, increases additionally used land area by 60.56 mu, and reduces demolition area by 48,480 m ² . Option 2 involves the broadening of the existing road and is longer. Option 1 is shorter, has a smaller scale of construction and avoids Panjing Cement Mill.
	Xianzong segment	Option 1 runs through the south of Xieji Town, Miaoqiang and Xiaoxia Villages, and then goes to S226 along the planned outer south ring road in Xianzong Town, with a full length of 5.774km, all newly built, with an additionally used land area of 188.4 mu and a total demolition area of 320 m ² .	Option 2 runs through Haoliu Village, Xieji Town along the existing road, and is connected to S226 south of Dacao Village, all along the existing road, with a full length of 5.857km, an additionally used land area of 162.82 mu and a total demolition area of 24,980 m ² .	Compared to Option 2, Option 1 reduces length by 0.83km, increases additionally used land area by 25.58 mu, and reduces demolition area by 24,660 m ² . Option 1 is more suited to the urban plan and its demolition area is much smaller than that of Option 2.

a) Zhuomiao segment



b) Sima River and Shiyang Town segment



c) Xianzong Town segment



Figure 2-2 Comparison and Selection of Options

2.2 Range of Impact Survey of LA and HD

In the recommended option, 11 villages/communities in two townships, Hexian County and 5 villages/communities in two townships, Hanshan County will be affected by LA and HD. See Table 2-2 and Appendix 1.

Table 2-2 Summary of the Range of Impact Survey of LA and HD

County	Town	Village	Pile No.	Type of impact
Hexian	Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	AK0+000-AK3+400	Both LA & HD
		Chuomiao Community	AK3+400-AK4+940	Both LA & HD
		Xingfu Village	AK4+940-AK8+940	Both LA & HD
		Jincheng Community	AK8+940-AK10+940	Both LA & HD
		Shiyang Community	AK10+940-AK15+940	Both LA & HD
		Xinong Village	AK15+940-AK17+580	LA only
		Zhulu Village	AK17+580-AK20+180	Both LA & HD
	Shanhou	Taodian Village	AK20+180-AK27+680	Both LA & HD
		Shanhouji Community	AK27+680-AK29+580	Both LA & HD
		Wanyuan Village	AK29+580-AK31+770	Both LA & HD
		Gaozu Village	AK31+770-AK34+770	Both LA & HD
Hanshan	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	AK34+770-AK39+040	Both LA & HD
		Tanquan Village	AK39+040-AK42+000	Both LA & HD
		Xieji Community	AK42+000-AK43+130	Both LA & HD
		Tongfa Village	AK43+130-AK46+000	Both LA & HD
	Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	AK46+000-AK46+873.6	Both LA & HD

2.3 Survey Methods and Process

In March 2012, MMTB appointed Jiangsu Communications Planning and Design Institute to prepare the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject.

With assistance of Ma'an shao PMO and IAs, during September-December 2012, the survey team of Hohai University conducted a sample survey on the socioeconomic profile of the project area in such forms as FGD, institutional interview and key informant interview, including 8 FGDs and 14 interviews, and a sampling socioeconomic survey on AHs (sampling rate: 20%, 308 households, 1294 persons), covering household population, impacts of LA, household economic status, and expected resettlement modes. During the survey, the survey team also collected comments on LA and resettlement modes from village committees and villagers, and conducted extensive consultation. (See **Chapter 7** and **Appendix 8** for details).

Through consultation, the key findings are as follows:

- (i) Almost all villagers (90% percent) know that the Subproject is about to break ground,

and support it.

- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Almost all APs think that they are affected slightly by LA. They may continue to farm on the remaining land after LA and prefer cash compensation.
- (iv) 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

1,131.12 mu of collective land will be acquired for the Subproject, affecting 935 households with 3,858 persons in 98 groups of 16 villages in 4 towns. See Table 2-3 and **Appendix 2**.

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

County	Town	Village	Collective land to be acquired (mu)				Affected		
			Cultivated land		Housing land	Total	HHs	Population	
			Subtotal	Irrigated land					
Hexian	Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	85.5	81.22	6.6	92.1	79	339	
		Chuomiao Community	46.2	43.89	4.42	50.62	41	201	
		Xingfu Village	111.92	106.32	8.08	120	105	433	
		Jincheng Community	61.4	58.33	0.6	62	61	256	
		Shiyang Community	124.78	109.41	0.24	125.02	127	418	
		Xinong Village	44.5	47.02	0	44.5	41	189	
		Zhulu Village	43.56	41.38	5.04	48.6	39	117	
	Subtotal			517.86	487.57	24.98	542.84	493	1953
	Shanhou	Taodian Village	116.84	110.5	25.92	146.1	103	391	
		Shanhouji Community	50.08	47.07	2.7	52.78	32	192	
		Wanyuan Village	72.4	68.78	3.2	77.6	63	274	
		Gaozu Village	41.58	39.49	12.42	54	36	148	
	Subtotal			280.9	265.84	44.24	330.48	234	1005
	Total			798.76	753.41	69.22	873.32	727	2958
Hanshan	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	72.76	69.13	1.5	73.26	62	244	
		Tanquan Village	28.1	26.69	24.98	49.08	27	110	
		Xieji Community	40.2	38.19	0.48	39.69	38	182	
		Tongfa Village	63.8	60.61	5.52	69.32	59	275	
	Subtotal			204.86	194.62	32.48	231.35	186	811
	Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	22.65	21.52	3.8	26.45	22	89	
Subtotal			22.65	21.52	3.8	26.45	22	89	
Total			227.51	216.14	36.28	257.8	208	900	
Grand total			1026.27	969.55	105.5	1131.12	935	3858	

Table 2-4 Impact Analysis of Collective Land Acquisition

Town	Village	Before LA			After LA			Land loss rate of village			Income loss of APs			
		HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Acquired area (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of APs (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss (yuan)	Average loss per HH (yuan)	Average loss per capita (yuan)	Percent to per capita net income ⁴ (%)
Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	1200	4200	5005	79	339	85.5	6.58%	8.07%	1.71%	85500	1082	252	3.50%
	Chuomiao Community	1557	5137	7155	41	201	46.2	2.63%	3.91%	0.65%	46200	1127	230	3.14%
	Xingfu Village	960	3180	5800	105	433	111.92	10.94%	13.62%	1.93%	111920	1066	258	3.60%
	Jincheng Community	1110	4230	6500	61	256	61.4	5.50%	6.05%	0.94%	61400	1007	240	3.07%
	Shiyang Community	1800	7000	5000	127	418	124.78	7.06%	5.97%	2.50%	124780	983	299	4.26%
	Xinong Village	900	2700	3510	41	189	44.5	4.56%	7.00%	1.27%	44500	1085	235	3.51%
	Zhulu Village	907	3460	4589	39	117	43.56	4.30%	3.38%	0.95%	43560	1117	372	5.09%
Shanhou	Taodian Village	1511	6320	20560.3	103	391	116.84	6.82%	6.19%	0.57%	116840	1134	299	4.14%
	Shanhouji Community	1906	5502	3500	32	192	50.08	1.68%	3.49%	1.43%	50080	1565	261	3.33%
	Gaozu Village	1218	5385	7667.41	63	274	72.4	5.17%	5.09%	0.94%	72400	1149	264	3.37%
	Wanyuan Village	1115	4161	14389.8	36	148	41.58	3.23%	3.56%	0.29%	41580	1155	281	3.59%
Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	500	2080	2200	62	244	72.76	12.40%	11.73%	3.31%	72760	1174	298	4.18%
	Tanquan Village	550	3100	3000	27	110	28.1	4.91%	3.55%	0.94%	28100	1041	255	3.57%
	Xieji Community	820	2970	1570	38	182	40.2	4.63%	6.13%	2.56%	40200	1058	221	3.09%
	Tongfa	898	3720	4650	59	275	63.8	6.57%	7.39%	1.37%	63800	1081	232	3.25%

⁴ % of income loss = average loss per capita / per capita net income from Table 3-2.

Town	Village	Before LA			After LA			Land loss rate of village			Income loss of APs			
		HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Acquired area (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of APs (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss (yuan)	Average loss per HH (yuan)	Average loss per capita (yuan)	Percent to per capita net income ⁴ (%)
	Village													
Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	982	3912	2760	22	89	22.65	2.24%	2.28%	0.82%	22650	1030	254	3.57%

2.4.2 Impact Analysis

According to the survey, the villages affected by the Subproject have a total cultivated area of 97,856.51 mu before LA, 1.46 mu per capita. 1,026.27 mu of cultivated land will be acquired for the Subproject, and per capita cultivated area will be 1.44 mu after LA. Since the Subproject is linear in shape, most of the persons affected by LA will lose part of their land only. See Table 2-4.

Among the 98 affected groups, land loss rate ranges from 40% (Dongweng Group of Jincheng Community, Shiyang Town, Hexian County) to 0.17% (Taodian Group, Taodian Village, Shanhou Town, Hexian County). The land loss rates of the affected groups are generally low. Per capita income loss of APs ranges from 600 yuan (Wali Group of Zhulu Village, Shiyang Town, Hexian County) to 60 yuan (Zhangfusan Group of Gaozu Village, Shanhou Town, Hexian County). Except Wali Group, the income losses of the other groups are below 470 yuan. See Appendix 3.

According to the socioeconomic survey, a comparative analysis has been made on the cultivated areas of the affected village groups before and after LA. The land loss rates of all the 16 affected villages are below 5%. Among the 98 affected groups, 45 groups have land loss rates of below 5%, 26 groups have land loss rates of 5%-10%, and 27 groups have land loss rates of 10% or more. See Table 2-5.

Table 2-5 Summary of Land Loss Rates

Level	Degree of impact			Total
	<5%	5%-10%	10% or more	
Villages	16	0	0	16
Groups	45	26	27	98

In the 4 affected towns, the main crops are paddy rice, wheat, rape, cotton, corn and peanut. The income loss rates of all the 16 affected villages are below 10%, in which 15 villages have income loss rates of below 5%, and only Zhulu Village, Shiyang Town, Hexian County has an income loss rate of over 5% (5.09%). The income loss rates of all the 98 affected groups are below 10%, in which 80 groups have income loss rates of below 5%, and 18 have income loss rates of 5%-10%. See Table 2-6 and Table 2-7.

Table 2-6 Summary of Income Loss Rates

Level	Degree of impact			Total
	<5%	5%-10%	10% or more	
Villages	15	1	0	16
Groups	80	18	0	98

Table 2-7 Land Loss Rates of the Affected Groups with Income Loss Rates of 5%-10%

Town	Village	Group	Before LA			After LA			Income loss of APs			
			HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Acquired area (mu)	Annual loss (yuan)	Average loss per HH (yuan)	Average loss per capita (yuan)	Percent to per capita income (%)
Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	Datang	60	182	200	12	36	13	13000	1083	361	5.11%
	Chuomiao Community	Mejiao	26	79	201	6	18	7.8	7800	1300	433	6.22%
	Zhulu Village	Wangzhengwu	31	93	210	2	6	2.22	2220	1110	370	5.30%
		Hanwang	14	42	67	3	9	3.36	3360	1120	373	5.39%
		Jiashanzhou	43	128	260	5	15	6	6000	1200	400	5.70%
		Gangyi	32	97	120	3	9	3.6	3600	1200	400	5.73%
		Wali	20	60	111	2	6	3.6	3600	1800	600	8.63%
		Zhuangli	22	65	81	4	12	4.5	4500	1125	375	5.39%
		Qianzhou	29	88	234	3	9	3.6	3600	1200	400	5.73%
Shanhou	Taodian Village	Yangzhuang	20	64	160	4	13	5.4	5400	1350	415	5.97%
		Dayang	17	63	73	3	11	4.3	4300	1433	391	5.62%
		Pancun	9	36	154	5	20	9.4	9400	1880	470	6.79%
		Xiaozhuang	27	94	180	2	7	2.8	2800	1400	400	5.73%
	Shanhouji Community	Shanwang	27	137	166	3	15	5.76	5760	1920	384	5.46%
		Xiaolizhuang	40	214	131	6	32	17.28	17280	2880	540	7.60%
	Wanyuan Village	Songzhuang	32	91	215	6	17	6.84	6840	1140	402	5.76%
	Gaozu Village	Xiaoliuji	21	66	113	2	6	2.52	2520	1260	420	6.02%
Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	Shengzhuang	20	80	136	14	56	21.8	21800	1557	389	5.41%

According to the survey⁵, among the 935 households with 3,858 persons affected by LA, 635 households have land loss rates of below 10%, 237 households 10%-20%, 56 households 20%-30% and 7 households 30% or more. Among the 635 households with land loss rates of less than 10%, 56 households have existing cultivated areas of 1-3 mu (8.82%), 283 households have 3-5 mu (44.57%) and 296 households have 5 mu or more (46.61%); among the 237 households with land loss rates of 10%-20%, 14 households have existing cultivated areas of 1-3 mu (5.91%), 102 households have 3-5 mu (43.04%) and 131 households have 5 mu or more (55.27%); among the 56 households with land loss rates of 20%-30%, 10 households have existing cultivated areas of less than 1 mu (17.86%), 32 households have 1-3 mu (57.14%) and 14 households have 3-5 mu (16.28%); among the 7 households with land loss rates of 30% or more, 4 households have existing cultivated areas of 1-3 mu (57.14%) and 3 households have 5 mu or more (42.86%). See Table 2-8 for loss rates, and Appendix 4 for details.

Table 2-8 Loss Rates of Cultivated Land of AHs

Land loss rate	Number of households					
	Former cultivated area	<10%	10%-20%	20-30%	30% or more	Subtotal
<1 mu		0	0	10	0	10
1-3 mu		56	14	32	4	106
3-5 mu		283	102	14	0	399
>5 mu		296	131	0	3	430
Total		635	237	56	7	935

In addition, the project area is a labor surplus area, where most laborers work in nearby provinces and cities, such as Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces, and Shanghai City, usually for about 9 months a year, and would return in the busy farming season or the Spring Festival only. Outside employment has become a major income source of the AHs.

In sum, LA will have moderate impact on the AHs' routine agricultural production and income, but less impact on total household incomes.

2.5 Temporary Land Occupation

During construction, land will be occupied temporarily for production and living areas, temporary construction roads, borrow areas and spoil grounds.

2.5.1 Temporary Land Occupation for General Purposes

260 mu of collective unused land will be occupied temporarily for general purposes, affecting no one. See Table 2-9.

⁵ The affected households are estimated by leader of affected village group on site visit.

Table 2-9 Summary of Temporarily Occupied Land

County	Town	Village	Temporarily occupied land area (mu)
Hexian	Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	12.8
		Chuomiao Community	11
		Xingfu Village	25.3
		Jincheng Community	12.9
		Xinong Village	9.3
		Shiyang Community	22.6
		Zhulu Village	30.2
	Shanhou	Taodian Village	36.2
		Shanhouji Community	10.1
		Wanyuan Village	21.7
Gaozu Village		16.7	
Hanshan	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	8.1
		Tanquan Village	16.9
		Xieji Community	6.2
		Tongfa Village	15.3
	Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	4.7
Total			260

2.5.2 Land Occupation for Borrow Areas and Spoil Grounds

988.9 mu of collective unused land in 8 groups of 6 villages will be occupied temporarily for borrow areas and spoil grounds. See Table 2-10 and Figure 2-3.

Table 2-10 Use of Land for Borrow Areas and Spoil Grounds

No.	Pile No.	Position	Village	Group	Land area (mu)	Purpose
1	AK1+500	Right	Zhongshan Village	Shandong	133.5	Borrow area + spoil ground
2	AK6+900	Left	Xingfu Village	Xiazhu	117	Borrow area + spoil ground
3	AK12+000	Left	Shiyang Community	Zhongshili	122.8	Borrow area + spoil ground
4	AK24+700	Left	Taodian Village	Bazou	173.5	Borrow area
5	AK27+501	Left		Yaotou	90.5	Spoil ground
6	AK37+000	Right	Dongxing Village	Chenzhuang	92.1	Borrow area + spoil ground
7	AK43+900	Right	Tongfa Village	Xiaoyao	142.1	Borrow area
8	AK45+800	Right		Xiaochen	117.4	Spoil ground
Total					988.9	/



Figure 2-3 Photos of Temporarily Occupied Land

2.6 Demolition of Rural Properties

2.6.1 Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

The total demolition area of the Subproject is 115,833.1m², including rural residential houses totaling 114,500 m², in which 5,725 m² are frame structure houses, 48,090 m² are masonry concrete structure houses, 56,105 m² are masonry timber structure houses, and 4,580 m² are simple structure houses. A total of 607 households with 2660 persons will be affected rural house demolition, including 9 households with 30 persons also be affected by farmland acquisition at same time. See details in Table 2-1.

According to Table 2-11, Gaozu and Taodian Villages, Shanhou Town, Hexian County, and Tanquan Village, Shaoguan Town, Hanshan County will be affected more seriously by HD, mainly because these villages are impacted by road widening, and there are many residential houses on both sides. See Figure 2-4.



Figure 2-4 Houses beside the Segment to be Broadened

Table 2-11 Summary of Demolished Rural Residential Houses

County	Town	Village	Group	Demolition area (m ²)					Affected by HD		Also affected by LA	
				Frame	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Simple	Subtotal	HHS	Population	HHS	Population
Hexian	Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	Dayu	0	526.4	548.8	44.8	1120	7	38	0	0
			Shandong	160	1344	1568	128	3200	20	94	1	3
			Dachen	128	1075.2	1254.4	102.4	2560	16	69	1	4
			Subtotal	288	2945.6	3371.2	275.2	6880	43	201	2	7
		Chuomiao Community	Jiedong	117	371.8	509.6	41.6	1040	4	21	0	0
			Jiezhong	0	218.4	228.8	20.8	520	2	10	0	0
			Jienan	0	546	702	52	1300	5	32	0	0
			Mejiao	104	655.2	764.4	88.4	1560	6	18	0	0
			Subtotal	221	1791.4	2204.8	202.8	4420	17	81	0	0
		Xingfu Village	Xiaohu	224	1881.6	2195.2	179.2	4480	28	104	0	0
			Xiazhu	0	268.8	313.6	57.6	640	4	19	1	3
			Shangzhu	0	100.8	117.6	21.6	240	2	8	0	0
			Xiaoliyuantang	117	982.8	1146.6	93.6	2340	13	47	0	0
			Shagang	121	739.2	862.4	103.4	1760	11	48	1	3
			Subtotal	462	3973.2	4635.4	455.4	9460	58	226	2	6
		Jincheng Community	Jincheng	0	376	392	32	800	5	18	0	0
			Subtotal	0	336	392	32	800	5	18	0	0
		Shiyang Community	Gongbao	0	134.4	156.8	28.8	320	2	7	0	0
			Subtotal	0	134.4	156.8	28.8	320	2	7	0	0
		Zhulu Village	Yanzhuang	96	806.4	940.8	76.8	1920	12	36	0	0
			Wangzhengwu	0	300.8	313.6	25.6	640	4	12	0	0
			Hanwang	0	134.4	156.8	28.8	320	2	6	0	0
			Xiongzhuang	104	873.6	1019.2	83.2	2080	13	39	0	0
			Jiashanzhou	80	672	784	64	1600	10	30	0	0
			Huanghe	0	67.2	78.4	14.4	160	1	3	0	0
			Subtotal	280	2854.4	3292.8	292.8	6720	42	126	0	0
		Subtotal		1251	12035	14053	1287	28600	167	659	4	13

County	Town	Village	Group	Demolition area (m ²)					Affected by HD		Also affected by LA	
				Frame	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Simple	Subtotal	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
	Shanhou	Gaozu Village	Xiaoliuji	144	1209.6	1411.2	115.2	2880	18	86	0	0
			Gaoji	180	1512	1764	144	3600	20	79	0	0
			Zhangfusan	162	1360.8	1587.6	129.6	3240	18	78	0	0
			Zhonghe	135	1134	1323	108	2700	15	65	0	0
			Xiaolu	63	529.2	617.4	50.4	1260	7	30	0	0
			Subtotal	684	5745.6	6703.2	547.2	13680	78	338	0	0
		Wanyuan Village	Jibao	0	282	294	24	600	2	10	0	0
			Chenzhanglu	130	1092	1274	104	2600	10	35	0	0
			Subtotal	130	1374	1568	128	3200	12	45	0	0
		Shanhouji Community	Shanwang	0	226.8	264.6	48.6	540	3	11	0	0
			Xiaolizhuang	0	338.4	352.8	28.8	720	4	21	0	0
			Hanqiao	72	604.8	705.6	57.6	1440	8	52	1	5
			Subtotal	72	1170	1323	135	2700	15	84	1	5
		Taodian Villa ge	Zhengzhuang	120	1008	1176	96	2400	20	61	0	0
			Huzhuang	240	2016	2352	192	4800	24	115	0	0
			Dayang	120	1008	1176	96	2400	20	94	0	0
			Jiangji	0	537.6	563.2	51.2	1280	8	34	0	0
			Taodian	380	3192	3724	304	7600	38	165	1	3
			Bazou	96	806.4	940.8	76.8	1920	16	83	0	0
			Xiaozhuang	128	537.6	691.2	51.2	1280	8	42	0	0
			Ruicun	84	705.6	823.2	67.2	1680	14	71	0	0
Huangcun	160		1344	1568	128	3200	20	128	0	0		
Yaotou	60		504	588	48	1200	10	47	0	0		
Subtotal	1388	11659.2	13602.4	1110.4	27760	178	664	1	3			
Subtotal	2274	19948.8	23196.6	1920.6	47340	283	868	2	8			
Total	3525	31983.8	37249.6	3207.6	75940	450	916	6	21			
Hanshan	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	Xiwu	0	225.6	235.2	19.2	480	4	18	0	0
			Taocun	60	278.4	352.8	29.8	720	4	17	0	0
			Chenzhuang	36	302.4	352.8	27.8	720	4	19	0	0
			Subtotal	96	806.4	940.8	76.8	1920	12	54	0	0

County	Town	Village	Group	Demolition area (m ²)					Affected by HD		Also affected by LA			
				Frame	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Simple	Subtotal	HHs	Population	HHs	Population		
		Tanquan Village	Dajiang	546	4586.4	5350.8	436.8	10920	42	193	1	3		
			Tangzhuang	169	1419.6	1656.2	135.2	3380	13	48	0	0		
			Baozhuang	585	4914	5733	468	11700	45	195	0	0		
				1300	10920	12740	1040	26000	100	436	1	3		
		Xieji Community	Wanliushu	0	150.4	169.6	0	320	2	8	0	0		
			Haoliu	0	75.2	84.8	0	160	1	3	0	0		
			Subtotal	0	225.6	254.4	0	480	3	11	0	0		
		Tongfa Village	Xiaozheng	117	738.4	891.8	72.8	1820	7	30	0	0		
			Xiaoxia	165	1386	1617	132	3300	11	47	1	3		
			Shuangtang	0	244.4	254.8	20.8	520	2	9	0	0		
			Subtotal	282	2368.8	2763.6	225.6	5640	20	86	1	3		
		Subtotal				1678	14320.8	16698.8	1342.4	34040	135	587	2	6
		Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	Baoshangban	135	1134	1323	108	2700	15	75	1	3	
				Zhangying	91	764.4	891.8	72.8	1820	7	32	0	0	
	Subtotal			226	1898.4	2214.8	180.8	4520	22	107	1	3		
	Subtotal		226	1898.4	2214.8	180.8	4520	22	107	1	3			
	Total				1928	16195.2	18894.4	1542.4	38560	157	694	3	9	
Total				5725	48090	56105	4580	114500	607	2660	9	30		

2.6.2 Demolition of Rural Non-residential Properties

Non-residential properties totaling 1,333.1 m² will be demolished for the Subproject, all on rural collective land, affecting 5 households with 9 persons in Dongxing and Tongfa Villages, Shaoguan Town of Hanshan County. Non-residential properties to be demolished by the Subproject include family workshops' storage rooms, individual businesses and village level services.

Among 5 households, 3 households in Xiwu village group, Taozhuang village group and Shuangtang village group will be only affected by the demolition of family workshops' storage rooms, which are used to temporarily store some semi-finished products. Through consultation, the proprietors of these three affected storage rooms will choose the resettlement mode of cash compensation, and no relocation is required.

The health center of Dongxing Village and retail shop in Xiwu Group were formerly residential houses, and will be relocated after demolition when their proprietors receive compensation.

Table 2-12 Summary of Demolished Rural Non-residential Properties

County	Town	Village	Group	Proprietor	Entity	Demolition area (m ²)				Number of APs	Degree of impact
						Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Simple	Subtotal		
Hanshan	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	Xiwu	Sun Jiaming	Rice processing plant	0	0	148.5	148.5	3	Full demolition
				Wu Kaiping	Retail shop	0	250	0	250	2	Full demolition
			Taozhuang	Zhou Huangyu	Warehouse of Taozhuang Oil Refinery	0	255	0	255	1	Full demolition
			Chenzhuang	Collective	Health center	0	260	0	260	2	Full demolition
		Tongfa Village	Shuangtang	Nie Changhong	Building material company	380	0	39.6	419.6	1	Full demolition
Total			/	/	380	765	188.1	1333.1	9		

2.7 Affected Infrastructure and Ground Attachments

The Subproject will affect 12 types of attachments, including telegraph poles, bridges, tombs, etc. See Table 2-13.

Table 2-13 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

County	Town	Village	Telegraph poles		Bridges			Tractor roads m ²	Tombs /	Public toilets /	Vegetable greenhouses m ²	Pumped wells /	Trees /	Fruit trees /
			Cement	Wood	Big	Medium	Small							
			/	/	/	/	/							
Hexian	Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	2	3	0	0	1	1280	18	0	84	0	1280	0
		Chuomiao Community	16	17	0	1	0	820	16	1	120	2	820	60
		Xingfu Village	3	4	2	0	0	1200	12	0	74	4	1200	0
		Jincheng Community	14	15	2	0	0	880	20	1	98	0	880	0
		Shiyang Community	14	15	2	0	0	920	19	1	98	0	960	0
		Xinong Village	1	2	0	0	1	740	10	0	83	0	740	0
		Zhulu Village	8	9	0	0	2	980	23	1	106	7	980	0
	Shanhou	Taodian Village	12	13	2	0	0	1280	28	2	191	5	1280	285
		Shanhouji Community	6	7	0	0	1	920	21	0	122	8	920	0
		Wanyuan Village	8	9	0	0	1	830	16	1	128	12	830	0
Gaozu Village		9	10	1	0	0	1060	15	1	82	6	1060	0	
Hanshan	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	13	14	0	0	1	910	13	0	120	0	1910	335
		Tanquan Village	11	12	0	1	0	1220	14	0	88	0	1220	0
		Xieji Community	8	9	0	0	1	1468	11	0	92	0	1468	0
		Tongfa Village	5	6	1	0	0	1240	21	0	68	0	1240	0
	Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	8	4	1	0	0	1378	24	1	67	4	1082	0

County	Town	Village	Telegraph poles		Bridges			Tractor roads m ²	Tombs /	Public toilets /	Vegetable greenhouses m ²	Pumped wells /	Trees /	Fruit trees /
			Cement	Wood	Big	Medium	Small							
			/	/	/	/	/							
Total			138	149	11	2	8	17126	281	9	1621	48	17870	680

2.8 Affected Population

2.8.1 Summary

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are permanent land acquisition and demolition of rural houses and non-residential properties. 1,538 entities (1533 rural households + 5 non-residential structures) with 6,497 persons. 1,131.12 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, including 1026.27 mu of cultivated land and 104.85 mu on non-cultivated land. A total of 115833.1 m² of structures will be demolished that includes rural residential houses with a total area of 114500 m² and rural non-residential properties with a total area of 1333.1 m².

A total of 1533 households with 6488 persons will be affected by land acquisition and demolition of rural households. Of these affected households 935 households with 3858 persons will be affected by LA; 607 households with 2660 persons will be affected by HD only; while 9 households with 30 persons will be affected by both LA and HD. Non-residential property demolition will impact 5 entities with 9 persons.

Among the 935 households with 3,858 persons affected by LA, 635 households have land loss rates of below 10%, 237 households 10%-20%, 56 households 20%-30% and 7 households 30% or more.

