

Resettlement Plan (Draft)

September 2013

PRC: Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development

Prepared by Dongzhi County ADB-financed Project Leading Group.

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

**Resettlement Plan
of
the G206 Dongliu to Yaodu Section
Construction Project**

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

Letter of Commitment

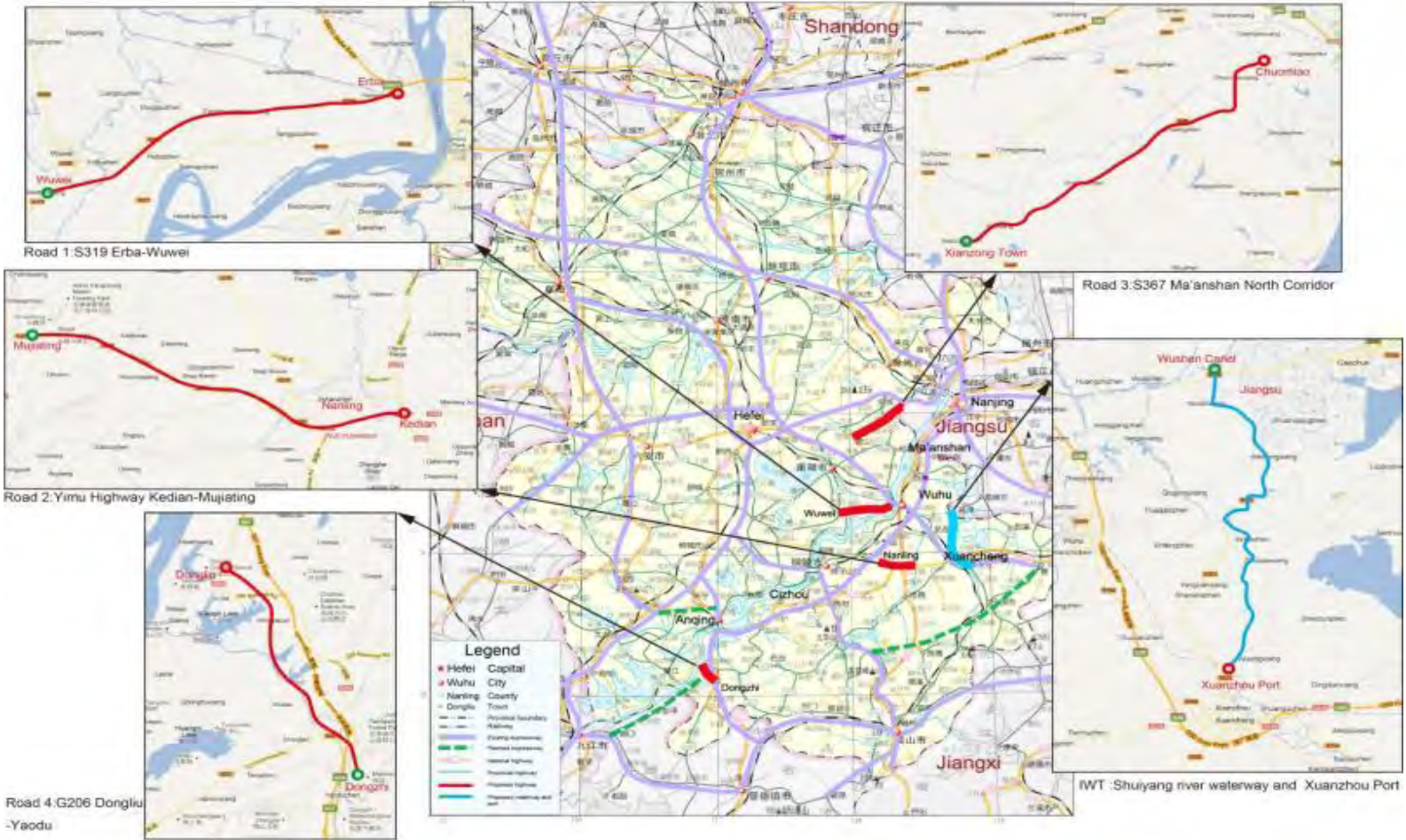
The Anhui Provincial Government has applied for a loan with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project through the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (the "PRC").

The G206 Dongliu to Yaodu Section Construction Project (hereinafter, the "Subproject") is a component thereof. Therefore, the subproject must be implemented in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 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 Dongzhi County Government hereby acknowledges the contents of this RP, and warrants that the budgetary funds under this RP will be included in the general budget of the Subproject and made available on time. The Dongzhi County Government has discussed the first draft of this RP with the agencies concerned through the Dongzhi County Project Management Office (Dongzhi PMO) and Dongzhi County Transport Bureau (DCTB), and obtained their consensus. DCTB will be responsible for the implementation of the Subproject and related resettlement work as authorized by the Dongzhi County Government. .

Agency	Signature	Date
Dongzhi County Government	 	
		

Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project



Schematic Map of the Subproject



Pls provide keys in English.

Executive Summary

1. Overview of the Subproject

The Subproject is a Class-I highway with a full length of 16.58km, a design speed of 80 km/hour and a roadbed width of 34m. The Subproject is a component of the ADB-financed Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project.

A resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared for the Subproject based on the options identified in the Feasibility Study Report.

The Subproject will break ground in June 2014 and be completed in June 2017, with a construction period of about 3 years. Land acquisition (LA), house demolition (HD) and resettlement will begin in April 2014 and be completed in July 2015. The RP will be finalized, based on the detailed project design, prior to the commencement of the LAR.

2. Resettlement impacts

The main types of land acquisition and relocation (LAR) impacts of the Subproject are collective land acquisition, state-owned land occupation, residential house demolition.

693 households with 2,448 persons in 7 villages in two towns, Dongzhi County, will be affected by the Subproject. 710.31 mu of collective land will be acquired, including 294.36 mu of cultivated land, affecting 679 households with 2386 persons; rural residential houses totaling 2,546.09 m² will be demolished, affecting 7 households with 33 persons and 7 households with 29 persons also affected by LA. 322.65 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently and 180.99 mu of state-owned land occupied temporarily; all temporarily occupied state-owned land is hilly land and wasteland, affecting no one. 7 types of infrastructure and ground attachments will be affected.

According to the survey, among the 686 households with 2,415 persons affected by LA, 26 households with 91 persons have land loss rates of less than 10%, 622 households with 2,190 persons have land loss rates of 10%-20%, and 29 households with 101 persons have land loss rates of over 20%.

3. Policy framework and entitlements

In order to avoid and minimize negative impacts of LA, adequate consultation was conducted on the potential site of the Subproject with the affected peoples and village groups at the

feasibility study stage. An optimal option was selected through comparison amongst different options.

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) on involuntary resettlement (IR). Based on the above policies and through consultation, the affected persons (APs) will be compensated and resettled as follows:

- a) Compensation for the acquisition of rural collective land includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees.
- b) The permanently occupied state-owned farmland will be compensated for by reference as that for acquired rural collective land.
- c) All temporarily occupied land is state-owned land, where the borrow areas will be on state-owned hilly land and the spoil grounds on state-owned wasteland and no compensation will be required.
- d) The demolished rural residential houses will be compensated at replacement cost, and the affected households (AHs) will receive moving and transition subsidies; the AHs may select cash compensation or self-construct on allocated land.

4. Compensation and restoration

Compensation for permanent LA includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees.

Different administrative divisions affected by the Subproject have different average annual output values (AAOVs). The AAOVs in the Subproject area are 1,490 yuan/mu and 1,600 yuan/mu. For farmland, land compensation fees are 7-8 times the AAOV and resettlement subsidy 15 times. For construction land and unused land, land compensation fees are 5 times the AAOV and resettlement subsidy 6-6.5 times. Therefore, the compensation rate for farmland is 32,780-36,800 yuan/mu, and that for construction land and unused land 16,390-18,400 yuan/mu; the compensation rate for young crops is 700 yuan/mu.

The compensation rate for state-owned farmland is 36,800 yuan/mu, and that for state-owned construction land and unused land 18,400 yuan/mu.

Borrow areas and spoil grounds will occupy land temporarily. All temporarily occupied land is state-owned land, where the borrow areas are on state-owned hilly land and the spoil grounds on state-owned wasteland, involving no compensation.

The compensation rates for rural residential houses are based on replacement cost and are 735 yuan/m² for frame structure, 645 yuan/m² for masonry concrete structure, 510 yuan/m² for masonry timber structure, moving subsidy of 1,000 yuan/household and transition subsidy of 5 yuan/m² per month.

Income restoration measures for the APs include skills training and priority employment for the Subproject. Based on a statistical analysis, the average income of loss due land acquisition will be less than 5%. Therefore, LA will have little impact on the routine agricultural production of the affected households (AHs).

land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees will be paid directly to the AHs. The affected persons (APs) receiving compensation fees may use remaining land for crop restructuring or invest in suitable nonagricultural activities to improve household income; eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance for land acquisition effected farmers (LEFs) voluntarily.

After HD, the AHs may choose the resettlement mode of cash compensation or can self-construct on allocated land. The AHs opting for self-construction will be provided house plots free of cost and the house plots have already been identified.

During resettlement, the Dongzhi PMO will provide assistance to vulnerable groups in cooperation with the county labor and social security bureau, and civil affairs bureau, and town labor and social security offices, and civil affairs offices, and establish a special fund to give skills training to laborers from the AHs, in which 50% will be women.

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 at the end of September 2013, and the first draft RP will be published on ADB's website by the end of September 2013.

6. Grievances and appeals

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 and temporary land occupation. Correspondingly, the Dongzhi PMO, DCTB, and the affected town governments and village committees will coordinate and handle grievances and appeals arising from resettlement. The

APs may file appeals about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the affected persons for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingency costs.

7. Organizational structure

The Anhui PMO is the executing agency of the Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project, the Dongzhi PMO is the executing agency of the Subproject, Dongzhi County Transport Bureau (DCTB) is the implementing agency (IA) of the Subproject, and DCTB 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 Dongzhi PMO, which will conduct internal monitoring together with other agencies concerned (e.g., land and resources bureau), and an internal monitoring report will be submitted to ADB quarterly. The Anhui PMO will appoint an independent agency to conduct external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) semiannually, and M&E costs are included in the resettlement budget.

9. Resettlement budget

All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Subproject. Based on prices in the second half of 2012, the general resettlement budget of the Project is 43.87 million yuan, accounting for 5.7% of total project cost.

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 area
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 due to their disadvantaged status.

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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
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LEF	-	Land-expropriated Farmer
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
DCTB	-	Dongzhi County Transport Bureau
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet
RP	-	Resettlement Plan

Units

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

1 Overview of the Subproject

1.1 Background and Description of the Subproject

1.1.1 Background of the Subproject

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

The Subproject assumes an important traffic task, with an average daily traffic volume of 7,948 vehicles (estimated to be 30,115 cars in 2034). Since the existing highway is relatively low in grade and has a mixed traffic, it has become a bottleneck for the economic and traffic development of this region. In order to upgrade the highway network of Dongzhi County and its service level, improve the regional investment environment, and promote the integration of Yaodu and Dongliu Towns, ADB plans to grant a loan of US\$200 million to the PRC for the Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project. This Subproject is a component thereof.

1.1.2 Subcomponents and Identification of Resettlement Impacts

The Subproject starts from G206 pile No. K1275+100 in Xiayang Village, Dongliu Town, goes through the Zhanggong Reservoir, Zhanggang Village, the right bank of the Yaodu River, Tongjiu Railway and Anjing Expressway, and ends at K1293+200, being a Class-I highway with a full length of 16.58km, a design speed of 80 km/hour and a roadbed width of 34m.

The proposed new G206 is going to be a Class I highway cum city trunk road. The cross section will be 2.5m (Sidewalk + non-motorized lane) + 2.0m Side lane separator + (2×3.75m + 3.5) carriageway + 3.0m Median Strip+(2×3.75m + 3.5) carriageway + 2.0m Side lane separator + 2.5m (Sidewalk + non-motorized lane) = 34m. See Figure 1-1.

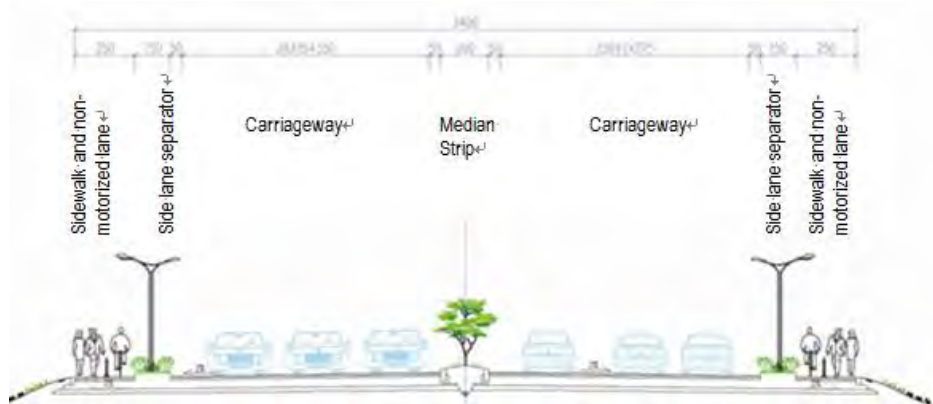


Figure 1-1 Standard Cross-sectional View of the Proposed Highway

Table 1-1 Identification of Subcomponents and Resettlement Impacts

No.	Pile No.	Affected village	Length (m)	Additionally acquired land area (mu)	Resettlement impacts
1	K0+000-K1+710	Xiayang Village, Dongliu Town	1710	53.17	Acquiring 53.17 mu of land, affecting 53 households with 210 persons; demolishing 531.56 m ² , affecting 3 households with 11 persons
2	K1+710-K4+410	Zhanggang Village, Dongliu Town	2700	159.58	Acquiring 159.58 mu of land, affecting 156 households with 499 persons; demolishing 730.85 m ² , affecting 5 households with 22 persons
3	K4+410-K8+990	Guanshan Village, Yaodu Town	4580	209.72	Acquiring 209.72 mu of land, affecting 205 households with 734 persons; demolishing 1088.17 m ² , affecting 5 households with 24 persons
4	K8+990-K10+310	Zhaqiao Village, Yaodu Town	1320	44.49	Acquiring 44.49 mu of land, affecting 42 households with 160 persons; demolishing 195.51 m ² , affecting 1 households with 5 persons
5	K10+310-K15+90	Maotian Village, Yaodu Town	4780	211.87	Acquiring 211.87 mu of land, affecting 206 households with 728 persons
6	K15+90-K15+201	Jiandong Village, Yaodu Town	120	25.15	Acquiring 25.15 mu of land, affecting 24 households with 84 persons
7	K15+201-K15+300	Meicheng Village, Yaodu Town	99	6.33	Acquiring 6.33 mu, collective waste land

1.1.3 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Based on preliminary identification, the main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are LA, HD and temporary land occupation. 693 households with 2,448 persons in 7 villages (Guanshan, Zhanggang, Xiayang, Zhaqiao, Maotian, Jiandong and Meicheng) in two towns

(Dongliu and Yaodu), Dongzhi County will be affected; 710.31 mu of collective land will be acquired, including 294.36 mu of cultivated land, affecting 679 households with 2386 persons; rural residential houses totalling 2,546.09 m² will be demolished, affecting 7 households with 33 persons and 7 households with 29 persons also affected by LA;¹ 180.99 mu of state-owned land occupied temporarily, all being hilly land and wasteland, affecting no one; 7 types of infrastructure and ground attachments will be affected. See Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Main Resettlement Impacts of the Subproject

County		Dongzhi			
Town		Dongliu	Yaodu	Subtotal	
Pile No.		K0+000- K8+990	K8+990- k15+434	/	
Village		2	5	7	
Group		13	30	43	
Permanent LA (mu)	Total	212.75	497.56	710.31	
	Where: cultivated land	104.31	190.05	294.36	
	Non-cultivated land	108.44	307.51	415.95	
Temporary land occupation (mu)		/	/	180.99	
Demolished rural residential houses (m ²)		1262.41	1283.68	2546.09	
Demolished rural non-residential properties (m ²)		0	0	0	
Directly affected population	LA	HHs	206	473	679
		Population	700	1686	2386
	HD	HHs	5	2	7
		Population	24	9	33
	Both LA and HD	HHs	3	4	7
		Population	9	20	29
	Total	HHs	214	479	693
		Population	733	1715	2448

1.2 Social and Economic Benefits

- a) The Subproject will improve the local traffic environment thoroughly.
- b) The Subproject will strengthen the economic radiation capacity of key industrial parks, and guide the orderly shift of surplus labor to nonagricultural industries and towns.
- c) The Subproject will promote the economic development and integration of Dongliu and Yaodu Towns, strengthen economic connections among nearby towns, and improve the local investment environment, resulting in the increase of farmers income and livelihood.
- d) The Subproject will further integrate shipping and highway transport along the Yangtze

¹ LA accounting for 2386 persons and HD counting for 33 persons. Additionally 29 persons will be affected by both LA and HD and without double counting total number of affected people by LA and HD is 2448.

River, and improve the effectiveness of water and land goods distribution.

- e) The Subproject will further promote the development of the export-oriented economy of Dongzhi County.
- f) The Subproject will also improve the safety of the road and safety awareness of local persons.

1.3 Estimated Resettlement Budget and Implementation Plan

The gross investment in the Subproject is 774 million yuan. Construction funds will be raised from the following four sources, namely ADB, state and provincial finance, and county finance.

The estimated resettlement costs of the Subproject are 43.87 million yuan, accounting for 5.7% of gross investment, all from domestic counterpart funds. The Subproject will be constructed for 3 years. LA, HD and resettlement will begin in April 2014 and be completed in July 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; and
- Avoiding or minimizing occupation of environmentally sensitive areas.

2.1.2 Comparison and Selection of Options

In the project design, there are options for two segments, namely the Tonghu Lake segment and the WWTP-G206 segment. Negative impacts of the Project have been minimized without affecting the design outputs, especially the amount of resettlement. See Table 2-1. Option 1 is the recommended option.

Table 2-1 Comparison of Project Options

Segment	Option 1	Option 2	Conclusion
Tonghu Lake	Line K: starting from K4+500 in Guanshan Village, going southward through the east of Tonghu Lake at K6+200-K7+160, involving massif excavation within K6+700-K6+950, turning southward and going through Xiaohuangni Lake along the Yaodu Lake, with the centerline as close as the bank as possible to minimize lake occupation and water pollution, ending at pile No. K7+500, full length 3,000.000m.	Line B: starting from BK4+500, going southward through the west of Tonghu Lake at BK6+200-BK7+320, with 13 30mPC box girders within BK6+490-BK6+890 to pass the lake, turning southward and going through Xiaohuangni Lake along the Yaodu Lake, almost consistent with Line K thereafter, ending at pile No. BK7+656.113, full length 3,156.113m	Compared to Option 2, Option 1 reduces length by 0.156km and avoids the demolition of buildings totaling 1,132.4 m ² . Option 1 avoids towns, has a smaller demolition area, a shorter length and a lower cost, causes slighter interference with traffic.
WWTP-G206	Line K: going southward north of the WWTP via the 110kv high tension line, turning southward south of the WWTP, going through the Tongjiu Railway after the Yaodu River bank, crossing the Anjing Expressway (K44+083) at the timber processing plant of Meilin Forest Farm, reconnecting G206(K12+93+820) thereafter Starting and ending pile No.: K11+700-K15+700, full length	Line C: going southward north of the WWTP via the 110kv high tension line, turning southward south of the WWTP, going through the Tongjiu Railway after the Yaodu River bank, turning southward after the Daqing Mountain, crossing the Anjing Expressway (K43+726), before the Dongzhi waste disposal plant, reconnecting G206 thereafter Starting and ending pile No.: CK11+700-CK15+760.684, full	Compared to Option 2, Option 1 reduces length by 0.06km, avoids the demolition of buildings totaling 1,323.6 m ² and avoids the occupation of 12.7 mu of cultivated land.