1,248.9 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, including 260 mu for general purposes, and 988.9 mu for borrow areas and spoil grounds, affecting no one

Table 2-14 Summary of the Affected Population

Town	No.	1		1.1		1.1.1		1.1.2		1.1.3	
	Type	Permanently affected		Villagers/residents		Affected by LA only		Affected by HD only		Affected by both LA and HD	
	Affected	HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population
Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	120	533	120	533	79	339	43	201	2	7
	Chuomiao Community	58	282	58	282	41	201	17	81	0	0
	Xingfu Village	161	653	161	653	105	433	58	226	2	6
	Jincheng Community	68	324	68	324	61	306	7	18	0	0
	Shiyang Community	127	425	127	425	127	418	0	7	0	0
	Xinong Village	41	139	41	139	41	139	0	0	0	0
	Zhulu Village	81	243	81	243	39	117	42	126	0	0
Subtotal		656	2599	656	2599	493	1953	167	659	4	13
Shanhou	Taodian Village	280	1228	280	1228	103	391	178	840	1	3
	Shanhouji Community	46	271	46	271	32	192	15	84	1	5
	Wanyuan Village	75	319	75	319	63	274	12	45	0	0
	Gaozu Village	114	486	114	486	36	148	78	338	0	0
Subtotal		515	2304	515	2304	234	1005	283	1307	2	8
Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	78	304	78	304	62	244	16	54	0	0
	Tanquan Village	126	543	126	543	27	110	100	436	1	3
	Xieji Community	41	193	41	193	38	182	3	11	0	0
	Tongfa Village	79	361	79	361	59	275	21	86	1	3
Subtotal		324	1401	324	1401	186	811	140	587	2	6
Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	43	193	43	193	22	89	22	107	1	3
Subtotal		43	193	43	193	22	89	22	107	1	3

Town	No.	1		1.1		1.1.1		1.1.2		1.1.3	
	Type	Permanently affected		Villagers/residents		Affected by LA only		Affected by HD only		Affected by both LA and HD	
	Affected	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
Total		1538	6497	1538	6497	935	3858	612	2660	9	30

2.8.2 Affected Vulnerable Groups

All APs of the Subproject are Han people. In the affected population, 55 households with 164 persons fall into vulnerable groups, including 38 MLS households with 147 persons and 17 five-guarantee households with 17 persons. See Table 2-15 .

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, it will be provided with special assistance by the owner during resettlement.

Table 2-15 Summary of Affected Vulnerable Groups

Town	Village	MLS households		Five-guarantee households		Total	
		HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
Shiyang	Chuomiao Community	1	4	1	1	2	5
	Xingfu Village	5	23	1	1	6	24
	Jincheng Community	1	3	0	0	1	3
	Shiyang Community	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Zhulu Village	10	44	8	8	18	52
Shanhou	Taodian Village	8	34	1	1	9	35
	Shanhouji Community	1	5	1	1	2	6
	Wanyuan Village	3	10	1	1	4	11
	Gaozu Village	1	4	1	1	2	5
Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	2	6	0	0	2	6
	Tanquan Village	1	3	0	0	1	3
	Xieji Community	1	2	1	1	2	3
	Tongfa Village	1	1	0	0	1	1
Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	2	7	2	2	4	9
Total		38	147	17	17	55	164

2.8.3 Affected Women

1,538 households with 6,497 persons will be affected permanently by the Subproject, including 3,175 women, accounting for 48.87%. The women affected by the Subproject will be provided with desired resettlement measures based on educational level, labor employment, income, etc. See **Section 3.3 “Social and Gender Analysis”**.

3 Socioeconomic Profile

98 groups of 16 villages/communities in Shiyang and Shanhou Towns, Hexian County, and Shaoguan and Xianzong Towns, Hanshan County, Ma'anshan City will be affected by the Subproject.

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

3.1.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Ma'anshan City

Ma'anshan City is located in eastern China, south of the lower Yangtze River and eastern Anhui, between north latitude 31°46'42"-31°17'26" and east longitude 118°21'38"-118°52'44", bordering Lishui and Gaochun Counties in Jiangsu Province on the east, the provincial capital Hefei on the west, and Wuhu Municipality on the south. Ma'anshan boasts an advantaged geographic location and convenient traffic, 30km away from the urban area of Wuhu Municipality, 45km away from the urban center of Nanjing Municipality, only 30km away from the Nanjing Lukou Airport, and less than 300km away from Shanghai Municipality. The Ma'anshan Port is a natural deep-water port and one of the top 10 ports on the Yangtze River. Ma'anshan has a large number of heavy industrial enterprises, including steelmaking, automobile, chemical and hi-tech enterprises, and is home to Masteel, the third largest steelworks of China.

According to the 2011 Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development of Ma'anshan City, at the end of 2011, the municipality's registered population was 2,286,100, agricultural population 1,470,800 and nonagricultural population 815,300. In 2011, the municipality's GDP was 114.418 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 12.1%, in which the added value of primary industries was 6.69 billion yuan, up 4.1%, that of secondary industries 77.904 billion yuan, up 14.3% and that of tertiary industries 29.824 billion yuan, up 8.7%, urban residents' per capita disposable income was 27,329 yuan, ranking first in the province and a year-on-year increase of 18.0%, and farmers' per capita annual net income 9,505 yuan, ranking first in the province and a year-on-year increase of 18.5%.

3.1.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Counties

Hexian County

Hexian County is located in eastern Anhui and the edge of the Yangtze River Delta, bordered by the Yangtze River on the west, Shaoguan Town on the east, the Tianmen Mountain the south and the Haochu River on the north, with a land area of 1,319 km², an urban area of 18 km² and a population of 590,000. The county governs 9 towns, 85 villages and 30 communities.

In 2011, the county's regional GDP was 9.202 billion yuan, up 15.7% year on year, in which the added values of primary, secondary and tertiary industries were 1.811 billion yuan, 4.749 billion yuan and 2.642 billion yuan respectively, up 6.8%, 24.9% and 8.0% respectively. The ratio of primary, secondary and tertiary industries was 19.7:51.6:28.7. The county's per capita GDP was 16,900 yuan, up 15.3%. The county boasts unique geographic advantages. It is run through by the Hefei-Chaohu-Wuhu, Hefei-Nanjing and Nanjing-Ma'anshan-Wuhu Expressways, and within 120 minutes' drive from the airports of Hefei, Nanjing and Wuhu.

Hanshan County

Hanshan County is located in eastern-central Anhui, and is less than 100km from Hefei, Nanjing and Wuhu Cities, with a land area of 1,047 km² and a population of 450,000. The county governs 9 towns and one Township. The county boasts moderate climate, distinctive seasons, rich climatic resources, and convenient highway, railway and water traffic.

In 2011, the county's GDP was 8.04 billion yuan, up 15.7% year on year, in which the added value of primary industries was 1.62 billion yuan, up 6.8%; that of secondary industries 3.94 billion yuan, up 25.0%; and that of tertiary industries 2.48 billion yuan, up 9.4%. The ratio of primary, secondary and tertiary industries was 20.1:49.0:30.9.

3.1.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Towns

➤ ***Shiyang Town***

Shiyang Town is located on the border between Anhui and Jiangsu Provinces, 24km away from the Hexian county town, within one hour's drive from Nanjing City, and 3 hours' drive from Shanghai and Hangzhou Cities, with a land area of 158 km², a cultivated area of 51,735 mu, a water surface area of 15,599 mu and a hilly land area of 32,160 mu, governing two communities and 9 villages.

There are developed water systems in the town, including 22 reservoirs and 259 ponds. The town is known for rich groundwater, high-quality mineral water, rich mineral resources, including limestone and dolomite, and excellent traffic conditions. It runs through by Provincial Highway 206 (Chuzhou-Wuhu Highway) and the county highway (Chuo-Shan Highway).

➤ ***Shanhou Town***

Shanhou Town is located on the south side of the Chuhe River and the north piedmont of the Jilong Mountain in northwestern Hexian County, governing 7 villages and one community, with a land area of 130.1 km², a cultivated area of 53,265 mu, a population of 36,000 and per capita net income of 7,830.5 yuan.

This time-honored town is home to a number of scenic zones and ancient relics, and abounds with tourist resources, food crops, aquatic products, vegetables and poultry, with a cultivated area of food crops of 66,902 mu, a cultivated area of oil crops of 15,961 mu, a cultivated area of cotton of 3,754 mu a cultivated area of vegetables of 14,800 mu. Seasonings and vegetable seeds from the town are sold nationwide, and there are 3 standard vegetable bases here, with a total floor area of over 400 mu. There is an industrial cluster zone with a floor area of 300 mu in the town, accommodating 15 enterprises specializing in food and oil processing, deep processing of farm and sideline products, special metal processing, sheet processing, toy production, etc.

➤ ***Shaoguan Town***

Shaoguan Town is located in northern Hanshan County, bordered by Shanhou Town on the east, Xianzong Town on the west, Huanfeng Town on the south and Erlangkou Town (Quanjiao County) on the north, run through by the Ta-Gu Provincial Highway, with a land area of 84 km², an urban area of 4 km² and a population of 25,289, governing 7 villages and one community. The town abounds with tourist resources, including the cultural scenic zone with focus on the ancient

Shaoguan pass, and the natural scenic zone with focus on the Shaoguan hot spring.

➤ **Xianzong Town**

Xianzong Town is located in northern Hanshan County, with a land area of 182.5 km² and a population of 66,063, governing 16 villages and 3 communities. The town boasts an advantaged geographic location and developed industry, including building materials and coal mining mainly. The town abounds with mineral resources, including Grade C+D soft coal, high-grade limestone and refractory clay. The town has convenient traffic and sound infrastructure. See Table 3-1 .

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

County / town	# of villages / communities	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)
<i>Hexian County</i>	115	16027	544495	285018	257216	793500	3.4	1.35	8235.0
Shiyang Town	11	11839	40216	21314	22923	51735	3.3	1.28	7938.9
Shanhou Town	8	9435	34229	17799	19510	53265	3.6	1.55	7830.5
<i>Hanshan County</i>	117	153794	446816	233083	211961	698835	2.9	1.56	8319.0
Zhaoguan Town	8	6322	25289	13280	14058	23930	4.0	0.95	7148.0
Xianzong Town	19	26963	66063	34391	39505	31740	2.4	0.48	7258.0

Source: statistical yearbooks of Hexian and Hanshan Counties, 2011.

3.1.4 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages/Communities

The 16 affected villages/communities have 17,935 households with 67,057 persons in total, including 35,179 males, accounting for 52.46%. Total cultivated area affected by the Subproject is 97,856.51 mu, 0.52-3.4 mu per capita. Per capita net income of farmers ranges from 6,380 yuan to 7,830.5 yuan. See Table 3-2 .

Table 3-2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages/Communities (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)
Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	1200	4200	2226	2473	5005	3.5	1.19	7215
	Chuomiao Community	1557	5137	2865	3010	7155	3.3	1.39	7325
	Xingfu Village	960	3180	1663	1852	5800	3.3	1.82	7180
	Jincheng Community	1110	4230	2224	2491	6500	3.8	1.53	7800
	Shiyang Community	1800	7000	3724	3000	5000	3.8	0.71	7000
	Xinong Village	900	2700	1431	1539	3510	3.0	1.30	6700
	Zhulu Village	907	3460	1384	2037	4589	3.8	1.33	7312
Shanhou	Taodian Village	1511	6320	3215	2923	20560	4.1	3.30	7830
	Shanhouji Community	1906	5502	2801	3011	3500	2.8	0.62	7830
	Gaozu Village	1218	5385	2854	2420	7667	4.4	1.42	6380
	Wanyuan Village	1115	4161	2375	2550	14390	3.7	3.40	7830
Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	500	2080	1092	1137	2200	4.1	1.05	7139
	Tanquan Village	550	3100	1643	1500	3000	5.6	0.96	7148
	Xieji Community	820	2970	1574	1400	1570	3.6	0.52	7148
	Tongfa Village	898	3720	1957	2183	4650	4.1	1.25	7148
Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	982	3912	2151	2339	2760	3.9	0.71	7121

Source: statistical yearbooks of Hexian and Hanshan Counties

The 98 affected groups have 5,326 households with 20,950 persons in total, with a total cultivated area of 24,042 mu, 1.15 mu per capita, an average population of 4 per household, and farmers' per capita net income of 6,850-8,217 yuan. See Appendix 6.

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 1,538 AHs with 6,497 persons in 98 groups of 16 villages, 308 households with 1,294 persons were sampled, with a sampling rate of 20%. See **Appendix 9**.

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 Population Analysis

All APs of the Subproject are Han people. The 308 sample households have 616 females and 827 laborers, including 214 agricultural laborers, accounting for 25.88% of labor force, and 518 employed laborers, accounting for 62.64% of labor force.

3.2.2 Age Structure

In the sample population, those aged 0-17 years account for 23.75%, those aged 18-35 years account for 20.47%, those aged 36-60 years account for 40.32%, and those aged 60 years or above account for 15.46%. See Figure 3-1.

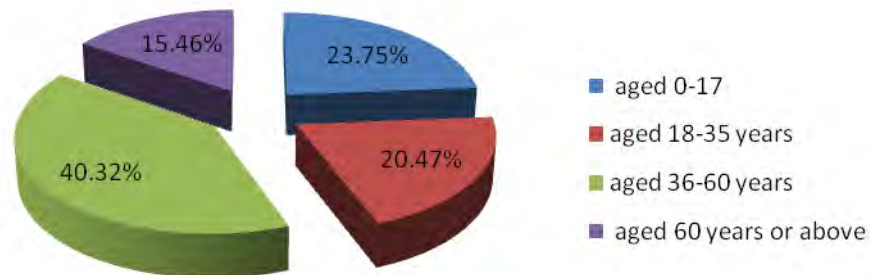


Figure 3-1 Age Distribution

3.2.3 Educational Level

In the sample population, 107 persons are illiterate, accounting for 8.27%, 457 persons have received primary school education, accounting for 35.36%, 622 persons have received junior high school education, accounting for 48.07%, and 108 persons have received higher education, accounting for 8.29%. See Figure 3-2.

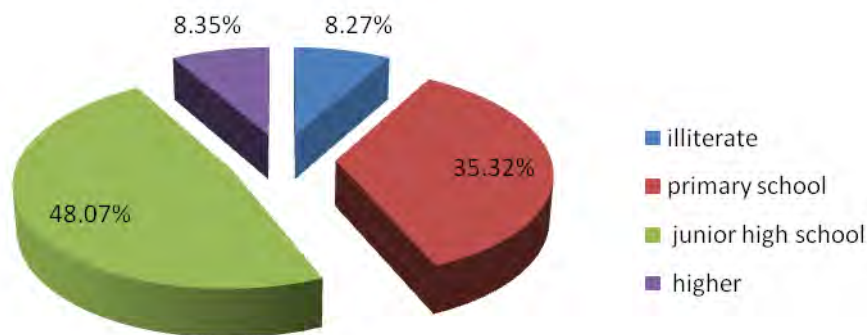


Figure 3-2 Educational Level Distribution

3.2.4 Housing Size

The houses of the 107 sample households affected by HD are in masonry concrete and masonry timber structures mainly, with a total size of 16,643.24 m², and an average size of 136.42 m² per household or 36.58 m² per capita.

3.2.5 Land Resources

Among the 201 sample households with 679 persons affected by LA, average cultivated area is 3.82 mu per household or 1.21 mu per capita. The main crops are paddy rice, rape and cotton, and annual net income is about 1,000 yuan per mu.

3.2.6 Household Properties

Among the 308 sample households, an average household has 2.49 TV sets, 0.73 refrigerator, 2.97 fans, 1.52 tractors, 0.76 air-conditioner, 2.14 fixed telephones/mobile phones, 1.86 bicycles, 1.38 motorcycles and 0.38 tractor, indicating a medium living standard.

3.2.7 Household Income and Expenditure

Among the 308 sample households, per capita income is 9,060.9 yuan, in which agricultural crop income is 1,507.9 yuan, accounting for 16.6%, stockbreeding income 1,367 yuan, accounting for 15.1%, wage income 1,850.8 yuan, accounting for 20.4%, employment income 3,983.1 yuan, accounting for 44.0%, other nonagricultural income 233.5 yuan, accounting for 2.6%, and property income 118.6 yuan, accounting for 1.3%.

The per capita gross expenditure of the sample households is 5,149.9 yuan, in which, 5.9 % is productive expenditure and 94.1% is nonproductive expenditure.

The per capita net is income is 8,755.7 Yuan.

Table 3-3 Summary of Income and Expenditure of the Sample Households

Item		Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
Annual household income	Agricultural income	6333.2	1507.9	16.6%
	Stockbreeding income	5741.3	1367.0	15.1%
	Wage income	7773.5	1850.8	20.4%
	Employment income	16729.2	3983.1	44.0%
	Other nonagricultural income	980.8	233.5	2.6%
	Property income	498.0	118.6	1.3%
	Subtotal	38055.8	9060.9	100.0%
Annual household expenditure	productive expenditure	1281.8	305.2	5.9%
	Nonproductive expenditure	20347.7	4844.7	94.1%
	Food	6124.0	1458.1	28.3%
	Clothes	1984.0	472.4	9.2%
	Living equipment	2574.8	613.1	11.9%
	Household equipment	1793.2	427.0	8.3%
	Medical care	657.2	156.5	3.0%
	Traffic and communication	1714.5	408.2	7.9%
	Education, culture and amusement	2319.8	552.3	10.7%
	Other commodities and services	3180.2	757.2	14.7%
	Subtotal	21629.5	5149.9	100.0%
Net income⁶		36774.0	8755.7	
Savings⁷		16426.3	3911.0	

3.2.8 Expected Restoration Option

According to the survey, the 201 sample households affected by LA expect the following restoration options: a) consolidating small fields adverse to mechanized farming to large fields, chosen by 64 households, accounting for 31.84% of all sample households affected by LA; b) shifting from less profitable food crops (paddy rice, rape, etc.) to more profitable vegetables, chosen by 132 households, accounting for 65.67% of all sample households affected by LA; c) investing in catering, general merchandise, etc. to increase household income, chosen by 42 households, accounting for 20.90% of all sample households affected by LA; d) attending skills training for outside employment, chosen by 178 households, accounting for 88.56% of all sample households affected by LA. See Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Expected Resettlement Modes of Households Affected by LA⁸

Land loss rate	AHs	Cash compensation	Restoration option			
			Farmland improvement	Crop restructuring	Tertiary operations	Skills training & employment
<10%	123	123	39	79	24	112
11- 19%	65	65	20	43	13	57

⁶ Net income= total income – productive expenditure

⁷ Savings= total income- total expenditure

⁸ 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.

Land loss rate	AHs	Cash compensation	Restoration option			
			Farmland improvement	Crop restructuring	Tertiary operations	Skills training & employment
20 -29%	7	7	2	5	2	4
30% or more	6	6	3	5	3	5
Total	201	201	64	132	42	178
Percent	100%	100%	31.84%	65.67%	20.90%	88.56%

3.3 Social and Gender Analysis

In 2011, the female population of Anhui Province was 33.09 million, accounting for 48.12% of gross population, and the ratio of males to females was 107.80:100, slightly higher than China's gender ratio of 105.2:100 in 2010.

In 2011, the female population of Ma'anshan City was 1.105 million, and the ratio of males to females was 106.88:100, slightly lower than the provincial average but higher than the national average. See Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Gender Overview of the Project Area (2011)

Region	Number of HHs (0,000)	Population (0,000)	Males	Females	Gender ratio (females = 100)
China	49664	134091	68748	65343	105.20
Anhui	2118	6876	3567	3309	107.80
Ma'anshan	73.6	228.6	118.1	110.5	106.88
Hanshan	15.38	44.68	23.31	21.37	109.05
Hexian	17.02	54.45	28.50	25.95	109.84

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2011 of China, Statistical Yearbook 2012 of Anhui Province, Statistical Yearbook 2012 of Ma'anshan City, Statistical Yearbooks 2012 of Hexian and Hanshan Counties

The sample population of the Subproject is 1,087, including 519 females, accounting for 47.75%. In this female population, those aged 0-17 years account for 25.69%, those aged 18-35 years account for 23.52%, those aged 35-60 years account for 36.74% and those aged 60 years or more account for 14.05%. Those who are illiterate account for 9.45%, those having received primary school education account for 37.43%, those having received high school education account for 45.19%, and those having received higher education account for 7.93%. The proportions of females being illiterate and having received primary school education are higher than those of the male subjects, and the proportions of females having received high school and higher education are lower than those of the male subjects. Therefore, the overall educational level of the affected women is lower than that of the affected men.

In the project area, women mostly deal with farm work, while men mostly work outside. Women's agricultural income accounts for 65%-71% of gross agricultural income or 27%-32% of gross income. Therefore, LA in the Subproject will affect women more seriously, and women are more concerned with LA impacts and resettlement measures. According to interviews, the affected women prefer farmland improvement and crop restructuring, and most of them expect agricultural skills training and are glad to accept jobs possibly available during project construction. See Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Impact Analysis by Gender

Dimension	Males	Females	Comparative analysis
Educational level	Illiterate 7.23%, primary school 33.51%, high school 50.62%, higher education 8.62%	Illiterate 9.45%, primary school 37.43%, high school 45.19%, higher education 7.93%	The overall educational level of the affected women is lower than that of the affected men.
Occupation	Mostly working outside	Mostly doing farm work	LA will affect women more seriously.
Income	Their employment income accounts for 63%-072% of gross income.	Their agricultural income 65%-71% of gross agricultural income or 27%-32% of gross income.	Income losses arising from LA are more prominent for women.
Expected mode of resettlement	Tertiary operations and employment skills training mainly	Farmland improvement, crop restructuring and agricultural skills training mainly	Women are more concerned with LA impacts and resettlement measures, and men are more concerned with nonagricultural resettlement measures.

3.4 Summary

The survey team has found that: 1) The APs generally think that the Subproject will bring convenience to them, and are willing to accept LA as long as compensation is reasonable and timely; 2) In the affected village groups, agricultural income accounts for a low proportion to gross income, and employment is the main income source, so LA will affect the APs' income level slightly; 3) The affected towns abounds with tourist resources, so the AHs expect the local governments to strengthen the development of tourist resources and offer policy support so that they can deal with tourism and related industries.

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

- Detailed Rules of Anhui Province for the Management of the Collection and Use of Farmland Reclamation Fees (Cai Zong [2001] No.1061)
- Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (December 1, 2002)
- Guidelines of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing Well in Employment and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (APG [2005] No.63)
- Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended) (July 1, 2004)
- Measures 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 Publishing the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2009] No.132) (May 15, 2012)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)
- Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Forwarding the Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land- expropriated Farmers (APGO [2006] No.38) (May 30, 2006)
- Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Issuing the Measures for the Administration of Compensation Reserves for Land Acquisition of

Anhui Province (APGO [2010] No.22) (May 4, 2010)

4. Local policies

- Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Land Acquisition of Ma'anshan City (Decree No.43 of the Ma'anshan Municipal Government)
- Notice on Issuing the Rules for the Implementation of the Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Land Acquisition of Ma'anshan City (MMGO [2008] No.37)
- Measures of Ma'anshan City for the Administration of Urban House Demolition (Decree No.40 of the municipal government)
- Notice of the Chaohu Municipal Government on Issuing the Compensation Rates for Houses, Attachments and Young Crops on Acquired Land of Hexian County (CMGS [2010] No.151)
- Notice of the Hexian County Government on Issuing the Interim Measures of Hexian County on Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (HCG [2008] No.74)
- Request of the Hanshan County Government for the Approval of the Compensation Rates for the Acquisition of Houses on Collective Land in 2012 (HCG [2012] No.4)
- Notice of the Hanshan County Government on Issuing the Interim Measures of Hanshan County for Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (HCG [2006] No.56)
- Notice of the Hanshan County Government on Issuing the Detailed Measures for the Implementation of Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Hanshan County (HCGO [2007] No.110)

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 Ma'anshan Municipal, and Hexian and Hanshan 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 Key Provisions on Collective Land Acquisition of Anhui Province, Ma'anshan City, and Hexian and Hanshan Counties

Type of impact	Item	Key points	Index
Acquisition of collective land	Compensation	From May 15, 2012, the new compensation rates shall apply to land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies for collective land in our province. If the construction land is within an area of the same AAOV rate or composite location-based land price, the compensation rate shall be consistent. The compensation rates for land acquisition of different municipalities and counties shall be fixed by the provincial government in a unified manner, and subject to adjustment every two years.	Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)
		The composite location-based land price consists of land compensation fees and a resettlement subsidy, in which land compensation fees account for 40%, and the resettlement subsidy (including the basic endowment insurance fund for LEFs) accounts for 60%. If the acquired land is owned by village collective economic organization, a special financial account shall be established, to be managed by the township government and the sub-district office, and used by the owner.	Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Land Acquisition of Ma'anshan City (Decree No.43 of the Ma'anshan Municipal Government)
	Resettlement	The agricultural population to be resettled shall be determined by dividing the amount of cultivated area to be acquired by the per capita cultivated area of the affected organization before land acquisition. Upon land acquisition, the balance of resettlement subsidies after the payment of the following costs shall be contributed by district government into the municipal special account of the basic endowment insurance fund for LEFs: 1) Any LEF under 16 years shall be paid a support subsidy of 12,000 yuan at a time; 2) Any LEF having attained 16 years shall be paid a self-employment subsidy of 15,000 yuan at a time; and 3) Any LEF without a regular job or stable income, LEF under 16 years and not to be resettled, or college or high school student shall be paid a living subsidy of 8,000 yuan at a time.	Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Land Acquisition of Ma'anshan City (Decree No.43 of the Ma'anshan Municipal Government)
		Population to be resettled = acquired cultivated area (mu) ÷ per capita cultivated area at land acquisition announcement (mu) (cultivated area of the affected village collective economic organization before land acquisition ÷ number of eligible members of the collective economic organization at land acquisition announcement). The calculated population shall be rounded up or down. Persons to be resettled shall be identified as follows: ① If all contracted land of a household is acquired, all members of such household shall be resettled; ② If the contracted land of a household is partly acquired but per capita cultivated area is less than 0.3 mu or over 70% of such household's contracted land is acquired, and such household is willing to give up the remaining contracted land to the collective economic organization for reallocation, all members of such household shall be resettled.	Notice on Issuing the Rules for the Implementation of the Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Land Acquisition of Ma'anshan City (MMGO [2008] No.37)
Security for	Subjects: All LEFs with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after LA according to law, having attained 16 years upon LA. Funding sources: The endowment insurance fund for LEFs shall consist of a pooling account and an individual account, and be used specifically for	Notice of the Hexian County Government on Issuing the Interim Measures of Hexian	

Type of impact	Item	Key points	Index
		<p>endowment insurance for LEFs. The government contribution shall be from county and town finance at 10 yuan/m² for allocated land or 30 yuan/m² for transferred land. The collective contribution shall be 20% of land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies. The pooling account shall consist of the government and collective contributions, and other funds. Contribution level and benefit: There are two contribution levels – 3,600 yuan and 6,600 yuan. The insured shall receive pensions from the month following attaining 55 years for women or 60 years for men. 1) In case of no individual contribution, a basic pension of 100 yuan shall be paid monthly, in which 50 yuan is from town finance and 50 yuan from county finance. 2) In case of an individual contribution of 3,600 yuan, a pension of 120 yuan shall be paid monthly, including a basic pension of 100 yuan and an individual account pension of 20 yuan. 3) In case of an individual contribution of 6,600 yuan, a pension of 160 yuan shall be paid monthly, including a basic pension of 110 yuan and an individual account pension of 50 yuan.</p>	County on Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (HCG [2008] No.74)
		<p>Subjects: All LEFs with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after LA according to law, having attained 16 years upon LA, and having not participated in basic endowment insurance for urban employees. Funding sources: The endowment insurance fund for LEFs shall consist of a pooling account and an individual account, where the pooling account shall be from land transfer fees, and the individual account contributed by LEFs voluntarily. The government contribution shall be from county and town finance at 10 yuan/m² for allocated land or 30 yuan/m² for transferred land. The pooling account shall consist of the government and collective contributions. The collective contribution shall be 4,000 yuan for each eligible LEF and from land compensation fees. Contribution level and benefit: There are two contribution levels – 3,600 yuan and 6,600 yuan. The insured shall receive pensions from the month following attaining 55 years for women or 60 years for men. 1) In case of no individual contribution, a basic pension of 80 yuan shall be paid monthly. 2) In case of an individual contribution of 3,600 yuan, a pension of 120 yuan shall be paid monthly, including a basic pension of 90 yuan and an individual account pension of 30 yuan. 3) In case of an individual contribution of 6,600 yuan, a pension of 160 yuan shall be paid monthly, including a basic pension of 105 yuan and an individual account pension of 55 yuan.</p>	Notice of the Hanshan County Government on Issuing the Interim Measures of Hanshan County for Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (HCG [2006] No.56)
Demolition of rural residential houses	Compensation	In case of house demolition, the displacer shall pay a moving subsidy to the displaced household; if the displaced household needs temporary resettlement, a transition subsidy shall be paid; if the displaced household moves by the deadline specified on the announcement of house demolition, the displacer may pay a one-time reward at the specified rate.	Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Land Acquisition of Ma'anshan City (Decree No.43 of the Ma'anshan Municipal Government)

Type of impact	Item	Key points	Index
	Resettlement	The housing site area for residential house construction by rural residents shall be as follows: (1) Not more than 160 m ² per household for suburbs, rural towns and markets; (2) Not more than 220 m ² per household for the Huaibei Plain; and (3) Not more than 160 m ² per household for mountain and hilly areas; not more than 300 m ² per household if barren mountain or land is used for residential house construction.	Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC

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. 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 Ma'anshan PMO agrees to disclose the RP to APs as required by ADB.

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

Principles	
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.
2	The APs are granted compensation and rights that can at least maintain or even improve their livelihoods in the absence of the project.
3	The APs are given compensation and assistance in resettlement whether legal title is available or not.
4	If the land available to everyone is insufficient to maintain his/her livelihood, replacement in cash or in kind and other income-generating activities are provided for the lost land.
5	The APs fully understand their entitlements, the method and standard of compensation, the livelihood and income restoration plan, and the project schedule, and participate in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan.
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, and Notice of the Anhui

Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67), the compensation rates for LA in Shiyang and Shanhou Towns, Hexian County, and Shaoguan and Xianzong Towns, Hanshan County are the same, as shown in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Compensation Rates for Collective Land Acquisition

No	County	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)
1	Hexian	Shiyang, Shanhou	1565	7	14	32865	5	5.5	16433
2	Hanshan	Zhaoguan, Xianzong	1566	7	14	32886	5	5.5	16443

4.7.3 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

According to the impact analysis, all land occupied temporarily for the Subproject is unused land and will be compensated for at 1,500 yuan/mu per annum. The occupation period will be two years. The proposed lands are unused but if there are crops, the young crop compensation will be paid to owners. The lands will be restored by the contractor. See Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 Compensation Rates for Temporarily Occupied Land

Type	Unit	Hexian	Hanshan	Remarks
For borrow areas and spoil grounds	yuan/mu per annum	1500	1500	Two years
For general purposes	yuan/mu per annum	1500	1500	Two years

4.7.4 Compensation Rates for Rural Residential Houses

The compensation rates for demolished rural houses have been fixed at replacement cost (see Appendix 11, Table 4-5 and

Table 4-6). The displaced households will receive housing sites before HD. The three supplies and one leveling of housing sites will be provided by the construction agency, and included in construction costs.

Table 4-5 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Residential Houses and Attachments of Hexian County

Item	Structural type	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Remarks
House compensation	Frame	m ²	1220	
	Masonry concrete	m ²	965	
	Masonry timber	m ²	765	
	Simple	m ²	305	
Other	Moving subsidy	yuan /	500	One-time

Item	Structural type	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Remarks
compensation		household		
	Transition subsidy	yuan/m ² per month	6	For the actual transition period, usually not more than 18 months; paid at 8 yuan/m ² per month beyond 18 months

Table 4-6 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Residential Houses and Attachments of Hanshan County

Item	Structural type	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Remarks
House compensation	Frame	m ²	1400	
	Masonry concrete	m ²	1075	
	Masonry timber	m ²	885	
	Simple	m ²	380	
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/m ²	6	
	Transition subsidy	yuan/m ² per month	6	For the actual transition period, usually not more than 18 months; paid at 8 yuan/m ² per month beyond 18 months

4.7.5 Compensation Rates for Rural Non-residential Properties

The non-residential properties demolished for the Subproject are storage or simple properties, and no production or business properties are involved, so that the regular operating activities of these properties will not be affected. Their compensation rates will be fixed according to the applicable policies and by reference to the replacement costs of relevant structures. See Table 4-7 .

Table 4-7 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Non-residential Properties and Attachments of Hanshan County

Item	Structural type	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Remarks
House compensation	Frame	m ²	1400	
	Masonry concrete	m ²	1075	
	Masonry timber	m ²	885	
	Simple	m ²	380	
Other compensation	Subsidy for production or business suspension	yuan/m ² per month	10	For 12 months

4.7.6 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

The compensation rates for attachments and infrastructure have been fixed at replacement cost. See Table 4-8.

Table 4-8 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	
Telegraph poles	Cement	/	300
	Wood	/	100
Bridges	Big bridges	/	10000
	Medium bridges	/	8000
	Small bridges	/	5000
Tractor roads	m ²		80
Tombs	/		250
Public toilets	/		160
Vegetable greenhouses	m ²		12
Pumped wells	/		1500
Trees	/		15
Fruit trees	/		20

4.7.7 Rates of Other Costs

Table 4-9 Resettlement Tax Rates

No.	Item	Rate
1	Fees for using additional construction land	4000 yuan/mu (6 yuan/m ²)
2	Land reclamation costs	30000 yuan/mu
3	Farmland occupation tax	1333.34 yuan/mu (2 yuan/m ²)
4	LA management costs	4% of basic costs
5	Water resources fund	500 yuan/mu
6	Survey and design costs	1% of basic costs
7	External M&E costs	1% of basic costs
8	Skills training costs	0.5% of basic costs
9	Administrative costs	2% of basic costs
10	Contingencies	10% of basic 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 municipal and county labor and social security bureaus; 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:

- 1) Cash compensation or improvement of the quality of remaining land, and crop restructuring,
- 2) Women have title to newly built houses. Assistance will be provided to women who have heavy workload during house reconstruction and relocation.
- 3) Women will receive compensation for land acquisition;
- 4) At least 50% of trainees of skills training will be women;
- 5) During construction, women will obtain at least 30% of unskilled job.

4.8 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix has been established in accordance with the applicable policies in this chapter, as shown in Table 4-10.

Table 4-10 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
Permanent LA	1,131.12 mu of collective land	98 groups of 16 villages in 4 towns, two counties	(1) 70% of land compensation fees (7 times the AAOV) will be paid to the APs directly, and the remaining 30% paid to the rural collective economic organization for public welfare of villagers, which will be used through villager meeting.	(1) Uniform AAOV: 1,565 yuan/mu in Hexian County and 1,566 yuan/mu in Hanshan County (2) Land compensation fees for farmland are 7 times the AAOV and resettlement subsidies 14 times. Hexian county rate (farmland) – 32865 Yuan per mu Hanshan county rate (farmland) – 32886 Yuan per mu (3) Land compensation fees for construction land and unused land are 5 times the AAOV and resettlement subsidies 5.5 times. Hexian county rate – 16433 Yuan per mu Hanshan county rate – 16443 Yuan per mu Training will be approved and supervised by the government at the next higher level. For the more seriously affected 18 groups, farmland improvement,	
		935 households with 3,858 persons	(2) Resettlement subsidies (14 times of AAOV) will be paid to APs directly. (3) Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops will be paid to their proprietors.		

Type of impact		Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
					crop restructuring and skills training for labor shift, endowment insurance for LEFs and other restoration measures will be taken in addition to cash compensation, and the other slightly affected groups will be subject to direct cash compensation	
Temporary land occupation	General purposes	260 mu	16 villages in 4 towns	(1) The land occupied temporarily will be compensated for in cash at a time, including young crop compensation fees and land reclamation costs, with a maximum occupation period of two years. (2) The occupied land will be restored to the original condition after occupation.	1,500 yuan/mu per annum, for two years	Temporary land occupation will be notified in advance supervised by the local land and resources bureaus.
	Borrow areas and spoil grounds	988.9 mu of land used for borrow areas & spoil grounds	6 villages in two towns			
Demolition of residential houses		Totalling 114,500 m ²	607 households with 2,660 persons	1) House compensation: based on structural type and quality level at replacement cost; 2) The AHs will receive moving and transition subsidies. 3) Housing plots will be proded by village and IAs in free.	(1) Frame, masonry concrete, masonry timber and simple structures: 1,220 yuan/m ² , 965 yuan/m ² , 76 yuan/m ² and 305 yuan/m ² in Hexian County; 1,400 yuan/m ² , 1,075 yuan/m ² , 885 yuan/m ² and 380 yuan/m ² in Hanshan County; (2) Moving subsidy: 500 yuan/household	New housing sites will be selected by the affected villages and people.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
				<p>(one-time) in Hexian County, 6 yuan/m² in Hanshan County;</p> <p>(3) Transition subsidy: 6 yuan/m² per month in Hexian County, 6 yuan/m² per month in Hanshan County, usually not more than 18 months; paid at 8 yuan/m² per month beyond 18 months</p> <p>Affected households are entitled to salvage materials with no deduction to compensation.</p> <p>Training will be approved and supervised by the government at the next higher level.</p>	
Demolition of non-residential properties	Totaling 1,333.1 m ²	5 households with 9 persons	<p>1) House compensation is based on replacement cost;</p> <p>2) The affected proprietors will receive compensation equal to actual business loss.</p> <p>3) the village clinic and retail store will be relocated in same village when the cash compensatin is paid;</p> <p>4) The other 3 properties will be paid in cash.</p>	<p>1) The house compensation rates are the same as above;</p> <p>2) Subsidy for production or business suspension 10 yuan/m² per month, paid for 12 months</p>	
Women	/	3,175 women	1) Cash compensation or improvement of the quality of	50% of trainees of skills training will be women;	The women's federation will provide assistance in training

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
			remaining land, and crop restructuring, 2) Women have title to newly built houses. Assistance will be provided to women who have heavy workload during house reconstruction and relocation. 3) Women will jointly receive compensation for land acquisition;	During construction, women will obtain at least 30% of unskilled job	for women.
Vulnerable groups	MLS households	38 households with 147 persons	Ensure that these households are not disproportionately affected and their livelihoods are restored or improved from the pre-project levels.	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. Government subsidies will be granted to 260 Yuan per capita per month	Vulnerable households will be re-identified at the beginning of resettlement implementation, and monitored closely until sustainable restoration.
	Five-guarantee households	17 households with 17 persons	Compensation fees will be retained by the village collective, which will provide subsidies and free medical care to five-guarantee households.	no less than 2400 yuan per capita per year	
Seriously affected households	With land loss rates of over 10%	300 households	1) They will have priority in receiving jobs at the construction and operation stage, and participating in agricultural and nonagricultural skills training for LEFs. 2) Replacement land will be provided if possible.		
Ground attachments	12 types, including telegraph poles, bridges,	Proprietors	Affected special facilities will be reconstructed by the owner according to the original size, standard and function.	At replacement cost	

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
	trees				
Grievances and appeals	/	All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies		

5 Resettlement and Income Restoration

5.1 Resettlement Objectives

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

5.2 Principles for Resettlement and Restoration

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

1) Production and income restoration

- (i) The willingness of affected persons should be respected, and their existing production and living traditions maintained;
- (ii) Resettlement rehabilitation programs should be tailored to impacts of LA and HD, and based on compensation rates for LA and HD;
- (iii) 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
- (iv) The standard of living of vulnerable groups adversely affected by the Subproject should be improved.

2) House reconstruction

- (i) AHs may select the mode of house reconstruction, including self-construction under unified planning; resettlement sites shall be determined by the village groups in consultation with displaced households;
- (ii) New housing plots for house reconstruction should be provided to displaced households for free, and a moving subsidy should be granted; and resettlement sites will be leveled and serviced before assigning plots to APs and their displacement.
- (iii) The period of house reconstruction will be about two 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;
- (iv) Compensation fees for house demolition must be paid to displaced households before relocation;

- (v) Displaced households must pay extra costs for additional living space or higher housing quality at their own discretion; and
- (vi) During house reconstruction and relocation, the village committees, town governments and PMO will provide assistance to households in difficulty.

5.3 Restoration Programs for LA

5.3.1 Summary of Restoration Programs for the Affected Villages

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are collective land acquisition, rural house demolition and temporary land occupation. 98 groups of 16 villages in 4 towns, Hexian and Hanshan Counties will be affected by the permanent acquisition of collective land, and 1,131.12 mu of collective land will be acquired, including 1,026.27 mu of cultivated land (90.73%) and 104.85 mu of housing land (9.27%).

Since the Subproject is linear in shape, the APs will lose part of their land only, and per capita cultivated area will drop from 1.46 mu before LA to 1.44 mu after LA. Except that Jienan Group of Chuomiao Community, Shiyang Town, Hexian County is not affected by the acquisition of cultivated land, per capita income loss ranges from 60 yuan to 600 yuan, in which Wali Group of Zhulu Village, Shiyang Town, Hexian County will have a per capita income loss of 600 yuan, while the income losses of the other groups are below 470 yuan. Since the income of the APs is from nonagricultural sources mainly, LA will result in low income loss rates at village group level, all below 8.63%.

Among the affected groups, 18 groups (Datang Group of Zhongshan Village, Mejiao Group of Chuomiao Community, and Wangzhengwu, Hanwang, Jiashanzhou, Gangyi, Wali, Zhuangli and Qianzhou Groups of Zhulu Village, Shiyang Town, Yangzhuang, Huzhuang, Dayang, Pancun and Xiaozhuang Groups of Taodian Village, Shanwang and Xiaolizhuang Groups of Shanhou Community, Songzhuang Group of Wanyuan Village and Xiaoliuji Group of Gaozu Village, Shanhou Town, Hexian County, and Shengzhuang Group of Dongxing Village, Shaoguan Town, Hanshan County) will have higher income loss rates at village group level of 5.11%, 6.22%, 5.30%, 5.39%, 5.70%, 5.73%, 8.63%, 5.39%, 5.73%, 5.97%, 5.62%, 6.79%, 5.73%, 5.46%, 7.60%, 5.76%, 6.02% and 5.41%, all above 5.0%, with corresponding income losses of 361.11 yuan, 433.33 yuan, 370 yuan, 373.33 yuan, 400 yuan, 400 yuan, 600 yuan, 375 yuan, 400 yuan, 415.38 yuan, 390.91 yuan, 470 yuan, 400 yuan, 384 yuan, 540 yuan, 402.35 yuan, 420 yuan and 389.29 yuan. The income loss rates of the other 80 groups are below 5% (see Table 2-4).

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 the more seriously affected 18 groups, farmland improvement, crop restructuring and 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 slightly affected groups will be subject to direct cash compensation.

5.3.2 Summary of Restoration Programs for the Affected Groups

1) Direct cash compensation

The compensation rates for LA and amount of acquired land will be fixed in strict conformity with the applicable state and local policies. 70% land compensation fees and all resettlement subsidies will be paid timely and directly to the AHs, who will use compensation fees to cultivate cash crops, develop household stockbreeding and purpose other nonagricultural operations.

The specific measures are as follows: (1) 70% of land compensation fees will be paid to the APs directly, and the remaining 30% paid to the rural collective economic organization; which will be used for public welfare of villagers through villager meeting; (2) all resettlement subsidies will be paid to APs directly; and (3) Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops shall be paid to their proprietors.

2) Farmland improvement and crop restructuring

The affected village collectives will raise funds for infrastructure construction to improve agricultural production conditions and crop output, and indirectly increase farmers' income and living standard. Each village will adjust crop and stockbreeding structure to increase agricultural and sideline income using its geographic and market conditions. For example, Jincheng Community in Shiyang Town has some small household sheep, bee and pig farms, and some land compensation fees may be used to expand scale; there are some vegetable greenhouses in Xinnong Village in Shiyang Town and Gaozu Village in Shanhou Town, each receiving an annual state subsidy of 10,000 yuan; in Hexian, more vegetable plots will be used to grow pepper, eggplant, tomato, muskmelon, etc.

3) Tertiary operations

The AHs may use compensation fees for LA as the startup capital for tertiary operations, including commerce, catering, transport, tourism, etc. for labor shift and additional income.

4) Employment training

Skills training for labor transfer and employment arrangement for more nonagricultural income: Some labor-intensive enterprises (e.g., toy production, clothes processing, machining) in the Yangtze River Delta have shifted to the project area to reduce costs using local labor. Since the affected villages are located in the Yangtze River Delta economic circle, the APs can receive other job opportunities easily to restore income. The Subproject owner will provide employment information and job referral services to the APs, and make jobs generated by the Subproject first available to local labor in coordination with the local labor and social security bureaus in order to restore their income. The APs may also attend free skills training organized by local labor&social security department to improve their labor skills and ability to generate income, including agricultural skills training, pre-job training, nonagricultural skills training, etc.

5) Social security

Eligible LEFs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily.

➤ Hexian County

- (i) **Scope and subjects:** All LEFs with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu at village group level after LA according to law, having attained 16 years upon LA
- (ii) **Funding sources:** The endowment insurance fund for LEFs shall consist of a pooling account and an individual account. The pooling account shall consist of the government and collective contributions. The government contribution shall be from county and town finance at 10 yuan/m² for allocated land or 30 yuan/m² for transferred land. The individual account will be contributed voluntarily, and there are two contribution levels – 3,600 yuan and 6,600 yuan.
- (iii) **Benefit:** The insured shall receive pensions from the month following attaining 55 years for women or 60 years for men.
 - In case of no individual contribution, a basic pension of 100 yuan shall be paid monthly, in which 50 yuan is from town finance and 50 yuan from county finance.
 - In case of an individual contribution of 3,600 yuan, a pension of 120 yuan shall be paid monthly, including a basic pension of 100 yuan and an individual account pension of 20 yuan.
 - In case of an individual contribution of 6,600 yuan, a pension of 160 yuan shall be paid monthly, including a basic pension of 110 yuan and an individual account pension of 50 yuan.

➤ Hanshan County

- (i) **Scope and subjects:** All LEFs with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu at household level after LA according to law, having attained 16 years upon LA, and having not participated in basic endowment insurance for urban employees
- (ii) **Funding sources:** The endowment insurance fund for LEFs shall consist of a pooling account and an individual account, where the pooling account shall be from land transfer fees, and the individual account contributed by LEFs voluntarily. The government contribution shall be from county and town finance at 10 yuan/m² for allocated land or 30 yuan/m² for transferred land. The pooling account shall consist of the government and collective contributions. The collective contribution shall be 4,000 yuan for each eligible LEF and from land compensation fees. There are two contribution levels – 3,600 yuan and 6,600 yuan.
- (iii) **Benefit:** The insured shall receive pensions from the month following attaining 55 years for women or 60 years for men.
- In case of no individual contribution, a basic pension of 80 yuan shall be paid monthly.
 - In case of an individual contribution of 3,600 yuan, a pension of 120 yuan shall be paid monthly, including a basic pension of 90 yuan and an individual account pension of 30 yuan.
 - In case of an individual contribution of 6,600 yuan, a pension of 160 yuan shall be paid monthly, including a basic pension of 105 yuan and an individual account pension of 55 yuan.

Among the 98 affected groups, Xiazhu Group of Xingfu Village and Dongweng Group, Shiyang Town, and Xiaojie Group of Shanhouji Community, Shanhou Town, Hexian County, and Dazhuang Group of Xieji Community, Shaoguan Town, Hanshan County will have per capita cultivated areas of less than 0.3 mu after LA (0.26 mu, 0.23 mu, 0.27 mu and 0.11 mu respectively). In Xiazhu Group of Xingfu Village and Dongweng Group of Jincheng Community, Shiyang Town, Hexian County, 60 households with 280 persons and 30 households with 120 persons will be included in the endowment insurance system for LEFs respectively; Xiaojie Group of Shanhouji Community, Shanhou Town, Hexian County has already been included in the endowment insurance system for LEFs, and 7 households with 29 persons in Dazhuang Group of Xieji Community, Shaoguan Town, Hanshan County will be included in the endowment insurance system for LEFs.

5.3.3 Income Restoration Programs for the Key Affected Groups

Datang Group of Zhongshan Village, Mejiao Group of Chuomiao Community, and

Wangzhengwu, Hanwang, Jiashanzhou, Gangyi, Wali, Zhuangli and Qianzhou Groups of Zhulu Village, Shiyang Town, Yangzhuang, Huzhuang, Dayang, Pancun and Xiaozhuang Groups of Taodian Village, Shanwang and Xiaolizhuang Groups of Shanhou Community, Songzhuang Group of Wanyuan Village and Xiaoliuji Group of Gaozu Village, Shanhou Town, Hexian County, and Shengzhuang Group of Dongxing Village, Shaoguan Town, Hanshan County, as well as Waweng Group of Jincheng Community and Xiaoxu Group of Bajin Village, Shiyang Town, Hexian County will be affected more seriously by the Subproject. 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 restoration programs suited to their practical conditions and future plans have been developed through consultation. See Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Basic Information and Impacts of Key Affected Groups

County	Town	Village	Group	Before LA				After LA			Per capita cultivated area (mu)	
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income	HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Before LA	After LA
Hexian	Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	Datang	60	182	200	7072	12	36	13	1.10	1.03
		Chuomiao Community	Mejiao	26	79	201	6969	6	18	7.8	2.54	2.45
		Zhulu Village	Wangzhengwu	31	93	210	6983	2	6	2.22	2.26	2.23
			Hanwang	14	42	67	6932	3	9	3.36	1.60	1.52
			Jiashanzhou	43	128	260	7018	5	15	6	2.03	1.98
			Gangyi	32	97	120	6987	3	9	3.6	1.24	1.20
			Wali	20	60	111	6950	2	6	3.6	1.85	1.79
			Zhuangli	22	65	81	6955	4	12	4.5	1.25	1.18
			Qianzhou	29	88	234	6978	3	9	3.6	2.66	2.62
	Shanhou	Taodian Village	Yangzhuang	20	64	160	6954	4	13	5.4	2.50	2.42
			Dayang	17	63	73	6953	3	11	4.3	1.16	1.09
			Pancun	9	36	154	6926	5	20	9.4	4.28	4.02
			Xiaozhuang	27	94	180	6984	2	7	2.8	1.91	1.89
		Shanhouji Community	Shanwang	27	137	166	7027	3	15	5.76	1.21	1.17
			Xiaolizhuang	40	214	131	7104	6	32	17.28	0.61	0.53
		Wanyuan Village	Songzhuang	32	91	215	6987	6	17	6.84	2.36	2.29
		Gaozu Village	Xiaoliuji	21	66	113	6979	2	6	2.52	1.71	1.67
Hanshan	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	Shengzhuang	20	80	136	7200	14	56	21.8	1.70	1.43

Through consultation with the APs, the possible income restoration measures for these groups are as follows:

- a) Crop restructuring: After LA, these 18 groups will still have a certain amount of remaining cultivated land (see Table 5-1). Necessary engineering and biological measures may be taken to improve land productivity. The AHs will shift from less profitable food crops (paddy rice, rape, etc.) to more profitable vegetables.
- b) Improving agricultural infrastructure to increase income indirectly: 18 groups plan to harden field roads. Infrastructure construction will promote the production level and living standard of local residents, and the development of secondary and tertiary industries, enhance the sustainable development of the APs, and increase their income.

c) Non-farm employment

Skills training for labor transfer and employment arrangement for more nonagricultural income. Ma'anshan PMO and IAs will provide employment information and job referral services to the APs, and make jobs generated by the Subproject first available to local labor in coordination with the local labor and social security bureaus in order to restore their income. The APs may also attend free skills training organized by local labor&social security department to improve their labor skills and ability to generate income, including pre-job training, nonagricultural skills training, etc.

d) Endowment insurance, especially for older farmers.

Eligible LEFs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily. The insured shall receive pensions from the month following attaining 55 years for women or 60 years for men.

Xiaolizhuang Group of Shanhouji Community, Shanhou Town, Hexian County and Xiaoliu Group of Gaozu Village, Shanhou Town, Hexian County are taken as examples here.

➤ **Xiaolizhuang Group of Shanhouji Community, Shanhou Town, Hexian County**

This group has 40 households with 214 persons, and a cultivated area of 131 mu, 0.61 mu per capita. 17.28 mu of cultivated land of this group will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, affecting 6 households with 32 persons, and per capita cultivated area will be 0.53 mu after LA, with a land loss rate of 13.19% for the group, but 88% for the AHs. The per capita annual net income of this group is 7,104 yuan, and income loss rate will be 14.7% for the AHs%.

The pillar industry of Shanhouji Community is further pepper processing. Through consultation with the APs and interview with the village head, this group's measures are as follows: (1) Nonagricultural skills training: The AHs may participate in the Sunshine Project in Shanhou Town, where trainees will be organized to attend specialized training on driving, farm

machinery operation, welding and computer skills in the county town regularly, with each session lasting 2-3 weeks, and most trainees are men; there are two employment training sessions for women per annum, covering toy production, sewing, housekeeping services, etc. Villagers may attend various types of training voluntarily. It is learned that each person will earn extra income of about 2,400 yuan per annum; (2) Tertiary operations: The AHs may use compensation fees for LA as the startup capital for tertiary operations, including commerce, catering, transport, tourism, etc. for labor shift and additional income.

➤ **Xiaoliu Group of Gaozu Village, Shanhou Town, Hexian County**

This group has 21 households with 66 persons, and a cultivated area of 113 mu, 1.71 mu per capita. 2.52 mu of cultivated land of this group will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, affecting two households with 6 persons, and per capita cultivated area will be 1.67 mu after LA, with a land loss rate of 2.23% for the group, but 25% for the AHs. The per capita annual net income of this group is 6,979 yuan, and income loss rate will be about 5% for the AHs.

Gaozu Village is planning the “Thousand-mu Vegetable Greenhouse Project”. The main crops of this village are pepper, eggplant, tomato, muskmelon, etc. Each vegetable greenhouse earns tens of thousands of yuan per annum, and receives an annual state subsidy of 10,000 yuan. Through consultation with the APs and interview with the village head, this group's measures are as follows: (1) Extension of vegetable greenhouses: The AHs may use compensation fees for LA to increase the scale of greenhouse vegetable cultivation to earn more income and receive policy support under the “Thousand-mu Vegetable Greenhouse Project”; (2) Nonagricultural skills training: The AHs may participate in the Sunshine Project in Shanhou Town, where trainees will be organized to attend specialized training on driving, welding, decoration and computer skills in the county town regularly, with each session lasting 2-3 weeks. Villagers may attend various types of training voluntarily, and do woodworking, carpentry, painting, driving and welding jobs (all well paid) after training. Ma’anshan PMO and IAs will coordinate with the local government to facilitate APs participation; (3) Tertiary operations: The AHs may use compensation fees for LA as the startup capital for tertiary operations, including commerce, catering, transport, tourism, etc. for labor shift and additional income.

5.4 Restoration Programs for Rural HD

5.4.1 Restoration Program for Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

Rural residential houses totaling 114,500 m² will be demolished, affecting 607 households with 2,660 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. The Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB and HSCTB, and town governments have offered the following resettlement program in consultation with the APs:

1) Resettlement modes

The resettlement modes of (i) cash compensation and (ii) house construction on housing land are available to the households affected by HD.

➤ **Cash compensation**

An AH choosing cash compensation will receive compensation through written application with the approval of the town government after entering into a compensation agreement with the group and moving out of its house by the specified time. Demolished rural residential houses will be compensated for at replacement cost by reference to actual market prices and compensation rates of similar past projects, and housing plots will be compensated for according to the rate for construction land in the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67). The AHs won't rebuilt house in the village when they get the compensation in cash.

➤ **House construction on housing land**

According to the survey, all affected groups have reserved plots for the resettlement of their members. The households affected by HD in the Subproject will receive housing land as planned by the affected groups centrally, and build houses using compensation fees on such land in accordance with the town-level unified construction plan. The three supplies and one leveling of housing sites will be provided by the construction agency prior to house demolition, and is included in construction costs. The house plots will be allocated to AHs in free through villager meetings. The AHs will rebuild new houses themselves when they receive cash compensation.

193 households (31.80%) have chosen cash compensation and 414 households (68.20%) chosen house construction on housing land (see **Appendix 11 of Summary of Expected Resettlement Modes for Demolition of Rural Residential Houses**).

.On the basis of not more than 160 m² per household, the housing land area required for resettlement in the Subproject is about 99.36 mu, which will be available in all affected groups.