Segment	Option 1	Option 2	Conclusion
	4,000.000m	length 4,060.684m	

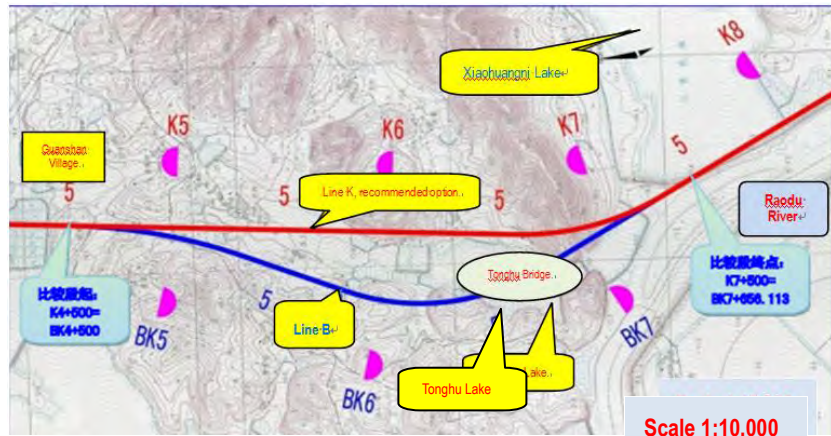


Figure 2-1 Comparison of Routing Options for the Tongnu Lake Segment

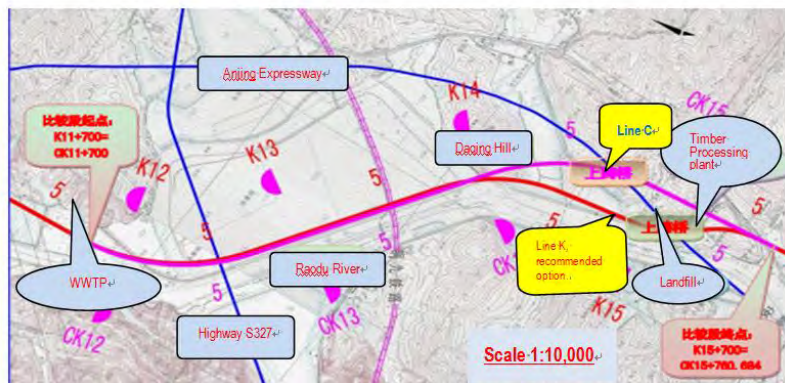


Figure 2-2 Comparison of Routing Options for the WWTP-G206 Segment

According to the recommended option, the Subproject starts from Xiayang Village, Dongliu Town, goes through the Zhanggong Reservoir, Zhanggang Village, the right bank of the Yaodu River, Tongjiu Railway and Anjing Expressway, and ends at K1293+200, with a full length of 16.58km.

2.2 Range of Impact Survey of LA and HD

In the recommended option, 693 households with 2,448 persons in 7 villages in two towns, Dongzhi County will be affected by the Subproject. 710.31 mu of collective land will be acquired, residential houses totaling 2,546.09 m² and 180.99 mu of land occupied temporarily for the Subproject. See Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Summary of the Subproject Area

No.	Town	Village	Groups	Pile No.
1	Dongliu Town	Xiayang	Weizhuang, Youshu, Bichong, Zhazui, Hongqiao, Liucun	K0+000-K1+710
2		Zhanggang	Yecun, Zhoucun, Xiazhang, Xiazui, Zhongxin, Xiafan, Zhanggang	K1+710-K4+410
3	Yaodu Town	Guanshan	Zhuangshang, Fangcun, Qiaotou, Hongcun, Yangshan, Zhulong, Xuhong	K4+410-K8+990
4		Zhaqiao	Zhaqiao, Houcun, Qiancun, Zhucun	K8+990-K10+310
5		Maotian	Shangxie, Xixie, Jicun, Hucun, Huayuan, Wanzi, Zhangcun, Liucun, Maotian, Tiaokou, Jiangfan, Longfan, Taiwu, Shencun, Chengcun, Hongqi, Zhengcun	K10+310-K15+90
6		Jiandong	Shiyin	K15+90-K15+201
7		Meicheng	/	K15+201-K15+300

2.3 Survey Methods and Process

The survey team of Hohai University conducted a field survey in the project area using a number of methods, including literature review, questionnaire survey, FGD and stakeholder discussion, discussed measures to reduce resettlement impacts with the design agency and optimized the project design. 116 copies of the questionnaire were distributed by random sampling, 15 interviews were conducted with village officials and APs, and 6 FGDs were held with women, village officials, etc., as detailed in Appendix 2.

In February 2011, DCTB appointed China Highway Engineering Consulting Corp. to prepare the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject.

During September-December 2012, the survey team of Hohai University conducted a census on resettlement impacts in the project area according to the Feasibility Study Report, and a sampling socioeconomic survey on AHs (sampling rate: 16.74%), 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. The key findings are as follows:

- a) Almost all villagers know that the Subproject is about to break ground, and support it.
- b) 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.
- c) 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.
- d) 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

7 villages in two towns, Dongzhi County will be affected by collective land acquisition; 710.31 mu of collective land will be acquired, including 294.36 mu of cultivated land, affecting 686 households with 2,415 persons, including 53.17 mu in Xiayang Village (7.49%), 159.58 mu in Zhanggang Village (22.47%), 209.72 mu in Guanshan Village (29.53%), 44.49 mu in Zhaqiao Village (6.26%), 211.87 mu in Maotian Village (29.83%), 25.15 mu in Jiandong Village (3.54%) and 6.33 mu in Meicheng Village (0.89%). By land type, the acquired collective land includes 145.53 mu of irrigated land (20.49%), 148.83 mu of non-irrigated land (20.95%), 148.45 mu of woodland (20.90%), 92.57 mu of ponds (13.03%), 17.53 mu of housing land (2.47%), 63.49 mu of other construction land (8.94%) and 93.90 mu of unused land (13.22%). See Table 2-3.

2.4.2 Impact Analysis

According to the survey, the villages affected by the Subproject have 5,892.11 mu of cultivated land, 1.11 mu per capita. 394.36 mu of cultivated land will be acquired for the Subproject, with an overall land loss rate of 4.9%. Per capita cultivated area will be 1.052 mu after LA. Since the land acquired for the Subproject is linear in shape, most of the AHs will lose a small part of their land only. According to the socioeconomic survey, a comparative analysis has been made on the cultivated areas of the affected village groups before and after LA. Among the 7 affected villages, no village has a land loss rate of over 25%, and land loss rate ranges from 20.62% (Tiaokou Group, Maotian Village, Yaodu Town) to 1.53% (Huayuan Group, Maotian Village, Yaodu Town). In general, the land loss rates of the affected villages are very low.

The main crops of the affected villages are paddy rice, corn and cotton, with per mu net income of 800 yuan per annum. Per capita loss ranges from 359.3 yuan (Shiyin Group, Jiandong Village, Yaodu Town) to 38.9 yuan (Zhaqiao Group, Guanshan Village, Yaodu Town). The per capita income loss due land acquisition of per capital net income ranges from 0.5% to 5.2%. See **Error! Reference source not found.** and Appendix 9 for details.

According to the survey, among the 686 households with 2,415 persons affected by LA, 26 households with 91 persons have land loss rates of less than 10%, 622 households with 2,190 persons have land loss rates of 10%-20%, and 29 households with 101 persons have land loss rates of over 20%.

Among the 26 households with land loss rates of less than 10%, 10 households have existing cultivated areas of less than 1 mu (2.5%), 41 have 1-3 mu (10.4%), 207 have 3-5 mu (77.5%) and 38 have over 5 mu (9.6%); among the 257 households with land loss rates of 10%-20%, 10 households have existing cultivated areas of less than 1 mu (3.9%), 10 have 1-3 mu (3.9%), 203 have 3-5 mu (79.0%) and 34 have over 5 mu (13.2%); among the 33 households with land loss rates of over 20%, two households have existing cultivated areas of less than 1 mu

(6.1%), 5 have 1-3 mu (15.2%), 16 have 3-5 mu (48.5%) and 10 have over 5 mu (30.3%). See Table 2-5 and Table 2-6.

In addition, the Subproject 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, accounting for about 40% of total income.

In sum, the per capita income loss due LA will be no more than 5.5% of per capita net income. So LA will have little impact on routine agricultural production and income, and gross income.

Table 2-3 Summary of Collective Land Acquired Permanently for the Subproject²

No.	Town	Village	Group	Farmland (mu)					Construction land (mu)			Unused land (mu)	Total	Affected		
				Subtotal	Irrigated land	Non-irrigated land	Woodland	Ponds	Subtotal	Housing land	Other			HHs	Population	
1	Dongliu Town	Xiayang	Weizhuang	6.58	2.10	2.12	1.96	0.40	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00	7.06	7	28	
2			Youshu	6.85	2.98	1.18	2.18	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.00	7.37	7	28	
3			Bichong	7.39	2.19	2.79	1.99	0.42	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	7.85	8	31	
4			Zhazui	17.54	6.87	7.56	2.76	0.35	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	17.94	18	71	
5			Hongqiao	5.85	2.12	2.09	1.24	0.39	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	6.34	6	24	
6			Liucun	6.07	2.32	1.76	1.65	0.36	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	6.62	7	28	
			Subtotal		50.28	18.58	17.50	11.78	2.43	2.89	2.89	0.00	0.00	53.17	53	210
7			Zhanggang	Yecun	53.88	3.11	42.01	4.04	4.72	2.83	1.34	1.49	0.00	56.71	55	176
8		Zhoucun		17.00	0.00	3.87	9.25	3.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	17	54	
9		Xiazhang		14.69	3.12	0.00	7.44	4.13	1.11	1.11	0.00	0.00	15.80	16	51	
10		Xiazui		18.46	2.19	1.63	8.76	5.87	1.02	0.94	0.09	0.00	19.48	19	61	
11		Zhongxin		17.44	4.55	0.00	5.76	7.13	1.54	1.08	0.46	0.00	18.98	19	61	
12		Xiafan		13.79	4.38	0.00	5.87	3.55	1.29	0.00	1.29	0.00	15.08	14	45	
13	Zhanggang	15.32	2.14	1.23	8.16	3.78	1.22	1.22	0.00	0.00	16.54	16	51			
		Subtotal		150.57	19.48	48.75	49.29	33.06	9.01	5.69	3.32	0.00	159.58	156	499	
	Total			200.85	38.06	66.25	61.06	35.48	11.89	8.57	3.32	0.00	212.75	209	709	
14	Yaodu Town	Guanshan	Zhuangshang	27.89	10.65	7.86	8.13	1.26	4.43	1.25	3.18	3.12	35.44	34	122	
15			Fangcun	18.32	6.76	3.22	7.63	0.71	3.79	0.88	2.91	2.99	25.10	25	90	
16			Qiaotou	23.38	7.04	1.40	12.89	1.56	5.28	1.15	4.12	8.25	36.90	37	132	
17			Hongcun	21.98	6.35	3.34	11.72	1.07	4.24	1.26	2.99	7.98	34.20	34	122	
18			Yangshan	16.63	4.87	3.92	6.92	0.92	4.09	0.98	3.11	3.71	24.43	23	82	

² Woodland and ponds are owned by the village committee collective or state, and are not contracted to the households. Therefore, the losses caused by woodland and ponds will not affect the APs income.

No.	Town	Village	Group	Farmland (mu)					Construction land (mu)			Unused land (mu)	Total	Affected	
				Subtotal	Irrigated land	Non-irrigated land	Woodland	Ponds	Subtotal	Housing land	Other			HHs	Population
19			Zhulong	16.94	2.69	5.46	7.91	0.88	4.59	0.68	3.91	2.87	24.40	24	86
20			Xuhong	20.93	5.62	5.05	9.46	0.79	7.08	2.76	4.32	1.24	29.25	28	100
			Subtotal	146.07	43.98	30.26	64.65	7.18	33.50	8.96	24.54	30.15	209.72	205	734
21		Jiandong	Shiyin	25.15	10.31	14.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.15	24	84
			Subtotal	25.15	10.31	14.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.15	24	84
22		Zhaqiao	Zhaqiao	3.08	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.87	2.51	0.00	2.51	4.16	9.75	9	34
23			Houcun	6.02	0.00	4.59	0.86	0.57	3.12	0.00	3.12	3.19	12.34	11	42
24			Qiancun	6.45	0.00	5.24	1.21	0.00	1.23	0.00	1.23	2.98	10.66	10	38
25			Zhucun	2.92	0.00	2.17	0.75	0.00	3.76	0.00	3.76	5.06	11.74	12	46
			Subtotal	18.47	0.00	13.11	3.92	1.44	10.63	0.00	10.63	15.39	44.49	42	160
26		Maotian	Shangxie	6.55	2.27	0.09	1.32	2.87	2.17	0.00	2.17	2.91	11.64	11	39
27			Xiaxie	9.66	2.87	2.85	1.22	2.71	3.71	0.00	3.71	3.12	16.50	16	57
28			Jicun	7.15	2.71	1.16	0.92	2.36	1.82	0.00	1.82	3.09	12.06	12	42
29			Hucun	7.38	2.59	0.92	1.28	2.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.90	10.28	10	35
30			Huayuan	7.42	2.91	0.37	1.32	2.81	1.73	0.00	1.73	2.87	12.02	12	42
31			Wanzi	6.35	2.71	0.41	1.47	1.76	1.32	0.00	1.32	2.65	10.32	9	32
32			Zhangcun	6.70	2.80	0.73	1.45	1.71	1.47	0.00	1.47	2.59	10.75	11	39
33			Liucun	5.62	2.82	0.62	0.65	1.53	1.45	0.00	1.45	2.86	9.93	10	35
34			Maotian	7.56	2.79	0.96	1.05	2.76	1.72	0.00	1.72	3.51	12.79	13	46
35			Tiaokou	21.18	9.13	8.19	1.06	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.28	24.46	25	89
36			Jiangfan	9.65	2.81	3.01	1.47	2.36	1.82	0.00	1.82	3.12	14.60	15	53
37			Longfan	7.79	2.61	1.11	1.26	2.80	1.54	0.00	1.54	3.53	12.86	12	42
38			Taiwu	7.22	2.99	0.84	0.90	2.50	1.52	0.00	1.52	3.44	12.18	11	39
39			Shencun	7.07	2.58	0.96	0.76	2.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.58	9.65	9	32
40		Chengcun	6.73	2.66	0.57	0.63	2.87	1.76	0.00	1.76	1.66	10.15	10	35	

No.	Town	Village	Group	Farmland (mu)					Construction land (mu)			Unused land (mu)	Total	Affected	
				Subtotal	Irrigated land	Non-irrigated land	Woodland	Ponds	Subtotal	Housing land	Other			HHs	Population
41			Hongqi	7.37	3.16	0.49	0.85	2.87	0.81	0.00	0.81	3.16	11.35	11	39
42			Zhengcun	8.03	2.76	1.09	1.21	2.96	1.25	0.00	1.25	1.06	10.34	9	32
			Subtotal	139.41	53.18	24.37	18.82	43.04	24.11	0.00	24.11	48.35	211.87	206	728
43		Meicheng	Meicheng	5.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.44	0.89	0.00	0.89	0.00	6.33	0	0
			Subtotal	5.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.44	0.89	0.00	0.89	0.00	6.33	0	0
	Total			334.54	107.47	82.58	87.39	57.11	69.12	8.96	60.17	93.90	497.56	477	1706
	Total			535.40	145.53	148.83	148.45	92.59	81.02	17.53	63.49	93.90	710.31	686	2415
	Percent			75.38%	20.49%	20.95%	20.90%	13.03%	11.41%	2.47%	8.94%	13.22%	100.00%	/	/

Table 2-4 Impact Analysis of Collective Land Acquisition³

Town	Village	Group	Before LA			After LA			Land loss rate			Income loss			Percent of per capita net income
			HHs	Population	Cultivated area	AHs	APs	Acquired area	Percent of AH	Percent of APs	Land loss rate	Annual loss	Average loss per AH	Average loss per capita	
					(mu)			(mu)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(yuan)	(yuan)	(yuan)	
Dongliu Town	2	13	386	1226	1654	209	709	104.31	54.2%	57.8%	6.3%	125172.0	598.9	176.6	2.8%
Yaodu Town	4	29	1147	4096	4238.11	477	1706	190.05	41.6%	41.7%	4.5%	228061.8	478.1	133.7	2.1%
Total	6	42	1533	5322	5892.11	686	2415	294.36	44.8%	45.4%	5.0%	/	/	/	/

Table 2-5 Land Loss Rates of AHs

County	Town	Village	Land loss rate						Affected	
			<10%		10%-20%		20% or more		HHs	Population
			HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population		
Dongzhi	Dongliu	Xiayang	2	8	48	191	3	11	53	210
	Town	Zhanggang	6	19	145	464	5	16	156	499
	Yaodu	Guanshan	10	36	185	663	10	35	205	734

³ See Appendix 9 for a detailed impact analysis.

County	Town	Village	Land loss rate						Affected	
			<10%		10%-20%		20% or more		HHs	Population
			HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population		
	Town	Zhaqiao	1	3	22	77	1	4	24	84
		Maotian	1	4	30	116	2	6	42	160
		Jiandong	6	21	192	679	8	29	206	728
	Total		26	91	622	2190	29	101	686	2415

Table 2-6 Loss Rates of Cultivated Land of AHs

Former cultivated area	Land loss rate (number of AHs)			
	<10%	10%- 20%	20% or more	Subtotal
<1 mu	10	10	2	22
1-3 mu	41	10	5	56
3-5 mu	307	203	16	526
>5 mu	38	34	10	82
Total	396	257	33	686

2.5 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land and Impact Analysis

322.65 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently, including 102.31 mu of forest land, 31.49 mu of construction land and 188.85 mu of unused land. The forest land is owned by state-owned Meilin and Jinsishan Forest Farms, affecting no one; the construction land involves two forest farms; the occupation of the unused land affects no one.

2.6 Temporary Land Occupation

All temporarily occupied land is state-owned land, where the borrow areas is on state-owned hilly land and the spoil grounds on state-owned wasteland, all located beside the road, as shown in Figures 2-3 and 2-4.

180.99 mu of state-owned land occupied temporarily, including 107.76 mu of land occupied by two borrow areas (59.54%) and 73.23 mu of land occupied by three spoil grounds (40.46%). See Table 2-7.

The borrow areas and spoil grounds of the Subproject are located on hilly land and unusable land and will avoid any negative impact on farmers. Where the occupation of cultivated land is inevitable, the following principles apply:

- a) Avoiding producing any unusable land and any serious environmental impact;
- b) Borrow areas and spoil grounds must be selected in consultation with affected villages, and in line with township and village land utilization and countryside building plans;
- c) A borrow area must be concentrated with minimum impact on cultivated land;
- d) Land with poor soil quality is preferred;
- e) Borrow areas and spoil grounds will be restored as canals, fishponds, farmland or landfills after construction as the case may be.
- f) Compensation will be paid to owners for temporary use of these lands.



Figure 2-3 Present Situation of the Borrow Area



Figure 2-4 Present Situation of the Spoil Ground

Table 2-7 Summary of Temporarily Occupied Land

No.	Pile No.	Land area (mu)	Percent	ownership
1# spoil ground	K2+150	26.44	14.61%	state-owned waste land
2# spoil ground	K5+700	28.17	15.56%	state-owned waste land
3# spoil ground	K12+900	18.62	10.29%	state-owned waste land
1# borrow area	K6+800	61.77	34.13%	state-owned hilly land
2# borrow area	K15+500	45.99	25.41%	state-owned hilly land
Total		180.99	100%	

2.7 Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

Rural residential houses totalling 2,546.09 m² will be demolished, affecting 14 households with 62 persons (in which 7 households with 29 persons also affected by LA), including 3 households with 11 persons in Xiayang Village, Dongliu Town, 5 households with 22 persons in Zhanggang Village, Dongliu Town, 5 households with 24 persons in Guanshan Village, Yaodu Town, and one household with 5 persons in Zhaqiao Village, Yaodu Town. By structure, houses totaling 1,597.86m² are in masonry timber structures (62.76%) and houses totaling 948.23m² in masonry concrete structure (37.24%). See Table 2-8.

Table 2-8 Summary of Demolished Rural Residential Houses

Town	Village	Demolished house area (m ²)			Affected population		Also affected by LA	
		Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Subtotal	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
Dongliu Town	Xiayang	344.49	187.07	531.56	3	11	1	4
	Zhanggang	154.16	576.69	730.85	5	22	2	5
Yaodu Town	Guanshan	449.58	638.59	1088.17	5	24	3	15
	Zhaqiao	0	195.51	195.51	1	5	1	5
Total		948.23	1597.86	2546.09	14	62	7	29

2.8 Affected Population

The Subproject affects 693 households with 2,448 persons in total, in which 679 households with 2,386 persons are affected by the acquisition of collective land only, 7 households with 33 persons by HD only, and 7 households with 29 persons by both LA and HD. No one will be affected by temporary land occupation. See Table 2-9.