Table 5-2 Resettlement for Households Affected by Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

Project	County	Town	Village	HHs			Required housing land area*(mu)	
				Subtotal	Cash compensation	House construction on housing land		
The Subproject	Hexian	Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	43	13	30	7.2	
			Chuomiao Community	17	6	11	2.64	
			Xingfu Village	58	19	39	9.36	
			Jincheng Community	5	2	3	0.72	
			Shiyang Community	2	1	1	0.24	
			Zhulu Village	42	13	29	6.96	
		Subtotal			167	54	113	27.12
		Shanhou	Gaozu Village	78	25	53	12.72	
			Wanyuan Village	12	4	8	1.92	
			Shanhouji Community	15	5	10	2.4	
			Taodian Village	178	56	122	29.28	
		Subtotal			283	90	193	46.32
		Total			450	144	306	73.44
		Hanshan	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	12	3	9	2.16
	Tanquan Village			100	31	69	16.56	
	Xieji Community			3	1	2	0.48	
	Tongfa Village			20	7	13	3.12	
	Subtotal			135	42	93	22.32	
	Xianzong		Jianghuai Village	22	7	15	3.6	
	Subtotal			22	7	15	3.6	
	Total			157	49	108	25.92	
	Total			607	193	414	99.36	

* - The required housing area is based on 160 m² per household, which excludes land for laneways.

2) Transition and moving subsidies

For any household affected by HD and to be resettled temporarily, the transition subsidy will be 6 yuan/m² of the lawful building area of the demolished house per month in Hexian County and 6 yuan/m² per month in Hanshan County. The transition period will not exceed 18 months.

The moving subsidy will be 500 yuan/household for one-time (totally two times) in Hexian County or 6 yuan/m² of the lawful building area of the demolished house in Hanshan County.

5.4.2 Restoration Programs for Demolition of Rural Non-residential Properties

Non-residential houses totaling 1,333.1 m² will be demolished, affecting 5 households with 9 persons. Resettlement measures have been developed as follows based on preliminary consultation.

- ✧ One affected property is a mixed commercial and residential property (retail shop), and its proprietor will be resettled in the village through cash compensation.
- ✧ 3 affected properties are small household warehouses, and their proprietors expect to use remaining storages after cash compensation.
- ✧ The other affected property is the health center of Dongxing Village, Shaoguan Town, which will be reconstructed on a new site.

All resettlement sites for the non-residential properties affected by the Subproject will be in the same villages. Both Dongxing and Tongfa Villages will have collective land available for resettlement.

Table 5-3 Resettlement for Demolition of Non-residential Properties

County	Town	Village	Group	Proprietor	Entity	APs	Degree of impact	Resettlement mode
Hanshan	Zhaoguan	Dongxing	Xiwu	Sun Jiaming	Rice processing plant	3	Full demolition	Cash compensation + relocation
				Wu Kaiping	retail shop	2	Full demolition	Cash compensation + relocation
			Taozhuang	Zhou Huangyu	Warehouse of Taozhuang Oil Refinery	1	Full demolition	Cash compensation + relocation
			Chenzhuang	Collective	health center	2	Full demolition	Relocation
		Tongfa	Shuangtang	Nie Changhong	building material company	1	Full demolition	Cash compensation + relocation

5.5 Restoration Program for Temporarily Occupied Land

1,248.9 mu will be occupied temporarily by borrow areas, spoil grounds, pre-fabrication yards, mixing stations and access roads in the Subproject, including 988.9 mu for borrow areas and spoil grounds on collective unused land in 8 groups of 6 villages, affecting no one. The affected trees thereon will be compensated for reasonably during the period of occupation. The land used for borrow areas and spoil grounds will be leveled and restored after occupation, and allocated evenly in the affected groups. All land occupied for ordinary purposes (pre-fabrication yards, mixing stations and access roads) is collective unused land.

The compensation rate for the temporarily occupied land is 1,500 yuan/mu per annum and the occupation period is two years. Compensation will be paid directly to the affected groups.

5.6 Restoration Program for Infrastructure

The affected infrastructure and ground attachments will be compensated for by the project owner, and then restored by their respective proprietors. 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.

5.7 Protection of Women's Rights and Interests

Women will fully participate in resettlement activities through information disclosure and village meetings, and enjoy the same rights as men in receiving compensation, getting employed under the Subproject and attending training. In addition, the following measures will be taken to protect women's rights and interests:

- 1) Cash compensation or improvement of the quality of remaining land, and crop restructuring,
- 2) Women have title to newly built houses. Assistance will be provided to women who have heavy workload during house reconstruction and relocation.
- 3) Women will receive compensation for land acquisition;
- 4) At least 50% of trainees of skills training will be women;
- 5) During construction, women will obtain at least 30% of unskilled job.

5.8 Assistance Measures for Vulnerable Groups

In the affected population, 55 households with 164 persons fall into vulnerable groups, mainly including MLS households and five-guarantee households. During the whole relocation process, the PMO, IAs 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:

(i) Five-guarantee households

Compensation fees will be retained by the village collective, which will provide subsidies and free medical care to five-guarantee households. The subsidies won't be less than 2400 Yuan per capita per year.

(ii) MLS households

- Two members (at least one woman) of each AH will receive livelihood training and prior job opportunities, e.g., participation in project construction.
- Government subsidies will be granted to 260 Yuan per capita per month.

(iii) Seriously Affected Households (land loss rate > 10% and house demolition and relocation)

- They will have priority in receiving jobs at the construction and operation stage, and participating in agricultural and nonagricultural skills training for LEFs.
- Replacement land will be provided if possible.
- The IAs together with the village committees will organize labors to help rebuild housings.

5.9 Training of APs

The training program will be developed based on livelihood restoration programs (**see Section 3.2.8**). Ma'anshan PMO and IAs will conduct training together with the labor and social security department, including agricultural and nonagricultural skills training, in which nonagricultural skills training includes pre-job and vocational skills training, and agricultural skills training covers vegetable cultivation and livestock raising mainly. Pre-job covers employment situation and policies, the protection of labor rights and interests, and professional ethics, and vocational skills training will be conducted every 6 months based on employment needs.

During resettlement, the local labor and social security bureaus will develop detailed training programs as the APs may need, as detailed in Table 5-4. The total of training subsidies and costs is 210,000 yuan, and has been included in the training budget.

Table 5-4 Summary of Skills Training Programs of the Subproject

No.	Time	Trainees	Person-times trained	Scope of training	Budget (0,000 yuan)
1	Jun. 2014	AHs	800	Agricultural skills training	4
2	Dec. 2014	AHs	800	Agricultural skills training	4
3	Jun. 2014	AHs	1600	Vocational skills training and pre-job training	8
4	Dec. 2014	AHs	1600	Other nonagricultural skills training	8
5	Other irregular skills training				8
Subtotal					32

Agricultural skills training includes vegetable cultivation and aquaculture, and nonagricultural

skills training mainly includes the manufacture of food, automobile parts, aluminum and zinc products, electricians, plumbers, kitchenware and clothes, and cotton processing, etc on the basis of demands of APs and enterprises in Xuanzhou Economic Development Zone. See Tables 5-3 and 5-4.

Table 5-5 Agricultural Skills Training Programs of the Subproject

county	Township	Time	Trainees	Person-times	Scope of training	Agency responsible	Budget (0,000 yuan)
Hexian	Shiyang town & Shanhou town	Jun. & Dec. 2014	AHs	600	Greenhouse vegetable cultivation	Xiang labor & social security office	3
Hexian	Shiyang town & Shanhou town	Jun. & Dec. 2014	AHs	600	Livestock raising	Town labor & social security office	3
Hanshan	Shaoguan town and Xianzong town	Jun & Dec 2014	AHs	200	Greenhouse vegetable cultivation	Town labor & social security office	1
Hanshan	Shaoguan town and Xianzong town	Jun. & Dec. 2014	AHs	200	Livestock raising	Town labor & social security office	1

Table 5-6 Nonagricultural Skills Training Programs of the Subproject

county	Township	Time	Trainees	Person-times	Scope of training	Agency responsible	Budget (0,000 yuan)
Hexian	Shiyang town & Shanhou town	June and Dec 2014	AHs	1200	toy production, clothes processing, machining, and pre-job training	county and township labor & social security offices	6
Hexian	Shiyang town & Shanhou town		AHs	1200			6
Hanshan	Shaoguan town and Xianzong town		AHs	400			2
Hanshan	Shaoguan town and Xianzong town		AHs	400			2

6 Resettlement Organizational Structure

6.1 Resettlement Implementation and Management Agencies

6.1.1 Organizational Setup

To ensure successful resettlement as desired, a systematic organizational structure must be established during project implementation in order to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. Since resettlement is a very comprehensive task that requires the assistance and cooperation of different departments, the departments concerned will participate in and support resettlement implementation. Each affected township or village has one or two chief leaders responsible for resettlement. The agencies responsible for LA and HD in the Subproject are:

- *Anhui Project Leading Group*
- *Anhui PMO*
- *Ma'anshan Project Leading Group*
- *Ma'anshan PMO (Ma'anshan PMO)*
- *Hexian and Hanshan County Project Leading Groups*
- *HXCTB and HSCTB*
- *Township governments*
- *Village (community) committees*
- *Design agency*
- *External M&E agency*
- *Other agencies: land and resources bureau, HD management office, women's federation, labor and social security bureau, etc.*

6.1.2 Organizational Responsibilities

- ***Anhui Project Leading Group***

Responsible mainly for planning the implementation of the components of the Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project, and coordinating relations among the resettlement agencies at all levels

- ***Anhui PMO***

Responsible for the communication and coordination between the Anhui PMO and IAs of the 5 components. Will engage a suitably qualified and trained full time staff for this purpose.

- ***Ma'anshan Project Leading Group***

Organizing the resettlement work of the Subproject, developing resettlement policies, and coordinating relations among resettlement agencies and IAs at different levels

➤ **Ma'anshan PMO**

Responsible mainly for handling day-to-day affairs in resettlement planning and implementation, and exercising the management, planning, implementation, coordination, supervision and monitoring functions of resettlement as the project management agency

- 1) Formulating the LA, HD and resettlement policies for the Subproject;
- 2) Entrusting the design agency to define the project area, conduct DMS and save such data;
- 3) Applying for the license for planning of land use and the license for land used for construction;
- 4) Giving operational training to the key resettlement officials of the PMO;
- 5) Organizing and coordinating the preparation of this RP;
- 6) Responsible for the management and disbursement of the resettlement funds, and supervising the use thereof;
- 7) Directing, coordinating and supervising resettlement activities and their progress;
- 8) Directing and assisting in the disposition of complaints;
- 9) Taking charge of and inspecting internal monitoring, and preparing LA, HD and resettlement progress reports;
- 10) Selecting the external M&E agency and assisting in external monitoring activities

➤ **Hexian and Hanshan County Project Leading Groups**

Responsible for the decision-making and leadership of the Subproject within their respective counties

➤ **HXCTB and HSCTB**

- 1) Assisting the design agency in defining the project area, conducting DMS and saving such data;
- 2) Assisting in the preparation of this RP and conducting resettlement;
- 3) Appointing key resettlement officials for operational training;
- 4) Organizing public participation, and communicating the resettlement policies;
- 5) Directing, coordinating and supervising resettlement activities and their progress;
- 6) Paying resettlement costs according to the agreement and handling grievances of the APs;
- 7) Conducting internal monitoring, preparing internal monitoring reports and reporting to APSCIG regularly;
- 8) Assisting in external monitoring activities

➤ **Township governments**

The resettlement office of a township is headed by the leader responsible of the township, and composed of key officials of the land and resources department and the affected villages. Their main responsibilities are:

- 1) Participating in the survey of the project, and assisting in the preparation of this RP;
- 2) Organizing public participation, and communicating the resettlement policies;
- 3) Implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement activities within the township;
- 4) Responsible for the disbursement and management of land compensation fees;
- 5) Supervising land acquisition, occupation and restoration;
- 6) Reporting LA, HD and resettlement information to the county transport bureau;
- 7) Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from its work.

➤ ***Village (community) committees***

The resettlement working team of a village committee is composed of its key officials. Its main responsibilities are:

- 1) Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS of the Subproject;
- 2) Organizing public consultation, and communicating the policies on LA and HD;
- 3) Organizing the implementation of agricultural and nonagricultural resettlement activities;
- 4) Reporting the APs' opinions and suggestions to the competent authorities;
- 5) Providing assistance to displaced households with difficulties

➤ ***Design agency***

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

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

➤ ***External M&E agency***

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

- (i) Observing all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation as an independent M&E agency, monitoring and evaluating the resettlement results and the social adaptability of the displaced persons, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to the Anhui PMO and ADB; and
- (ii) Providing technical advice to the Anhui PMO in data collection and processing.

6.2 Staffing and Equipment

6.2.1 Staffing

To ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, all resettlement agencies of the Subproject have been provided with full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. Each resettlement agency is composed mainly of 3 to 6 administrative staff members and specialized technicians, all of whom have certain professional and management skills, and considerable experience in LA, HD and resettlement. See Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Workforce	Composition
Ma'anshan Project Leading Group	4	Civil servants
Ma'anshan PMO	3	Civil servants
HXCTB and HSCTB	6	Civil servants, technicians
Affected towns and villages	4-6	Officials and representatives of APs
External M&E agency	4	Resettlement experts

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.

Training budget: RMB 240,000

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 6-2.

Table 6-2 Resettlement Staff Training Program

No.	Agency responsible	Scope	Trainees	Time	Costs (0,000 yuan)
1	Anhui PMO	Learning resettlement experience from ADB-financed projects in other provinces	Municipal and county level resettlement staff	Dec. 2013	5
2	External M&E agency	ADB's resettlement policy	Municipal and county level resettlement staff	Apr 2014	1.5
3	External M&E agency	Updates of state policies on LA and HD	Municipal and county level resettlement staff	Apr. 2014	1.5
4	Ma'anshan PMO	Experience and lessons in resettlement from other places	County level resettlement staff	Apr. 2014	5
5	Ma'anshan PMO	Computer operation and data processing	County level resettlement staff	May. 2014	2
6	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB and HSCTB	Resettlement procedures and policies for ADB-financed projects	Town resettlement offices, village resettlement teams	Jun. 2014	1.5
7	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB and HSCTB	Resettlement policies and practice	Town resettlement offices, village resettlement teams	Jun. 2014	1.5
8	Ma'anshan PMO	Learning international experience in resettlement	County level resettlement staff	Oct.. 2014	6

In addition, the following measures will be taken to improve capacity:

- 1) Define the responsibilities and scope of duty all resettlement agencies, and strengthen supervision and management;
- 2) Improve the strength of all resettlement agencies gradually, especially technical strength; all staff must attain a certain level of professional proficiency and management level; improve their technical equipment, such as PC, monitoring equipment and means of transportation, etc.;
- 3) Select staff strictly, and strengthen operations and skills training for management and technical staff of all resettlement agencies to improve their professional proficiency and management level;
- 4) Appoint women officials appropriately, and give play to women's role in resettlement implementation;
- 5) Establish a database and strengthen information feedback to ensure a smooth information flow, and leave major issues to the Leading Group;

- 6) Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring, and solve issues timely; and
- 7) Establish an external M&E mechanism and an early warning system.

7 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

7.1 Public Participation

According to the policies and regulations of ADB, the PRC, Anhui Province on LA, HD and resettlement, it is very necessary to conduct public participation at the preparation and implementation stages in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of the APs, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly by developing sound policies and implementation rules on displacement and resettlement, preparing an effective RP, and organizing implementation properly.

7.1.1 Public Participation at the Preparation Stage

Since August 2012, Jiangsu Communications Planning and Design Institute, the Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB, HSCTB, and the survey team of NRCR have conducted a series of socioeconomic survey and public consultation activities (with 30% of participants being women) under the direction of technical assistance experts. At the preparation stage, the Anhui PMO, Ma'anshan PMO, IA and design agency conducted extensive consultation on land acquisition and resettlement with APs. See Table 7-1 for the participation activities at the preparation stage and Appendix 2 for the minutes of public participation meetings. The RIB will be distributed in September 2013.

Table 7-1 Key Information Disclosure and Public Consultation Activities

No.	Time	Activity	Participants	# of persons	Organized by
1	Jun. 2012	Optimization of project design	Jiangsu Communications Planning and Design Institute, HXCTB & HSCTB, town governments, reps. of villages, groups and APs	450	HXCTB & HSCTB
3	Aug. 2012	Initial resettlement impact survey	Jiangsu Communications Planning and Design Institute, HXCTB & HSCTB, reps. of villages, groups and APs	450	HXCTB & HSCTB
4	Sep. 2012	Compensation rates for LA	HXCTB & HSCTB, Ma'anshan Municipal Land and Resources Bureau, county land and resources bureaus, town governments, reps. of villages, groups and APs	400	HXCTB & HSCTB
5	Dec. 2012	Compensation rates for HD	HXCTB & HSCTB, NRCR, county land and resources bureaus, LA and HD management offices, labor and social security bureaus, women's federations, agricultural bureaus, poverty reduction offices, civil affairs bureaus, reps. of villages, groups and APs	400	HXCTB & HSCTB
6	Sep. – Dec. 2012	Socioeconomic survey	HXCTB & HSCTB, NRCR, county land and resources bureaus, LA and HD management offices, labor and social security bureaus, women's federations, agricultural bureaus,	308	HXCTB & HSCTB

No.	Time	Activity	Participants	# of persons	Organized by
			poverty reduction offices, civil affairs bureaus, reps. of villages, groups and APs		
7	Jan. 2013	Consultation on policies in this RP	MMTB, HXCTB & HSCTB, NRRC, county governments, reps. of villages, groups and APs	400	MMTB
8	Feb. – Apr. 2013	Determination of resettlement modes	HXCTB & HSCTB, reps. of villages, groups and APs	400	HXCTB & HSCTB
9	May – Jun. 2013	Resettlement policies	Jiangsu Communications Planning and Design Institute, HXCTB & HSCTB, county governments, reps. of villages, groups and APs	500	HXCTB & HSCTB

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.

Disclosure of this RP: This RP will be disclosed at the Ma'anshan PMO, offices of HXCTB and HSCTB, official website of the Ma'anshan Government, and local major newspapers by September 30, 2013 for reference and comment.

RIB: Key contents in this RP will be compiled into an RIB, which will be distributed to the APs by September 30, 2013, covering project overview, project impacts, compensation policies, IAs and appeal channels, etc.

Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participants	Topic
Disclosure of the RIB	RIB	Sep. 2013	Ma'anshan PMO	HXCTB, HSCTB, township governments, village committees	Disclosing the RP and its key points
Disclosure of the RP	Website	Sep. 2013	ADB	Anhui & Ma'anshan PMOs	Disclosure of the RP on the website
LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Mar 2014	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB and HSCTB, county land and resources bureaus, town and village officials	All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
DMS	Field survey	Mar 2014	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB and HSCTB, county land and resources bureaus, town and	All APs	1) Finding out anything omitted to determine the final impacts 2) Preparing a list of lost land and

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participants	Topic
			village officials		assets 3) Preparing a basic compensation agreement
Updating the RP	Field survey	Mar 2014 ~Apr	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB and HSCTB, county land and resources bureaus, town and village officials	All APs	Updating the PR according to detailed design
Announcement of compensation and resettlement options for LA	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Apr 2014	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB and HSCTB, county land and resources bureaus, town and village officials	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
Determination of income restoration plan	Village meeting (many times)	Before Aug 2014	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB and HSCTB, county land and resources bureaus, town and village officials	All APs affected by LA	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees
Determination of house relocation plans	Village meeting (many times)	Before Oct 2014	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB and HSCTB, county land and resources bureaus, town and village officials	All APs affected by HD	Discussing the final resettlement sites, allocation of serviced plots, transition plans, assistance in moving and house construction.
Training program	Village meeting	2014.4-2015.12	County labor and social security bureaus, town and village officials	All APs	Discussing training needs
M&E	Sampling survey, FGD and interview	2014.6-2017.12	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 disputes are expected to 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 HXCTB or HSCTB after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 3 weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the Ma'anshan PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 4 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 compliant 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.⁹

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

⁹ For more information, see <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

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. Ma'anshan PMO will keep a record of any complaints or grievances received and on request will make these records available for review to the external monitor or ADB review 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 Ma'anshan PMO in writing on a monthly basis. The Ma'anshan PMO will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly, and will prepare a registration form for this purpose, as shown below.

Table 7-3 Registration Form of Grievances and Appeals

Accepting agency:		Time:		Location:	
Appellant	Appeal	Expected solution		Proposed solution	Actual handling
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. See Table 7-4.

Table 7-4 Agencies Accepting Grievances and Appeals, and Staff

Agency	Contact	Tel
Anhui PMO	Wu Fei	0551-63756191
Ma'anshan PMO	Chen Weidong	0555-2471127
HXCTB	Director Su	0555-5313006
HSCTB	Director Song	0555-4314354

8 Resettlement Budget

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 223.9068 million yuan, including compensation fees for permanent collective land acquisition/state-owned occupation of 35.4672 million yuan (15.84% of the budget), compensation fees for the demolition of rural residential houses of 114.519 million yuan (51.15% of the budget), compensation fees for the demolition of non-residential properties of 1.2462 million yuan (0.56% of the budget), compensation fees for ground attachments of 2.1635 million yuan (0.97% of the budget), taxes of 50.6384 million yuan (22.62% of the budget), and contingencies of 15.7517 million yuan (7.03% of the budget). The general resettlement budget will be included in the overall costs of the Subproject. See Table 8-1 for a summary and Appendix 13 for details.

Table 8-1 Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Amount (0,000 yuan)			Percent (%)
		Hexian	Hanshan	Total	
1	Basic costs	10586.34	5165.34	15751.67	70.35%
1.1	Permanent acquisition of collective land	2738.87	807.84	3546.72	15.84%
1.2	Temporary land occupation	291.24	120.84	412.08	1.84%
1.3	Demolition of residential houses	7409.46	4042.44	11451.90	51.15%
1.4	Demolition of non-residential properties	0	124.62	124.62	0.56%
1.5	Ground attachments	146.76	69.59	216.35	0.97%
2	Taxes	3316.83	1038.18	4355.01	19.45%
3	Survey and design costs	105.86	51.65	157.52	0.70%
4	External M&E costs	105.86	51.65	157.52	0.70%
5	Skills training costs (APs and the resettlement implementation staff of the IA)	52.93	25.83	78.76	0.35%
6	Administrative costs ¹⁰	211.73	103.31	315.03	1.41%
7	Contingencies	1058.63	516.53	1575.17	7.03%

¹⁰ Includes resettlement implementation management cost and cost for measures to deal with project impacts on women and cost for redress of grievances are included under the Administrative Costs of the Subproject.

No.	Item	Amount (0,000 yuan)			Percent (%)
		Hexian	Hanshan	Total	
8	Total	15438.18	6952.49	22390.68	100.00%
	Percent	68.95%	31.05%	100%	/

8.2 Annual Investment Plan and Funding Sources

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.

Table 8-2 Resettlement Investment Plan

Year	2014	2015	2016	Total
Investment (0,000 yuan)	15673.47	4478.14	2239.07	22390.68
Percent (%)	70%	20%	10%	100%

8.3 Disbursement and Management of Resettlement Funds

8.3.1 Disbursement of Resettlement Funds

The resettlement funds of the Subproject will be disbursed as follows: All costs related to LA will be included in the general budget of the Subproject, and disbursed by HXCTB and HSCTB according to the compensation rates to the affected villages and groups for further distribution via special accounts. See

Figure 8-1.

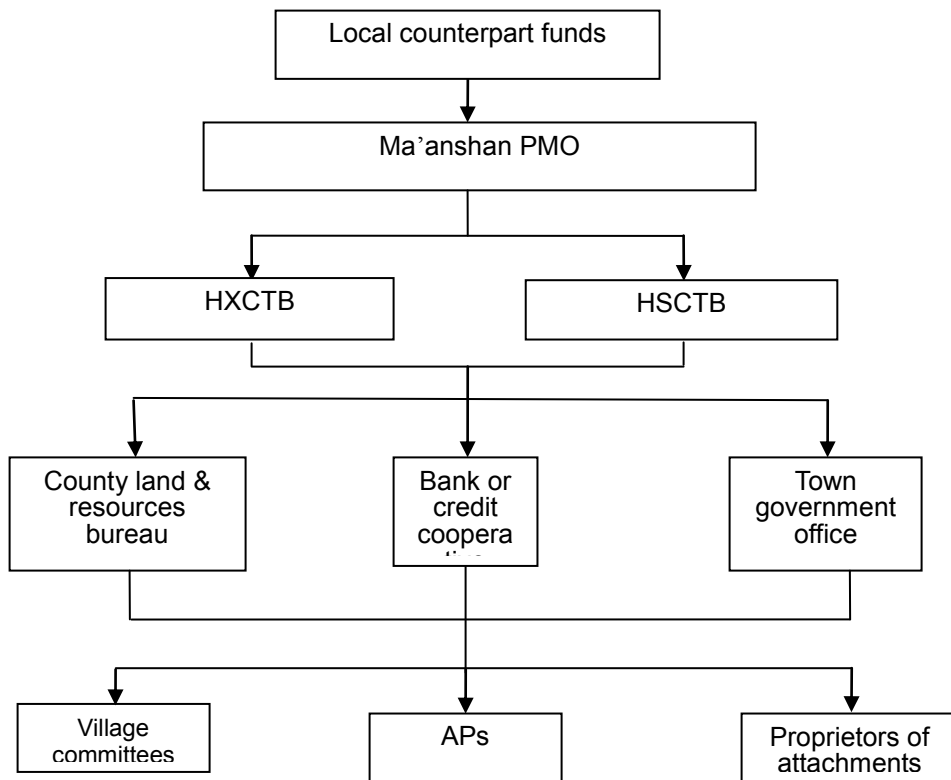


Figure 8-1 Fund Disbursement Flowchart

8.3.2 Management 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. 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 within 7 days after land supply by the AHs to ensure that all APs are resettled properly.
- 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.

The municipal and district finance and audit departments have the power to monitor and audit the use of special funds. The external M&E agency will conduct special follow-up monitoring on the payment of compensation fees to the AHs.

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 June 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
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	RIB	16 villages	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB, HSCTB	Sep. 2013	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		Anhui and Ma'anshan PMOs	Sep. 2013	
2	RP and budget				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (including compensation rates)	223.9068 million yuan	Ma'anshan Municipal Government, PMO	Sep. 2013	
2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	16 villages	Village committees	Feb. 2014	
2.3	Finalizing RP based on the detailed design		IAs, PMO	Mar~ Apr. 2014	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
3	DMS				
3.1	Detailed project design		Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB, HSCTB	Jan~Feb. 2014	
3.2	DMS on the affected villages		Ma'anshan PMO	Mar. 2014	
4	Compensation agreement				
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	16 villages	County land & resources bureaus	May~ Oct 2014	
4.2	Household land compensation agreement	935 AHs	Village committees	By Dec, 2014	
4.3	House compensation agreement	612 AHs	HXCTB, HSCTB	August 2014~June 2015	
5	Implementation of livelihood restoration measures				
5.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to households and land reallocation (if possible)	935 AHs	Town governments, village collectives	July ~Dec 2014	
5.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	16 villages	Village collectives	Aug 2014~Jun 2015	
5.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	1,538 AHs	Town governments, village collectives, county labor & social security bureaus	Feb – Sep. 2014	
5.4	Implementation of training program	1,538 AHs	County labor & social security bureaus	Apr 2014~ Dec 2015	
5.5	Identifying vulnerable households and implementing assistance measures	58 households with 172 persons	County civil affairs bureaus, HXCTB, HSCTB	Feb ~ Mar. 2014	
5.6	Hiring APs at the construction stage	600 APs	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB, HSCTB, contractor	Jun 2014 ~Jun 2016	
6	House reconstruction				
6.1	Selection and preparation of housing sites	419 AHs with 1,836 persons	HXCTB, HSCTB, town governments	Apr 2014	
6.2	House reconstruction and relocation	419 AHs with 1,836 persons	HXCTB, HSCTB, town governments	Dec. 2015	
7	Capacity building				
7.1	Training of staff of	15 persons	ADB	Feb. 2014	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB, HSCTB and land & resources bureaus				
7.2	Training of county, town and village officials	200 persons	PMO, land & resources bureaus	Feb. – Sep 2014	
8	Monitoring and evaluation				
8.1	Baseline survey	As per the RP	External agency M&E	From Apr 2014	
8.2	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	Anhui and Ma'anshan PMOs	Dec 2013	
8.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	Anhui PMO	Dec 2013	
8.4	Internal monitoring reporting	Quarter report	Anhui and Ma'anshan PMOs	From Jun. 2014	
8.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External agency M&E	July 2014	1 st report
				Jan 2015	2 nd report
				Jul. 2015	3 rd report
				Jan 2016	4 th report
8.6	External reporting evaluation	Annual report	External agency M&E	Jan. 2017	1 st report
				Jan. 2018	2 nd report
8.7	Post-resettlement evaluation report	One report	Anhui PMO	Dec. 2018	
9	Public consultation		IAs	Ongoing	
10	Grievance redress		IAs	Ongoing	
11	Disbursement of compensation fees				
11.1	Disbursement to IA	Initial funds		Mar. 2014	
11.2	Disbursement to villages	Most funds	IAs	Apr– Aug 2014	
11.3	Disbursement to households	Most funds	IAs, village committees	May – Sep. 2014	
12	Commencement of civil construction				
12.1	Detailed design finalized		Ma'anshan PMO	Jan 2014	
12.2	Transfer land to HXCTB and HSCTB		HXCTB and HSCTB	May 2014 ~ June 2015	
12.3	Mobilization of Contractors		HXCTB and HSCTB	Since May 2014	
12.1	Commencement of civil works		HXCTB and HSCTB	Jun 2014	

10 Monitoring and Evaluation

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

10.1 Internal Monitoring

10.1.1 Implementation Procedure

During implementation, HXCTB and HSCTB will collect and record information on resettlement implementation from the monitoring samples, and report real-time activity records to the Ma'anshan PMO timely to maintain continuous monitoring. The Anhui and Ma'anshan PMOs will inspect implementation regularly.