Table 2-9 Summary of the Affected Population

County			Dongzhi		
Town			Dongliu Town	Yaodu Town	Subtotal
Village			2	4	6
Directly affected population	LA only	HHs	206	473	679
		Population	700	1686	2386
	HD only	HHs	5	2	7
		Population	24	9	33
	Both LA and HD	HHs	3	4	7
		Population	9	20	29
	Total	HHs	214	479	693
		Population	733	1715	2448

2.9 Affected Vulnerable Groups

For the purpose of the Subproject, vulnerable groups include the disabled, five-guarantee households, women-headed households, low-income people and ethnic minorities. All APs of the Subproject are Han people, and vulnerable groups are five-guarantee households and MLS households⁴ mainly. In the Subproject, 22 households with 48 persons fall into vulnerable groups, and will need special assistance during resettlement. See Table 2-10.

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 2-10 Summary of Affected Vulnerable Groups

County	Town	Village	Five-guarantee households		MLS households		Total	
			AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs
Dongzhi	Dongliu Town	Xiayang	1	2	2	4	3	6
		Zhanggang	1	2	1	3	2	5
	Yaodu Town	Guanshan	3	6	2	5	5	11
		Zhaqiao	1	2	2	4	3	6
		Maotian	1	2	3	7	4	9
		Jiandong	3	6	2	5	5	11
	Total		10	20	12	28	22	48

2.10 Affected Women

In the population affected by the Subproject, there are 1,193 women, accounting for 48.73%. No widowed, divorced or abandoned woman was found among the respondents. According to the survey, the affected women enjoy the same rights as men, including land contracting, education receiving, family planning and election. Most of the female labor respondents think that they have the same autonomy in production and management as men, and may elect to get employed or do small business independently. Of course, men and women play different roles in family life and production. Women do more housework, sideline operations (e.g., household stockbreeding) and handicraft work, while men mostly deal with transport or work outside. Generally, the working hours of women are 1.2 times those of men.

⁴ The household is entitled to minimum living standard subsidy, the MLS for rural people in Dongzhi County is 1550 yuan per year.

The impact of the Subproject on women's income is the reduction in agricultural production and household stockbreeding due to the acquisition of cultivated land. In recent years, nonagricultural operations, such as working outside, working in nearby industrial parks or doing small business, have become their main income source, while the proportion of crop cultivation and stockbreeding income has been dropping (1,512 yuan per capita, accounting for 27.5% of household income in 2011).

Boys and girls have equal opportunities in education, showing no gender-related difference. According to the survey, women have the same concerns as those of men: (a) Compensation rates should comply strictly with the state laws and policies; and (b) Compensation fees should be disbursed directly to the AHs.

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

It is found that: 1) The impact of the Subproject on women's income is the reduction in agricultural production and household stockbreeding due to the acquisition of cultivated land; 2) Since the project area is close to the urban area, nonagricultural operations have become the main income source of women; and 3) The Subproject will have relatively slight impact on women's production income. See Appendix 3 for the gender analysis.

2.11 Affected Ethnic Minorities

The Subproject involves no ethnic minority.

2.12 Affected Infrastructure and Ground Attachments

The Subproject will affect 7 types of attachments, such as simple sheds, public toilets, enclosing walls and wells. See Table 2-11.

Table 2-11 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

County	Town	Village	Simple sheds (m ²)	Cement grounds (m ²)	Livestock sheds (m ²)	Enclosing walls (m)	Toilets (m ²)	Wells	Tombs
Dongzhi	Dongliu Town	Xiayang	17.94	0	3000	0	0	1	12
		Zhanggan	12.16	353.87	251.36	71.9	21.93	2	3
	Yaodu Town	Guanshan	10.54	165.73	0	0	25.65	0	7
		Zhaqiao	0	0	618.08	0	0	0	0
		Yaoshun	0	0	0	0	0	0	7

County	Town	Village	Simple sheds (m ²)	Cement grounds (m ²)	Livestock sheds (m ²)	Enclosing walls (m)	Toilets (m ²)	Wells	Tombs
		Community							
Total			40.64	519.6	3869.44	71.9	47.58	3	29

3 Socioeconomic Profile

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

3.1.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Chizhou City

Chizhou City is located in southwestern Anhui, bordered by the Yangtze River on the north, the Huangshan Mountain on the south and Wuhu City on the east, being an important riverfront tourist city and historically famous city on the Yangtze River economic belt, located within north longitude 116°40'-118°08' and north latitude 29°34'-30°51', with a land area of 8,272 km² and a population of 1.58 million. A 162km stretch of the Yangtze River is located in the city, and the Chizhou port is a key port on the Yangtze River. The city runs through by National Highways 318 and 206, the Yanjiang and Anjing Expressways, and the Tongjiu Railway. The Jiuhuashan International Tourist Airport in the city will be completed soon.

The city is the backdoor garden of the pan-Yangtze River Delta region and one of the best tourist cities of China. There are over 300 scenic zones in the city around the Jiuhua Mountain. The city abounds with mineral resources. In 2011, the city's regional GDP was 37.25 billion yuan, up 13%; the added value of industrial enterprises above designated size grew 23%; fixed assets investment was 28.98 billion yuan, up 30.9%; fiscal revenue 5.68 billion yuan, up 30.9%; and the average income of urban and rural residents was 18,925 yuan and 6,700 yuan respectively, up 18.3% and 15% respectively. Rapid and healthy development has been sustained.

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of Chizhou City (2011)⁵

Populati on (0,000)	GDP (00 million yuan)	Primary industries (00 million yuan)	Secondary industries (00 million yuan)	Tertiary industries (00 million yuan)	Per capita GDP (yuan)	Per capita disposable income of urban residents (yuan)	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)
1614.3	372.5	56.25	184.76	131.49	33453	18925	6908

3.1.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected County

Dongzhi County is located on the southwest border of Anhui, south of the middle Yangtze River, bordered by Guichi District, Shitai County and Qimen County on the east, and Jiangxi Province on the south, opposite Wangjiang County and Anqing City across the Yangtze River on the west and north, with a land area of 3,261 km² and a population of 540,000, governing 12 towns and 3 Xiangs. The county boasts an advantaged geographic location, and has 3 major ports (Xiangkou, Dongliu and Dadukou). It runs through by the Yangtze River, longitudinal National Highway 206, transversal National Highway 318, and 4 provincial highways. In 2011, the county's regional GDP was 8.81 billion yuan, fiscal revenue 800.19 million yuan, per capita

⁵ Source: Dongzhi County Annals 2010, Dongzhi County Statistics Bureau, May 2012

GDP 16,077 yuan (an increase of 3,189 yuan from 2010), and the ratio of primary, secondary and tertiary industries was 25.1: 41.8: 33.1.

Table 3-2 Socioeconomic Profile of Dongzhi County (2011)

Land area (km ²)	# of towns	Population (0,000)	Regional GDP (00 million yuan)	Primary industries (00 million yuan)	Secondary industries (00 million yuan)	Tertiary industries (00 million yuan)	Per capita GDP (yuan)	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)
3256	15	54.8	88.1	21.6	39.8	26.6	16077	6947

3.1.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Towns

Dongliu Town is located in western Chizhou, bordered by the Yangtze River on the west, Shengjin Lake on the east, Shengli Town on the north, and Yaodu and Xiangyu Towns on the south. It runs through by National Highway 206, the Anjing Expressway and the Yangtze River, on which there are 11 wharves of varying sizes. The town has a land area of 147 km² and a population of 33,318, and governs 12 villages and 3 communities.

Yaodu Town is the seat of the Dongzhi County Government, bordered by Gegong and Yanghu Towns on the east, Guangang Town and Huayuan Xiang on the south, Xiangyu and Dongliu Towns on the west, and Zhangxi Town on the north. The town has a land area of 388 km² and a population of 79,379, and governs 30 villages and 7 communities. It runs through by National Highways 206 and 327. The town has 40,600 mu of cultivated land, 390,000 mu of woodland and 9,600 mu of usable water surface, and abounds with paddy rice, oil crops, vegetables, fruit, edible fungi and medicinal materials.

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

Town	Number 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 rural residents (yuan)
Dongliu Town	15	12293	33318	17325	18320	45212	2.71	1.36	6000
Yaodu Town	39	31253	79379	42070	43508	39049	2.54	0.49	6500

3.1.4 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages/Communities

The Subproject will affect Xiayang and Zhanggang Villages, Dongliu Town, and Guanshan, Zhaqiao, Maotian, Jiandong and Meicheng Villages, Yaodu Town. In the project area, per capita income is above average in the affected towns, and villagers' main income sources are outside employment, stockbreeding and crop cultivation. The per capita cultivated areas of Xiayang and

Zhanggang Villages, Dongliu Town, and Guanshan and Jiandong Villages, Yaodu Town are over 1 mu, while those of Zhaqiao and Maotian Villages, Yaodu Town are less than 1 mu, in which the per capita cultivated area of Meicheng Village⁶ is 0.07 mu only.

In terms of population, Zhanggang Village is the smallest (1,084) and Meicheng Village is the largest (2,667). Per capita cultivated area ranges from Zhanggang Village (1.65 mu) to Maotian Village (0.83 mu). See Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages/Communities (2011)

Town	Village	HHs	Population	Where, men	Labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)
Dongliu Town	Xiayang	443	1740	923	984	2117.1	3.9	1.2	6510
	Zhanggang	339	1084	563	624	1789	3.2	1.7	6300
Yaodu Town	Guanshan	360	1287	654	703	1871	3.6	1.5	6590
	Zhaqiao	372	1423	730	853	1301	3.8	0.9	6400
	Maotian	625	2158	1168	1519	1784	3.5	0.8	6800
	Jiandong	610	2120	1070	1520	3821	3.5	1.8	6950
	Meicheng	760	2667	1300	1400	200	3.5	0.1	6950

43 village groups will be affected by the Subproject, as detailed in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Groups (2011)

Town	Village	Group	HHs	Population	Where, women	Cultivated area (mu)	Labor force	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)
Dongliu Town	Xiayang	Weizhuang	27	90	42	113	50	3.3	1.3	6519
		Youshu	31	100	47	130	55	3.2	1.3	6515
		Bichong	22	70	33	78	39	3.2	1.1	6516
		Zhazui	33	103	48	121	57	3.1	1.2	6505
		Hongqiao	32	100	47	118	55	3.1	1.2	6506
		Liucun	24	80	37	88	44	3.3	1.1	6510
	Zhanggang	Yecun	70	212	99	298	117	3.0	1.4	6303
		Zhoucun	30	96	45	156	53	3.2	1.6	6285

⁶ Since much land has been acquired in Meicheng Village, the village has a large nonagricultural population and a cultivated area of 200 mu only. Therefore, villagers deal with business and employment mainly.

Town	Village	Group	HHs	Population	Where, women	Cultivated area (mu)	Labour force	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)
		Xiazhang	17	54	25	87	30	3.2	1.6	6280
		Xiazui	25	80	37	125	44	3.2	1.6	6320
		Zhongxin	25	79	37	123	43	3.2	1.6	6297
		Xiafan	28	92	43	110	51	3.3	1.2	6311
		Zhanggang	22	70	33	107	39	3.2	1.5	6298
Yaodu Town	Guanshan	Zhuangshang	72	223	104	522.3	123	3.1	2.3	6597
		Fangcun	40	123	57	298.7	68	3.1	2.4	6590
		Qiaotou	36	110	51	166.6	61	3.1	1.5	6609
		Hongcun	36	110	51	108.9	61	3.1	1.0	6579
		Yangshan	57	167	78	175.75	92	2.9	1.1	6595
		Zhulong	22	73	34	169.7	40	3.3	2.3	6576
		Xuhong	35	129	60	157	71	3.7	1.2	6602
	Jiandong	Shiyin	53	160	74	150	88	3.0	0.9	6950
	Zhaqiao	Zhaqiao	48	169	79	107	93	3.5	0.6	6384
		Houcun	41	168	78	109	92	4.1	0.7	6394
		Qiancun	42	180	84	110	99	4.3	0.6	6392
		Zhucun	40	138	64	112	76	3.5	0.8	6366
	Maotian	Shangxie	46	146	68	27.31	80	3.2	0.2	6790
		Xiaxie	25	65	30	85.07	36	2.6	1.3	6810
		Jicun	35	156	73	171.11	86	4.5	1.1	6786
		Hucun	66	206	96	194.2	113	3.1	0.9	6805
		Huayuan	79	279	130	214.93	153	3.5	0.8	6793
		Wanzi	43	178	83	170.4	98	4.1	1.0	6806
		Zhangcun	27	120	56	91.8	66	4.4	0.8	6791
		Liucun	58	181	84	102.5	100	3.1	0.6	6780
		Maotian	23	58	27	102.5	32	2.5	1.8	6802
		Tiaokou	40	151	70	84	83	3.8	0.6	6808
		Jiangfan	25	101	47	80.03	56	4.0	0.8	6790
		Longfan	22	99	46	95.38	54	4.5	1.0	6819
		Taiwu	38	148	69	148.6	81	3.9	1.0	6797
		Shencun	36	176	82	157.16	97	4.9	0.9	6812
		Chengcun	23	126	59	170.2	69	5.5	1.4	6796
Hongqi		12	56	26	53.2	31	4.7	1.0	6808	

Town	Village	Group	HHs	Population	Where, women	Cultivated area (mu)	Labor force	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)
		Zhengcun	27	100	47	102.77	55	3.7	1.0	6812

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 693 households with 2,448 persons affected by the Subproject, 144 households were sampled, with a sampling rate of 16.29% by household. See Appendix 4.

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

3.2.1 Analysis of Ethnic and Female Population

The 114 sample households with 401 persons have 224 laborers in total and an average population of 3.5 persons, all being Han people, including 190 women, accounting for 47.4%. Women deal with merchandising, housekeeping services, crop cultivation and housework mainly.

3.2.2 Age Structure

Among the 114 sample households, 27 persons are aged 0-6 years, accounting for 6.7%, 63 aged 7-17 years, accounting for 15.8%, 159 aged 18-40 years, accounting for 39.6%, 65 aged 41-60 years, accounting for 24.5%, 87 aged 61 years or above, accounting for 21.7%.

3.2.3 Educational Level

Among the 114 sample households, 22 persons are pre-school children, accounting for 5.5%; 23 are illiterate, accounting for 5.7%; 116 have received primary school, accounting for 28.9%; 152 have received junior high school education, accounting for 37.9%; 52 have received senior high school education, accounting for 13.0%; and 36 have received higher education, accounting for 9.0%.

3.2.4 Housing Size

The houses of the 114 sample households are in masonry tile structure mainly, with a total housing size of 14,964 m², and an average size of 129 m² per household or 36.86 m² per capita.

3.2.5 Land Resources

Among the 114 sample households, average cultivated area is 4.7 mu per household or 1.34 mu per capita, and the main crops are paddy rice, cotton and corn. Annual net income is about 800 yuan per mu.

3.2.6 Household Properties

Among the 114 sample households, an average household has 1.5 TV sets, one refrigerator, 3 electric fans, one washing machine, two fixed telephones/mobile phones and 1.5 electric cart, indicating a medium living standard.

3.2.7 Household Income and Expenditure

Among the 114 sample households, per capita net income is 6,214 yuan, in which wage income is 2,850 yuan, accounting for 39.7%; business income 3,684 yuan, accounting for 51.3% (in which income from primary industries (i.e., farming) is 1,152 yuan, accounting for 12.8%); property income 322 yuan, accounting for 4.5%; and transfer income 320 yuan, accounting for 4.46%. The main income sources are local or outside employment, services, crop cultivation and stockbreeding.

The per capita gross expenditure of the sample households is 3,347 yuan, in which operating expenses are 650 yuan, accounting for 19.42%; expenses on the purchase of productive fixed assets 312 yuan, accounting for 9.32%; tax expenses 70 yuan, accounting for 2.09%; consumptive expenses 2,030 yuan, accounting for 60.65%; property expenses 100 yuan, accounting for 2.99%; and transfer expenses 185 yuan, accounting for 5.53%. See Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Household Income and Expenditure Analysis

	Item	Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
Annual household income	Wage income	2850	39.72%
	Business income, where:	3684	51.34%
	- Income from primary industries	919	12.81%
	- Income from secondary industries	1152	16.05%
	- Income from tertiary industries	1613	22.48%
	Property income	322	4.49%
	Transfer income	320	4.46%
	Gross income	7176	100.00%
Productive expenditure	Operating expenses	650	19.42%
	Expenses on the purchase of productive fixed assets	312	9.32%
Per capita net income		6214	/
Annual household expenditure	Tax expenses	70	2.09%
	Consumptive expenses	2030	60.65%
	Property expenses	100	2.99%

Item		Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
	Transfer expenses	185	5.53%
	Total	2385	71.26%
Savings		2867	/

3.2.8 Expected Resettlement Modes

According to the survey, the households affected by LA expect the following resettlement modes: a) crop restructuring or developing sideline operations to shift from less profitable food crops to more profitable vegetables, sweet potato, etc., or increasing the scale of stockbreeding, chosen by 135 households, accounting for 19.7% of all households affected by LA; b) investing in catering, general merchandise, etc. to increase household income, chosen by 147 households, accounting for 21.4% of all households affected by LA; and c) attending skills training for outside employment, chosen by 404 households, accounting for 58.9% of all households affected by LA. See Table 3-7.

Table 3-7 Expected Resettlement Modes of Households Affected by LA⁷

Land loss rate	AHs	Cash compensation	Resettlement mode		
			Crop restructuring	Tertiary operations	Skills training & employment
<10%	26	26	4	5	17
10-20%	631	631	126	136	369
>20%	29	29	5	6	18
Total	686	686	135	147	404
Percent	/	/	20.1%	21.4%	58.5%

3.2.9 Public Opinions

The survey team conducted a resettlement willingness survey on the AHs during the socioeconomic survey. The survey findings are as follows:

- Awareness: 95% of the respondents are aware that the Subproject is about to be constructed, 5% are not quite clear, and no respondent is unaware.
- Attitude: 90% of the respondents approve of the construction of the Subproject and 10% don't care.
- Impacts: 20% of the respondents think the Subproject will have no adverse impact, 10% think construction will affect traffic, 40% think HD will result in economic losses and 30% think LA will affect income.
- Resettlement: 90% of the respondents expect cash compensation without land reallocation and 10% expect to participate in endowment insurance for LEFs. See Table

⁷ 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.

Table 3-8 Public Opinion Survey

No	Question	Answer	Statistics					Total
			1	2	3	4	5	
1	Are you aware that the Subproject is about to be constructed?	(1) Yes; (2) Not quite clear; (3) No	95	5	0	0	0	100
2	Source of information on the Subproject and LA	(1) Newspaper; (2) Meeting; (3) Neighborhood; (4) Survey team	5	5	15	75	0	100
3	Do you approve of the construction of the Subproject?	(1) Yes; (2) No; (3) Don't care	90	10	0	0	0	100
4	To whom is the Subproject beneficial? (Multiple choices allowed)	a) State: (1) Yes; (2) No	95	5	0	0	0	100
		b) Collective: (1) Yes; (2) No	95	5	0	0	0	100
		c) Individual: (1) Yes; (2) No	90	10	0	0	0	100
5	What benefits will the Subproject bring to you?	(1) Keeping properties safe; (2) Improving the environment; (3) Increasing income; (4) Other	10	85	5	0	0	100
6	What adverse impacts will the Subproject have on you?	(1) No; (2) Construction may affect traffic; (3) HD may result in economic losses; (4) LA may affect income; (5) Other adverse impacts	20	10	40	30	0	100
7	Are you aware of the compensation policy for LA?	(1) Yes; (2) Somewhat; (3) No	84.7	15.3	0	0	0	100
8	Will you file an appeal when your lawful rights and interests are infringed on during LA and HD?	(1) Yes; (2) No	83.1	16.9	0	0	0	100
9	Preferred mode of compensation for LA	(1) Cash compensation without land reallocation; (2) Land reallocation, leaving compensation fees to the collective; (3) Other (enumerate)	90	0	10	0	0	100
10	If you expect cash compensation, then after receiving compensation, you will:	(1) Deal with secondary or tertiary operations; (2) Work outside; (3) Adjust crop structure; (4) Get insured; (5) Other (specify)	30	50	10	5	5	100
11	What assistance do you expect after LA?	(1) Skills training; (2) Employment information; (3) Other (specify)	40	40	20	0	0	100

3.3 Social and Gender Analysis

3.3.1 Summary

To further learn the basic information of affected women, the survey team conducted a

sampling survey by means of interview, questionnaire survey and women's FGD. No widowed, divorced or abandoned woman was found among the respondents.