10.1.2 Scope

The Anhui and Ma'anshan PMO will prepare a detailed internal monitoring plan for LA and resettlement activities, including:

- 1) Relocation of APs, allocation of housing sites and house reconstruction, etc.;
- 2) Payment, use and availability of compensation fees for LA, and implementation progress and quality of production and development options of APs;
- 3) Special support for vulnerable groups;
- 4) Payment, use and availability of compensation fees for resettlement;
- 5) Level of public participation and consultation during LA, HD and resettlement;
- 6) Resettlement training;
- 7) Working mechanism, training, working hours and efficiency of local resettlement offices

The Anhui and Ma'anshan PMOs will submit an internal monitoring report to ADB quarterly. Such report should indicate the statistics of the past months in tables, and reflect the progress of land acquisition, resettlement and use of compensation fees through comparison. Table 10-1 and Table 10-2 provide some formats.

Table 10-1 Sample Schedule of LA and HD

_____, _____ Township, _____ District (County)

Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY

Date of completion: MM/DD/YY

Item	Unit	Planned	Actually completed	Accumulated	Percentage of completion
Permanent land acquisition	mu				
Temporary land occupation	mu				
Payment of land compensation fees	10,000 yuan				
Training	Person				
Employment arrangement	Person				
Land reallocation	mu				

Reported by: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal:

Table 10-2 Sample Schedule of Fund Utilization

_____, _____ Township, _____ District (County)

Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY

Date of completion: MM/DD/YY

Affected entity	Description ¹¹	Unit/ qty.	Required investment (yuan)	Compensation received (yuan)	Adjusted compensation	Percentage of compensation
Village 1						
Village 2						
Collective						
Displaced household						
Entity						

Reported by: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal:

10.1.3 Reporting

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

Internal monitoring reports will be submitted by HXCTB, HSCTB and the resettlement agencies to the Ma'anshan PMO. The Ma'anshan PMO will compile relevant data and information, and submit them to the Anhui PMO, which will submit an internal monitoring report to ADB quarterly.

¹¹ Fill in labor training, employment, vulnerable group subsidy, etc. in "Description".

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 agency will conduct follow-up M&E of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, review and verify the internal reports submitted by the PMO 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 Methods

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), 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 resettlement sites;
- House reconstruction;
- Relocation of the APs;
- 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

3) Public consultation

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

4) Grievance redress

The external monitoring agency will visit the affected villages periodically, and inquire the town governments and implementing agencies that accept grievances about how grievances have been handled. It will also meet complainants and propose corrective measures and advice for existing issues so as to make the resettlement process more effectively.

10.2.2 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 Anhui PMO semiannually. See Table 10-3.

Table 10-3 Resettlement M&E Schedule

No.	Report	Date
1	Baseline socioeconomic survey report	Apr 2014
2	Monitoring report (No.1)	July 2014
3	Monitoring report (No.2)	Jan 2015
4	Monitoring report (No.3)	Jul. 2015
5	Monitoring report (No.4)	Jan 2016
6	Evaluation report (No.1)	Jan. 2017
7	Evaluation report (No.2)	Jan. 2018
8	Post-resettlement evaluation report	July 2014

10.3 Post-resettlement Evaluation

After project implementation, the theory and methodology of post-evaluation will be applied to evaluate the Subproject's resettlement activities on the basis of M&E to obtain successful experience and lessons in land acquisition and property demotion as a reference for future work.

The Anhui PMO (or through the external M&E agency) will conduct post-evaluation on LA and resettlement, conduct socioeconomic analysis and survey, and prepare the Post-resettlement Evaluation Report for submission to ADB.

Appendixes

Appendix 1: Range of the Subproject Impact Survey

County	Town	Village	Group	Pile No.	Type of impact
Hexian	Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	Dayu	AK0+000-AK0+300	Both LA & HD
			Datang	AK0+300-AK0+800	LA only
			Longwang	AK0+800-AK1+100	LA only
			Zaoshu	AK1+100-AK1+300	LA only
			Shandong	AK1+300-AK2+000	Both LA & HD
			Dachen	AK2+000-AK2+600	Both LA & HD
			Daduan	AK2+600-AK3+400	LA only
		Sum	AK0+000-AK3+400	Both LA & HD	
		Chuomiao Community	Ruiqiao	AK3+400-AK3+700	LA only
			Bazhao	AK3+700-AK4+100	LA only
			Jiedong	AK4+100-AK4+600	Both LA & HD
			Jiezhong	AK4+600-AK4+660	Both LA & HD
			Jienan	AK4+660-AK4+680	Both LA & HD
			Mejiao	AK4+680-AK4+940	Both LA & HD
		Sum	AK3+400-AK4+940	Both LA & HD	
		Xingfu Village	Xiaohu	AK4+940-AK5+940	Both LA & HD
			Xiazhu	AK5+940-AK6+940	Both LA & HD
			Shangzhu	AK6+940-AK7+640	Both LA & HD
			Xiaoliyuantang	AK7+640-AK8+340	Both LA & HD
			Shagang	AK8+340-AK8+940	Both LA & HD
		Sum	AK4+940-AK8+940	Both LA & HD	
		Jincheng Community	Dongweng	AK8+940-AK9+440	LA only
			Jincheng	AK9+440-AK10+440	Both LA & HD
			Qiaoweng	AK10+440-AK10+940	LA only
		Sum	AK8+940-AK10+940	Both LA & HD	
		Shiyang Community	Zhongshili	AK10+940-AK12+940	LA only
			Quantangkou	AK12+940-AK13+540	LA only
			Gongbao	AK13+540-AK14+440	Both LA & HD
Weiban	AK14+440-AK14+840		LA only		
Daima	AK14+840-AK15+040		LA only		
Jiedao	AK15+040-AK15+440		LA only		

County	Town	Village	Group	Pile No.	Type of impact	
			Qunying	AK15+440-AK15+590	LA only	
			Zhongxin	AK15+590-AK15+740	LA only	
			Fenglinzhuang	AK15+740-AK15+940	LA only	
		Sum		AK10+940-AK15+940	Both LA & HD	
		Xinong Village	Dawang	AK15+940-AK16+530	LA only	
			Youfangli	AK16+530-AK16+930	LA only	
			Huwa	AK16+930-AK17+580	LA only	
		Sum		AK15+940-AK17+580	LA only	
		Zhulu Village	Zaolin	AK17+580-AK17+980	LA only	
			Yanzhuang	AK17+980-AK18+080	Both LA & HD	
			Wangzhengwu	AK18+080-AK18+230	Both LA & HD	
			Hanwang	AK18+230-AK18+530	Both LA & HD	
			Xiongzhuang	AK18+530-AK18+730	Both LA & HD	
			Jiashanzhou	AK18+730-AK19+130	Both LA & HD	
			Huanghe	AK19+130-AK19+530	Both LA & HD	
			Gangyi	AK19+530-AK19+630	LA only	
			Wali	AK19+630-AK19+730	LA only	
			Zhuangli	AK19+730-AK19+980	LA only	
		Qianzhou	AK19+980-AK20+180	LA only		
		Sum		AK17+580-AK20+180	Both LA & HD	
	Subtotal				AK0+000-AK20+180	Both LA & HD
	Shanhou	Taodian Village	Shizhuang	AK20+180-AK20+580	LA only	
			Zhengzhuang	AK20+580-AK21+380	Both LA & HD	
			Yangzhuang	AK21+380-AK21+680	LA only	
			Huzhuang	AK21+680-AK23+580	Both LA & HD	
			Dayang	AK23+580-AK23+930	Both LA & HD	
			Jiangji	AK23+930-AK24+430	Both LA & HD	
			Taodian	AK24+430-AK24+880	Both LA & HD	
			Bazou	AK24+880-AK25+330	Both LA & HD	
			Pancun	AK25+330-AK25+730	LA only	
			Xiaozhuang	AK25+730-AK25+930	Both LA & HD	
Ruicun			AK25+930-AK26+530	Both LA & HD		
Huangcun			AK26+530-AK26+880	Both LA & HD		
Quantou			AK26+880-AK27+380	LA only		
Yaotou		AK27+380-AK27+680	Both LA & HD			
Sum		AK20+180-AK27+680	Both LA & HD			

County	Town	Village	Group	Pile No.	Type of impact	
		Shanhouji Community	Shanwang	AK27+680-AK28+030	Both LA & HD	
			Xiaojie	AK28+030-AK28+045	LA only	
			Xiaolizhuang	AK28+045-AK28+545	Both LA & HD	
			Hanqiao	AK28+545-AK29+580	Both LA & HD	
		Sum			AK27+680-AK29+580	Both LA & HD
		Wanyuan Village	Cuicun	AK29+580-AK29+885	LA only	
			Fancun	AK29+885-AK30+280	LA only	
			Shanghuzhuang	AK30+280-AK30+630	LA only	
			Zhangfu	AK30+630-AK31+130	LA only	
			Jibao	AK31+130-AK31+380	Both LA & HD	
			Chenzhanglu	AK31+380-AK31+580	Both LA & HD	
		Sum			AK29+580-AK31+770	Both LA & HD
		Gaozu Village	Dongwuji	AK31+770-AK32+370	LA only	
			Xiaoliuji	AK32+370-AK32+670	Both LA & HD	
			Gaoji	AK32+670-AK33+070	Both LA & HD	
			Xialuji	AK33+070-AK33+270	LA only	
			Zhangfusan	AK33+270-AK33+470	Both LA & HD	
			Zhonghe	AK33+470-AK34+020	Both LA & HD	
			Xiaolu	AK34+020-AK34+370	Both LA & HD	
		Sum			AK31+770-AK34+770	Both LA & HD
Subtotal			AK20+180-AK34+770	Both LA & HD		
Total			AK0+000-AK34+770	Both LA & HD		
Hanshan	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	Xiwu	AK34+770-AK35+770	Both LA & HD	
			Taocun	AK35+770-AK36+570	Both LA & HD	
			Chenzhuang	AK36+570-AK37+370	Both LA & HD	
			Shengzhuang	AK37+370-AK38+170	LA only	
			Xuexiaohuang	AK38+170-AK39+040	LA only	
		Sum			AK34+770-AK39+040	Both LA & HD
		Tanquan Village	Dajiang	AK39+040-AK40+090	Both LA & HD	
			Menlian	AK40+090-AK40+590	LA only	
			Tangzhuang	AK40+590-AK41+140	Both LA & HD	
			Baozhuang	AK41+140-AK42+000	Both LA & HD	
		Sum			AK39+040-AK42+000	Both LA & HD
Xieji Community	Dazhuang	AK42+000-AK42+200	LA only			

County	Town	Village	Group	Pile No.	Type of impact	
			Jiedong	AK42+200-AK42+750	LA only	
			Wangliushu	AK42+750-AK42+900	Both LA & HD	
			Haoliu	AK42+900-AK43+130	Both LA & HD	
		Sum			AK42+000-AK43+130	Both LA & HD
		Tongfa Village	Miaoqiang	AK43+130-AK43+480	LA only	
			Xiaozheng	AK43+480-AK43+850	Both LA & HD	
			Xiaoyao	AK43+850-AK44+400	LA only	
			Xiaoxia	AK44+400-AK44+800	Both LA & HD	
			Shuangtang	AK44+800-AK45+300	Both LA & HD	
		Xiaochen	AK45+300-AK46+000	LA only		
	Sum			AK43+130-AK46+000	Both LA & HD	
	Subtotal				AK34+770-AK46+000	Both LA & HD
	Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	Baoshangban	AK46+000-AK46+450	Both LA & HD	
			Zhangying	AK46+450-AK46+873.6	Both LA & HD	
		Sum			AK46+000-AK46+873.6	Both LA & HD
Subtotal				AK46+000-AK46+873.6	Both LA & HD	
Total				AK34+770-AK46+873.6	Both LA & HD	

Appendix 2: Summary of Collective Land Acquired Permanently for the Subproject

County	Town	Village	Group	Permanently acquired collective land (mu)				Affected	
				Cultivated land		Housing land	Total	HHs	Population
				Subtotal	Irrigated land				
Hexian	Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	Dayu	9.96	9.46	0.84	10.8	8	43
			Datang	13	12.35	0	13	12	36
			Longwang	5.4	5.13	0	5.4	5	24
			Zaoshu	7.2	6.84	0	7.2	7	28
			Shandong	15.7	14.91	3.2	18.9	15	70
			Dachen	13.64	12.96	2.56	16.2	13	56
			Daduan	20.6	19.57	0	20.6	19	82
		Sum	85.5	81.22	6.6	92.1	79	339	
		Chuomiao Community	Ruiqiao	5.4	5.13	0	5.4	5	26
			Bazhao	14.4	13.68	0	14.4	13	68
			Jiedong	16.96	16.11	1.04	18	15	79
			Jiezhong	1.64	1.56	0.52	2.16	2	10
			Jienan	0	0	1.3	1.3	0	0
			Mejiao	7.8	7.41	1.56	9.36	6	18
		Sum	46.2	43.89	4.42	50.62	41	201	
		Xingfu Village	Xiaohu	22.64	21.51	3.36	26	20	74
			Xiazhu	26.36	25.04	0.64	27	25	117
			Shangzhu	19.96	18.96	0.24	20.2	19	80
			Xiaoliyuantang	23.12	21.96	2.08	25.2	22	79
			Shagang	19.84	18.85	1.76	21.6	19	83
		Sum	111.92	106.32	8.08	120	105	433	
		Jincheng Community	Dongweng	18	17.1	0	18	18	72
			Jincheng	25.4	24.13	0.6	26	25	83
			Qiaoweng	18	17.1	0	18	18	101
		Sum	61.4	58.33	0.6	62	61	256	
		Shiyang Community	Zhongshili	38.02	35.86	0	38.02	42	138
			Quantangkou	16.6	15.77	0	16.6	15	50
Gongbao	21.16		10.15	0.24	21.4	26	86		
Weiban	14.4		14.4	0	14.4	13	42		
Daima	7.2		7.2	0	7.2	6	20		
Jiedao	9.4		8.93	0	9.4	8	27		

County	Town	Village	Group	Permanently acquired collective land (mu)				Affected	
				Cultivated land		Housing land	Total	HHs	Population
				Subtotal	Irrigated land				
			Qunying	5.4	5.13	0	5.4	5	16
			Zhongxin	5.4	5.13	0	5.4	5	16
			Fenglinzhuang	7.2	6.84	0	7.2	7	23
			Sum	124.78	109.41	0.24	125.02	127	418
		Xinong Village	Dawang	18.4	22.23	0	18.4	17	104
			Youfangli	14.4	13.68	0	14.4	13	43
			Huwa	11.7	11.11	0	11.7	11	42
			Sum	44.5	47.02	0	44.5	41	189
		Zhulu Village	Zaolin	7.2	6.84	0	7.2	7	21
			Yanzhuang	0.36	0.34	1.44	1.8	1	3
			Wangzhengwu	2.22	2.11	0.48	2.7	2	6
			Hanwang	3.36	3.19	0.24	3.6	3	9
			Xiongzhuang	2.04	1.94	1.56	3.6	2	6
			Jiashanzhou	6	5.7	1.2	7.2	5	15
			Huanghe	7.08	6.73	0.12	7.2	7	21
			Gangyi	3.6	3.42	0	3.6	3	9
			Wali	3.6	3.42	0	3.6	2	6
			Zhuangli	4.5	4.27	0	4.5	4	12
			Qianzhou	3.6	3.42	0	3.6	3	9
			Sum	43.56	41.38	5.04	48.6	39	117
		Subtotal		517.86	487.57	24.98	542.84	493	1953
	Shanhou	Taodian Village	Shizhuang	9	8.55	0	9	9	36
			Zhengzhuang	21.8	20.46	2	23.8	24	82
			Yangzhuang	5.4	5.13	0	5.4	4	13
			Huzhuang	17.9	16.86	4.2	22.1	13	49
			Dayang	4.3	4.08	2	6.3	3	11
			Jiangji	8.2	7.79	0.8	9	7	25
			Taodian	0.5	0.47	7.6	8.1	1	5
			Bazou	12.28	11.57	1.92	14.2	14	53
			Pancun	9.4	8.93	0	9.4	5	20
			Xiaozhuang	2.8	2.66	0.8	3.6	2	7
		Ruicun	9.4	8.93	1.4	10.8	7	27	

County	Town	Village	Group	Permanently acquired collective land (mu)				Affected	
				Cultivated land		Housing land	Total	HHs	Population
				Subtotal	Irrigated land				
			Huangcun	4.46	4.24	2.2	6.66	4	17
			Quantou	7	6.65	2	12.34	6	29
			Yaotou	4.4	4.18	1	5.4	4	17
			Sum	116.84	110.5	25.92	146.1	103	391
		Shanhouji Community	Shanwang	5.76	5.47	0.54	6.3	3	15
			Xiaojie	0.54	0	0	0.54	2	8
			Xiaolizhuang	17.28	16.42	0.72	18	6	32
			Hanqiao	26.5	25.18	1.44	27.94	21	137
		Sum	50.08	47.07	2.7	52.78	32	192	
		Wanyuan Village	Cuicun	10.98	10.43	0	10.98	10	42
			Fancun	10.98	10.43	0	10.98	9	44
			Shanghuzhuang	12.6	11.97	0	12.6	12	53
			Zhangfu	18	17.1	0	18	16	73
			Jibao	8.4	7.98	0.6	11	6	31
			Chenzhanglu	4.6	4.37	2.6	7.2	4	14
			Songzhuang	6.84	6.5	0	6.84	6	17
		Sum	72.4	68.78	3.2	77.6	63	274	
		Gaozu Village	Dongwuji	10.8	10.26	0	10.8	9	38
			Xiaoliuji	2.52	2.39	2.88	5.4	2	6
			Gaoji	3.6	3.42	3.6	7.2	3	11
			Xialuji	3.6	3.42	0	3.6	3	13
			Zhangfusan	0.36	0.34	3.24	3.6	1	6
			Zhonghe	7.2	6.84	2.7	9.9	6	28
			Xiaolu	6.3	5.98	0	6.3	5	23
			Haiwang	7.2	6.84	0	7.2	7	23
		Sum	41.58	39.49	12.42	54	36	148	
Subtotal	280.9	265.84	44.24	330.48	234	1005			
Total		798.76	753.41	69.22	873.32	727	2958		
Hanshan	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	Xiwu	13.68	13	0.32	14	13	45
			Taocun	12.8	12.16	0.6	12.4	12	54
			Chenzhuang	11.82	11.23	0.58	12.4	11	44
			Shengzhuang	21.8	20.71	0	21.8	14	56

County	Town	Village	Group	Permanently acquired collective land (mu)				Affected	
				Cultivated land		Housing land	Total	HHs	Population
				Subtotal	Irrigated land				
			Xuexiaohuang	12.66	12.03	0	12.66	12	45
		Sum		72.76	69.13	1.5	73.26	62	244
		Tanquan Village	Dajiang	9	8.55	9.9	15.9	9	37
			Menlian	6	5.7	0	6	6	27
			Tangzhuang	3.52	3.34	3.38	5.9	3	13
			Baozhuang	9.58	9.1	11.7	21.28	9	33
		Sum		28.1	26.69	24.98	49.08	27	110
		Xieji Community	Dazhuang	7.2	6.84	0	7.2	7	29
			Jiedong	19.8	18.81	0	18.81	18	93
			Wangliushu	5.08	4.83	0.32	5.4	5	27
			Haoliu	8.12	7.71	0.16	8.28	8	33
		Sum		40.2	38.19	0.48	39.69	38	182
		Tongfa Village	Miaoqiang	8.6	8.17	0	8.6	8	37
			Xiaozheng	6.5	6.18	1.82	8.32	6	28
			Xiaoyao	12.8	12.16	0	12.8	12	56
			Xiaoxia	11.1	10.54	3.3	14.4	11	51
			Shuangtang	13.6	12.92	0.4	14	13	61
			Xiaochen	11.2	10.64	0	11.2	9	42
		Sum		63.8	60.61	5.52	69.32	59	275
		Subtotal		204.86	194.62	32.48	231.35	186	811
	Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	Baoshangban	13.8	13.11	2.4	16.2	13	51
			Zhangying	8.85	8.41	1.4	10.25	9	38
		Sum		22.65	21.52	3.8	26.45	22	89
		Subtotal		22.65	21.52	3.8	26.45	22	89
Total				227.51	216.14	36.28	257.8	208	900
Total				1026.27	969.55	105.5	1131.12	935	3858

Appendix 3: Impact Analysis of Collective Land Acquisition

Town	Village	Group	Before LA			After LA			Land loss rate of groups			Income loss of APs			
			HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Acquired area (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss	Average loss per household	Average loss per capita	Percentage to per capita income (%)
Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	Dayu	50	270	400	8	43	9.96	16.00%	15.93%	2.49%	9960	1245	232	3.24%
		Datang	60	182	200	12	36	13	20.00%	19.78%	6.50%	13000	1083	361	5.11%
		Longwang	50	240	500	5	24	5.4	10.00%	10.00%	1.08%	5400	1080	225	3.16%
		Zaoshu	20	79	160	7	28	7.2	35.00%	35.44%	4.50%	7200	1029	257	3.69%
		Shandong	60	281	500	15	70	15.7	25.00%	24.91%	3.14%	15700	1047	224	3.13%
		Dachen	62	267	370	13	56	13.64	20.97%	20.97%	3.69%	13640	1049	244	3.40%
		Daduan	30	130	156	19	82	20.6	63.33%	63.08%	13.21%	20600	1084	251	3.58%
	Chuomiao Community	Ruiqiao	51	263	430	5	26	5.4	9.80%	9.89%	1.26%	5400	1080	208	2.90%
		Bazhao	69	361	578	13	68	14.4	18.84%	18.84%	2.49%	14400	1108	212	2.92%
		Jiedong	51	269	372	15	79	16.96	29.41%	29.37%	4.56%	16960	1131	215	3.00%
		Jiezhong	49	248	481	2	10	1.64	4.08%	4.03%	0.34%	1640	820	164	2.30%
		Jienan	58	372	679	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%
		Mejiao	26	79	201	6	18	7.8	23.08%	22.78%	3.88%	7800	1300	433	6.22%
	Xingfu Village	Xiaohu	97	360	160	20	74	22.64	20.62%	20.56%	14.15%	22640	1132	306	4.22%
		Xiazhu	60	280	98	25	117	26.36	41.67%	41.79%	26.90%	26360	1054	225	3.14%
		Shangzhu	26	110	210	19	80	19.96	73.08%	72.73%	9.50%	19960	1051	250	3.56%
		Xiaoliyuantang	50	180	190	22	79	23.12	44.00%	43.89%	12.17%	23120	1051	293	4.14%
		Shagang	23	100	110	19	83	19.84	82.61%	83.00%	18.04%	19840	1044	239	3.42%
	Jincheng Community	Dongweng	30	120	45	18	72	18	60.00%	60.00%	40.00%	18000	1000	250	3.57%
		Jincheng	120	400	280	25	83	25.4	20.83%	20.75%	9.07%	25400	1016	306	4.20%
		Qiaoweng	50	268	175	18	131	18	36.00%	48.88%	10.29%	18000	1000	137	1.95%
	Shiyang Community	Zhongshili	150	493	739.5	42	138	38.02	28.00%	27.99%	5.14%	38020	905	276	3.73%
		Quantangkou	140	462	693	15	50	16.6	10.71%	10.82%	2.40%	16600	1107	332	4.52%
		Gongbao	180	594	891	26	86	21.16	14.44%	14.48%	2.37%	21160	814	246	3.29%

Town	Village	Group	Before LA			After LA			Land loss rate of groups			Income loss of APs			
			HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Acquired area (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss	Average loss per household	Average loss per capita	Percentage to per capita income (%)
		Weiban	90	288	300	13	42	14.4	14.44%	14.58%	4.80%	14400	1108	343	4.78%
		Daima	105	347	360	6	20	7.2	5.71%	5.76%	2.00%	7200	1200	360	4.97%
		Jiedao	400	1327	663.5	8	27	9.4	2.00%	2.03%	1.42%	9400	1175	348	4.24%
		Qunying	150	477	469	5	16	5.4	3.33%	3.35%	1.15%	5400	1080	338	4.58%
		Zhongxin	150	486	472	5	16	5.4	3.33%	3.29%	1.14%	5400	1080	338	4.58%
		Fenglinzhuang	120	386	354	7	23	7.2	5.83%	5.96%	2.03%	7200	1029	313	4.30%
	Xinong Village	Dawang	38	120	120	17	104	18.4	44.74%	45.00%	15.33%	18400	1082	341	4.86%
		Youfangli	26	85	110	13	43	14.4	50.00%	50.59%	13.09%	14400	1108	335	4.80%
		Huwa	42	160	130	11	42	11.7	26.19%	26.25%	9.00%	11700	1064	279	3.95%
	Zhulu Village	Zaolin	26	78	117	7	21	7.2	26.92%	26.92%	6.15%	7200	1029	343	4.92%
		Yanzhuang	18	53	60	1	3	0.36	5.56%	5.66%	0.60%	360	360	120	1.73%
		Wangzhengwu	31	93	210	2	6	2.22	6.45%	6.45%	1.06%	2220	1110	370	5.30%
		Hanwang	14	42	67	3	9	3.36	21.43%	21.43%	5.01%	3360	1120	373	5.39%
		Xiongzhuang	33	100	213	2	6	2.04	6.06%	6.00%	0.96%	2040	1020	340	4.86%
		Jiashanzhou	43	128	260	5	15	6	11.63%	11.72%	2.31%	6000	1200	400	5.70%
		Huanghe	47	142	139	7	21	7.08	14.89%	14.79%	5.09%	7080	1011	337	4.79%
		Gangyi	32	97	120	3	9	3.6	9.38%	9.28%	3.00%	3600	1200	400	5.73%
		Wali	20	60	111	2	6	3.6	10.00%	10.00%	3.24%	3600	1800	600	8.63%
		Zhuangli	22	65	81	4	12	4.5	18.18%	18.46%	5.56%	4500	1125	375	5.39%
		Qianzhou	29	88	234	3	9	3.6	10.34%	10.23%	1.54%	3600	1200	400	5.73%
Shanhou	Taodian Village	Shizhuang	44	174	198	9	36	9	20.45%	20.69%	4.55%	9000	1000	250	3.54%
		Zhengzhuang	29	99	226	24	82	21.8	82.76%	82.83%	9.65%	21800	908	266	3.80%
		Yangzhuang	20	64	160	4	13	5.4	20.00%	20.31%	3.38%	5400	1350	415	5.97%
		Huzhuang	25	94	178	13	49	17.9	52.00%	52.13%	10.06%	17900	1377	365	5.23%
		Dayang	17	63	73	3	11	4.3	17.65%	17.46%	5.89%	4300	1433	391	5.62%

Town	Village	Group	Before LA			After LA			Land loss rate of groups			Income loss of APs			
			HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Acquired area (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss	Average loss per household	Average loss per capita	Percentage to per capita income (%)
		Jiangji	15	54	85	7	25	8.2	46.67%	46.30%	9.65%	8200	1171	328	4.72%
		Taodian	53	254	290	1	5	0.5	1.89%	1.97%	0.17%	500	500	100	1.40%
		Bazou	21	80	148	14	53	12.28	66.67%	66.25%	8.30%	12280	877	232	3.32%
		Pancun	9	36	154	5	20	9.4	55.56%	55.56%	6.10%	9400	1880	470	6.79%
		Xiaozhuang	27	94	180	2	7	2.8	7.41%	7.45%	1.56%	2800	1400	400	5.73%
		Ruicun	26	100	192	7	27	9.4	26.92%	27.00%	4.90%	9400	1343	348	4.98%
		Huangcun	17	74	104	4	17	4.46	23.53%	22.97%	4.29%	4460	1115	262	3.77%
		Quantou	15	72	115	6	29	7	40.00%	40.28%	6.09%	7000	1167	241	3.47%
	Yaotou	12	50	118	4	17	4.4	33.33%	34.00%	3.73%	4400	1100	259	3.73%	
	Shanhouji Community	Shanwang	27	137	166	3	15	5.76	11.11%	10.95%	3.47%	5760	1920	384	5.46%
		Xiaojie	41	155	43	2	8	0.54	4.88%	5.16%	1.26%	540	270	68	0.96%
		Xiaolizhuang	40	214	131	6	32	17.28	15.00%	14.95%	13.19%	17280	2880	540	7.60%
		Hanqiao	32	208	148	21	137	26.5	65.63%	65.87%	17.91%	26500	1262	193	2.73%
	Wanyuan Village	Cuicun	21	89	93	10	42	10.98	47.62%	47.19%	11.81%	10980	1098	261	3.58%
		Fancun	41	199	199	9	44	10.98	21.95%	22.11%	5.52%	10980	1220	250	3.59%
		Shanghuzhuang	18	80	152	12	53	12.6	66.67%	66.25%	8.29%	12600	1050	238	3.30%
		Zhangfu	58	263	400	16	73	18	27.59%	27.76%	4.50%	18000	1125	247	3.42%
		Jibao	28	146	224	6	31	8.4	21.43%	21.23%	3.75%	8400	1400	271	3.81%
		Chenzhanglu	55	193	262	4	14	4.6	7.27%	7.25%	1.76%	4600	1150	329	4.66%
		Songzhuang	32	91	215	6	17	6.84	18.75%	18.68%	3.18%	6840	1140	402	5.76%
Gaozu Village	Dongwuji	98	417	515	9	38	10.8	9.18%	9.11%	2.10%	10800	1200	284	4.00%	
	Xiaoliuji	21	66	113	2	6	2.52	9.52%	9.09%	2.23%	2520	1260	420	6.02%	
	Gaoji	89	315	455	3	11	3.6	3.37%	3.49%	0.79%	3600	1200	327	4.62%	
	Xialuji	75	317	260	3	13	3.6	4.00%	4.10%	1.38%	3600	1200	277	3.97%	
	Zhangfusan	34	213	134	1	6	0.36	2.94%	2.82%	0.27%	360	360	60	0.84%	

Town	Village	Group	Before LA			After LA			Land loss rate of groups			Income loss of APs			
			HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Acquired area (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss	Average loss per household	Average loss per capita	Percentage to per capita income (%)
		Zhonghe	35	162	111	6	28	7.2	17.14%	17.28%	6.49%	7200	1200	257	3.65%
		Xiaolu	21	97	71	5	23	6.3	23.81%	23.71%	8.87%	6300	1260	274	3.87%
		Haiwang	67	224	360	7	23	7.2	10.45%	10.27%	2.00%	7200	1029	313	4.48%
Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	Xiwu	46	160	300	13	45	13.68	28.26%	28.13%	4.56%	13680	1052	304	4.22%
		Taocun	34	152	160	12	54	12.8	35.29%	35.53%	8.00%	12800	1067	237	3.32%
		Chenzhuang	40	160	180	11	44	11.82	27.50%	27.50%	6.57%	11820	1075	269	3.85%
		Shengzhuang	20	80	136	14	56	21.8	70.00%	70.00%	16.03%	21800	1557	389	5.41%
		Xuexiaohuang	40	150	237	12	45	12.66	30.00%	30.00%	5.34%	12660	1055	281	3.95%
	Tanquan Village	Dajiang	110	450	600	9	37	9	8.18%	8.22%	1.50%	9000	1000	243	3.55%
		Menlian	40	180	250	6	27	6	15.00%	15.00%	2.40%	6000	1000	222	3.06%
		Tangzhuang	50	220	350	3	13	3.52	6.00%	5.91%	1.01%	3520	1173	271	3.77%
		Baozhuang	150	550	700	9	33	9.58	6.00%	6.00%	1.37%	9580	1064	290	4.06%
	Xieji Community	Dazhuang	44	184	27	7	29	7.2	15.91%	15.76%	26.67%	7200	1029	248	3.58%
		Jiedong	70	360	224	18	93	19.8	25.71%	25.83%	8.84%	19800	1100	213	2.91%
		Wangliushu	24	130	78	5	27	5.08	20.83%	20.77%	6.51%	5080	1016	188	2.63%
		Haoliu	81	332	242	8	33	8.12	9.88%	9.94%	3.36%	8120	1015	246	3.42%
	Tongfa Village	Miaoqiang	102	477	335	8	37	8.6	7.84%	7.76%	2.57%	8600	1075	232	3.20%
		Xiaozheng	51	239	167	6	28	6.5	11.76%	11.72%	3.89%	6500	1083	232	3.18%
		Xiaoyao	27	126	89	12	56	12.8	44.44%	44.44%	14.38%	12800	1067	229	3.29%
Xiaoxia		43	201	141	11	51	11.1	25.58%	25.37%	7.87%	11100	1009	218	3.04%	
Shuangtang		89	417	292	13	61	13.6	14.61%	14.63%	4.66%	13600	1046	223	3.08%	
Xiaochen		16	75	52	9	42	11.2	56.25%	56.00%	21.54%	11200	1244	267	3.82%	
Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	Baoshangban	39	152	230	13	51	13.8	33.33%	33.55%	6.00%	13800	1062	271	3.72%
		Zhangying	79	331	485	9	38	8.85	11.39%	11.48%	1.82%	8850	983	233	3.26%

Appendix 4: Land Loss Rates of the Affected Groups

Project	Town	Village	Group	Land loss rate								Total	
				<10%		10-19%		20-29%		30% or more			
				HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population
The Subproject	Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	Dayu	6	36	2	7	0	0	0	0	8	43
			Datang	9	26	3	10	0	0	0	0	12	36
			Longwang	5	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	24
			Zaoshu	6	23	1	5	0	0	0	0	7	28
			Shandong	12	59	2	8	1	3	0	0	15	70
			Dachen	11	49	2	7	0	0	0	0	13	56
			Daduan	2	8	15	67	2	7	0	0	19	82
		Chuomiao Community	Ruiqiao	5	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	26
			Bazhao	13	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	68
			Jiedong	12	68	3	11	0	0	0	0	15	79
			Jiezhong	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
			Jienan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Mejiao	6	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	18
		Xingfu Village	Xiaohu	12	44	8	30	0	0	0	0	20	74
			Xiazhu	0	0	2	8	23	109	0	0	25	117
			Shangzhu	10	45	9	35	0	0	0	0	19	80
			Xiaoliyuantang	4	15	18	64	0	0	0	0	22	79
			Shagang	0	0	17	74	2	9	0	0	19	83
		Jincheng Community	Dongweng	0	0	0	0	12	44	6	28	18	72
			Jincheng	22	71	3	12	0	0	0	0	25	83
			Qiaoweng	8	42	10	59	0	0	0	0	18	101
		Shiyang Community	Zhongshili	36	110	6	28	0	0	0	0	42	138
			Quantangkou	15	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	50
			Gongbao	24	79	2	7	0	0	0	0	26	86
			Weiban	11	34	2	8	0	0	0	0	13	42
			Daima	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	20

Project	Town	Village	Group	Land loss rate								Total		
				<10%		10-19%		20-29%		30% or more				
				HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	
			Jiedao	8	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	27	
			Qunying	5	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	16	
			Zhongxin	5	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	16	
			Fenglinzhuang	7	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	23	
		Xinong Village	Dawang	5	29	10	64	2	11	0	0	17	104	
			Youfangli	3	11	10	32	0	0	0	0	13	43	
			Huwa	10	39	1	3	0	0	0	0	11	42	
		Zhulu Village	Zaolin	7	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	21	
			Yanzhuang	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
			Wangzhengwu	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	
			Hanwang	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	
			Xiongzhuang	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	
			Jiashanzhou	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	15	
			Huanghe	6	18	1	3	0	0	0	0	7	21	
			Gangyi	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	
			Wali	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	
			Zhuangli	3	9	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	12	
			Qianzhou	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	
		Shanhou	Taodian Village	Shizhuang	8	32	1	4	0	0	0	0	9	36
				Zhengzhuang	4	13	20	69	0	0	0	0	24	82
				Yangzhuang	4	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	13
				Huzhuang	2	8	11	41	0	0	0	0	13	49
				Dayang	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
				Jiangji	4	15	3	10	0	0	0	0	7	25
				Taodian	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
				Bazou	9	32	5	21	0	0	0	0	14	53
				Pancun	4	17	1	3	0	0	0	0	5	20

Project	Town	Village	Group	Land loss rate								Total	
				<10%		10-19%		20-29%		30% or more			
				HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
			Xiaozhuang	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
			Ruicun	6	24	1	3	0	0	0	0	7	27
			Huangcun	4	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	17
			Quantou	5	24	1	5	0	0	0	0	6	29
			Yaotou	4	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	17
		Shanhouji Community	Shanwang	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15
			Xiaojie	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
			Xiaolizhuang	5	28	1	4	0	0	0	0	6	32
			Hanqiao	1	3	18	126	2	8	0	0	21	137
		Wanyuan Village	Cuicun	2	7	8	35	0	0	0	0	10	42
			Fancun	8	40	1	4	0	0	0	0	9	44
			Shanghuzhuang	10	46	2	7	0	0	0	0	12	53
			Zhangfu	14	66	2	7	0	0	0	0	16	73
			Jibao	5	28	1	3	0	0	0	0	6	31
			Chenzhanglu	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	14
			Songzhuang	6	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	17
		Gaozu Village	Dongwuji	8	34	1	4	0	0	0	0	9	38
			Xiaoliuji	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
			Gaoji	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
			Xialuji	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13
			Zhangfusan	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
			Zhonghe	5	26	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	28
			Xiaolu	4	19	1	4	0	0	0	0	5	23
			Haiwang	7	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	23
	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	Xiwu	11	38	2	7	0	0	0	0	13	45
			Taocun	11	50	1	4	0	0	0	0	12	54
			Chenzhuang	10	41	1	3	0	0	0	0	11	44

Project	Town	Village	Group	Land loss rate								Total	
				<10%		10-19%		20-29%		30% or more			
				HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
			Shengzhuang	1	4	12	49	1	3	0	0	14	56
			Xuexiaohuang	11	42	1	3	0	0	0	0	12	45
		Tanquan Village	Dajiang	9	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	37
			Menlian	6	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	27
			Tangzhuang	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13
			Baozhuang	9	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	33
		Xieji Community	Dazhuang	0	0	1	4	5	22	1	3	7	29
			Jiedong	14	80	4	13	0	0	0	0	18	93
			Wangliushu	5	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	27
			Haoliu	8	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	33
		Tongfa Village	Miaoqiang	8	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	37
			Xiaozheng	6	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	28
			Xiaoyao	10	48	2	8	0	0	0	0	12	56
			Xiaoxia	10	47	1	4	0	0	0	0	11	51
			Shuangtang	13	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	61
			Xiaochen	0	0	3	14	6	28	0	0	9	42
	Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	Baoshangban	11	44	2	7	0	0	0	0	13	51
			Zhangying	9	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	38

Appendix 5: Summary of the Affected Population

Project	County	Town	Village	Group	Affected by LA		Affected by HD		Affected by both LA & HD		Total	
					HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
The Subproject	Hexian	Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	Dayu	8	43	7	38	0	0	15	81
				Datang	12	36	0	0	0	0	12	36
				Longwang	5	24	0	0	0	0	5	24
				Zaoshu	7	28	0	0	0	0	7	28
				Shandong	15	70	20	94	1	3	34	161
				Dachen	13	56	16	69	1	4	28	121
				Daduan	19	82	0	0	0	0	19	82
			Sum	79	339	43	201	2	7	120	533	
			Chuomiao Community	Ruiqiao	5	26	0	0	0	0	5	26
				Bazhao	13	68	0	0	0	0	13	68
				Jiedong	15	79	4	21	0	0	19	100
				Jiezhong	2	10	2	10	0	0	4	20
				Jienan	0	0	5	32	0	0	5	32
				Mejiao	6	18	6	18	0	0	12	36
			Sum	41	201	17	81	0	0	58	282	
			Xingfu Village	Xiaohu	20	74	28	104	0	0	48	178
				Xiazhu	25	117	4	19	1	3	28	133
				Shangzhu	19	80	2	8	0	0	21	88
				Xiaoliyantang	22	79	13	47	0	0	35	126
				Shagang	19	83	11	48	1	3	29	128
			Sum	105	433	58	226	2	6	161	653	
			Jincheng Community	Dongweng	18	72	0	0	0	0	18	72
				Jincheng	25	83	5	18	0	0	30	101
				Qiaoweng	18	151	0	0	0	0	18	151
			Sum	61	306	5	18	0	0	66	324	
			Shiyang Community	Zhongshili	42	138	0	0	0	0	42	138
				Quantangkou	15	50	0	0	0	0	15	50

Project	County	Town	Village	Group	Affected by LA		Affected by HD		Affected by both LA & HD		Total	
					HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
				Gongbao	26	86	2	7	0	0	28	93
				Weiban	13	42	0	0	0	0	13	42
				Daima	6	20	0	0	0	0	6	20
				Jiedao	8	27	0	0	0	0	8	27
				Qunying	5	16	0	0	0	0	5	16
				Zhongxin	5	16	0	0	0	0	5	16
				Fenglinzhuang	7	23	0	0	0	0	7	23
				Sum	127	418	2	7	0	0	129	425
			Xinong Village	Dawang	17	54	0	0	0	0	17	54
				Youfangli	13	43	0	0	0	0	13	43
				Huwa	11	42	0	0	0	0	11	42
				Sum	41	139	0	0	0	0	41	139
			Zhulu Village	Zaolin	7	21	0	0	0	0	7	21
				Yanzhuang	1	3	12	36	0	0	13	39
				Wangzhengwu	2	6	4	12	0	0	6	18
				Hanwang	3	9	2	6	0	0	5	15
				Xiongzhuang	2	6	13	39	0	0	15	45
				Jiashanzhou	5	15	10	30	0	0	15	45
				Huanghe	7	21	1	3	0	0	8	24
				Gangyi	3	9	0	0	0	0	3	9
				Wali	2	6	0	0	0	0	2	6
				Zhuangli	4	12	0	0	0	0	4	12
				Qianzhou	3	9	0	0	0	0	3	9
				Sum	39	117	42	126	0	0	81	243
			Subtotal		493	1953	167	659	4	13	656	2599
		Shanhou	Taodian Village	Shizhuang	9	36	0	0	0	0	9	36
				Zhengzhuang	24	82	20	61	0	0	44	143
				Yangzhuang	4	13	24	115	0	0	28	128

Project	County	Town	Village	Group	Affected by LA		Affected by HD		Affected by both LA & HD		Total	
					HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
				Huzhuang	13	49	0	0	0	0	13	49
				Dayang	3	11	20	94	0	0	23	105
				Jiangji	7	25	8	34	0	0	15	59
				Taodian	1	5	38	165	1	3	38	167
				Bazou	14	53	16	83	0	0	30	136
				Pancun	5	20	0	0	0	0	5	20
				Xiaozhuang	2	7	8	42	0	0	10	49
				Ruicun	7	27	14	71	0	0	21	98
				Huangcun	4	17	20	128	0	0	24	145
				Quantou	6	29	0	0	0	0	6	29
				Yaotou	4	17	10	47	0	0	14	64
				Sum	103	391	178	840	1	3	280	1228
			Shanhouji Community	Shanwang	3	15	0	0	0	0	3	15
				Xiaojie	2	8	3	11	0	0	5	19
				Xiaolizhuang	6	32	4	21	0	0	10	53
				Hanqiao	21	137	8	52	1	5	28	184
				Sum	32	192	15	84	1	5	46	271
			Wanyuan Village	Cuicun	10	42	0	0	0	0	10	42
				Fancun	9	44	0	0	0	0	9	44
				Shanghuzhuang	12	53	0	0	0	0	12	53
				Zhangfu	16	73	0	0	0	0	16	73
				Jibao	6	31	2	10	0	0	8	41
				Chenzhanglu	4	14	10	35	0	0	14	49
				Songzhuang	6	17	0	0	0	0	6	17
				Sum	63	274	12	45	0	0	75	319
			Gaozu Village	Dongwuji	9	38	0	0	0	0	9	38
				Xiaoliuji	2	6	18	86	0	0	20	92

Project	County	Town	Village	Group	Affected by LA		Affected by HD		Affected by both LA & HD		Total	
					HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
				Gaoji	3	11	20	79	0	0	23	90
				Xialuji	3	13	0	0	0	0	3	13
				Zhangfusan	1	6	18	78	0	0	19	84
				Zhonghe	6	28	15	65	0	0	21	93
				Xiaolu	5	23	7	30	0	0	12	53
				Haiwang	7	23	0	0	0	0	7	23
				Sum	36	148	78	338	0	0	114	486
			Subtotal		234	1005	283	1307	2	8	515	2304
			Total		727	2958	450	1966	6	21	1171	4903
	Hanshan	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	Xiwu	13	45	4	18	0	0	17	63
Taocun				12	54	4	17	0	0	16	71	
Chenzhuang				11	44	4	19	0	0	15	63	
Shengzhuang				14	56	0	0	0	0	14	56	
Xuexiaohuang				12	45	0	0	0	0	12	45	
Sum				62	244	12	54	0	0	74	298	
Tanquan Village			Dajiang	9	37	42	193	1	3	50	227	
			Menlian	6	27	0	0	0	0	6	27	
			Tangzhuang	3	13	13	48	0	0	16	61	
			Baozhuang	9	33	45	195	0	0	54	228	
Sum			27	110	100	436	1	3	126	543		
Xieji Community			Dazhuang	7	29	0	0	0	0	7	29	
			Jiedong	18	93	0	0	0	0	18	93	
			Wangliushu	5	27	2	8	0	0	7	35	
			Haoliu	8	33	1	3	0	0	9	36	
Sum			38	182	3	11	0	0	41	193		
Tongfa Village			Miaoqiang	8	37	0	0	0	0	8	37	
			Xiaozheng	6	28	7	30	0	0	13	58	

Project	County	Town	Village	Group	Affected by LA		Affected by HD		Affected by both LA & HD		Total	
					HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
				Xiaoyao	12	56	0	0	0	0	12	56
				Xiaoxia	11	51	11	47	1	3	21	95
				Shuangtang	13	61	2	9	0	0	15	70
				Xiaochen	9	42	0	0	0	0	9	42
				Sum	59	275	20	86	1	3	78	358
				Subtotal	186	811	135	587	2	6	319	1392
		Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	Baoshangban	13	51	15	75	1	3	27	123
				Zhangying	9	38	7	32	0	0	16	70
			Sum		22	89	22	107	1	3	43	193
				Subtotal	22	89	22	107	1	3	43	193
				Total	208	900	157	694	3	9	362	1585
Grand total					935	3858	607	2660	9	30	1533	6488

Appendix 6: 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)
Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	Dayu	50	270	138	161	400	5.4	1.48	7160
		Datang	60	182	93	108	200	3.0	1.10	7072
		Longwang	50	240	122	143	500	4.8	2.08	7130
		Zaoshu	20	79	40	47	160	4.0	2.03	6969
		Shandong	60	281	143	167	500	4.7	1.78	7171
		Dachen	62	267	136	159	370	4.3	1.39	7157
		Daduan	30	130	66	77	156	4.3	1.20	7020
	Chuomiao Community	Ruiqiao	51	263	134	156	430	5.2	1.63	7153
		Bazhao	69	361	184	215	578	5.2	1.60	7251
		Jiedong	51	269	137	160	372	5.3	1.38	7159
		Jiezhong	49	248	126	148	481	5.1	1.94	7138
		Jienan	58	372	190	221	679	6.4	1.83	7262
		Mejiao	26	79	40	47	201	3.0	2.54	6969
	Xingfu Village	Xiaohu	97	360	184	214	160	3.7	0.44	7250
		Xiazhu	60	280	143	167	98	4.7	0.35	7170
		Shangzhu	26	110	56	65	210	4.2	1.91	7000
		Xiaoliyuantang	50	180	92	107	190	3.6	1.06	7070
		Shagang	23	100	51	60	110	4.3	1.10	6990
	Jincheng Community	Dongweng	30	120	61	71	45	4.0	0.38	7010
		Jincheng	120	400	204	238	280	3.3	0.70	7290
		Qiaoweng	20	168	86	100	120	8.4	0.71	7058
	Shiyang Community	Zhongshili	150	493	251	293	739.5	3.3	1.50	7383
		Quantangkou	140	462	236	275	693	3.3	1.50	7352
		Gongbao	180	594	303	353	891	3.3	1.50	7484
		Weiban	90	288	147	171	0	3.2	0.00	7178
Daima		105	347	177	206	0	3.3	0.00	7237	



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)	
		Jiedao	400	1327	677	790	663.5	3.3	0.50	8217	
		Qunying	150	477	243	284	469	3.2	0.98	7367	
		Zhongxin	150	486	248	289	472	3.2	0.97	7376	
		Fenglinzhuang	120	386	197	230	354	3.2	0.92	7276	
	Xinong Village	Dawang	38	120	61	71	120	3.2	1.00	7010	
		Youfangli	26	85	43	51	110	3.3	1.29	6975	
		Huwa	42	160	82	95	130	3.8	0.81	7050	
	Zhulu Village	Zaolin	26	78	40	47	117	3.0	1.49	6968	
		Yanzhuang	18	53	27	32	60	3.0	1.12	6943	
		Wangzhengwu	31	93	48	56	210	3.0	2.25	6983	
		Hanwang	14	42	21	25	67	3.0	1.61	6932	
		Xiongzhuang	33	100	51	60	213	3.0	2.13	6990	
		Jiashanzhou	43	128	65	76	260	3.0	2.02	7018	
		Huanghe	47	142	72	84	139	3.0	0.98	7032	
		Gangyi	32	97	49	58	120	3.0	1.24	6987	
		Wali	20	60	31	36	111	3.0	1.84	6950	
		Zhuangli	22	65	33	39	81	3.0	1.25	6955	
		Qianzhou	29	88	45	53	234	3.0	2.65	6978	
	Shanhou	Taodian Village	Shizhuang	44	174	89	104	198	4.0	1.14	7064
			Zhengzhuang	29	99	50	59	226	3.4	2.28	6989
Yangzhuang			20	64	33	38	160	3.2	2.50	6954	
Huzhuang			25	94	48	56	178	3.8	1.89	6984	
Dayang			17	63	32	37	73	3.7	1.16	6953	
Jiangji			15	54	28	32	85	3.6	1.57	6944	
Taodian			53	254	130	151	290	4.8	1.14	7144	
Bazou			21	80	41	48	148	3.8	1.85	6970	
Pancun			9	36	18	21	154	4.0	4.28	6926	



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)
		Xiaozhuang	27	94	48	56	180	3.5	1.91	6984
		Ruicun	26	100	51	60	192	3.8	1.92	6990
		Huangcun	17	74	38	44	104	4.4	1.41	6964
		Quantou	15	72	37	43	115	4.8	1.60	6962
		Yaotou	12	50	26	30	118	4.2	2.36	6940
	Shanhouji Community	Shanwang	27	137	70	82	166	5.1	1.21	7027
		Xiaojie	41	155	79	92	43	3.8	0.28	7045
		Xiaolizhuang	40	214	109	127	131	5.4	0.61	7104
		Hanqiao	32	208	106	124	148	6.5	0.71	7098
	Gaozu Village	Dongwuji	98	417	213	248	515	4.3	1.23	7307
		Xiaoliuji	21	66	34	39	113	3.1	1.72	6956
		Gaoji	89	315	161	187	455	3.5	1.45	7205
		Xialuji	75	317	162	189	260	4.2	0.82	7207
		Zhangfusan	34	213	109	127	134	6.3	0.63	7103
		Zhonghe	35	162	83	96	111	4.6	0.69	7052
		Xiaolu	21	97	49	58	71	4.6	0.73	6987
		Haiwang	67	224	114	133	360	3.3	1.61	7114
	Wanyuan Village	Cuicun	21	89	45	53	93	4.2	1.04	6979
		Fancun	41	199	101	118	199	4.9	1.00	7089
		Shanghuzhuang	18	80	41	48	152	4.4	1.90	6970
		Zhangfu	58	263	134	156	400	4.5	1.52	7153
		Jibao	28	146	74	87	224	5.2	1.53	7036
		Chenzhanglu	55	193	98	115	262	3.5	1.36	7083
Songzhuang		32	91	46	54	215	2.8	2.36	6981	
Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	Xiwu	46	160	82	95	300	3.5	1.88	7200
		Taocun	34	152	78	90	160	4.5	1.05	7150
		Chenzhuang	40	160	82	95	180	4.0	1.13	6980
		Shengzhuang	20	80	41	48	136	4.0	1.70	7200



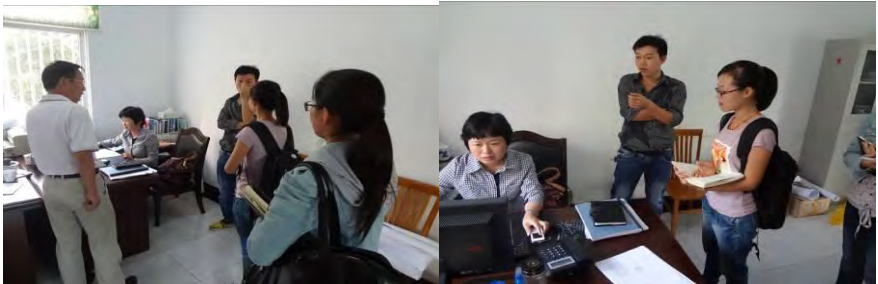
Town	Village	Group	HHs	Population	Where, men	Labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income (yuan)
	Tanquan Village	Xuexiaohuang	40	150	77	89	237	3.8	1.58	7124
		Dajiang	110	450	230	268	600	4.1	1.33	6850
		Menlian	40	180	92	107	250	4.5	1.39	7270
		Tangzhuang	50	220	112	131	350	4.4	1.59	7190
		Baozhuang	150	550	281	327	700	3.7	1.27	7150
	Xieji Community	Dazhuang	44	184	94	109	27	4.2	0.15	6937
		Jiedong	70	360	184	214	224	5.1	0.62	7305
		Wangliushu	24	130	66	77	78	5.4	0.60	7165
		Haoliu	81	332	169	198	242	4.1	0.73	7190
	Tongfa Village	Miaoqiang	102	477	243	284	335	4.7	0.70	7268
		Xiaozheng	51	239	122	142	167	4.7	0.70	7300
		Xiaoyao	27	126	64	75	89	4.7	0.70	6954
		Xiaoxia	43	201	103	120	141	4.7	0.70	7165
		Shuangtang	89	417	212	248	292	4.7	0.70	7240
		Xiaochen	16	75	38	45	52	4.7	0.70	6978
	Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	Baoshangban	39	152	78	90	230	3.9	1.51
Zhangying			79	331	169	197	485	4.2	1.47	7145