3.3.2 Income Analysis

The occupations of women have restricted their income. In people's eyes, farming, doing housework and taking care of families in rural areas is not counted as income, and only the money earned by men through employment is counted as income. The survey shows that the proportion of men's income to household income (72.9%) is much higher than that of women's income (27.1%). Therefore, the limitations of women's income has hindered the improvement of their family status. See Table 3-9.

Table 3-9 Household Income of the Samples by Gender

Item	Household income
Men (%)	72.9
Women (%)	27.1
Total	100

3.3.3 Educational Level

The survey shows that the overall educational level of women in the project area is much lower than that of men. For example, the proportion of men having received senior high school / technical secondary school education (22.3%) is higher than that of women (17.7%), the proportion of women having received higher education (3.4%) is lower than that of men (4.5%), and the proportion of women having received primary school or below education (36.8%) is much higher than that of men (23.2%). See Table 3-10.

Table 3-10 Educational Levels of the Samples by Gender

Educational level	Women (%)	Men (%)
Primary school or below	36.8	23.2
Junior high school	42.1	50.1
Senior high school / technical secondary school	17.7	22.3
Higher education	3.4	4.5
Total	100	100

3.3.4 Occupations

Not many women in the project area work outside. In general, women working outside account for about 5.8% of all women. Among women not working outside, those taking care of family members account for 41.9% and those doing farm work account for 52.3%. In contrast, men taking care of family members account for 8.7%, men doing farm work account for 69.3% and men working outside 22.0%. See Table 3-11.

Table 3-11 Statistics of Occupations of the Sample Population by Gender

Occupations	Women (%)	Men (%)
Taking care of family	41.9	8.7
Farm work	52.3	69.3
Outside employment	5.8	22.0
Total	100	100

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

3.3.5 Analysis of Expected Resettlement Modes

Cash compensation is a resettlement mode accepted by and available to every household affected by LA. After receiving compensation, the AHs may choose agricultural or nonagricultural (including working outside or doing small business after training) resettlement. Most women prefer nonagricultural resettlement (80.1%), and women preferring agricultural resettlement account for 21.7%, which is closely associated with their current occupations and household division of labor. In addition, eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily.

3.4 Summary

The survey team has found that: 1) The land acquired for the Subproject is linear in shape and overall impact on affected groups is minor. For a small number of seriously Affected Households, a land-expropriated farmer (LEF) with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after LA may participate in basic endowment insurance for LEFs according to the local policy; 2) In the affected village groups, agricultural income accounts for a low proportion to gross income, and employment is the main income source, so LA will affect the APs' income level slightly; 3) Most APs think the Subproject is good to the country and the people, and are willing to accept LA as long as compensation is reasonable and timely.

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 Preliminary Examination of Land Used for Construction Projects (Decree No.27 of the Ministry of Land and Resources) (November 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)
- Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation (Decree No.590 of the State Council) (January 19, 2011)

3. Provincial policies

- Rules on the Collection and Management of Farmland Reclamation Tax of Anhui Province (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)
- 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)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67) (May 19, 2012)

4. Local policies

- Interim Measures for the Acquisition of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation of Chizhou City (Draft for Comment)
- Notice on the Interim Measures for Employment Training and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers of Dongzhi County (DCGO [2008] No.8) (May 26, 2008)
- Notice of the General Office of the Dongzhi County Government on Adjusting Policies on Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (DCGO [2009] No.36) (September 9, 2009)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Department of Land and Resources on Implementing New Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition Properly (APDLR [2012] No.166)
- Notice of the Chizhou Municipal Government on Publishing Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Houses on Acquired Land in Dongzhi County, etc. (CMG [2012] No.90) (December 19, 2012)
- Report of the Dongzhi County Government on Submitting the Measures of Compensation for Young Crops and Houses on Collective Land in Dongzhi County (DCGS [2012] No.154) (September 27, 2012)
- Notice of the Dongzhi County Government on Issuing the Measures for Social Endowment Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents of Dongzhi County (DCG [2011] No.35) (November 18, 2011)
- Notice of the Dongzhi County Government on Implementing Some Policies on Social Security and Employment to Promote Business Development (DCGO [2012] No.44)

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 Chizhou Municipal and Dongzhi 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 LA and HD

Item	Key points	Index
Acquisition of collective land	(1) Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies for acquired collective land in the administrative region of our province shall be subject to the new compensation rates for land acquisition. If the same AAOV or integrated location-based price applies to construction land, the compensation rate shall be consistent. (2) If land of a state-owned agricultural (forest, livestock or fish) farm is acquired, the compensation rates for land acquisition of the area in which such farm is located shall apply. If such farm spans more than one area, the highest rate of such areas shall apply	Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)
Social security benefits for LEFs	1) An LEF will receive a benefit of 120 yuan per month when attaining 60 years for men or 55 years for women. 2) If anyone entitled to basic living security for LEFs participates in rural social endowment insurance, he/she will also receive the insurance benefit; 3) If an LEF is converted into nonagricultural status in household registration, has living difficulty and is eligible for MLS for urban residents, he/she will be included in MLS for urban residents; 4) If an LEF is eligible for urban basic endowment insurance after being converted into nonagricultural status in household registration, he/she may participate in urban basic endowment insurance. 5) LEFs shall be entitled to the same employment service policies on referral, vocational (business startup) training and vocational skills identification subsidy as laid-off workers. 6) LEFs shall be encouraged to get	Article 2 of the Notice on the Interim Measures for Employment Training and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers of Dongzhi County (DCGO [2008] No.8)

Item	Key points	Index
	employed nearby. The jobs offered by the land user shall be made available to LEFs under the same conditions. Greater support shall be provided to encourage LEFs to start up businesses themselves. Employment service agencies shall provide business startup guidance and consulting services to LEFs. If an LEF is eligible for a small-grant loan, the competent county authority shall grant a secured loan.	
Funding sources of social security for LEFs	1) 4% of the closing price of each transfer of the right to use state-owned land will contribute to the social security fund for LEFs; 2) 4% of land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies paid to LEFs will be withheld for contribution to the social security fund for LEFs; 3) 4% of the county's general budgetary income will contribute to the social security fund for LEFs; 4) In annual county fiscal accounting, 20% of the total amount of living subsidies paid to LEFs will be used specifically for the social security fund for LEFs; and 5) Appreciation income of the fund.	Article 4 of the Notice on the Interim Measures for Employment Training and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers of Dongzhi County (DCGO [2008] No.8)
Compensation and resettlement	The county land and resources bureau shall manage resettlement for land acquisition and resettlement together with the county housing and construction bureau, and township governments shall be responsible for implementation.	Report of the Dongzhi County Government on Submitting the Measures of Compensation for Young Crops and Houses on Collective Land in Dongzhi County (DCGS [2012] No.154) (September 27, 2012)
Compensation policy for demolition of rural residential houses	Main houses shall be compensated for in cash and also subject to property swap, while other structures shall be compensated for as attachments.	Report of the Dongzhi County Government on Submitting the Measures of Compensation for Young Crops and Houses on Collective Land in Dongzhi County (DCGS [2012] No.154) (September 27, 2012)
Resettlement policy for demolition of rural residential houses	Resettlement housing shall be subject to unified planning, design and construction in principle; any household that moves first will select housing first.	Article 10 of the Report of the Dongzhi County Government on Submitting the Measures of Compensation for Young Crops and Houses on Collective Land in Dongzhi County (DCGS [2012] No.154) (September 27, 2012)
Demolition of houses on state-owned land	The compensation paid by the municipal, county or district government making the decision of house acquisition to the affected person shall include: 1) compensation for the acquired house (including land use right); 2) compensation for moving and transition costs arising from acquisition; and 3) compensation for losses from business or production suspension arising from acquisition. The municipal and	Interim Measures for the Acquisition of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation of Chizhou City

Item	Key points	Index
	county governments shall develop subsidy and reward measures. The affected person may choose cash compensation or property swap.	
Appraisal of houses on state-owned land	The real estate appraisal agency shall conduct appraisal objectively, fairly and independently; the affected person shall assist in appraisal actively.	Interim Measures for the Acquisition of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation of Chizhou City

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 Dongzhi 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.
3	The APs are given compensation and assistance in resettlement whether legal title is available or not.
4	If the land available to everyone is insufficient to maintain his/her livelihood, replacement in cash or in kind and other income-generating activities are provided for the lost land.
5	The APs fully understand their entitlements, the method and standard of compensation, the livelihood and income restoration plan, and the project schedule, and participate in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan.
7	The executing agency and an independent agency / third party should monitor the compensation, relocation and resettlement operations.
8	Vulnerable groups are provided special assistance or treatment so that they lead a better life, and all APs should have an opportunity to benefit from the project. At least two members of each AH receive skills training, including at least one woman.
9	The RP is consistent with the master plans of the affected city (district/county) and town.
10	The resettlement expenses are sufficient to cover all affected aspects.

4.6 Cut-off Date of Compensation

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

building constructed or tree planted purely for extra compensation will not be counted in.

4.7 Fixation of Compensation Rates for Resettlement Impacts of the Subproject

4.7.1 Compensation Rates for Acquisition of Collective Land

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

Table 4-3 Compensation Rates for Collective Land Acquisition

No.	Area	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)
1600	8	15	36800	5	6.5	18400		
1490	7	15	32780	5	6	16390		

In accordance with ADB policy requirements, the proposed standards should be at least equivalent to the replacement cost. Since there is no market value for collective land⁸ in the PRC, compensation standards for acquisition of collective land are based on the gross annual output value of the land category times a multiple. In 2004, the State Council issued a decree stipulating that the minimum multiple for farmland should be 16 times. This was determined based on nearly 20 years of experience with multiples of 6 and 10 times, which were deemed to be inadequate because many villages had refused to transfer their lands. Furthermore, the net income from farmland is typically 30% to 50% of the of the gross output value after deducting production costs. This is supported by evidence of low lease rates for idle farmland (i.e., the person with the land use right doesn't expect much income from the land and can earn much more from off-farm employment). This means the compensation with a multiple of 16 times is equivalent to 32 to 50 years of net income from the land.

The proposed multiples of farmland for this project range from 22 to 23, which is equivalent to 44 years of net income at least. Farmers suffering partial loss (say 20% loss of their 5 mu of farmland) would receive 32,000~37,000 Yuan which can be used to improve their remaining farmland, or plant cash crops, or seek off-farm employment or save in a bank and earn enough interest⁹ to cover the net income loss.

The compensation rate for young crops on acquired cultivated land is 700 yuan/mu.

⁸ Collective land cannot be directly sold; it must be converted to state-owned construction land. Collective land can be leased out but these rates are often much less than the value of land.

⁹ A savings account earning 4% interest annually would earn the same as the net income from the land, without touching the principle amount.

4.7.2 Compensation Rates for Occupation of State-owned Land

322.65 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently, including farmland, construction land and unused land. Compensation for the woodland acquired for the Subproject is based on the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67), whose Article 2 writes, "If land of a state-owned agricultural (forest, livestock or fish) farm is acquired, the compensation rates for land acquisition of the area in which such farm is located shall apply. If such farm spans more than one area, the highest rate of such areas shall apply." The compensation rate for state-owned farmland is 36,800 yuan/mu, and that for state-owned construction land and unused land 18,400 yuan/mu.

4.7.3 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

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

All land temporarily occupied is state-owned land. The borrow areas are located on state-owned hilly land, and the spoil grounds are located on state-owned wasteland, involving no compensation.

4.7.4 Compensation Rates for Rural Residential Houses

According to the Notice of the Chizhou Municipal Government on Publishing Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Houses on Acquired Land in Dongzhi County, etc. (CMG [2012] No.90), and Report of the Dongzhi County Government on Submitting the Measures of Compensation for Young Crops and Houses on Collective Land in Dongzhi County (DCGS [2012] No.154), the compensation rates for different types of houses at replacement cost and by reference to market prices and compensation rates of similar past projects, as shown in Table 4-4. The AHs may choose cash compensation or self-construction on allocated land. Houses in simple structure will be subject to cash compensation.

Table 4-4 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Residential Houses and Attachments

Type of impact	Structural type	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Remarks
House compensation	Frame	m ²	735	/
	Masonry concrete	m ²	645	/
	Masonry timber	m ²	510	/
	Transition subsidy	yuan/m ² per month	5	for not more than 6 months
	Moving subsidy	yuan per household	1000	/

Local house reconstruction costs have been analyzed to judge if the compensation rates under the Subproject are adequate, as shown in Tables 4-5 and 4-6. It is found that the replacement cost of masonry concrete structure is 574.8 yuan/m² and that of masonry timber structure 422.6 yuan/m² in the project area, both lower than the corresponding compensation rates under the Subproject. These rates have been discussed and confirmed with the APs.

Table 4-5 Analysis of Replacement Costs of Houses in Masonry Concrete Structure

No.	Item	Unit	Consumption per unit area	Unit price (yuan)	Amount (yuan)	Remarks
I.	Main building materials				476	
1	Cement	ton	0.2	350	70	
2	Sand	ton	0.7	40	28	
3	Gravel	ton	0.8	60	48	
4	Steel	ton	0.02	3700	74	
5	Timber	m ³	0.05	1800	90	
6	Brick	Pcs.	200	0.28	56	
7	Lime putty	kg	25	0.16	4	
8	Schist	ton	0.8	40	32	
II.	Other materials				23.8	5%* (I)
III.	Overall costs including labor cost				75.0	15%* (I+II)
IV.	Total				574.8	

Table 4-6 Analysis of Replacement Costs of Houses in Masonry Timber Structure

No.	Item	Unit	Consumption per unit area	Unit price (yuan)	Amount (yuan)	Remarks
I.	Main building materials				350	
1	Cement	ton	0.16	350	56	
2	Sand	ton	0.5	40	20	
3	Gravel	ton	0.6	60	36	
4	Steel	ton	0.005	3700	18.5	
5	Timber	m ³	0.07	1800	126	
6	Brick	Pcs.	200	0.28	56	
7	Lime putty	kg	25	0.16	4	
8	Schist	ton	25	0.6	15	
II.	Other materials				17.5	5%* (I)
III.	Overall costs				55.1	15%* (I+II)
IV.	Total				422.6	

4.7.5 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

The compensation rates for attachments and infrastructure have been fixed at replacement cost. See Table 4-7.

Table 4-7 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan/unit)
Cement grounds	m ²	18
Livestock sheds	m ²	30
enclosing walls	m ²	26
Toilets	m ²	80
Wells	/	1200
Tombs	/	1500
simple sheds	m ²	140

4.7.6 Rates of Other Costs

See Table 4-8.

Table 4-8 Rates of Other Costs

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

4.7.7 Vulnerable Groups

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

- a) Laborers in vulnerable households will be provided with occupational training, and employment information and guidance in order to increase their job opportunities;
- b) During project construction, laborers in vulnerable households will have priority in being employed for unskilled jobs;
- c) A special support fund of 120,000 will be established in cooperation with the Dongzhi County Labor and Social Security Bureau. The support fund is included in the project budget.

4.7.8 Supporting Measures for Women

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

- a) Women will have priority in employment, and at least 30% of unskilled jobs will be offered to them;
- b) Women will have priority in receiving agricultural and nonagricultural skills training for not less than 1,500 person-times (50%);

- c) Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation;
- d) A special FGD for women will be held to introduce resettlement policies and improve their awareness;
- e) The compensation agreement must be signed by the couple.

4.8 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix has been established in accordance with the applicable policies in this chapter, as shown in Table 4-9.

Table 4-9 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
Permanent LA	710.31 mu of collective land, including 212.75 mu in Dongliu Town and 497.56 mu in Yaodu Town	686 households with 2,415 persons in 7 villages in two towns	1) Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be paid fully and directly to the AHs without land reallocation; eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily; 2) Compensation fees for young crops will be paid to their proprietors based on the half of the AAOV and will be negotiated.	<p>Compensation rate for farm land 32,780-36,800 yuan/mu,</p> <p>Compensation rate for construction land and unused land 16,390-18,400 yuan/mu;</p> <p>Compensation rate for</p> <p>Skill enhancement and diversification training provided under project budget.</p> <p>Priority employment in unskilled jobs created during construction and operation for households losing more than 10% of their land.</p>	Training and support will be provided, approved and supervised by the government at the next higher level.
	young crops	Proprietors	<p>Based on the half of AAOV and will be negotiated at the time of land acquisition</p> <p>Strategy will be to avoid land acquisition while young crops are still in the fields, wherever possible</p>	700 yuan/mu.	
	322.65 mu of state-owned land	The farmland is owned by state-owned Meilin and Jinsishan Forest Farms, affecting no one; the construction land involves two forest farms; the occupation	The permanently occupied state-owned farmland will be compensated for by reference as that for acquired rural collective land.	Compensation rate for state-owned farmland is 36,800 yuan/mu, and that for state-owned construction land and unused land 18,400 yuan/mu.	

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
		of the unused land affects no one.			
Temporary land occupation	180.99 mu (state-owned hilly land and wasteland), in which two borrow areas occupy 107.76 mu, and 3 spoil grounds occupy 73.23 mu	State Farms or other entities	No compensation Land will be restored and protected by the Contractor, which will be supervised by Dongzhi County Land Resource Bureau.	No compensation	
Demolition of rural residential houses	Total area 2,546.09 m ²	14 households with 62 persons	1) House compensation: based on structural type and quality level at replacement cost 2) The AHs may choose cash compensation or self-construction on allocated land. 3) The AHs will receive moving and transition subsidies. ¹⁰ 4) Transition period is maximum of 6 months.	1. <u>House compensation</u> 735 yuan/m ² for frame structure, 645 yuan/m ² for masonry concrete structure, 510 yuan/m ² for masonry timber structure, 2. <u>Moving subsidy</u> : 1,000 yuan/household per time 3. <u>Transition subsidy</u> 5 yuan/m ² per month 4. Demolition affected households are entitled to salvage the material from the demolished houses with no deduction from compensation. 5. Skill enhancement and diversification training provided under project budget.	

¹⁰ According to the survey, the average house area is about 130m² and at the rate of 5yuan/m² transition subsidy will be 650 yuan per month for the affected household that is adequate to rent a similar house in the project area.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
				Priority employment in unskilled jobs created during construction and operation for households affected by house demolition.	
Women	/	1,193 women	1) Women will have priority in employment, and at least 2) Women will have priority in receiving agricultural and nonagricultural skills training for not less than 3) Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation; 4) The compensation agreement must be signed by the couple.	1)/30% unskilled project jobs on priority basis 2) At least 50% of 1,500 person-times training	The women's federation will provide acceptable education to women.
Vulnerable groups	Five-guarantee and MLS households	20 persons from five-guarantee households	Compensation fees will be retained by the village collective, which will provide subsidies and free medical care to five-guarantee households;	1. Two members (at least one woman) of each AH will receive livelihood training and prior job opportunities, 2. Government subsidies to ensure MLS at 1550 Yuan per capita per year.	Vulnerable households will be re-identified at the beginning of resettlement implementation, and monitored closely until sustainable restoration. Supporting fund for vulnerable for CNY 120000 set up and included in the project budget.
Seriously affected households	Households with land loss rates of over 10%	About 660 households	1) Two members (at least one woman) of each AH will receive livelihood training and prior job opportunities, e.g., participation in	2) members from each household – project related employment and skill training	

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
			project construction. 2) Replacement land will be provided if possible.		
Ground attachments	Toilets, etc.	Proprietors	Affected special facilities will be reconstructed by the owner according to the original size, standard and function.	Cement grounds- 18 Yuan/m2 Livestock sheds – 30 Yuan/m2 enclosing walls – 26 Yuan/m2 Toilets – 80 Yuan/m2 Wells – 1200 Yuan/unit Tombs – 1500 Yuan/unit simple sheds – 140 Yuan/m2	
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 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 or improved;
- (ii) Resettlement rehabilitation programs should be tailored to deal with the impacts of 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; construction sites shall be determined by the village groups in consultation with displaced households;
- (ii) New housing plots for house reconstruction will be provided to displaced households for free, and a moving subsidy will be granted;
- (iii) The period of house reconstruction will be about 3 months; new housing will be constructed by displaced households themselves; they will obtain materials from their demolished housing for free, and the costs of such materials will not be deducted from compensation fees for house demolition;
- (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 Resettlement Restoration Programs

5.3.1 Summary of Restoration Programs for the Affected Villages/Communities

According to the survey and analysis, the villages affected by the Subproject have 5,892.11 mu of cultivated land, 1.11 mu per capita. 394.36 mu of cultivated land will be acquired for the Subproject, with an overall land loss rate of 4.9%. Per capita cultivated area will be 1.052 mu after LA. The per capita income loss due land acquisition of per capital net income ranges from 0.5% to 5.2%. therefore, the land loss impacts are very slight (*see Section 2.5.2 for the LA impact analysis*).

According to the survey and interviews, all AHs prefer cash compensation after LA, because this mode is easy to operate, and the AHs may use compensation fees for production and livelihood restoration freely. They may invest compensation fees in business or skills training for local or outside employment or stockbreeding.

According to the survey, almost all AHs support the Subproject because the Subproject will improve local transport conditions, and make it easier to transport food, vegetables and other goods.

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. Different restoration programs have been developed in consultation with the village committees and AHs.

The LA impacts and restoration measures of the Subproject are summarized as follows: 1) The Subproject involves road improvement and the land acquired is linear in shape, so the affected groups are affected slightly by LA in general, all with land loss rates of less than 6%; 2) All affected groups are divided into seriously (income loss rate $\geq 3\%$) and slightly ($< 3\%$) affected groups, in which 37 groups are slightly affected and 5 seriously affected groups (Hongqiao, Zhazui, Yecun, Shiyin and Tiaokou); 3) For the slightly affected groups, the APs will receive cash compensation and take income restoration measures themselves; 4) For the seriously affected groups, feasible resettlement and income restoration programs will be developed based on local conditions and expectations, mainly including greenhouse vegetable cultivation, aquaculture, stockbreeding, etc.; 5) All APs will be provided agricultural and nonagricultural skills training for free, and then work outside or deal with tertiary operations to realize labor transfer; eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily.

5.3.2 Restoration Programs for the Slightly Affected Villages/Communities

The 37 slightly affected groups will be subject to cash compensation in strict conformity with the applicable state and local policies, and compensation fees will be paid to the AHs timely and fully.

The relevant arrangements are as follows: 1) Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be paid fully and directly to the AHs without land reallocation; eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily; 2) Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops will be paid to their proprietors.

5.3.3 Restoration Programs for the Seriously Affected Villages/Communities

Hongqiao, Zhazui, Yecun, Shiyin and Tiaokou Groups will be affected more (income loss rate >3%). To ensure that the APs in these 5 groups enjoy opportunities to increase or at least restore their production level and income, not only their acquired land, buildings and attachments will be compensated for, production resettlement programs suited to their conditions have been developed.

1. Shiyin Group, Jiandong Village

Shiyin Group is located south of Jiandong Village, and has 53 households with 150 persons, 150 mu of cultivated land and 53 mu of fishponds (net income 300 yuan per mu). 25.15 mu of cultivated land of this group will be acquired for the Subproject, accounting for 16.8% of all its cultivated land, affecting 24 households with 84 persons, accounting for 55.3% and 52.0% of all households and population of this group respectively. The average annual income loss arising from LA will be 30,180.6 yuan¹¹, 1,257.5 yuan per household and 359.3 yuan per capita on average.

According to the survey, the AHs in this group will use LA compensation fees to improve 53mu fishponds for intensive fishery. The total cost of improvement will be 106,000 yuan (2,000 yuan/mu). After improvement, net income per mu will be 1,400 yuan, totaling 74,200 yuan, an increase of 28,119.4 yuan compared to the pre-LA level. See Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Income of Shiyin Group before and after LA

Land income (Yuan)	Income of APs before LA				Income of APs after LA (yuan)			After LA – before LA (yuan)
	fish pond			Subtotal (Yuan)	fish pond			
	quantity (mu)	net income (yuan/mu)	Fishpond income (yuan)		quantity (mu)	net income (yuan/mu)	Fishpond income (Yuan)	
30180.6	53	300	15900	46080.6	53	1400	74200	28119.4

In addition, there are 3 brick kilns in Jiandong Village that will need a large amount of labor.

¹¹ Annual land income loss before LA refers to Appendix 9.

Since the APs will spend less time on farming after the completion of the Subproject, they plan to work at the kilns to increase their nonagricultural income.

2. Hongqiao and Zhazui Groups, Xiayang Village

Hongqiao and Zhazui Groups are both located west of Xiayang Village, and their basic information and LA impacts are shown in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Basic Information of Hongqiao and Zhazui Groups

Group	Before LA				After LA			Per capita cultivated area	
	HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income (yuan)	AHs	APs	Acquired Cultivated area (mu)	Before LA (mu)	After LA (mu)
Zhazui	33	103	121	6550	18	71	14.4318	1.2	1.0
Hongqiao	32	100	118	6600	6	24	4.2156	1.2	1.1

The main measure for income restoration of these two groups is crop restructuring. According to the survey, these two groups will still have a certain amount of cultivated land after LA. The AHs may take necessary engineering and biological measures to improve land productivity with Dongzhi County Agriculture Bureau. The Anjing Expressway that runs through Xiayang Village creates favorable conditions for economic development. In recent years, greenhouse vegetable cultivation has taken form in Xiayang Village. The AHs will shift from traditional paddy rice and cotton to vegetables of higher economic value. The training programs are based on the APs' opinions and suggestions. In implementing the programs, PMO and labor bureau will update the programs based on the suggestions of the APs. It is planned to build 50 mu of vegetable greenhouses (0.77 mu per household on average), including 21 mu in Zhazui Group and 29 mu in Hongqiao Group, to grow eggplant, pepper, etc. Average investment per mu is 3,000 yuan and gross investment 150,000 yuan. Annual net income per mu will be 2,450 yuan, bringing additional gross income of 34,121.8 yuan and benefiting 71 persons in Zhazui Group, with per capita additional income of 480.7 yuan, and bringing additional gross income of 65,991.3 yuan and benefiting 24 persons in Hongqiao Group, with per capita additional income of 2749.6 yuan. See Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Summary of Income Restoration and Variation arising from Crop Restructuring in Village Groups

No.	Income of APs before LA (yuan)	Income of APs after LA (yuan)	After LA – before LA (yuan)
	Land income ¹²	Income from greenhouse vegetables	
Zhazui	17318.2	51450	34131.8
Hongqiao	5058.7	71050	65991.3

¹² Refer to Appendix 9, the same below.

3. Yecun Group, Zhanggang Village

Yecun Group is located south of Zhanggang Village, and has 70 households with 212 persons and 298 mu of cultivated land. 45.11 mu of cultivated land of this group will be acquired for the Subproject, accounting for 15.1% of all its cultivated land, affecting 55 households with 176 persons, accounting for 78.6% and 83.0% of all households and population of this group respectively. The average annual income loss arising from LA will be 53,136.2 yuan, 984.3 yuan per household and 307.6 yuan per capita on average.

The AHs in this group plan to use compensation fees for large-scale live pig raising. 180 pigs will be raised in total. Pig raising costs include piglet purchase costs, feed costs, labor costs and pigpen construction costs. 72,000 yuan will be used to purchase piglets (400 yuan each), 108,000 yuan used to purchase costs and labor (600 yuan each), and 30,000 yuan used to build pigpens, totaling 210,000 yuan. If it is assumed that two batches of pigs are sold annually, 360 live pigs will be raised, with net income of 300 yuan each. Compared to the pre-LA level, income will increase by 53,863.8 yuan after LA. See Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Summary of Income Restoration and Variation arising from Income Restructuring in Village Groups

Group	Income of APs before LA (yuan)	Income of APs after LA (yuan)	After LA – before LA (yuan)
	Land income	Income from live pig raising	
Yecun	54136.2	108000	53863.8

In addition, there are industrial parks near Zhanggang Village, so that villagers may work there. Zhanggang Village also abounds with tourist and forest resources, so that villagers may develop agritainment to attract urban consumers and leisure seekers. Some other villagers plan to grow greenhouse vegetables.

4. Tiaokou Group, Maotian Village

5.

Tiaokou Group has 40 households with 151 persons and 84 mu of cultivated land. 17.32 mu of cultivated land of this group will be acquired for the Subproject, accounting for 20.6% of all its cultivated land, affecting 25 households with 89 persons, accounting for 62.5% and 58.9% of all households and population of this group respectively. The average annual income loss arising from LA will be 20,781.2 yuan, 831.3 yuan per household and 233.5 yuan per capita on average.

The possible income restoration measure of Tiaokou Group is providing nonagricultural skills training to the APs to develop secondary and tertiary operations. Before LA, agriculture is already not a main income source for this group. Since per capita cultivated area is small, most villagers work in Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces. Since Maotian Village is located in the center

of Yaodu Town and only 3km away from the Dongzhi county town, most villagers sell snacks, deal with transport and provide other services near the railway station. Among the 40 AHs, 10 run their own restaurants in Yaodu Town, 19 deal with transport with their own vehicles, and 7 sell snacks near the railway station. These 36 AHs will further develop their operations after receiving LA compensation fees. For the other 4 AHs, the town labor and social security office will give catering, transport and other skills training, and set up breakfast stalls in Yaodu Town to increase their income. According to interviews, the annual income of a breakfast stall run by two persons is over 26,000 yuan. In addition, there are 9 enterprises with annual output values of over 5 million yuan in this village, so that surplus labor arising from LA may also work nearby.

5.3.4 Endowment Insurance for LEFs

According to the Notice on the Interim Measures for Employment Training and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers of Dongzhi County (DCGO [2008] No.8), and Notice of the General Office of the Dongzhi County Government on Adjusting Policies on Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (DCGO [2009] No.36), farmers in Dongzhi County having lost all farmland or with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after land acquisition according to law will be entitled to basic living subsidies, excluding those receiving pensions for retirees.

1. Composition of fund

A social security fund for LEFs will be established to to pay basic living subsidies for LEFs. The sources shall include:

- 1) 4% of the closing price of each transfer of the right to use state-owned land will contribute to the social security fund for LEFs; and
- 2) 4% of the county's general budgetary income will contribute to the social security fund for LEFs.

2. Scope and standard

- (i) An LEF will receive a benefit of 120 yuan per month when attaining 60 years for men or 55 years for women.
- (ii) Each LEF losing all land due to acquisition according to law after January 1, 2008, and having not attained 16 years will receive a basic living subsidy of 120 yuan per month until he/she attains 16 years.
- (iii) If anyone entitled to basic living security for LEFs participates in rural social endowment insurance, he/she will also receive the insurance benefit;
- (iv) If an LEF is converted into nonagricultural status in household registration, has living difficulty and is eligible for MLS for urban residents, he/she will be included in MLS for urban residents;
- (v) If an LEF is eligible for urban basic endowment insurance after being converted into nonagricultural status in household registration, he/she may participate in urban basic

endowment insurance.

It is estimated that 670 persons will be eligible for endowment insurance for LEFs, including 44 in Xiayang Village, 94 in Zhanggang Village, 140 in Guanshan Village, 49 in Zhaqiao Village, 265 in Maotian Village, 14 in Jiandong Village and 63 in Meicheng Village. In addition, 46 households with 146 persons in Shangxie Group, Maotian Village, Yaodu Town have per capita cultivated areas of less than 0.3 mu before LA, and have been included in the basic living security system for LEFs before LA.

5.3.5 Employment Training and Promotion Program

The Dongzhi PMO will conduct training together with the town governments, including agricultural skills training, pre-job and vocational skills training, in which agricultural skills training covers greenhouse vegetable cultivation and live pig raising mainly, pre-job covers employment covers situation and policies, the protection of labor rights and interests, and professional ethics, and vocational skills training will be conducted irregularly based on employment needs, covering nonagricultural skills mainly, such as apparel processing.

The town labor and social security offices will be responsible for the skills training and reemployment of the LEFs, develop a training program and set up training courses scientifically. Training will be subject to semiannual reporting, and the training program will be adjusted timely based on employment needs. All APs may attend such training for free. The training program will be disclosed in the affected towns and villages, and training costs will be disbursed from the training budget of the Subproject. See Tables 5-5 and 5-6.

Table 5-5 Agricultural Skills Training in the Project Area

County	Town	Time	Trainees	Person times per year	Scope of training	Agency responsible	Budget (0,000 yuan)
Dongzhi County	Dongliu Town	2014.6, 2014.12	AHs	900	Greenhouse vegetable cultivation	Dongliu Town Labor & Social Security Office	1.8
	Yaodu Town	2014.6, 2014.12	AHs	2100	Fishery, live pig raising	Yaodu Town Labor & Social Security Office	4.2

Table 5-6 Nonagricultural Skills Training in the Project Area

County	Town	Time	Trainees	Person times per year	Scope of training	Agency responsible	Budget (0,000 yuan)
Dongzhi County	Dongliu Town	2014.6, 2014.12, 2015.6	AHs	600	Marketing of building and decorative materials, apparel making	Dongliu Town Labor & Social Security Office	1.2
		Other irregular	AHs			Dongliu Town	1

County	Town	Time	Trainees	Person times per year	Scope of training	Agency responsible	Budget (0,000 yuan)
		training				Government	
	Yaodu Town	2014.6, 2014.12, 2015.6	AHs	1400	Breakfast, catering services, apparel making	Yaodu Town Labor & Social Security Office	2.8
		Other irregular training	AHs			Yaodu Town Government	2

5.4 Restoration Programs for Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

5.4.1 Summary of Restoration Programs for Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

4 villages in two towns (Xiayang and Zhanggang Villages, Dongliu Town, Guanshan and Zhaqiao Villages, Yaodu Town) will be affected by HD in the Subproject, with rural residential houses totaling 2,546.09 m² demolished, affecting 14 households with 62 persons. The survey shows that 10 households have chosen cash compensation with self-construction on allocated land and 4 have chosen cash compensation but don't need to rebuild, as detailed below:

1. Cash compensation without rebuilding house

4 AHs have chosen cash compensation, including one in Xiayang Village, two in Zhanggang Village and one in Guanshan Village. In case of cash compensation, the AHs will be subject to compensation and resettlement as follows:

- (i) Receiving compensation at replacement cost: 645 yuan/m² for masonry concrete structure and 510 yuan/m² for masonry timber structure (see Table 4-4);
- (ii) Receiving a transition subsidy of 5 yuan/m² per household per month for 6 months, and a moving subsidy of 1,000 yuan/household ; and
- (iii) Receiving housing plot compensation of 4,000 yuan/household.

2. Self-construction on allocated land

In this mode, an AH will be allocated a housing plot under the coordination of the town government to build a house itself. 10 AHs have chosen this mode.

- (i) Principles for housing plot allocation: using unused land where possible, minimizing the occupation of cultivated land; nearby selection; and respecting the expectation of each AH.
- (ii) Measures of allocation: The housing plot of each AH should not exceed 160 m²; Housing plots will be allocated with the approval of the town government and village committee; any AH eligible for family separation will be resettled separately; All costs of land approval will be borne by the land user (i.e., the Subproject). See Sections

5.4.2 and 5.4.3 for details.

(iii) Cash compensation for structures

Xiayang and Zhanggang Villages, Dongliu Town, and Guanshan and Zhaqiao Villages, Yaodu Town will be affected by the demolition of rural residential houses. Most AHs have chosen the mode of cash compensation with self-construction on allocated land and few AHs have chosen cash compensation without the need to rebuild.

5.4.2 Restoration Program for Demolition of Rural Residential Houses of Dongliu Town

Rural residential houses totaling 1,262.41 m² in Dongliu Town will be demolished, affecting 8 households with 33 persons, including 3 households with 11 persons in Xiayang Village and 5 households with 22 persons in Zhanggang Village, in which two households have chosen cash compensation without the need to rebuild and 6 households chosen cash compensation with self-construction on allocated land. In the former case, each AH will receive house compensation, a transition subsidy and housing site compensation of 4,000 yuan/household. In the latter case, the following resettlement program has been developed in conjunction with the 12th five-year development plan of Dongzhi County:

1. Resettlement site: The allocated housing land in Xiayang Village is located south of Xiayang Primary School, and that in Zhanggang Village is located east of the Zhanggang Village Committee. The allocated housing land in both villages is east of National Highway G206, convenient in traffic and shopping.
2. Size of housing plot: Each AH will receive a housing plot of 160 m².
3. Resettlement time: The housing sites will be made available in August 2013, and the AHs will construct houses using compensation fees themselves.
4. The three supplies and one leveling of the resettlement site will be provided by the contractor, and the costs thereof will be included in the construction budget.
5. Other subsidies: Moving subsidy: Each AH will receive a moving subsidy of 1,000 yuan per time; Transition subsidy: 5 yuan/m² per household per month, for not more than 6 months provided the housing plots are provided prior to displacement.

It is learned that the housing land in Xiayang and Zhanggang Villages is unused collective land, and no one will be affected. It will be allocated by the village as it will retain the housing land compensation. It is estimated that 480 m² of housing land in Xiayang Village and 800 m² of housing land in Zhanggang Village will be needed.

5.4.3 Restoration Program for Demolition of Rural Residential Houses of Yaodu Town

Rural residential houses totaling 1,283.68m² in Yaodu Town will be demolished, affecting 6 households with 29 persons, including 5 households with 24 persons in Guanshan Village and

one household with 5 persons in Zhaqiao Village, in which one household has chosen cash compensation without the need to rebuild and 5 households chosen cash compensation with self-construction on allocated land.

The resettlement program is as follows:

1. Resettlement site: The allocated housing land in Guanshan Village is located east of the Guanshan Village Committee, and that in Zhaqiao Village is located west of the Zhaqiao Village Committee. The allocated housing land in Guanshan Village is located east of National Highway 206 and on the west piedmont of the Dali Mountain, and that in Zhaqiao Village west of National Highway 206.
2. Size of housing plot: Each AH will receive a housing plot of 160 m².
3. Resettlement time: The resettlement site will be made available in December 2013, and the AHs will construct houses using compensation fees themselves.
4. The three supplies and one leveling of the resettlement site will be provided by the contractor, and the costs thereof will be included in the construction budget.
5. Other subsidies: Moving subsidy: Each AH will receive a moving subsidy of 1,000 yuan per time; Transition subsidy: 5 yuan/m² per household per month, for not more than 6 months provided the housing plots are provided prior to displacement.

It is learned that the housing land in Guanshan and Zhaqiao Villages is unused collective land, and no one will be affected. It will be allocated by the village as it will retain the housing land compensation. It is estimated that 800 m² of housing land in Guanshan Village and 160 m² in Zhaqiao Village will be needed.

5.5 Restoration Program for Temporarily Occupied Land

The land occupied temporarily for the borrow areas and spoil grounds located on hilly land and unusable land where possible to avoid any negative impact on farmers. The borrow areas are located on state-owned hilly land, and the spoil grounds are located on state-owned wasteland. These land will be restored by the Contractor. The Dongzhi County Land Resource Bureau will supervise it.

5.6 Restoration Program for Infrastructure and Attachments

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.

In addition, at the survey and design stage, the design agency conducted an extensive

survey on the possible impacts of project construction on living and production facilities in the form of FGD, questionnaire survey and opinion solicitation. Most of these opinions have been incorporated into the project design.

5.7 Assistance Measures for Vulnerable Groups

In the Subproject 22 households with 48 persons fall into vulnerable groups. During the whole relocation process, the Anhui PMO, IA and local 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 Dongzhi PMO has established a special fund of 120,000 Yuan to support vulnerable groups, which has been included in administrative costs under the resettlement budget. The Dongzhi PMO will provide assistance to vulnerable groups during relocation and the early stage of resettlement in cooperation with the county labor and social security bureau, and civil affairs bureau, and town labor and social security offices, and civil affairs offices. The key measures are as follows:

5.7.1 Five-guarantee Households

Compensation fees will be retained by the village collective, which will provide subsidies and free medical care to five-guarantee households.