Source: village statistical reports 2011

Appendix 7: Public Participation and Minutes

Time	September 9, 2012
Location	Shanhou Town Land & Resources Bureau, Hexian County
Organizer	HXCTB
Participants	HXCTB, staff of the town land & resources bureau, Hohai University
Topics	Resettlement impacts and compensation policies
Key points	<p>1) Acquired land will be compensated for according to the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67).</p> <p>2) Resettlement measures will be decided by each affected village at a village congress.</p>
	
Time	September 9, 2012
Location	Xianzong Town, Hanshan County
Organizer	HSCTB
Participants	HSCTB, Hohai University, design agency, Xianzong Town staff, key informants
Topics	Range of LA and HD, attitude to the Subproject, restoration program for HD
Key points	<p>1) All APs support the Subproject;</p> <p>2) Housing land will be planned by the village collective centrally, and the households affected by HD will reconstruct houses themselves.</p>
	

Time	September 17, 2012
Location	Hanshan County Land & Resources Bureau
Organizer	HSCTB
Participants	HSCTB, Hohai University, Hanshan County Land & Resources Bureau
Topics	Resettlement impacts and compensation policies
Key points	<p>1) Acquired land will be compensated for according to the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67). 2) Resettlement measures will be decided by each affected village at a village congress.</p> 
Time	September 19, 2012
Location	Jianghuai Village, Xianzong Town, Hanshan County
Organizer	HSCTB
Participants	HSCTB, Hohai University, Xianzong Town staff, reps. of APs
Topics	Consultation on restoration program for LA
Key points	<p>1) Compensation fees for LA should be paid directly to the AHs without land reallocation; 2) Some AHs expect to take the opportunity of the Subproject to deal with tourism-related operations, such as catering, car washing and agritainment.</p> 
Time	September 18, 2012
Location	Xieji Community, Shaoguan Town, Hanshan County
Organizer	HSCTB
Participants	HSCTB, Hohai University, Shaoguan Town staff, reps. of APs
Topics	Attitude to the Subproject, consultation on expected resettlement modes, and income restoration programs

Key points	<p>1) All APs support the Subproject; 2) Some AHs expect to take the opportunity of the Subproject to deal with tourism-related operations, such as catering, car washing and agritainment; 3) Housing land will be planned by the village collective centrally, and the households affected by HD will reconstruct houses themselves.</p> 
Time	September 18, 2012
Location	Tongfa Village, Shaoguan Town, Hanshan County
Organizer	HSCTB
Participants	HSCTB, Hohai University, Shaoguan Town staff, reps. of APs
Topics	Consultation on expected resettlement modes, and income restoration programs
Key points	<p>1) Compensation fees for LA should be paid directly to the AHs without land reallocation; 2) Some AHs expect to take the opportunity of the Subproject to deal with tourism-related operations, such as catering, car washing and agritainment; 3) Temporarily occupied land may be restored by villagers with subsidies.</p> 
Time	September 17, 2012
Location	Hexian County Land & Resources Bureau
Organizer	HXCTB
Participants	HXCTB, Hohai University, Hexian County Land & Resources Bureau
Topics	Resettlement impacts and compensation policies
Key points	<p>1) Acquired land will be compensated for according to the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67). 2) Resettlement measures will be decided by each affected village at a village congress.</p> 

Time	September 19, 2012
Location	Zhongshan Village, Shiyang Town, Hexian County
Organizer	HXCTB
Participants	HXCTB, Hohai University, Shiyang Town staff, reps. of APs
Topics	Consultation on expected resettlement modes, and income restoration programs
Key points	<p>1) Compensation fees for LA should be paid directly to the AHs without land reallocation;</p> <p>2) Some AHs expect to take the opportunity of the Subproject to deal with tourism-related operations, such as catering and car washing;</p> <p>3) Temporarily occupied land may be restored by villagers with subsidies;</p> <p>4) Housing land will be planned by the village collective centrally, and the households affected by HD will reconstruct houses themselves.</p>
	

Appendix 8: Gender Analysis Form

Part A—Gender analysis of rural women in the project area			
1. Legal rights of women	According to laws of the PRC, women have equal legal rights with men, though some women are not fully aware of this.		
2. Social status of women	Women of the 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—Gender analysis of women during resettlement			
Gender issue	Concern/risk	Impact of the Subproject	Mitigation measures
1. Land, properties and right to compensation	Women are deprived of land or properties or have no right to 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 women.	(1) Cash compensation or improvement of the quality of remaining land, and crop restructuring

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

Appendix 9: Distribution of the Sample Population

Project	County	Town	Village	Group	All AHs	Sample size		Sampling rate (%)
						HHs	Population	
The Subproject	Hexian	Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	Dayu	15	3	13	20.00%
				Datang	12	2	8	16.67%
				Longwang	5	1	4	20.00%
				Zaoshu	7	1	4	14.29%
				Shandong	34	7	29	20.59%
				Dachen	28	6	25	21.43%
				Daduan	19	4	17	21.05%
			Chuomiao Community	Ruiqiao	5	1	4	20.00%
				Bazhao	13	3	13	23.08%
				Jiedong	19	4	17	21.05%
				Jiezhong	4	1	4	25.00%
				Jienan	5	1	4	20.00%
				Mejiao	12	2	8	16.67%
			Xingfu Village	Xiaohu	48	10	42	20.83%
				Xiazhu	28	6	25	21.43%
				Shangzhu	21	4	17	19.05%
				Xiaoliyuantang	35	7	29	20.00%
				Shagang	29	6	25	20.69%
			Jincheng Community	Dongweng	18	4	17	22.22%
				Jincheng	30	6	25	20.00%
				Qiaoweng	18	4	17	22.22%
			Shiyang Community	Zhongshili	42	8	34	19.05%
				Quantangkou	15	3	13	20.00%
				Gongbao	28	6	25	21.43%
				Weiban	13	3	13	23.08%
				Daima	6	1	4	16.67%

Project	County	Town	Village	Group	All AHs	Sample size		Sampling rate (%)	
						HHs	Population		
				Jiedao	8	2	8	25.00%	
				Qunying	5	1	4	20.00%	
				Zhongxin	5	1	4	20.00%	
				Fenglinzhuang	7	1	4	14.29%	
			Xinong Village	Dawang	17	3	13	17.65%	
				Youfangli	13	3	13	23.08%	
				Huwa	11	2	8	18.18%	
			Zhulu Village	Zaolin	7	1	4	14.29%	
				Yanzhuang	13	3	13	23.08%	
				Wangzhengwu	6	1	4	16.67%	
				Hanwang	5	1	4	20.00%	
				Xiongzhuang	15	3	13	20.00%	
				Jiashanzhou	15	3	13	20.00%	
				Huanghe	8	2	8	25.00%	
				Gangyi	3	1	4	33.33%	
				Wali	2	0	0	0.00%	
				Zhuangli	4	1	4	25.00%	
				Qianzhou	3	1	4	33.33%	
			Shanhou	Taodian Village	Shizhuang	9	2	8	22.22%
					Zhengzhuang	44	9	38	20.45%
					Yangzhuang	28	6	25	21.43%
					Huzhuang	13	3	13	23.08%
					Dayang	23	5	21	21.74%
					Jiangji	15	3	13	20.00%
					Taodian	38	8	34	21.05%
					Bazou	30	6	25	20.00%
			Pancun	5	1	4	20.00%		

Project	County	Town	Village	Group	All AHs	Sample size		Sampling rate (%)		
						HHs	Population			
				Xiaozhuang	10	2	8	20.00%		
				Ruicun	21	4	17	19.05%		
				Huangcun	24	5	21	20.83%		
				Quantou	6	1	4	16.67%		
				Yaotou	14	3	13	21.43%		
			Shanhouji Community	Shanwang	6	1	4	16.67%		
				Xiaojie	2	0	0	0.00%		
				Xiaolizhuang	10	2	8	20.00%		
				Hanqiao	28	6	25	21.43%		
			Wanyuan Village	Cuicun	10	2	8	20.00%		
				Fancun	9	2	8	22.22%		
				Shanghuzhuang	12	2	8	16.67%		
				Zhangfu	16	3	13	18.75%		
				Jibao	8	2	8	25.00%		
				Chenzhanglu	14	3	13	21.43%		
				Songzhuang	6	1	4	16.67%		
			Gaozu Village	Dongwuji	9	2	8	22.22%		
				Xiaoliuji	20	4	17	20.00%		
				Gaoji	23	5	21	21.74%		
				Xialuji	3	1	4	33.33%		
				Zhangfusan	19	4	17	21.05%		
				Zhonghe	21	4	17	19.05%		
				Xiaolu	12	2	8	16.67%		
				Haiwang	7	1	4	14.29%		
			Hanshan	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	Xiwu	19	4	17	21.05%
						Taocun	17	3	13	17.65%
						Chenzhuang	16	3	13	18.75%

Project	County	Town	Village	Group	All AHs	Sample size		Sampling rate (%)			
						HHs	Population				
				Shengzhuang	14	3	13	21.43%			
				Xuexiaohuang	12	2	8	16.67%			
			Tanquan Village	Dajiang	50	10	42	20.00%			
				Menlian	6	1	4	16.67%			
				Tangzhuang	16	3	13	18.75%			
				Baozhuang	54	11	46	20.37%			
			Xieji Community	Dazhuang	7	1	4	14.29%			
				Jiedong	18	4	17	22.22%			
				Wangliushu	7	1	4	14.29%			
				Haoliu	9	2	8	22.22%			
			Tongfa Village	Miaoqiang	8	2	8	25.00%			
				Xiaozheng	13	3	13	23.08%			
				Xiaoyao	12	2	8	16.67%			
				Xiaoxia	21	4	17	19.05%			
				Shuangtang	16	3	13	18.75%			
				Xiaochen	9	2	8	22.22%			
			Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	Baoshangban	27	5	21	18.52%		
					Zhangying	16	3	13	18.75%		
			Grand total					1538	308	1294	20.03%

Appendix 10: Estimate of Replacement Costs of Rural Residential Houses

➤ **Hexian County**

No.	Item	Unit	Frame structure			Masonry concrete structure			Masonry timber structure			Simple structure			Remarks
			Consumption per unit area	Unit price (yuan)	Amount (yuan)	Consumption per unit area	Unit price (yuan)	Amount (yuan)	Consumption per unit area	Unit price (yuan)	Amount (yuan)	Consumption per unit area	Unit price (yuan)	Amount (yuan)	
I.	Main building materials				1010.69			799.56			633.77			252.63	
1	Cement	ton	0.24	350	84	0.18	350	63	0.12	350	42	0.08	350	28	
2	Sand	ton	0.82	52	42.64	0.58	52	30.16	0.51	52	26.52	0.18	52	9.36	
3	Gravel	ton	1.1	38	41.8	0.8	38	30.4	0.5	38	19	0.19	38	7.22	
4	Steel	ton	0.025	4000	100	0.016	4000	64	0.003	4000	12	0.001	4000	4	
5	Timber	m ³	0.47	1300	611	0.37	1300	481	0.31	1300	403	0.056	1300	72.8	
6	Brick	Pcs.	200	0.4	80	200	0.4	80	200	0.4	80	200	0.4	80	
7	Lime putty	kg	25	0.25	6.25	24	0.25	6	25	0.25	6.25	25	0.25	6.25	
8	Flat tile	Pcs.	25	1.8	45	25	1.8	45	25	1.8	45	25	1.8	45	
II.	Other materials				50.53			39.97			31.68			12.63	5%* (I)
III.	Overall costs				159.18			125.93			99.81			39.78	15%* (I+II)
IV.	Total				1220			965			765			305	

➤ **Hanshan County**

No.	Item	Unit	Frame structure			Masonry concrete structure			Masonry timber structure			Simple structure			Remarks
			Consumption per unit area	Unit price (yuan)	Amount (yuan)	Consumption per unit area	Unit price (yuan)	Amount (yuan)	Consumption per unit area	Unit price (yuan)	Amount (yuan)	Consumption per unit area	Unit price (yuan)	Amount (yuan)	
I.	Main building materials				1158.8			889.4			731.9			312.46	
1	Cement	ton	0.24	350	84	0.18	350	63	0.12	350	42	0.08	360	28.8	
2	Sand	ton	0.8	60	48	0.6	60	36	0.4	60	24	0.2	65	13	
3	Gravel	ton	1.1	40	44	0.8	40	32	0.5	40	20	0.2	40	8	
4	Steel	ton	0.028	4100	114.8	0.016	4100	65.6	0.003	4100	12.3	0.001	4100	4.1	
5	Timber	m ³	0.48	1475	708	0.36	1480	532.8	0.32	1480	473.6	0.056	1760	98.56	
6	Brick	Pcs.	200	0.4	80	200	0.4	80	200	0.4	80	200	0.4	80	
7	Lime putty	kg	25	0.2	5	25	0.2	5	25	0.2	5	25	0.2	5	
8	Flat tile	Pcs.	25	3	75	25	3	75	25	3	75	25	3	75	
II.	Other materials				57.94			44.47			36.595			15.623	5%* (I)
III.	Overall costs				182.511			140.0805			115.27425			49.21245	15%* (I+II)
IV.	Total				1399.251			1073.9505			883.76925			377.29545	

Appendix 11: Summary of Expected Resettlement Modes for Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

County	Town	Village	Group	Number of HHs				
				a) Cash compensation	b) House construction on housing land	Subtotal		
Hexian	Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	Dayu	2	5	7		
			Shandong	6	14	20		
			Dachen	5	11	16		
		Sum				13	30	43
		Chuomiao Community	Jiedong	1	3	4		
			Jiezhong	1	1	2		
			Jienan	2	3	5		
			Mejiao	2	4	6		
		Sum				6	11	17
		Xingfu Village	Xiaohu	9	19	28		
			Xiazhu	1	3	4		
			Shangzhu	1	1	2		
			Xiaoliyuantang	4	9	13		
			Shagang	4	7	11		
		Sum				19	39	58
		Jincheng Community	Jincheng	2	3	5		
		Sum				2	3	5
		Shiyang Community	Gongbao	1	1	2		
		Sum				1	1	2
		Zhulu Village	Yanzhuang	4	8	12		
			Wangzhengwu	1	3	4		
			Hanwang	1	1	2		
			Xiongzhuang	4	9	13		
			Jiashanzhou	3	7	10		
			Huanghe	0	1	1		
		Sum				13	29	42
		Subtotal				54	113	167
Shanhou	Gaozu Village	Xiaoliuji	6	12	18			
		Gaoji	6	14	20			
		Zhangfusan	6	12	18			

County	Town	Village	Group	Number of HHs		
				a) Cash compensation	b) House construction on housing land	Subtotal
			Zhonghe	5	10	15
			Xiaolu	2	5	7
		Sum	25	53	78	
		Wanyuan Village	Jibao	1	1	2
			Chenzhanglu	3	7	10
		Sum	4	8	12	
		Shanhouji Community	Shanwang	1	2	3
			Xiaolizhuang	1	3	4
			Hanqiao	3	5	8
		Sum	5	10	15	
		Taodian Village	Zhengzhuang	6	14	20
			Huzhuang	8	16	24
			Dayang	6	14	20
			Jiangji	3	5	8
			Taodian	12	26	38
			Bazou	5	11	16
			Xiaozhuang	3	5	8
			Ruicun	4	10	14
			Huangcun	6	14	20
		Yaotou	3	7	10	
		Sum	56	122	178	
		Subtotal	90	193	283	
		Total	144	306	450	
Hanshan	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	Xiwu	1	3	4
			Taocun	1	3	4
			Chenzhuang	1	3	4
		Sum	3	9	12	
		Tanquan Village	Dajiang	13	29	42
			Tangzhuang	4	9	13
			Baozhuang	14	31	45
		Sum	31	69	100	
Xieji Community	Wangliushu	1	1	2		
	Haoliu	0	1	1		

County	Town	Village	Group	Number of HHs		
				a) Cash compensation	b) House construction on housing land	Subtotal
		Sum		1	2	3
		Tongfa Village	Xiaozheng	2	5	7
			Xiaoxia	4	7	11
			Shuangtang	1	1	2
		Sum		7	13	20
		Subtotal		42	93	135
	Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	Baoshangban	5	10	15
			Zhangying	2	5	7
		Subtotal		7	15	22
Total				49	108	157
Total				193	414	607

Data source: field visit and questionnaires

Appendix 12: Detailed Resettlement Budget

➤ **Hexian County**

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
1	Basic costs	0,000 yuan			10586.34	68.57	
1.1	Permanent LA	0,000 yuan			2738.87	17.74	
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	32865	798.76	2625.12	17.00	
1.1.2	Housing land	mu	16433	69.22	113.75	0.74	
1.2	Temporary land occupation (collective)	mu			291.24	1.89	
1.2.1	For general purposes	mu	1500	208.8	62.64	0.41	Based on 2 years
1.2.2	For borrow areas and spoil grounds	mu	1500	762	228.6	1.48	Based on 2 years
1.3	Compensation for rural residential houses	0,000 yuan			7409.46	47.99	
1.3.1	Frame structure	m ²	1220	3525	430.05	2.79	
1.3.2	Masonry concrete structure	m ²	965	32454.2	3131.83	20.29	
1.3.3	Masonry timber structure	m ²	765	37798.4	2891.58	18.73	
1.3.4	Simple structure	m ²	305	3308.4	100.91	0.65	
1.3.5	Transition subsidy	m ² per month	6	77060	832.25	5.39	For 18 months
1.3.6	Moving subsidy	Household	500	457	22.85	0.15	
1.4	Compensation for ground attachments	0,000 yuan			146.76	0.95	
1.4.1	Cement telegraph poles	/	300	113	3.39	0.02	
1.4.2	Wood telegraph poles	/	100	125	1.25	0.01	
1.4.3	Big bridges	/	10000	9	9.00	0.06	
1.4.4	Medium bridges	/	8000	1	0.80	0.01	
1.4.5	Small bridges	/	5000	7	3.50	0.02	
1.4.6	Tractor roads	m ²	80	12030	96.24	0.62	
1.4.7	Tombs	/	250	222	5.55	0.04	
1.4.8	Toilets	/	160	8	0.13	0.00	

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
1.4.9	Vegetable greenhouses	m ²	12	1308	1.57	0.01	
1.4.10	Pumped wells	/	1500	44	6.60	0.04	
1.4.11	Trees	/	15	12030	18.05	0.12	
1.4.12	Fruit trees	/	20	345	0.69	0.00	
2	Taxes and fees	0,000 yuan			3316.83	21.48	
2.1	LA management costs	0,000 yuan			423.45	2.74	4% of basic costs
2.2	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	1333.34	798.76	106.50	0.69	
2.3	Land reclamation costs	yuan/mu	30000	798.76	2396.28	15.52	
2.4	Fees for using additional construction land	yuan/mu	4000	867.98	347.19	2.25	
2.5	Water resources fund	yuan/mu	500	867.98	43.40	0.28	
3	Survey and design costs	0,000 yuan			105.86	0.69	1% of basic costs
4	External M&E costs	0,000 yuan			105.86	0.69	1% of basic costs
5	Skills training costs	0,000 yuan			52.93	0.34	0.5% of basic costs
6	Administrative costs	0,000 yuan			211.73	1.37	2% of basic costs
7	Contingencies	0,000 yuan			1058.63	6.86	10% of basic costs
8	Total	0,000 yuan			15438.18	100.00	

1) Shiyang Town

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
1	Basic costs	0,000 yuan			4872.87	63.77%	
1.1	Permanent LA	0,000 yuan			1743.00	22.81%	
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	32865	517.86	1701.95	22.27%	
1.1.2	Housing land	mu	16433	24.98	41.05	0.54%	
1.2	Temporary land occupation (collective)	mu			186.60	2.44%	
1.2.1	For general purposes	mu	1500	124.1	37.23	0.49%	Based on 2 years

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
1.2.2	For borrow areas and spoil grounds	mu	1500	497.9	149.37	1.95%	Based on 2 years
1.3	Compensation for rural residential houses	0,000 yuan			2848.72	37.28%	
1.3.1	Frame structure	m ²	1220	1251	152.62	2.00%	
1.3.2	Masonry concrete structure	m ²	965	12505.4	1206.77	15.79%	
1.3.3	Masonry timber structure	m ²	765	14601.8	1117.04	14.62%	
1.3.4	Simple structure	m ²	305	1387.8	42.33	0.55%	
1.3.5	Transition subsidy	m ² per month	6	29746	321.26	4.20%	For 18 months
1.3.6	Moving subsidy	Household	500	174	8.70	0.11%	
1.4	Compensation for ground attachments	0,000 yuan			94.56	1.24%	
1.4.1	Cement telegraph poles	/	300	78	2.34	0.03%	
1.4.2	Wood telegraph poles	/	100	86	0.86	0.01%	
1.4.3	Big bridges	/	10000	6	6.00	0.08%	
1.4.4	Medium bridges	/	8000	1	0.80	0.01%	
1.4.5	Small bridges	/	5000	5	2.50	0.03%	
1.4.6	Tractor roads	m ²	80	7940	63.52	0.83%	
1.4.7	Tombs	/	250	142	3.55	0.05%	
1.4.8	Toilets	/	160	4	0.06	0.00%	
1.4.9	Vegetable greenhouses	m ²	12	785	0.94	0.01%	
1.4.10	Pumped wells	/	1500	13	1.95	0.03%	
1.4.11	Trees	/	15	7940	11.91	0.16%	
1.4.12	Fruit trees	/	20	60	0.12	0.00%	
2	Taxes and fees	0,000 yuan			2061.82	26.98%	
2.1	LA management costs	0,000 yuan			194.91	2.55%	4% of basic costs
2.2	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	1333.34	517.86	69.05	0.90%	
2.3	Land reclamation costs	yuan/mu	30000	517.86	1553.58	20.33%	
2.4	Fees for using additional construction land	yuan/mu	4000	542.84	217.14	2.84%	

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
2.5	Water resources fund	yuan/mu	500	542.84	27.14	0.36%	
3	Survey and design costs	0,000 yuan			48.73	0.64%	1% of basic costs
4	External M&E costs	0,000 yuan			48.73	0.64%	1% of basic costs
5	Skills training costs	0,000 yuan			24.36	0.32%	0.5% of basic costs
6	Administrative costs	0,000 yuan			97.46	1.28%	2% of basic costs
7	Contingencies	0,000 yuan			487.29	6.38%	10% of basic costs
8	Total	0,000 yuan			7641.25	100.00%	

2) Shanhou Town

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
1	Basic costs	0,000 yuan			5713.72	73.26%	
1.1	Permanent LA	0,000 yuan			995.88	12.77%	
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	32865	280.9	923.18	11.84%	
1.1.2	Housing land	mu	16433	44.24	72.70	0.93%	
1.2	Temporary land occupation (collective)	mu			104.61	1.34%	
1.2.1	For general purposes	mu	1500	84.7	25.41	0.33%	Based on 2 years
1.2.2	For borrow areas and spoil grounds	mu	1500	264	79.20	1.02%	Based on 2 years
1.3	Compensation for rural residential houses	0,000 yuan			4561.03	58.48%	
1.3.1	Frame structure	m ²	1220	2274	277.43	3.56%	
1.3.2	Masonry concrete structure	m ²	965	19948.8	1925.06	24.68%	
1.3.3	Masonry timber structure	m ²	765	23196.6	1774.54	22.75%	
1.3.4	Simple structure	m ²	305	1920.6	58.58	0.75%	
1.3.5	Transition subsidy	m ² per month	6	47340	511.27	6.56%	For 18 months
1.3.6	Moving subsidy	Household	500	283	14.15	0.18%	
1.4	Compensation for ground	0,000 yuan			52.21	0.67%	

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
	attachments						
1.4.1	Cement telegraph poles	/	300	35	1.05	0.01%	
1.4.2	Wood telegraph poles	/	100	39	0.39	0.01%	
1.4.3	Big bridges	/	10000	3	3.00	0.04%	
1.4.4	Medium bridges	/	8000	0	0.00	0.00%	
1.4.5	Small bridges	/	5000	2	1.00	0.01%	
1.4.6	Tractor roads	m ²	80	4090	32.72	0.42%	
1.4.7	Tombs	/	250	80	2.00	0.03%	
1.4.8	Toilets	/	160	4	0.06	0.00%	
1.4.9	Vegetable greenhouses	m ²	12	523	0.63	0.01%	
1.4.10	Pumped wells	/	1500	31	4.65	0.06%	
1.4.11	Trees	/	15	4090	6.14	0.08%	
1.4.12	Fruit trees	/	20	285	0.57	0.01%	
2	Taxes and fees	0,000 yuan			1257.42	16.12%	
2.1	LA management costs	0,000 yuan			228.55	2.93%	4% of basic costs
2.2	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	1333.34	280.9	37.45	0.48%	
2.3	Land reclamation costs	yuan/mu	30000	280.9	842.70	10.80%	
2.4	Fees for using additional construction land	yuan/mu	4000	330.48	132.19	1.69%	
2.5	Water resources fund	yuan/mu	500	330.48	16.52	0.21%	
3	Survey and design costs	0,000 yuan			57.14	0.73%	1% of basic costs
4	External M&E costs	0,000 yuan			57.14	0.73%	1% of basic costs
5	Skills training costs	0,000 yuan			28.57	0.37%	0.5% of basic costs
6	Administrative costs	0,000 yuan			114.27	1.47%	2% of basic costs
7	Contingencies	0,000 yuan			571.37	7.33%	10% of basic costs
8	Total	0,000 yuan			7799.63	100.00%	

➤ **Hanshan County**

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
1	Basic costs	0,000 yuan			5165.34	74.29	
1.1	Permanent LA	0,000 yuan			807.84	11.62	
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	32886	227.51	748.19	10.76	
1.1.2	Housing land	mu	16443	36.28	59.66	0.86	
1.2	Temporary land occupation (collective)	mu			120.84	1.74	
1.2.1	For general purposes	mu	1500	51.2	15.36	0.22	Based on 2 years
1.2.2	For borrow areas and spoil grounds	mu	1500	351.6	105.48	1.52	Based on 2 years
1.3	Compensation for rural residential houses	0,000 yuan			4042.44	58.14	
1.3.1	Frame structure	m ²	1400	1928	269.92	3.88	
1.3.2	Masonry concrete structure	m ²	1075	16195.2	1740.98	25.04	
1.3.3	Masonry timber structure	m ²	885	18894.4	1672.15	24.05	
1.3.4	Simple structure	m ²	380	1542.4	58.61	0.84	
1.3.5	Transition subsidy	m ² per month	4	38560	277.63	3.99	For 18 months
1.3.6	Moving subsidy	m ² per month	6	38560	23.14	0.33	
1.4	Compensation for rural non-residential properties	0,000 yuan			124.62	1.79	
1.4.1	Masonry concrete structure	m ²	1075	380	40.85	0.59	
1.4.2	Masonry timber structure	m ²	885	765	67.70	0.97	
1.4.3	Simple timber structure	m ²	380	188.1	7.15	0.10	
1.4.4	Subsidy for production or business suspension	m ² per month	10	1333.1	8.92	0.13	For 12 months
1.5	Compensation for ground attachments	0,000 yuan			69.59	1.00	
1.5.1	Cement telegraph poles	/	300	45	1.35	0.02	
1.5.2	Wood telegraph poles	/	100	45	0.45	0.01	
1.5.3	Big bridges	/	10000	2	2.00	0.03	

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
1.5.4	Medium bridges	/	8000	1	0.80	0.01	
1.5.5	Small bridges	/	5000	2	1.00	0.01	
1.5.6	Tractor roads	m ²	80	6216	49.73	0.72	
1.5.7	Tombs	/	250	83	2.08	0.03	
1.5.8	Toilets	/	160	1	0.02	0.00	
1.5.9	Vegetable greenhouses	m ²	12	435	0.52	0.01	
1.5.10	Pumped wells	/	1500	4	0.60	0.01	
1.5.11	Trees	/	15	6920	10.38	0.15	
1.5.12	Fruit trees	/	20	335	0.67	0.01	
2	Taxes and fees	0,000 yuan			1038.18	14.93	
2.1	LA management costs	0,000 yuan			206.61	2.97	4% of basic costs
2.2	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	1333.34	227.51	30.33	0.44	
2.3	Land reclamation costs	yuan/mu	30000	227.51	682.53	9.82	
2.4	Fees for using additional construction land	yuan/mu	4000	263.79	105.52	1.52	
2.5	Water resources fund	yuan/mu	500	263.79	13.19	0.19	
3	Survey and design costs	0,000 yuan			51.65	0.74	1% of basic costs
4	External M&E costs	0,000 yuan			51.65	0.74	1% of basic costs
5	Skills training costs	0,000 yuan			25.83	0.37	0.5% of basic costs
6	Administrative costs	0,000 yuan			103.31	1.49	2% of basic costs
7	Contingencies	0,000 yuan			516.53	7.43	10% of basic costs
8	Total	0,000 yuan			6952.49	100.00	