5.7.2 Poor Households

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 ensure MLS of 1550 Yuan per capita per year.

5.7.3 Seriously Affected Households (land loss rate > 10%)

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. Replacement land will be provided if possible.

5.8 Protection of Women's Rights and Interests

At the RP preparation stage, women in the project area took an active part in the impact survey, and were consulted about ideas on income restoration programs. Women support the Subproject, and think the Subproject will improve traffic and have little impact on their livelihoods. In addition, they expect cash compensation, job opportunities from the Subproject, and training on greenhouse vegetable cultivation and stockbreeding.

During project implementation, at least 30% of women will obtain unskilled jobs. In addition, women will receive equal pay for equal work like men do. However, employment of child labor is prohibited. Priority will be given to female labor in terms of skills training so as to ensure that their economic status and income. 3,000 person-times of APs will be trained, in which not less than

1,500 person-times (50%) will be provided to female labor. Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and be able to participate in resettlement consultation.

6 Resettlement Organizational Structure

6.1 Resettlement Implementation and Management Agencies

6.1.1 Organizational Setup

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

The agencies responsible for resettlement activities in the Subproject include:

- *Anhui PMO*
- *Dongzhi Project Leading Group*
- *Dongzhi PMO*
- *DCTB*
- *Town 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 PMO***

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

➤ ***Dongzhi Project Leading Group***

Responsible for the decision-making and leadership of the Subproject

➤ ***Dongzhi PMO***

- Assisting the design agency in defining the Subproject area, conducting DMS and saving such data;
- Assisting in the preparation of this RP and conducting resettlement;
- Appointing key resettlement officials for operational training;
- Organizing public participation, and communicating the resettlement policies;
- Directing, coordinating and supervising resettlement activities and their progress;
- Paying resettlement costs according to the agreement and handling grievances of the

APs;

- Conducting internal monitoring, preparing internal monitoring reports and reporting to APSCIG regularly;
- Assisting in external monitoring activities

➤ ***DCTB***

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

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

➤ ***Town governments***

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

- Participating in the survey of the project, and assisting in the preparation of this RP;
- Organizing public participation, and communicating the resettlement policies;
- Implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement activities within the town;
- Responsible for the disbursement and management of land compensation fees to APs;
- Supervising land acquisition, occupation and restoration;
- Reporting LA, HD and resettlement information to the county transport bureau;
- 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:

- Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS of the Subproject;

- Organizing public consultation, and communicating the policies on LA and HD;
- Organizing the implementation of agricultural and nonagricultural resettlement activities;
- Reporting the APs' opinions and suggestions to the competent authorities;
- 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:

1. 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, reviewing and verifying the internal progress reports of the IA, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to the Anhui PMO and ADB; and
2. 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 the IA will ensure a with full-time staff trained and experienced in implementation of the RP who will be assisted by required staff and will be provide adequate resources. Each resettlement agency is composed mainly of 3 to 6 administrative staff members and specialized technicians, all of whom have certain professional and management skills, and considerable experience in LA, HD and resettlement. A smooth channel of communication has been established. See Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Workforce	Composition
Anhui PMO	4	Civil servants
Dongzhi Project Leading Group	16	Civil servants
Dongzhi PMO	3	Civil servants, technicians

Agency	Workforce	Composition
DCTB	5	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, ADB SPS requirement on Involuntary Resettlement and ensure the successful implementation of this RP.

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

Scope of training: overview and background of the Subproject, applicable laws and regulations, details of the RAP, management and reporting procedures, cost management, M&E, reporting, and grievance redress, etc. See Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Resettlement 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	Resettlement staff of the Dongzhi PMO	Mar 2014	1
2	External M&E agency	ADB's resettlement policy	Resettlement staff of the Dongzhi PMO	April. 2014	1
3	External M&E	Updates of state policies	Resettlement staff	Apr. 2014	1

No.	Agency responsible	Scope	Trainees	Time	Costs (0,000 yuan)
	agency	on LA and HD	of the Dongzhi PMO		
4	Dongzhi PMO	Experience and lessons in resettlement from other places	Resettlement staff of the Dongzhi PMO and town governments	Jun. 2014	3
5	Dongzhi PMO	Computer operation and data processing	Resettlement staff of the Dongzhi PMO	Jun 2014	1
6	Dongzhi PMO	Resettlement procedures, policies and practice for ADB-financed projects	Town resettlement offices, village resettlement teams	Sep. 2014	1
7	ADB review mission	ADB Resettlement Policy Implementation	Resettlement staff at PMO	Dec 2014	1

7 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

7.1 Public Participation

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

7.1.1 Public Participation at the Preparation Stage

Since September 2012, Dongzhi PMO, DCTB 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 PMO, IA and design agency conducted extensive consultation on land acquisition and resettlement. See Table 7-1 for a summary and Appendix 2 for minutes. The RIB will be distributed in September 2013.

Table 7-1 Key Information Disclosure and Public Consultation Activities

Date	Organized by	Participants	# of persons	Purpose	Key opinions/details
2012.8-2012.11	China Highway Engineering Consulting Corp, (DI)	APs, village officials, engineering technicians	200	Feasibility study, field investigation, initial resettlement impact assessment	Introducing the background and purpose of the Subproject, minimizing farmland occupation, minimizing resettlement impacts through road routing
2012.9-2012.10	Hohai University and Dongzhi PMO	Government officials, APs and DI	35	RP preparation	Confirmation of resettlement impact survey results
2012.9-2012.10	Hohai University and Dongzhi PMO	Government officials, APs and DI	35	RP preparation	Discussions on resettlement policies and compensation rates for LA and HD
2012.9-2012.10	Hohai University and Dongzhi PMO	Government officials, APs and DI	80	RP preparation, socioeconomic survey	Discussions on restorations and relocation measures; acquire opinions of APs to the Subproject; and conduct socioeconomic survey
2012.9-2012.10	Hohai University and Dongzhi PMO	Government officials, APs and DI	80	Preparing an income restoration plan	Further Consultation of compensation and income restoration programs
2013.1-2013.2	Hohai University and Dongzhi PMO	Resettlement consultants, Hohai University, government officials, and APs	40	Institutional training, and comments on the RP	Institutional training, and comments on the RP
2013.3.20-22	Hohai University and	Government officials, APs	45	supplementary survey based	Updating resettlement impacts

Date	Organized by	Participants	# of persons	Purpose	Key opinions/details
	Dongzhi PMO			on latest design	
2013.4.9-11	DCTB	ADB Mission, consulting agency, Hohai University, government officials, APs.	50	Field visit and meetings with APs during interim ADB Mission	Livelihood and production impacts of the Subproject, expected resettlement modes, comments and suggestions on the Subproject

According to the survey, the key concerns of the APs are: 1) Fair compensation should be paid according to the applicable state policies; 2) All compensation fees for the APs should be paid fully; and 3) Production and living support should be provided.

Since the preliminary demonstration of the Subproject in 2012, the following participation activities have been conducted:

During September-October 2012, the survey team of Hohai University and design agency identified the range of LA, conducted a initial resettlement surveys and solicited comments on compensation and resettlement policies, and resettlement and income restoration programs, which have been incorporated into this RP; the survey team of Hohai University conducted a survey and interviews with APs to learn their production and living conditions, socioeconomic profile, and awareness of and comments on the Subproject; the survey team of Hohai University conducted a field survey in Dongzhi County, and held FGDs with the key functional departments of the Dongzhi County Government and APs to learn their comments and suggestions.

During January 20-21, 2013, the Dongzhi PMO organized PPTA Consultants to consult APs and IAs about resettlement policies, and trained officials of the key functional departments in the project area.

During March 20-22, 2013, due to the change of the project design, the survey team of Hohai University solicited comments on compensation and resettlement policies, and resettlement and income restoration programs in Zhanggang and Maotian Villages.

During April 9-11, 2013, the ADB mission conducted a field survey on G206, and held Consultations with the affected village groups. The ADB experts held the consultations with APs in Zhanggang Village, Dongliu Town to learn their production and living conditions, expectations, etc. Villagers generally thought that road construction was good to people and traffic safety, villagers planned to work in nearby industrial parks after LA, women might develop stockbreeding, agritainment and other tourism activities, and villagers suggested that request stops be set up on both sides of the road to improve safety.

7.1.2 Participation Plan at the Implementation Stage

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

Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan and Information Disclosure

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participants	Topic
Disclosure of the RIB	RIB	Sep. 2013	Dongzhi PMO	DCTB, town governments, village committees	Disclosing the RP and its key points
Disclosure of the RP	Website	Sep. 2013	ADB	Anhui & Dongzhi PMOs	Disclosure of the RP on the website
LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Jun. 2013	Dongzhi PMO, land & resources bureau, town & village officials	All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement options for LA	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Feb. 2014	Dongzhi PMO, land & resources bureau, town & village officials	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
DMS results verification after final design	Field survey	Feb~ Mar 2014	Dongzhi PMO, land & resources bureau, town & village officials	All APs	1) Finding out anything omitted to determine the final impacts 2) Preparing a list of lost land and assets 3) Preparing a basic compensation agreement
Determination of income restoration plan	Village meeting (many times)	Before implementation	Dongzhi PMO, land & resources bureau, town & village officials	All APs	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees
Training program	Village meeting	Jun. 2014 ~ Jun. 2015	Labor and social security bureau, town & village officials	All APs	Discussing training needs
M&E	Villager participation	June. 2014 – Dec. 2016	Town & village officials	All APs	1) Resettlement progress and impacts 2) Payment of compensation 3) Information disclosure 4) Production and livelihood restoration

7.2 Grievances and Appeals

7.2.1 Procedure

Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of this RP, no substantial dispute are likely 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 township government orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee or township 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 DCTB after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 7 days.

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

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

The AP may also bring a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC at any point in the process.

AP can also submit complaints to ADB which will be handled by the Project Implementation Team. If an AP is still not satisfied and believes he/she has been harmed due to non-compliance with ADB policy, he/she may submit a complaint to ADB's Office of Special Project Facility or Office of Compliance Review in accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism¹³.

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..

7.2.2 Recording, Tracking and Feedback of Grievances and Appeals

During the implementation of the RP, the resettlement agencies will register and manage

¹³ For further information, see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

appeal and handling information, and submit such information to the Dongzhi PMO in writing on a monthly basis. The Dongzhi 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.

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

Agency	Contact	Official position	Tel
DCTB	Wen Fadong	section chief of DCTB	0566-2025194
Dongzhi PMO	Lu Zhou	section chief of Dongzhi PMO	0566-7011260
Anhui PMO	Wu Fei	section chief of Anhui PMO	0551-63756191

8 Budget and Funding Sources

8.1 Resettlement Budget

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

The general resettlement budget of the Project is 43.87 million yuan, including compensation fees for rural collective land acquisition of 21.58 million yuan or 49.2% of the budget, compensation fees for the demolition of rural residential houses of 1.517 million yuan or 3.5% of the budget, compensation fees for permanent state-owned land occupation 7.819 million yuan or 17.8% of the budget, compensation fees for ground attachments of 184,000 yuan or 0.4% of the budget, indirect costs of 12.76 million yuan or 29.1% of the budget, and contingencies of 3.11 million yuan or 7.1% of the budget. The general resettlement budget included in the overall costs of the Subproject. See Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)
1	Acquisition of rural collective land	2158.0	49.2%
2	Demolition of rural residential houses	151.7	3.5%
3	Permanent occupation of state-owned land	781.9	17.8%
4	Infrastructure and ground attachments	18.4	0.4%
5	Temporary land occupation ¹⁴	0.0	0%
Subtotal of Items 1-5		3110.0	70.9%
6	Survey and design costs	93.3	2.1%
7	Internal M&E costs	15.6	0.4%
8	External M&E costs	31.1	0.7%
9	Skills training costs (AP and IA resettlement implementation staff)	31.1	0.7%
10	Administrative costs ¹⁵	155.5	3.5%
11	Contingencies	311	7.1%
12	Water resources fund	11.9	0.3%
13	Taxes on LA	615.4	14.0%
14	Supporting fund for vulnerable	12	0.3%
Subtotal of Items 6-14		1276.9	29.1%
Total		4386.9	100.0%

8.2 Annual Investment Plan and Funding Sources

¹⁴ The temporary land to be occupied for the Subproject is waste land and will not require any payment of compensation.

¹⁵ Includes costs involved for resettlement implementation and management. Also includes costs for entitlements to address and avoid project impacts on women and any costs related to the redress of grievances.

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	Subtotal
Investment (0,000 yuan)	2632.14	1535.415	219.345	4386.9
Percent (%)	60%	35%	5%	100%

8.3 Disbursement and Management of Resettlement Funds

Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be used in consultation with the APs. Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops will be paid to their proprietors.

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 to AHs prior to land acquisition , so that all APs can be resettled properly.
- Housing compensation will be fully paid to AHs prior to their displacement. For AHs that choose to self-construct new house, the serviced house plots should also be provided before displacement.
- 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 in consideration of contingencies.

9 Resettlement Implementation Plan

9.1 Principles for Resettlement Implementation

According to the project implementation schedule, the Subproject will be constructed from June 2014 to June 2017. In order that the resettlement schedule links up the construction schedule of the Subproject, land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement will begin in Apr 2014 and end in July 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 will use compensation fees on their behalf, nor will 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	42 groups of 7 villages	Dongzhi PMO	Sep 2013	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		ADB, Anhui PMO	Sep 2013	
2	RP and budget				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (including compensation rates)	43.44 million yuan	Dongzhi PMO	Sep. 2013	
2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	6 villages	Village committees	Feb ~April. 2014	
2.3	Detailed project design	/	Dongzhi PMO, DCTB	Feb. 2014	
2.3	Updating of the RP based on the detailed design	/	IA, PMO	Apr. 2014	
3	DMS				
3.1	DMS on the affected village groups	7 villages	DCTB	Feb~ Mar. 2014	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
4	Compensation agreement				
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	7 villages	Land & resources bureau, township governments	April 2014 ~Sep	
4.2	Compensation agreement for house demolition	4 villages	Land & resources bureau, township governments	Apr~ 2014 Dec.	
5	Implementation of livelihood restoration measures				
5.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to households and land reallocation (if possible)	7 villages	Town governments, village collectives	May. 2014 – Oct. 2014	
5.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	7 villages	Village collectives	Apr.. 2014 ~July 2015	
5.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	686 AHs	Town governments, village collectives, labor & social security bureau	Apr 2014 –Oct. 2014	
5.4	Implementation of training program	686 AHs	Labor & social security bureau	June 2014 – Jun. 2015	
5.5	Identifying vulnerable households and implementing assistance measures	48 persons	Civil affairs bureau, PMO	Feb ~Mar. 2014	
5.6	Hiring APs at the construction stage	2,415 APs	PMO, labor & social security bureau, contractor	June 2014 – June. 2017	
6	House reconstruction				
6.1	Selection and preparation of housing sites	14 AHs	Town governments, village committees, AHs	Dec. 2013	
6.2	Preparation of infrastructure for housing sites	14 AHs	Town governments, village committees	Jan ~Jun. 2014	
6.3	HD	14 AHs	Contractor / AHs	Dec. 2014	
7	Capacity building				
7.1	Training of staff of IA and land & resources bureau	19 persons	ADB / PPTA consultants	Jan 2014– Dec. 2015	
7.2	Training of county, town and village officials	20 persons	PMO, land & resources bureau	Jan 2014. – Dec. 2015	
8	Monitoring and evaluation				
8.1	Baseline survey	As per the RP	External M&E agency	Mar. 2014	
8.2	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	Anhui PMO, Dongzhi PMO, IA	Dec. 2013	
8.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	Anhui PMO	Dec. 2013	
8.4	Internal monitoring reporting	quarter report	Anhui PMO, Dongzhi PMO, IA	From June 2014	
8.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	July. 2014 Jan. 2015	1 st report 2 nd report

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
				Jul. 2015	3 rd report
8.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2016	1 st report
				Jan. 2017	2 nd report
8.7	Post-resettlement evaluation report	One report	Anhui PMO	July. 2017	
9	Public consultation		IA	Ongoing	
10	Grievance redress		IA	Ongoing	
11	Disbursement of compensation fees				
11.1	Disbursement to IA	Initial funds		Feb 2014	
11.2	Disbursement to villages and APs	Most funds	IA	Mar ~July, 2014	
11.3	Disbursement to households	Most funds	IA, village committees	Apr ~Aug 2014	
12	Commencement of civil construction				
12.1	The Subproject		Dongzhi PMO and IA	June 2014	

10 Monitoring and Evaluation

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

10.1 Internal Monitoring

The Anhui and Dongzhi PMOs will establish an internal monitoring mechanism to monitor resettlement activities, and establish a database of LA, HD and resettlement to prepare the RP, monitor all displaced households and entities, and conduct internal supervision and inspection of the whole process of quarterly.

10.1.1 Implementation Procedure

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

10.1.2 Scope

- 1) Compensation fees paid to the APs and entities
- 2) Housing site selection and infrastructure construction
- 3) Construction of resettlement housing under property swap
- 4) Staffing, training, working schedule and efficiency of the resettlement agencies
- 5) Registration and handling of grievances and appeals of the DPs

The Anhui and Dongzhi PMOs will submit an internal monitoring report to ADB quarterly. Such report should indicate the statistics of the past 3 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 ¹⁶	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:

10.1.2 Reporting

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

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

¹⁶ 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, 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, 20% of the households affected by HD, and 50% of the affected villages, 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;
- 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, and verify the records kept by the PMO. 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 Dongzhi PMO semiannually. See Table 10-3.

Table 10-3 Resettlement M&E Schedule

No.	Report	Date
1	Baseline socioeconomic survey report	Mar 2013
2	Monitoring report (No.1)	July. 2014
3	Monitoring report (No.2)	Jan. 2015
4	Monitoring report (No.3)	Jul. 2015
6	Evaluation report (No.1)	Jan. 2016
7	Evaluation report (No.2)	Jan. 2017
8	Post-resettlement evaluation report	Jul. 2017

10.3 Post-resettlement Evaluation

After project implementation, the 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: Identification of Resettlement Impacts of the Subproject

No.	Pile No.	Affected village	Length (m)	Additionally acquired land area (mu)	Resettlement impacts
1	K0+000-K1+710	Xiayang Village, Dongliu Town	1710	53.169	Acquiring 53.17 mu of land, affecting 53 households with 210 persons; demolishing 531.56 m ² , affecting 3 households with 11 persons
2	K1+710-K4+410	Zhanggang Village, Dongliu Town	2700	159.579	Acquiring 159.58 mu of land, affecting 156 households with 499 persons; demolishing 730.85 m ² , affecting 5 households with 22 persons
3	K4+410-K8+990	Guanshan Village, Yaodu Town	4580	209.724	Acquiring 209.72 mu of land, affecting 205 households with 734 persons; demolishing 1088.17 m ² , affecting 5 households with 24 persons
4	K8+990-K10+310	Zhaqiao Village, Yaodu Town	1320	44.49	Acquiring 44.49 mu of land, affecting 42 households with 160 persons; demolishing 195.51 m ² , affecting 1 households with 5 persons
5	K10+310-K15+90	Maotian Village, Yaodu Town	4780	211.872	Acquiring 211.87 mu of land, affecting 206 households with 728 persons
6	K15+90-K15+201	Jiandong Village, Yaodu Town	120	25.1505	Acquiring 25.15 mu of land, affecting 24 households with 84 persons
7	K15+201-K15+300	Meicheng Village, Yaodu Town	99	6.327	Acquiring 6.327 mu of land, affecting 156 households with 499 persons

Appendix 2: Public Participation and Minutes

Time	September 24, 2012
Location	Meeting room of DCTB
Organizer	DCTB
Participants	DCTB; heads of Dongliu and Yaodu Towns; officials of Dongzhi County; Hohai University
Topics	Identification of the range of LA and HD, compensation and resettlement policies for LA and HD, solicitation of comments and suggestions
Key points	1) discuss the project design and resettlement impacts; 2) discuss compensation and resettlement policies for LA and HD, and 3) discuss the work plan
Time	September 25, 2012
Location	Jiandong Village Committee, Yaodu Town
Organizer	Jiandong Village, Yaodu Town
Participants	APs, DCTB; head of Jiandong Village; Hohai University
Topics	Expected resettlement modes, and living and production restoration programs
Key points	1) All compensation fees will be paid to the AHs without land reallocation; 2) The AHs and APs have been identified, and the following preliminary resettlement program has been developed: Income restoration: Since impacts are minor, villagers and the village head expect cash compensation, and require that eligible APs be included in endowment insurance.
Time	September 26, 2012
Location	Maotian Village Committee, Yaodu Town
Organizer	Yaodu Town Government
Participants	APs (including women) DCTB; Yaodu Town Government; village officials in Yaodu Town, ; Hohai University
Topics	Expected resettlement modes, and living and production restoration programs
Key points	1) Road construction is good and will promote the development of Maotian Village; 2) Maotian Village is close to the railway station, so the AHs expect to take this opportunity to develop catering, transport and stockbreeding; 3) Villagers expect the village committee to allocate housing sites for house reconstruction.
Time	September 26, 2012
Location	Dongliu Town Women's Federation
Organizer	Dongliu Town Government
Participants	DCTB; head of the Dongliu Town Women's Federation; female APs ; Hohai University
Topics	Expected resettlement modes, and living and production restoration programs
Key points	1) Women wish to take the opportunity of road improvement to develop local resources (including tourism, tealeaf, medicinal materials); 2) Women expect training on apparel processing, stockbreeding and vegetable cultivation skills;

	3) Women will be freed from farming after LA to work in nearby industrial parks or county town.
Time	September 26, 2012
Location	Dongliu Town Government
Organizer	Dongliu Town Government
Participants	APs DCTB; Dongliu Town Government; village officials; Hohai University
Topics	Expected resettlement modes, and living and production restoration programs
Key points	1) All compensation fees will be paid to the AHs without land reallocation; 2) Villagers will do business or attend skills training after receiving compensation fees.
Time	September 26, 2012
Location	Xiayang Village, Dongliu Town
Organizer	Dongliu Town Government
Participants	DCTB; affected persons in Dongliu Town; Hohai University
Topics	Expected resettlement modes, and living and production restoration programs
Key points	1) All compensation fees will be paid to the AHs without land reallocation; 2) The AHs and APs have been identified, and the following preliminary resettlement program has been developed: ①Income restoration: Since impacts are minor, villagers and the village head expect cash compensation, and require that eligible APs be included in endowment insurance. ②Resettlement for HD: Villagers may choose cash compensation or self-construction on allocated land.
Time	January 21, 2013
Location	Dongzhi County Government
Organizer	Dongzhi PMO
Participants	DCTB; APs in Dongliu Town; resettlement experts; Hohai University
Topics	Training for APs; compensation and resettlement programs
Key points	1) Officials of key functional departments in the project area will be trained; 2) The latest compensation rates for LA and HD under the Subproject have been fixed.
Time	April 9, 2013
Location	Zhanggang Village, Dongliu Town
Organizer	Dongzhi PMO
Participants	APs, Officials of the Dongzhi County Government and related departments; town governments; village officials; ADB interim Mission; PPTA Consultant; Hohai University
Topics	Expected resettlement modes, and living and production restoration programs
Key points	1) Road construction is good to people and traffic safety; 2) Villagers plan to work in nearby industrial parks after LA; 3) Women may develop stockbreeding, agritainment and other tourism activities; 4) Villagers suggest that request stops be set up on both sides of the road to improve safety.



Appendix 3: 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

Part A—Gender analysis of rural women in the project area			
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
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.
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 4: Distribution of the Sample Population

No.	Town	Village	AHs	Sample size		Sampling rate (%)
				HHs	Population	
1	Dongliu Town	Xiayang	56	9	35	16.07%
2		Zhanggang	162	29	94	17.90%
3	Yaodu Town	Guanshan	205	26	94	12.68%
4		Zhaqiao	47	7	26	14.89%
5		Maotian	206	40	141	19.42%
6		Jiandong	24	3	11	12.50%

Appendix 5: Compensation Policies for LA and HD

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

All municipal and county governments, and all departments of and agencies directly affiliated to the provincial government:

The provincial government has decided to adjust the compensation rates for land acquisition of our province in order to further strengthen and improve compensation for land acquisition, protect the lawful rights and interests of land-expropriated farmers and rural collective economic organizations practically, ensure healthy economic and social development, and maintain social harmony and stability. The adjusted integrated location-based prices for land acquisition and uniform average annual output value (AAOV) rates for land acquisition are hereby published, and the relevant matters notified as follows:

1. Since the date of issue of this notice, land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies for acquired collective land in the administrative region of our province shall be subject to the new compensation rates for land acquisition. If the same AAOV or integrated location-based price applies to construction land, the compensation rate shall be consistent. The compensation rates for land acquisition for large and medium water resources and hydropower projects shall be subject to the applicable provisions of the State Council. Municipal and county governments may increase compensation rates for land acquisition for special types of land as the case may be.
2. If land of a state-owned agricultural (forest, livestock or fish) farm is acquired, the compensation rates for land acquisition of the area in which such farm is located shall apply. If such farm spans more than one area, the highest rate of such areas shall apply.
3. Municipal and county governments shall carry out the transition between the new and old compensation rates properly, strengthen policy communication, and solve issues arising from implementation properly to ensure the successful implementation of the new compensation rates. If the acquisition of any land has been approved according law before the new compensation rates take effect, and the municipal or county government has developed and announced the compensation and resettlement program for land acquisition, the compensation rates specified in the announcement shall apply; if no compensation and resettlement program has been developed and announced, and land acquisition has not begun, the new compensation rates shall apply.
4. The compensation rates for land acquisition of each city or county shall be fixed by the provincial government in a unified manner, and adjusted every two years based on local conditions. Each municipal government shall develop compensation rates for houses, other attachments and young crops on acquired land based on local conditions, submit them to the

provincial department of land and resources for reference before implementation, and adjust them every two years.

5. The adjusted compensation rates for LA shall be interpreted by the provincial department of land and resources.

Anhui Provincial Government
May 15, 2012

A. (For the project area only)

District	Division		AAOV rate (yuan/mu)	Farmland			Construction land and unused land		
	No.	Range		Land compensation multiple	Resettlement subsidy multiple	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	Land compensation multiple	Resettlement subsidy multiple	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)
Dongzhi City	I	Zhaqiao, Maotian, Jiandong, Meicheng, Xiaoyi, Zhangshu, Meishan, Huangni and Dongshan Villages, and Hexi, Tuanjie Yaohe, Laojie, Yaocheng, Meilin, Jiande, Qiupu and Lanxi Communities, Yaodu Town; Zhenrong, Daqiao, Xinqiao and Lianhe Villages, and Xinshen and Dadukou Communities, Dadukou Town	1600	8	15	36800	5	6.5	18400
	II	Other villages of Yaodu Town, other villages of Dadukou Town, Dongliu Town, Shengli Town, Zhaotan Town, Longquan Town, Yanghu Town, Nixi Town	1490	7	15	32780	5	6	16390
	III	Other areas	1390	7	15	30580	5	6	15290

Appendix 6: Provisions of Land Laws, Regulations and Policies of the PRC and Anhui

Abstract of the Land Management Law and Relevant Policies

Item	Key points	Index
Land ownership	<p>The People's Republic of China resorts to a socialist public ownership i.e. an ownership by the whole people and ownerships by collectives, of land.</p> <p>The State introduces the system of compensated use of land owned by the State except the land has been allocated for use by the State according to law.</p>	Art. 2 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC
Application for construction land	<p>Any unit or individual that need land for construction purposes should apply for the use of land owned by the State according to law;</p> <p>Whereas occupation of land for construction purposes involves the conversion of agricultural land into land for construction purposes, the examination and approval procedures in this regard shall be required.</p>	Art.s 43 and 44 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC
	<p>Governments at all levels shall strengthen the administration of plans for land use and exercise control of the aggregate land for construction purposes. If no planning quota for use of farmland for other purposes is available or such quota is exceeded, no additional land for construction shall be approved. Saved planning quotas for use of farmland for other purposes may be carried over to the next year after approval.</p>	Art. 13 of the Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (June 26, 2004)
Land acquisition authority	<p>The acquisition of basic farmland land exceeding 35 hectares outside the basic farmland, and other land exceeding 70 hectares shall be approved by the State Council.</p> <p>Acquisition of land other than prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be approved by the governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and submitted to the State Council for the record.</p>	Art. 45 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC
	<p>The land administrative authorities of a municipal or county government shall draft a plan for use of farmland for other purposes, a farmland replenishment plan, a land acquisition plan and a land supply plan to the municipal or county government for approval, and escalate them to governments with approval authority for approval. In case of acquisition of woodland, the consent of the woodland administrative authorities shall be obtained in advance.</p>	Art. 33 of the Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (June 26, 2004)

Item	Key points	Index
Land acquisition announcement system	<p>For the acquisition of land by the State the local governments at and above the county level shall make an announcement and organize the implementation after the approval according to the legal procedures.</p> <p>After the plan for land compensation and resettlement fees is finalized, related local governments shall make an announcement and hear the opinions of the rural collective economic organizations and peasants whose land has been acquired.</p> <p>Rural collective economic organizations shall make public to its members the receipts and expenditures of the land compensation fees for land acquired and accept their supervision.</p>	Art.s 46, 48 and 49 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC
Compensation rates for land acquisition	<p>In acquiring land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired.</p> <p>Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land. The land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. The resettlement fee shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land acquired by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is acquired. The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. However, the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land acquired shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the acquisition.</p>	Art. 47 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC

Item	Key points	Index
	<p>Land compensation rates for acquisition of land other than arable land: for fishponds, etc., 6 times the average output value of the preceding 3 years; for orchards, etc., 7 times the average output value of the preceding 3 years; in case of no harvest, 6 times the average output value of similar land of the preceding 3 years; for reclaimed land which has been cultivated for less than 3 years, 3-4 times the average output value of the arable land of the same village (team) of the preceding 3 years; for reclaimed land which has been cultivated for 3 years or more, the same as arable land; land used for construction collectively owned by farmers, 4-5 times the average output value of the arable land of the same village (team) of the preceding 3 years; for other land, 2-3 times the average output value of the arable land of the same village (team) of the preceding 3 years. The compensation rates for woodland shall be governed by the applicable laws and regulations. Resettlement subsidy standard for every farmer to be resettled: for acquisition of farmland, 3-4 times the average output value of the preceding 3 years; for land used for construction collectively owned by farmers, 2-3 times the average output value of the arable land of the same village (team) of the preceding 3 years; for barren hills and slopes, no resettlement subsidy. If the farmers to be resettled are unable to maintain their former standard of living, with the approval of the provincial Government, the resettlement subsidy may be increased. However, the sum of the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy shall not exceed the following limit: (1) In case of acquisition of arable land, 30 times the average output value of the preceding 3 years of the acquired arable land; young crops on the acquired arable land shall be compensated for at the output value of crops of that season; for perennial crops shall be compensated for at their annual output value; no compensation shall be granted if there is no young crop.</p>	<p>Art.s 34, 35, 36 and 37 of the Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (June 26, 2004)</p>
Temporary land use	<p>Users who use the land temporarily should use the land according to the purposes agreed upon in the contract for the temporary use of land and should not build permanent structures. The term for the temporary use of land shall not usually exceed two years.</p>	<p>Art. 57 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC</p>
	<p>If state land or land collectively owned by farmers is to be used temporarily for project construction or geologic examination, such use shall be approved by the land administrative authorities of the local municipal or county Government; temporary land use within the urban planning area shall be approved by the urban planning administrative authorities before submission for approval.</p>	<p>Art. 45 of the Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (June 26, 2004)</p>

Key Provisions of SC [2004] No.28 and MLR [2004] No.238, and Their Application

SC [2004] No.28—Improvement of compensation and resettlement systems for land acquisition	MLR [2004] No.238	
<p>Art. 12 Improvement of measures for compensation for land acquisition</p>	<p>County-level and above local governments shall take practical measures so that the standard of living of LEFs is not reduced by land acquisition.</p> <p>Land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for ground attachments and crops shall be paid in full and timely pursuant to law. If the land compensation and resettlement subsidy pursuant to the prevailing laws and regulations are insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the LEFs or to pay the social security expenses of farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition, governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall approve an increased resettlement subsidy. If the sum of the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy attains the statutory upper limit and is still insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the LEFs, local governments may pay a subsidy from the income from compensated use of state land.</p> <p>Governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall fix and publish the uniform AAOV rates or integrated land prices for land acquisition of all cities and counties, so that the same price applies to the same kind of land. For key construction projects of the state, land acquisition expenses must be listed in the budgetary estimate in full.</p>	<p>Fixation of uniform AAOV rates Determination of uniform AAOV multiples Fixation of integrated land prices for land acquisition areas Distribution of land compensation</p>
<p>Art. 13 Proper resettlement of LEFs</p>	<p>County-level and above local governments shall take specific measures to guarantee long-term livelihoods of LEFs.</p> <p>For projects with a stable income, farmers may become a shareholder using the right to use of land used for construction approved pursuant to law.</p> <p>Within the urban planning area, local governments shall bring farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish a social security system; out of the urban planning area, in acquiring land collectively owned by farmers, local governments shall reserve necessary arable land or arrange appropriate jobs for LEFs within the same administrative area; farmers without land who do not have the basic living and production conditions shall be subject to non-local resettlement.</p> <p>The labor and social security authorities shall propose guidelines for the employment training and social security systems for LEFs as soon as possible.</p>	<p>Resettlement for agricultural production Resettlement by reemployment Resettlement by dividend distribution Non-local resettlement</p>
<p>Art. 14 Improvement of land acquisition procedures</p>	<p>During land acquisition, the ownership of collective land of farmers and the right to contracted management of farmers' land shall be maintained.</p> <p>Before acquisition is submitted for approval pursuant to law, the use, location, compensation rate and mode of resettlement of the land to be acquired shall be notified to LEFs; the survey results of the present situation of the land to be acquired shall be confirmed by rural collective economic organizations and farmers to be affected by land acquisition; if necessary, the land and resources authorities shall organize a hearing in accordance with the applicable provisions. The materials for notification to and confirmation by the LEFs shall be taken as requisite materials for approval for land</p>	<p>Disclosure of information on land acquisition Confirmation of land acquisition survey results Organization of land acquisition hearing</p>

SC [2004] No.28—Improvement of compensation and resettlement systems for land acquisition		MLR [2004] No.238
	<p>acquisition.</p> <p>Accelerate the establishment and improvement of the coordination and judgment mechanism for disputes over compensation and resettlement for land acquisition to protect the lawful rights and interests of LEFs and land users. Approved matters of land acquisition shall be disclosed unless in special cases.</p>	
Art. 15 Strengthening Supervision over the implementation of land acquisition	<p>If the compensation and resettlement for land acquisition has not been implemented, the acquired land shall not be used forcibly.</p> <p>Governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall formulate the procedures for the distribution of the land compensation within rural collective economic organizations on the principle that the land compensation is used for rural households affected by land acquisition mainly.</p> <p>Rural collective economic organizations affected by land acquisition shall disclose the receipt, disbursement and allocation of land compensation fees to their members and accept supervision. The agricultural and civil affairs authorities shall strengthen the supervision over the allocation and use of land compensation fees within rural collective economic organizations.</p>	<p>Disclosure of approval items of land acquisition</p> <p>Payment of compensation and resettlement expenses for land acquisition</p> <p>Post-approval supervision and inspection of land acquisition</p>

Abstract of the Measures of Anhui Province for the Acquisition of Collectively-owned Land

Item	Key points	Index
Land reclamation costs	<p>Rates of land reclamation costs: (1) In case of occupation of general farmland, land reclamation costs shall be collected at the rate specified in the table attached hereto. (2) In case of occupation of basic farmland, land reclamation costs shall be collected at 40% beyond the above rate. If farmland is occupied by any state or provincial key infrastructure construction project, land reclamation costs shall be collected at a rate not less than the lower limit of 6 yuan/m² stipulated in the Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, unless otherwise stipulated by the State Council or the provincial government.</p>	<p>Art. 4 of the Detailed Rules of Anhui Province for the Management of the Collection and Use of Farmland Reclamation Fees (Cai Zong [2001] No.1061)</p>
Principles to be followed in promoting the employment and social security of LEFs	<p>Subjects of employment and social security for LEFs shall be identified rationally, and shall be agricultural population losing all or most of farmland after land acquisition approved by the State Council or the provincial government according to law within urban (or town) planning areas in principle. Specific criteria and periods for the identification of subjects of employment and social security for LEFs shall be determined by municipal and county governments based on local conditions. The specific procedure is as follows: An individual LEF files an application; the village collective economic organization members, village committee or village group shall discuss, and the town government or sub-district office shall study and disclose the list of eligible LEFs; the list shall be reviewed by the labor and social security department, and the land and resources department, and then submitted to the municipal or county government for approval.</p>	<p>Art. 2 of the Guidelines of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing Well in Employment and Social Security for LEFs (APG [2005] No.63)</p>
compensation rates for land	<p>Compensation rates for land acquisition of cities and counties shall be fixed by the provincial government in a unified manner, and adjusted</p>	<p>Art. 4 of the Notice of the Anhui</p>

Item	Key points	Index
acquisition	every two years based on state provisions and local economic development. Each municipal government shall fix compensation rates for houses, attachments and young crops on acquired land based on local conditions, and put them into practice after submission to the provincial department of land and resources for reference. These rates shall be adjusted every two years.	Provincial Government on Publishing the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2009] No.132) (December 31, 2009)
Strengthening the employment training of LEFs	Governments at all levels shall give proper employment training to LEFs carefully and strengthen financial support. LEFs that have been trained and qualified by the state for the first time shall be subsidized with reemployment funds, and any deficiency thereof shall be disbursed from fees for using state-owned land of local governments. Labor and social security, and education departments at all levels shall organize social education and training agencies to give introductory and professional skills training to LEFs. Labor and social security departments shall issue employment service cards to eligible LEFs properly, and grant subsidies for professional skills training, business start-up training and professional skills identification to LEFs who have received employment service cards.	Art. 3 of the 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)

Appendix 7: Policy on Endowment Insurance for LEFs

Notice on the Interim Measures for Employment Training and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers of Dongzhi County (DCGO [2008] No.8)

(March 2008)

These Measures have been developed based on our county's practical conditions to do a good job in the employment and social security of LEFs, protect their lawful rights and interests LEFs, and promote the balanced economic and social development of our county.

I. Subjects and scope

1. Registered agricultural population in Dongzhi County having lost all farmland or with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after land acquisition according to law, and having attained 16 years upon land acquisition since June 12, 2005

2. Excluding those registered in a collective economic organization affected by land acquisition but receiving pensions for retirees

II. Benefit

3. An LEF will receive a benefit of 120 yuan per month when attaining 60 years for men or 55 years for women.

Those having attained or exceeded the above ages before the effective date hereof will receive a benefit from the following month.

4. If anyone entitled to basic living security for LEFs participates in rural social endowment insurance, he/she will also receive the insurance benefit;

5. If an LEF is converted into nonagricultural status in household registration, has living difficulty and is eligible for MLS for urban residents, he/she will be included in MLS for urban residents;

6. If an LEF is eligible for urban basic endowment insurance after being converted into nonagricultural status in household registration, he/she may participate in urban basic endowment insurance.

III. Procedure

8. Basic living subsidies for LEFs shall be paid as follows:

(1) The LEF files an application;

(2) The village (community) committee holds a village (community) congress for discussion, and then discloses the application;

(3) The township government reviews the application;

(4) The county agriculture committee withdraws the certificate of land contracted management right;

(5) The handling agency reviews the basic living subsidy for the LEF;

(6) The county labor and social security approves the subsidy.

IV. Fund raising and management

9. A social security fund for LEFs shall be established to pay basic living subsidies for LEFs. The sources shall include:

(1) 4% of the closing price of each transfer of the right to use state-owned land will contribute to the social security fund for LEFs;

(2) 4% of land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies paid to LEFs will be withheld for contribution to the social security fund for LEFs;

(3) 4% of the county's general budgetary income will contribute to the social security fund for LEFs;

(4) In annual county fiscal accounting, 20% of the total amount of living subsidies paid to LEFs will be used specifically for the social security fund for LEFs.

(5) Appreciation income of the fund. Any deficiency in the social security fund for LEFs shall be from county finance.