1) Shaoguan Town

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
1	Basic costs	0,000 yuan			4601.38	74.23%	
1.1	Permanent LA	0,000 yuan			727.11	11.73%	

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	32886	204.86	673.70	10.87%	
1.1.2	Housing land	mu	16443	32.48	53.41	0.86%	
1.2	Temporary land occupation (collective)	mu			119.43	1.93%	
1.2.1	For general purposes	mu	1500	46.5	13.95	0.23%	Based on 2 years
1.2.2	For borrow areas and spoil grounds	mu	1500	351.6	105.48	1.70%	Based on 2 years
1.3	Compensation for rural residential houses	0,000 yuan			3568.77	57.57%	
1.3.1	Frame structure	m ²	1400	1678	234.92	3.79%	
1.3.2	Masonry concrete structure	m ²	1075	14320.8	1539.49	24.84%	
1.3.3	Masonry timber structure	m ²	885	16698.8	1477.84	23.84%	
1.3.4	Simple structure	m ²	380	1342.4	51.01	0.82%	
1.3.5	Transition subsidy	m ² per month	4	34040	245.09	3.95%	For 18 months
1.3.6	Moving subsidy	m ² per month	6	34040	20.42	0.33%	
1.4	Compensation for rural non-residential properties	0,000 yuan			131.70	2.12%	
1.4.1	Masonry concrete structure	m ²	1075	380	40.85	0.66%	
1.4.2	Masonry timber structure	m ²	885	765	67.70	1.09%	
1.4.3	Simple timber structure	m ²	380	188.1	7.15	0.12%	
1.4.4	Subsidy for production or business suspension	m ² per month	10	1333.1	16.00	0.26%	For 12 months
1.5	Compensation for ground attachments	0,000 yuan			54.37	0.88%	
1.5.1	Cement telegraph poles	/	300	37	1.11	0.02%	
1.5.2	Wood telegraph poles	/	100	41	0.41	0.01%	
1.5.3	Big bridges	/	10000	1	1.00	0.02%	
1.5.4	Medium bridges	/	8000	1	0.80	0.01%	
1.5.5	Small bridges	/	5000	2	1.00	0.02%	
1.5.6	Tractor roads	m ²	80	4838	38.70	0.62%	
1.5.7	Tombs	/	250	59	1.48	0.02%	

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
1.5.8	Toilets	/	160	0	0.00	0.00%	
1.5.9	Vegetable greenhouses	m ²	12	368	0.44	0.01%	
1.5.10	Pumped wells	/	1500	0	0.00	0.00%	
1.5.11	Trees	/	15	5838	8.76	0.14%	
1.5.12	Fruit trees	/	20	335	0.67	0.01%	
2	Taxes and fees	0,000 yuan			930.06	15.00%	
2.1	LA management costs	0,000 yuan			184.06	2.97%	4% of basic costs
2.2	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	1333.34	204.86	27.31	0.44%	
2.3	Land reclamation costs	yuan/mu	30000	204.86	614.58	9.91%	
2.4	Fees for using additional construction land	yuan/mu	4000	231.35	92.54	1.49%	
2.5	Water resources fund	yuan/mu	500	231.35	11.57	0.19%	
3	Survey and design costs	0,000 yuan			46.01	0.74%	1% of basic costs
4	External M&E costs	0,000 yuan			46.01	0.74%	1% of basic costs
5	Skills training costs	0,000 yuan			23.01	0.37%	0.5% of basic costs
6	Administrative costs	0,000 yuan			92.03	1.48%	2% of basic costs
7	Contingencies	0,000 yuan			460.14	7.42%	10% of basic costs
8	Total	0,000 yuan			6198.63	100.00%	

2) Xianzong Town

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
1	Basic costs	0,000 yuan			571.22	66.97%	
1.1	Permanent LA	0,000 yuan			80.74	9.46%	
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	32886	22.65	74.49	8.73%	
1.1.2	Housing land	mu	16443	3.8	6.25	0.73%	
1.2	Temporary land occupation (collective)	mu			1.41	0.17%	
1.2.1	For general purposes	mu	1500	4.7	1.41	0.17%	Based on 2 years

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
1.2.2	For borrow areas and spoil grounds	mu	1500	0	0.00	0.00%	Based on 2 years
1.3	Compensation for rural residential houses	0,000 yuan			473.85	55.55%	
1.3.1	Frame structure	m ²	1400	226	31.64	3.71%	
1.3.2	Masonry concrete structure	m ²	1075	1898.4	204.08	23.92%	
1.3.3	Masonry timber structure	m ²	885	2214.8	196.01	22.98%	
1.3.4	Simple structure	m ²	380	180.8	6.87	0.81%	
1.3.5	Transition subsidy	m ² per month	4	4520	32.54	3.82%	For 18 months
1.3.6	Moving subsidy	m ² per month	6	4520	2.71	0.32%	
1.4	Compensation for ground attachments	0,000 yuan			15.22	1.78%	
1.4.1	Cement telegraph poles	/	300	8	0.24	0.03%	
1.4.2	Wood telegraph poles	/	100	4	0.04	0.00%	
1.4.3	Big bridges	/	10000	1	1.00	0.12%	
1.4.4	Medium bridges	/	8000	0	0.00	0.00%	
1.4.5	Small bridges	/	5000	0	0.00	0.00%	
1.4.6	Tractor roads	m ²	80	1378	11.02	1.29%	
1.4.7	Tombs	/	250	24	0.60	0.07%	
1.4.8	Toilets	/	160	1	0.02	0.00%	
1.4.9	Vegetable greenhouses	m ²	12	67	0.08	0.01%	
1.4.10	Pumped wells	/	1500	4	0.60	0.07%	
1.4.11	Trees	/	15	1082	1.62	0.19%	
1.4.12	Fruit trees	/	20	0	0.00	0.00%	
2	Taxes and fees	0,000 yuan			105.72	12.39%	
2.1	LA management costs	0,000 yuan			22.85	2.68%	4% of basic costs
2.2	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	1333.34	22.65	3.02	0.35%	
2.3	Land reclamation costs	yuan/mu	30000	22.65	67.95	7.97%	
2.4	Fees for using additional construction land	yuan/mu	4000	26.45	10.58	1.24%	
2.5	Water resources fund	yuan/mu	500	26.45	1.32	0.16%	

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
3	Survey and design costs	0,000 yuan			26.43	3.10%	1% of basic costs
4	External M&E costs	0,000 yuan			26.43	3.10%	1% of basic costs
5	Skills training costs	0,000 yuan			13.22	1.55%	0.5% of basic costs
6	Administrative costs	0,000 yuan			52.86	6.20%	2% of basic costs
7	Contingencies	0,000 yuan			57.12	6.70%	10% of basic costs
8	Total	0,000 yuan			853.00	100.00%	

Appendix 13: RIB

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

**Resettlement Information Booklet
of
the Ma'anshan North Tourist Road
Subproject-S367**

**Ma'anshan Municipal ADB-financed Project Leading Group
August 2013**

Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project



Schematic Map of the Subproject of S367



1 Overview of the Subproject

1.1 Background of the Subproject

In order to accelerate the development of northern Ma'anshan, further improve the local road network structure, provide sound infrastructure for local resource and economic development, and create favorable conditions for Ma'anshan City to become a demonstration area of urban-rural integration in Anhui Province, 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 is located in northern Ma'anshan Municipality, and spans Hexian and Hanshan Counties, to be a Class-II highway with a full length of 46.874km, a design speed of 60km/h and a roadbed width of 12.0m. The Subproject will break ground in June 2014 and be completed in June 2016, with a construction period of 24 months. Figure 1 for the standard cross-sectional view.¹²

The existing road in Ma'anshan North Corridor area consists of X032 and X004 rural road sections, around 50.15km in total length. It has class III and IV road sections, 6.5m to 14m in width in different sections.

The proposed Ma'anshan North Corridor (S367) will be 46.874 km in total length, upgraded to class II from current class III and IV of county/rural road sections and build one large Sima River Bridge 570m in total length across Sima River.

Ma'anshan North Corridor cross-section will be 12m in width, with 2X3.75m carriageway, 2X1.5 hard shoulder, and 2X0.75m earth shoulder. See Figure 1-1.

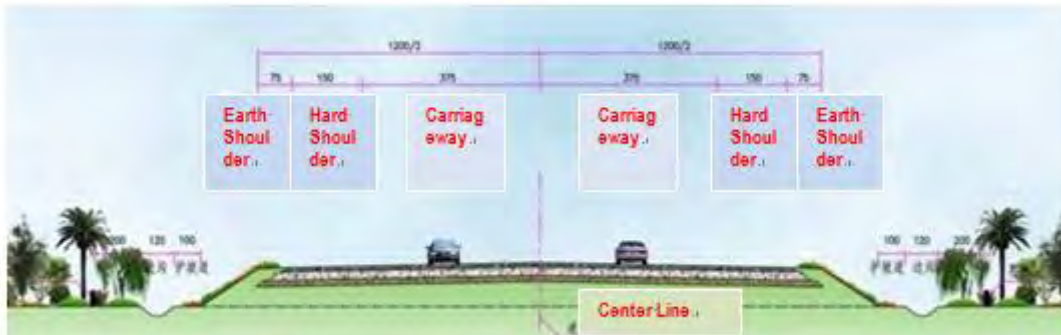


Figure 1 Standard Cross-sectional for Ma'anshan North Corridor (S367)

1.2 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are permanent land acquisition and demolition of rural houses and non-residential properties. 1,538 entities (1533 rural households + 5 non-residential structures) with 6,497 persons in Hexian and Hanshan Counties will be affected by LA and resettlement, including 4 villages and 3 communities in Shiyang Town, and 3 villages and one community in Shanhou Town, Hexian County, and 3 villages and one community in Shaoguan Town, and one village and one community in Xianzong Town, Hanshan County. 1,131.12 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, including 1026.27 mu of cultivated land and 104.85 mu on non-cultivated land. A total of 115833.1 m² of structures will be demolished that includes rural residential houses with a total

¹² Abstracted from the Feasibility Study Report of the subproject prepared by Jiangsu Communications Planning and Design Institute, February 2013

area of 114500 m² and rural non-residential properties with a total area of 1333.1 m².

A total of 1533 households with 6488 persons will be affected by land acquisition and demolition of rural households. Of these affected households 935 households with 3858 persons will be affected by LA; 607 households with 2660 persons will be affected by HD only; while 9 households with 30 persons will be affected by both LA and HD. Non-residential property demolition will impact 5 entities with 9 persons.

Among the 935 households with 3,858 persons affected by LA, 635 households have land loss rates of below 10%, 237 households 10%-20%, 56 households 20%-30% and 7 households 30% or more.

1,248.9 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, including 260 mu for general purposes, and 988.9 mu for borrow areas and spoil grounds, affecting no one.¹³

12 types of infrastructure and ground attachments will be affected.

Table 0 Identification of Resettlement Impacts

County		Hexian		Hanshan		Total	
Town		Shiyang	Shanhou	Zhaoguan	Xianzong		
Pile No.		AK0+000- AK20+180	AK20+180- AK34+770	AK34+770- AK46+000	AK46+000- AK46+873.6	/	
Villages		7	4	4	1	16	
Village groups		44	33	19	2	98	
Permanent LA (mu)	Total	542.84	330.48	231.35	26.45	1131.12	
	Cultivated land	517.86	280.9	204.86	22.65	1026.27	
	Non-cultivated land	24.98	49.58	26.49	3.8	104.85	
Temporary land occupation (mu)	Total	497.4	348.7	398.1	4.7	1248.9	
	Where: general purposes	124.1	84.7	46.5	4.7	260.0	
	By borrow areas and spoil grounds	373.3	264	351.6	0	988.9	
HD	Total (m ²)	28600	47340	35373.1	4520	115833.1	
	Demolished rural residential houses (m ²)	28600	47340	34040	4520	114500	
	Demolished rural non-residential properties (m ²)	0	0	1333.1	0	1333.1	
Directly affected population	LA	HHs	493	234	186	22	935
		Population	1953	1005	811	89	3858
	Demolition of residential houses	HHs	167	283	135	22	607
		Population	659	1307	587	107	2660
	Demolition of non-residential properties	HHs	0	0	5	0	5
		Population	0	0	9	0	9

¹³ According to current proposed sites for temporary land use, all will be unused land, belonging to village collective, resulting in no person to be affected.

County		Hexian		Hanshan		Total
Town		Shiyang	Shanhou	Zhaoguan	Xianzong	
Both LA and HD	HHS	4	2	2	1	9
	Population	13	8	6	3	30
Total	HHS	656	515	324	43	1538
	Population	2599	2304	1401	193	6497

The estimated gross investment in the Subproject is 617 million yuan, which will be from an ADB loan and locally raised funds, in which the ADB loan accounts for 50% of gross investment, with an interest rate of 1.5%, and locally raised funds account for 50% of gross investment.

The estimated resettlement costs of the Subproject are 223.9068 million yuan (based on prices in 2012), accounting for 36.3% of gross investment, all from domestic counterpart funds. The Subproject will be constructed for two years. LA, HD and resettlement will begin in June 2014 and be completed in December 2015.

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

- Detailed Rules of Anhui Province for the Management of the Collection and Use of Farmland Reclamation Fees (Cai Zong [2001] No.1061)
- Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (December 1, 2002)
- Guidelines of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing Well in Employment and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (APG [2005] No.63)
- Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended) (July 1, 2004)

- Measures 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 Publishing the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2009] No.132) (May 15, 2012)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)
- Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Forwarding the Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land- expropriated Farmers (APGO [2006] No.38) (May 30, 2006)
- Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Issuing the Measures for the Administration of Compensation Reserves for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APGO [2010] No.22) (May 4, 2010)

4. Local policies

- Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Land Acquisition of Ma'anshan City (Decree No.43 of the Ma'anshan Municipal Government)
- Notice on Issuing the Rules for the Implementation of the Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Land Acquisition of Ma'anshan City (MMGO [2008] No.37)
- Measures of Ma'anshan City for the Administration of Urban House Demolition (Decree No.40 of the municipal government)
- Notice of the Chaohu Municipal Government on Issuing the Compensation Rates for Houses, Attachments and Young Crops on Acquired Land of Hexian County (CMGS [2010] No.151)
- Notice of the Hexian County Government on Issuing the Interim Measures of Hexian County on Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (HCG [2008] No.74)
- Request of the Hanshan County Government for the Approval of the Compensation Rates for the Acquisition of Houses on Collective Land in 2012 (HCG [2012] No.4)
- Notice of the Hanshan County Government on Issuing the Interim Measures of Hanshan County for Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (HCG [2006] No.56)
- Notice of the Hanshan County Government on Issuing the Detailed Measures for the Implementation of Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Hanshan County (HCGO [2007] No.110)

2.2 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.

2.3 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, and Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67), the compensation rates for LA in Shiyang and Shanhou Towns, Hexian County, and Shaoguan and Xianzong Towns, Hanshan County are the same, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Compensation Rates for Collective Land Acquisition

No.	County	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)
1	Hexian	Shiyang, Shanhou	1565	7	14	32865	5	5.5	16433
2	Hanshan	Zhaoguan, Xianzong	1566	7	14	32886	5	5.5	16443

2.4 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

According to the impact analysis, all land occupied temporarily for the Subproject is unused land and will be compensated for at 1,500 yuan/mu per annum. The occupation period will be two years. The proposed lands are unused but if there are crops, the young crop compensation will be paid to owners. The lands will be restored by the contractor. See Table 3.

Table 3 Compensation Rates for Temporarily Occupied Land

Type	Unit	Hexian	Hanshan	Remarks
For borrow areas and spoil grounds	yuan/mu per annum	1500	1500	Two years
For general purposes	yuan/mu per annum	1500	1500	Two years

2.5 Compensation Rates for Rural Residential Houses

The compensation rates for demolished rural houses have been fixed at replacement cost. The displaced households will receive housing sites before HD. The three supplies and one leveling of housing sites will be provided by the construction agency, and included in construction costs.

Table 4 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Residential Houses and Attachments of Hexian County

Item	Structural type	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Remarks
House compensation	Frame	m ²	1220	
	Masonry concrete	m ²	965	
	Masonry timber	m ²	765	
	Simple	m ²	305	
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan / household	500	One-time
	Transition subsidy	yuan/m ² per month	6	For the actual transition period, usually not more than 18 months; paid at 8 yuan/m ² per month beyond 18 months

Table 5 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Residential Houses and Attachments of Hanshan County

Item	Structural type	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Remarks
House compensation	Frame	m ²	1400	
	Masonry concrete	m ²	1075	
	Masonry timber	m ²	885	
	Simple	m ²	380	
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	yuan/m ²	6	
	Transition subsidy	yuan/m ² per month	6	For the actual transition period, usually not more than 18 months; paid at 8 yuan/m ² per month beyond 18 months

2.6 Compensation Rates for Rural Non-residential Properties

The non-residential properties demolished for the Subproject are storage or simple properties, and no production or business properties are involved, so that the regular operating activities of these properties will not be affected. Their compensation rates will be fixed according to the applicable policies and by reference to the replacement costs of relevant structures. See Table 6.

Table 6 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Non-residential Properties and Attachments of Hanshan County

Item	Structural type	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Remarks
House compensation	Frame	m ²	1400	
	Masonry concrete	m ²	1075	
	Masonry timber	m ²	885	
	Simple	m ²	380	
Other compensation	Subsidy for production or business suspension	yuan/m ² per month	10	For 12 months

2.7 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

The compensation rates for attachments and infrastructure have been fixed at replacement cost. See Table 7.

Table 7 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)
Telegraph poles	Cement	/
	Wood	/
Bridges	Big bridges	/
	Medium bridges	/
	Small bridges	/
Tractor roads	m ²	80
Tombs	/	250
Public toilets	/	160
Vegetable greenhouses	m ²	12
Pumped wells	/	1500
Trees	/	15

Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)
Fruit trees	/	20

2.8 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix has been established in accordance with the applicable policies in this chapter, as shown in Table 8.

Table 8 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact		Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
Permanent LA		1,131.12 mu of collective land	98 groups of 16 villages in 4 towns, two counties	(1) 70% of land compensation fees (7 times the AAOV) will be paid to the APs directly, and the remaining 30% paid to the rural collective economic organization for public welfare of villagers, which will be used through villager meeting.	(1) Uniform AAOV: 1,565 yuan/mu in Hexian County and 1,566 yuan/mu in Hanshan County (2) Land compensation fees for farmland are 7 times the AAOV and resettlement subsidies 14 times.	Training will be approved and supervised by the government at the next higher level. For the more seriously affected 18 groups, farmland improvement, crop restructuring and skills training for labor shift, endowment insurance for LEFs and other restoration measures will be taken in addition to cash compensation, and the other slightly affected groups will be subject to direct cash compensation
			935 households with 3,858 persons	(2) Resettlement subsidies (14 times of AAOV) will be paid to APs directly. (3) Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops will be paid to their proprietors.	Hexian county rate (farmland) – 32865 Yuan per mu Hanshan county rate (farmland) – 32886 Yuan per mu (3) Land compensation fees for construction land and unused land are 5 times the AAOV and resettlement subsidies 5.5 times. Hexian county rate – 16433 Yuan per mu Hanshan county rate – 16443 Yuan per mu	
Temporary land occupation	General purposes	260 mu	16 villages in 4 towns	(1) The land occupied temporarily will be compensated for in cash at a time, including young crop compensation fees and	1,500 yuan/mu per annum, for two years	Temporary land occupation will be notified in advance supervised by the local land and resources bureaus.
	Borrow areas and spoil grounds	988.9 mu of land used for borrow areas & spoil grounds	6 villages in two towns			

Type of impact		Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
				land reclamation costs, with a maximum occupation period of two years. (2) The occupied land will be restored to the original condition after occupation.		
Demolition of residential houses		Totaling 114,500 m ²	607 households with 2,660 persons	1) House compensation: based on structural type and quality level at replacement cost; 2) The AHs will receive moving and transition subsidies. 3) Housing plots will be provided by village and IAs in free.	(1) Frame, masonry concrete, masonry timber and simple structures: 1,220 yuan/m ² , 965 yuan/m ² , 76 yuan/m ² and 305 yuan/m ² in Hexian County; 1,400 yuan/m ² , 1,075 yuan/m ² , 885 yuan/m ² and 380 yuan/m ² in Hanshan County; (2) Moving subsidy: 500 yuan/household (one-time) in Hexian County, 6 yuan/m ² in Hanshan County; (3) Transition subsidy: 6 yuan/m ² per month in Hexian County, 6 yuan/m ² per month in Hanshan County, usually not more than 18 months; paid at 8 yuan/m ² per month beyond 18 months	New housing sites will be selected by the affected villages and people.
Demolition of non-residential properties		Totaling 1,333.1 m ²	5 households with 9 persons	1) House compensation is based on replacement	1) The house compensation rates	

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
			cost; 2) The affected proprietors will receive compensation equal to actual business loss. 3) the village clinic and retail store will be relocated in same village when the cash compensatin is paid; 4) The other 3 properties will be paid in cash.	are the same as above; 2) Subsidy for production or business suspension 10 yuan/m ² per month, paid for 12 months	
Women	/	3,175 women	1) Cash compensation or improvement of the quality of remaining land, and crop restructuring, 2) Women have title to newly built houses. Assistance will be provided to women who have heavy workload during house reconstruction and relocation. 3) Women will jointly receive compensation for land acquisition;	50% of trainees of skills training will be women; During construction, women will obtain at least 30% of unskilled job	The women's federation will provide assistance in training for women.
Vulnerable groups	MLS households	38 households with 147 persons	Ensure that these hosueholds are not disproportionately affected and their livelihoods are restored or improved from the pre-project levels.	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.Government subsidies will be	Vulnerable households will be re-identified at the beginning of resettlement implementation, and monitored closely until sustainable restoration.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
				granted to 260 Yuan per capita per month	
	Five-guarantee households	17 households with 17 persons	Compensation fees will be retained by the village collective, which will provide subsidies and free medical care to five-guarantee households.	no less than 2400 yuan per capita per year	
Seriously affected households	With land loss rates of over 10%	300 households	1) They will have priority in receiving jobs at the construction and operation stage, and participating in agricultural and nonagricultural skills training for LEFs. 2) Replacement land will be provided if possible.		
Ground attachments	12 types, including telegraph poles, bridges, trees	Proprietors	Affected special facilities will be reconstructed by the owner according to the original size, standard and function.	At replacement cost	
Grievances and appeals	/	All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies		

3 Resettlement Organizational Structure

To ensure successful resettlement as desired, a systematic organizational structure must be established during project implementation in order to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. Since resettlement is a very comprehensive task that requires the assistance and cooperation of different departments, the departments concerned will participate in and support resettlement implementation. Each affected township or village has one or two chief leaders responsible for resettlement. The agencies responsible for LA and HD in the Subproject are:

- *Anhui Project Leading Group*
- *Anhui PMO*
- *Ma'anshan Project Leading Group*
- *Ma'anshan PMO (Ma'anshan PMO)*
- *Hexian and Hanshan County Project Leading Groups*
- *HXCTB and HSCTB*
- *Township governments*
- *Village (community) committees*
- *Design agency*
- *External M&E agency*
- *Other agencies: land and resources bureau, HD management office, women's federation, labor and social security bureau, etc.*

4 Grievances and Appeals

Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of this RP, no substantial disputes are expected to 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 HXCTB or HSCTB after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 3 weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the Ma'anshan PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 4 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.¹⁴

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. Ma'anshan PMO

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

will keep a record of any complaints or grievances received and on request will make these records available for review to the external monitor or ADB review missions.

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

Table 9 Registration Form of Grievances and Appeals

Accepting agency:		Time:		Location:	
Appellant	Appeal	Expected solution		Proposed solution	Actual handling
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.					

The resettlement agencies will appoint persons chiefly responsible to accept and handle grievances and appeals. See Table 10.

Table 10 Agencies Accepting Grievances and Appeals, and Staff

Agency	Contact	Tel
Anhui PMO	Wu Fei	0551-63756191
Ma'anshan PMO	Chen Weidong	0555-2471127
HXCTB	Director Su	0555-5313006
HSCTB	Director Song	0555-4314354

5 Resettlement Implementation Plan

According to the project implementation schedule, the Subproject will be constructed from June 2014 to June 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.

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 11.

Table 11 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	RIB	16 villages	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB, HSCTB	Sep. 2013	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		Anhui and Ma'anshan PMOs	Sep. 2013	
2	RP and budget				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (including compensation rates)	223.9068 million yuan	Ma'anshan Municipal Government, PMO	Sep. 2013	
2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	16 villages	Village committees	Feb. 2014	
2.3	Finalizing RP based on the detailed design		IAs, PMO	Mar~ Apr. 2014	
3	DMS				
3.1	Detailed project design		Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB, HSCTB	Jan~Feb. 2014	
3.2	DMS on the affected villages		Ma'anshan PMO	Mar. 2014	
4	Compensation agreement				

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	16 villages	County land & resources bureaus	May~ Oct 2014	
4.2	Household land compensation agreement	935 AHs	Village committees	By Dec, 2014	
4.3	House compensation agreement	612 AHs	HXCTB, HSCTB	August 2014~June 2015	
5	Implementation of livelihood restoration measures				
5.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to households and land reallocation (if possible)	935 AHs	Town governments, village collectives	July ~Dec 2014	
5.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	16 villages	Village collectives	Aug 2014~Jun 2015	
5.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	1,538 AHs	Town governments, village collectives, county labor & social security bureaus	Feb – Sep. 2014	
5.4	Implementation of training program	1,538 AHs	County labor & social security bureaus	Apr 2014~ Dec 2015	
5.5	Identifying vulnerable households and implementing assistance measures	58 households with 172 persons	County civil affairs bureaus, HXCTB, HSCTB	Feb ~ Mar. 2014	
5.6	Hiring APs at the construction stage	600 APs	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB, HSCTB, contractor	Jun 2014 ~Jun 2016	
6	House reconstruction				
6.1	Selection and preparation of housing sites	419 AHs with 1,836 persons	HXCTB, HSCTB, town governments	Apr 2014	
6.2	House reconstruction and relocation	419 AHs with 1,836 persons	HXCTB, HSCTB, town governments	Dec. 2015	
7	Capacity building				
7.1	Training of staff of Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB, HSCTB and land & resources bureaus	15 persons	ADB	Feb. 2014	
7.2	Training of county, town and village officials	200 persons	PMO, land & resources bureaus	Feb. – Sep 2014	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
8	Monitoring and evaluation				
8.1	Baseline survey	As per the RP	External agency M&E	From Apr 2014	
8.2	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	Anhui and Ma'anshan PMOs	Dec 2013	
8.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	Anhui PMO	Dec 2013	
8.4	Internal monitoring reporting	Quarter report	Anhui and Ma'anshan PMOs	From Jun. 2014	
8.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External agency M&E	July 2014	1 st report
				Jan 2015	2 nd report
				Jul. 2015	3 rd report
				Jan 2016	4 th report
8.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External agency M&E	Jan. 2017	1 st report
				Jan. 2018	2 nd report
8.7	Post-resettlement evaluation report	One report	Anhui PMO	Dec. 2018	
9	Public consultation		IAs	Ongoing	
10	Grievance redress		IAs	Ongoing	
11	Disbursement of compensation fees				
11.1	Disbursement to IA	Initial funds		Mar. 2014	
11.2	Disbursement to villages	Most funds	IAs	Apr– Aug 2014	
11.3	Disbursement to households	Most funds	IAs, village committees	May – Sep. 2014	
12	Commencement of civil construction				
12.1	Detailed design finalized		Ma'anshan PMO	Jan 2014	
12.2	Transfer land to HXCTB and HSCTB		HXCTB and HSCTB	May 2014 ~ June 2015	
12.3	Mobilization of Contractors		HXCTB and HSCTB	Since May 2014	
12.1	Commencement of civil works		HXCTB and HSCTB	Jun 2014	