10. Basic living subsidies for LEFs from the social security fund for LEFs shall be appropriated by the county finance bureau after approval by the labor and social security bureau to the insurance handling agency, and paid to LEFs monthly.

11. The insurance handling agency shall prepare final accounts of the social security fund for LEFs annually, and submit them to the county labor and social security bureau, and finance bureau for approval.

12. The county finance bureau shall strengthen the supervision over the social security fund for LEFs to ensure that it is used for the designated purpose. The county audit bureau shall perform a special audit on receipts and payments annually, and submit the audit results to the county government and disclose them to the public.

13. The right to receive basic living subsidies for LEFs shall not be transferred, mortgaged or otherwise used.

14. If an LEF dies while receiving the basic living subsidy, the payment thereof shall be terminated from the month following his/her death.

V. Training and employment

15. LEFs shall be included in the employment service system for urban residents. LEFs shall be entitled to the same employment service policies on referral, vocational (business startup) training and vocational skills identification subsidy as laid-off workers.

16. LEFs shall be encouraged to get employed nearby. The jobs offered by the land user shall be made available to LEFs under the same conditions. Greater support shall be provided to encourage LEFs to start up businesses themselves. Employment service agencies shall provide business startup guidance and consulting services to LEFs. If an LEF is eligible for a small-grant loan, the competent county authority shall grant a secured loan.

VI. Other provisions

17. The county labor and social security bureau shall be in charge of the employment training and social security of LEFs, with the assistance of the finance, land and resources, agriculture, civil affairs, and public security bureaus.

18. From the effective date hereon, subjects of basic living security in Xiangyu Chemical Park, the new district of the county town, and Dadukou Economic and Technological Development Zone may continue to be entitled to basic living subsidies hereunder.

19. These Measures shall be interpreted by the county labor and social security bureau

together with the finance and agriculture bureaus. These Measures shall come into effect on January 1, 2008.

Appendix 8: Detailed Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Dongliu Town		Yaodu Town						Permanent occupation of state-owned land	Total	Percent (%)
		Xiayang	Zhanggang	Zhaqiao	Maotian	Jiandong	Meicheng	Guanshan	Yaoshun Community			
1	Acquisition of rural collective land	172.1	513.2	116.8	651.7	94.4	21.7	588.4			2158.0	49.19%
1.1	Land compensation fees	54.6	163.8	44.5	236.4	32.2	7.7	199.8			739.0	16.85%
1.2	Resettlement subsidy	115.0	344.6	71.4	409.9	60.4	14.0	383.4			1399.0	31.89%
1.3	Young crop compensation fees	2.5	4.8	0.9	5.4	1.8	0.0	5.2			20.6	0.47%
2	Demolition of rural residential houses	33.7	42.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.3	0.0	0.0	151.7	3.46%
2.1	Masonry concrete	22.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	61.2	1.39%
2.2	Masonry timber	9.5	29.4	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	81.5	1.86%
2.3	Moving subsidy	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.03%
2.4	Transition subsidy	1.6	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.17%
3	Permanent occupation of state-owned land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	781.9	781.9	17.82%
3.1	Farmland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	376.5	376.5	8.58%
3.2	Construction land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.9	57.9	1.32%
3.3	Unused land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	347.5	347.5	7.92%
4	Infrastructure and ground attachments	11.2	2.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.0	18.4	0.42%
4.1	Simple sheds	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.01%
4.2	Cement grounds	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.02%
4.3	Livestock sheds	9.0	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.26%
4.4	Enclosing walls	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.00%
4.5	Toilets	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.01%

No.	Item	Dongliu Town		Yaodu Town						Permanent occupation of state-owned land	Total	Percent (%)
		Xiayang	Zhanggang	Zhaqiao	Maotian	Jiandong	Meicheng	Guanshan	Yaoshun Community			
4.6	Wells	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.01%
4.7	Tombs	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	4.4	0.10%
Subtotal of Items 1-4		217.0	557.9	129.3	651.7	94.4	21.7	655.4	1.1	781.9	3110.0	70.89%
5	Survey and design costs	6.5	16.7	3.9	19.6	2.8	0.7	19.7	0.0	23.5	93.3	2.13%
6	Internal M&E costs	1.1	2.8	0.6	3.3	0.5	0.1	3.3	0.0	3.9	15.6	0.35%
7	External M&E costs	2.2	5.6	1.3	6.5	0.9	0.2	6.6	0.0	7.8	31.1	0.71%
8	Skills training costs	2.2	5.6	1.3	6.5	0.9	0.2	6.6	0.0	7.8	31.1	0.71%
9	Administrative costs	10.8	27.9	6.5	32.6	4.7	1.1	32.8	0.1	39.1	155.5	3.54%
10	Contingencies	21.7	55.8	12.9	65.2	9.4	2.2	65.5	0.1	78.2	311.0	7.09%
11	Water resources fund	1.8	3.4	0.7	3.9	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.27%
12	Taxes on LA	66.4	131.5	26.1	150.2	44.0	0.9	55.8	0.0	140.4	615.4	14.03%
12.1	Farmland occupation tax	4.8	9.1	1.7	10.3	3.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	31.8	0.73%
12.2	Fees for using additional construction land	38.5	72.8	14.0	82.7	26.8	0.0	19.7	0.0	109.1	363.7	8.29%
12.3	Land reclamation costs	14.4	27.3	5.2	31.0	10.1	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	95.5	2.18%
12.4	LA management costs	8.7	22.3	5.2	26.1	3.8	0.9	26.2	0.0	31.3	124.4	2.84%
13	Supporting fund for vulnerable groups	1.2	1.2	1.4	4.0	1.0	0.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.27%
Subtotal of Items 5-13		113.9	250.5	54.7	291.6	65.6	6.1	193.5	0.3	300.7	1276.9	29.11%
Total		330.8	808.3	184.0	943.3	160.0	27.8	849.0	1.3	1082.6	4386.9	100.00%

Appendix 9: Impact Analysis of Collective Land Acquisition

No.	Town	Village	Group	Before LA			After LA			Land loss rate			Income loss				
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Acquired area (mu)	Percentage of households (%)	Percentage of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss	Average loss per household	Average loss per capita	Percentage to per capita income (%)	
1	Dongliu Town	Xiayang	Weizhuang	27	90	113	7	28	4.2134	25.93%	31.11%	3.73%	5056.08	722.30	180.57	2.77%	
2			Youshu	31	100	130	7	28	4.1654	22.58%	28.00%	3.20%	4998.48	714.07	178.52	2.74%	
3			Bichong	22	70	78	8	31	4.9821	36.36%	44.29%	6.39%	5978.52	747.32	192.86	2.96%	
4			Zhazui	33	103	121	18	71	14.4318	54.55%	68.93%	11.93%	17318.16	962.12	243.92	3.75%	
5			Hongqiao	32	100	118	6	24	4.2156	18.75%	24.00%	3.57%	5058.72	843.12	210.78	3.24%	
6			Liucun	24	80	88	7	28	4.0712	29.17%	35.00%	4.63%	4885.44	697.92	174.48	2.68%	
			Subtotal		169	543	648	53	210	36.0795	31.36%	38.67%	5.57%	43295.40	816.89	206.17	3.17%
7			Zhanggan	Yecun	70	212	298	55	176	45.1135	78.57%	83.02%	15.14%	54136.20	984.29	307.59	4.88%
8				Zhoucun	30	96	156	17	54	3.8748	56.67%	56.25%	2.48%	4649.76	273.52	86.11	1.37%
9				Xiazhang	17	54	87	16	51	3.1231	94.12%	94.44%	3.59%	3747.72	234.23	73.48	1.17%
10				Xiazui	25	80	125	19	61	3.823	76.00%	76.25%	3.06%	4587.60	241.45	75.21	1.19%
11				Zhongxin	25	79	123	19	61	4.5453	76.00%	77.22%	3.70%	5454.36	287.07	89.42	1.42%
12				Xiafan	28	92	110	14	45	4.3781	50.00%	48.91%	3.98%	5253.72	375.27	116.75	1.85%
13		Zhanggang	22	70	107	16	51	3.3727	72.73%	72.86%	3.15%	4047.24	252.95	79.36	1.26%		
		Subtotal		217	683	1006	156	499	68.2305	71.89%	73.06%	6.78%	81876.60	524.85	164.08	2.60%	
		Subtotal		386	1226	1654	209	709	104.31	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
14	Yaodu Town	Guanshan	Zhuangshang	72	223	522.3	34	122	18.5123	47.22%	54.71%	3.54%	22214.76	653.38	182.09	2.76%	
15			Fangcun	40	123	298.7	25	90	9.9834	62.50%	73.17%	3.34%	11980.08	479.20	133.11	2.02%	
16			Qiaotou	36	110	166.6	37	132	8.4336	102.78%	120.00%	5.06%	10120.32	273.52	76.67	1.16%	

No.	Town	Village	Group	Before LA			After LA			Land loss rate			Income loss			
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Acquired area (mu)	Percentage of households (%)	Percentage of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss	Average loss per household	Average loss per capita	Percentage to per capita income (%)
17			Hongcun	36	110	108.9	34	122	9.6976	94.44%	110.91%	8.91%	11637.12	342.27	95.39	1.45%
18			Yangshan	57	167	175.75	23	82	8.7877	40.35%	49.10%	5.00%	10545.24	458.49	128.60	1.95%
19			Zhulong	22	73	169.7	24	86	8.1526	109.09%	117.81%	4.80%	9783.12	407.63	113.76	1.73%
20			Xuhong	35	129	157	28	100	10.6723	80.00%	77.52%	6.80%	12806.76	457.38	128.07	1.94%
			Subtotal	298	935	1598.95	205	734	74.2395	68.79%	78.50%	4.64%	89087.40	434.57	121.37	1.84%
21		Jiandong	Shiyin	53	160	150	24	84	25.1505	45.28%	52.50%	16.77%	30180.60	1257.53	359.29	5.17%
			Subtotal	53	160	150	24	84	25.1505	45.28%	52.50%	16.77%	30180.60	1257.53	359.29	5.17%
22		Zhaqiao	Zhaqiao	48	169	107	9	34	1.1034	18.75%	20.12%	1.03%	1324.08	147.12	38.94	0.61%
23			Houcun	41	168	109	11	42	4.5878	26.83%	25.00%	4.21%	5505.36	500.49	131.08	2.05%
24			Qiancun	42	180	110	10	38	5.2422	23.81%	21.11%	4.77%	6290.64	629.06	165.54	2.59%
25			Zhucun	40	138	112	12	46	2.1721	30.00%	33.33%	1.94%	2606.52	217.21	56.66	0.89%
			Subtotal	171	655	438	42	160	13.1055	24.56%	24.43%	2.99%	15726.60	374.44	98.29	1.54%
26		Maotian	Shangxie	46	146	27.31	11	39	2.3612	23.91%	26.71%	8.65%	2833.44	257.59	72.65	1.07%
27			Xiaxie	25	65	85.07	16	57	5.7251	64.00%	87.69%	6.73%	6870.12	429.38	120.53	1.77%
28			Jicun	35	156	171.11	12	42	3.8712	34.29%	26.92%	2.26%	4645.44	387.12	110.61	1.63%
29			Hucun	66	206	194.2	10	35	3.5131	15.15%	16.99%	1.81%	4215.72	421.57	120.45	1.77%
30			Huayuan	79	279	214.93	12	42	3.2812	15.19%	15.05%	1.53%	3937.44	328.12	93.75	1.38%
31			Wanzi	43	178	170.4	9	32	3.1219	20.93%	17.98%	1.83%	3746.28	416.25	117.07	1.72%
32			Zhangcun	27	120	91.8	11	39	3.5311	40.74%	32.50%	3.85%	4237.32	385.21	108.65	1.60%
33			Liucun	58	181	102.5	10	35	3.4412	17.24%	19.34%	3.36%	4129.44	412.94	117.98	1.74%
34			Maotian	23	58	102.5	13	46	3.7547	56.52%	79.31%	3.66%	4505.64	346.59	97.95	1.44%

No.	Town	Village	Group	Before LA			After LA			Land loss rate			Income loss			
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Acquired area (mu)	Percentage of households (%)	Percentage of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss	Average loss per household	Average loss per capita	Percentage to per capita income (%)
35			Tiaokou	40	151	84	25	89	17.3177	62.50%	58.94%	20.62%	20781.24	831.25	233.50	3.43%
36			Jiangfan	25	101	80.03	15	53	5.8176	60.00%	52.48%	7.27%	6981.12	465.41	131.72	1.94%
37			Longfan	22	99	95.38	12	42	3.7234	54.55%	42.42%	3.90%	4468.08	372.34	106.38	1.56%
38			Taiwu	38	148	148.6	11	39	3.8212	28.95%	26.35%	2.57%	4585.44	416.86	117.58	1.73%
39			Shencun	36	176	157.16	9	32	3.542	25.00%	18.18%	2.25%	4250.40	472.27	132.83	1.95%
40			Chengcun	23	126	170.2	10	35	3.2312	43.48%	27.78%	1.90%	3877.44	387.74	110.78	1.63%
41			Hongqi	12	56	53.2	11	39	3.651	91.67%	69.64%	6.86%	4381.20	398.29	112.34	1.65%
42			Zhengcun	27	100	102.77	9	32	3.8512	33.33%	32.00%	3.75%	4621.44	513.49	144.42	2.12%
			Subtotal	625	2346	2051.16	206	728	77.556	32.96%	31.03%	3.78%	93067.20	451.78	127.84	1.88%

Appendix 10 RIB

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

**Resettlement Information Booklet
of
the G206 Dongliu to Yaodu Section
Construction Project**

**Dongzhi, China
Aug 2013**

Schematic Map of the Subproject



1. The Subproject and Resettlement Impacts

The Subproject starts from G206 pile No. K1275+100 in Xiayang Village, Dongliu Town, goes through the Zhanggang Reservoir, Zhanggang Village, the right bank of the Yaodu River, Tongjiu Railway and Anjing Expressway, and ends at K1293+200, being a Class-I highway with a full length of 16.58km, a design speed of 80 km/hour and a roadbed width of 34m.

The proposed new G206 is going to be a Class I highway cum city trunk road. The cross section will be 2.5m (Sidewalk + non-motorized lane) + 2.0m Side lane separator + (2×3.75m + 3.5) carriageway + 3.0m Median Strip+(2×3.75m + 3.5) carriageway + 2.0m Side lane separator + 2.5m (Sidewalk + non-motorized lane) = 34m. See Figure 1.

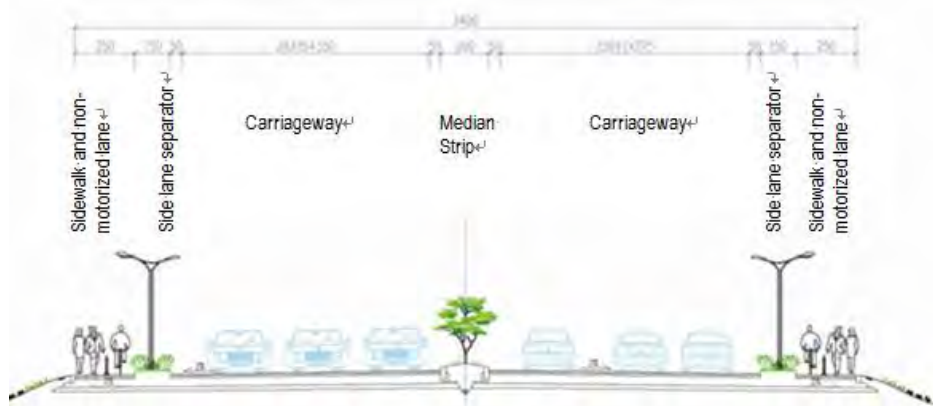


Figure 1 Standard Cross-sectional View of the Proposed Highway

Table 1 Identification of Subcomponents and Resettlement Impacts

No	Pile No.	Affected village	Length (m)	Additionally acquired land area (mu)	Resettlement impacts
1	K0+000-K1+710	Xiyang Village, Dongliu Town	1710	53.17	Acquiring 53.17 mu of land, affecting 53 households with 210 persons; demolishing 531.56 m ² , affecting 3 households with 11 persons
2	K1+710-K4+410	Zhanggang Village, Dongliu Town	2700	159.58	Acquiring 159.58 mu of land, affecting 156 households with 499 persons; demolishing 730.85 m ² , affecting 5 households with 22 persons
3	K4+410-K8+990	Guanshan Village, Yaodu Town	4580	209.72	Acquiring 209.72 mu of land, affecting 205 households with 734 persons; demolishing 1088.17 m ² , affecting 5 households with 24 persons
4	K8+990-K10+310	Zhaqiao Village, Yaodu Town	1320	44.49	Acquiring 44.49 mu of land, affecting 42 households with 160 persons; demolishing 195.51 m ² , affecting 1 households with 5 persons
5	K10+310-K15+90	Maotian Village, Yaodu Town	4780	211.87	Acquiring 211.87 mu of land, affecting 206 households with 728 persons
6	K15+90-K15+201	Jiandong Village, Yaodu Town	120	25.15	Acquiring 25.15 mu of land, affecting 24 households with 84 persons
7	K15+201-	Meicheng Village, Yaodu	99	6.33	Acquiring 6.33 mu, affecting no one

No	Pile No.	Affected village	Length (m)	Additionally acquired land area (mu)	Resettlement impacts
	K15+300	Town			

Based on preliminary identification, the main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are LA, HD and temporary land occupation. 693 households with 2,448 persons in 7 villages (Guanshan, Zhanggang, Xiayang, Zhaqiao, Maotian, Jiandong and Meicheng) in two towns (Dongliu and Yaodu), Dongzhi County will be affected; 710.31 mu of collective land will be acquired, including 294.36 mu of cultivated land, affecting 686 households with 2,415 persons; rural residential houses totalling 2,546.09 m² will be demolished, affecting 14 households with 62 persons (7 households with 29 persons also affected by LA); 180.99 mu of state-owned land occupied temporarily, all being hilly land and wasteland, affecting no one; 7 types of infrastructure and ground attachments will be affected. See Table 2.

Table 2 Main Resettlement Impacts of the Subproject

County		Dongzhi			
Town		Dongliu	Yaodu	Subtotal	
Pile No.		K0+000- K8+990	K8+990- k15+434	/	
Village		2	5	7	
Group		13	30	43	
Permanent LA (mu)	Total	212.75	497.56	710.31	
	Where: cultivated land	104.31	190.05	294.36	
	Non-cultivated land	108.44	307.51	415.95	
Temporary land occupation (mu)		/	/	180.99	
Demolished rural residential houses (m ²)		1262.41	1283.68	2546.09	
Demolished rural non-residential properties (m ²)		0	0	0	
Directly affected population	LA only	HHs	206	473	679
		Population	700	1686	2386
	HD only	HHs	5	2	7
		Population	24	9	33
	Both LA and HD	HHs	3	4	7
		Population	9	20	29
	Total	HHs	214	479	693
		Population	733	1715	2448

The gross investment in the Subproject is 774 million yuan. Construction funds will be raised from the following four sources, namely ADB, state and provincial finance, and county finance.

The estimated resettlement costs of the Subproject are 43.87 million yuan, accounting for 5.7% of gross investment, all from domestic counterpart funds. The Subproject will be constructed for 3 years. LA, HD and resettlement will begin in April 2014 and be completed in July 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 Preliminary Examination of Land Used for Construction Projects (Decree No.27 of the Ministry of Land and Resources) (November 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)
- Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation (Decree No.590 of the State Council) (January 19, 2011)

3. Provincial policies

- Rules on the Collection and Management of Farmland Reclamation Tax of Anhui Province (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)
- 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)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67) (May 19, 2012)

4. Local policies

- Interim Measures for the Acquisition of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation of Chizhou City (Draft for Comment)
- Notice on the Interim Measures for Employment Training and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers of Dongzhi County (DCGO [2008] No.8) (May 26, 2008)
- Notice of the General Office of the Dongzhi County Government on Adjusting Policies on Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (DCGO [2009] No.36) (September 9, 2009)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Department of Land and Resources on Implementing New Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition Properly (APDLR [2012] No.166)
- Notice of the Chizhou Municipal Government on Publishing Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Houses on Acquired Land in Dongzhi County, etc. (CMG [2012] No.90) (December 19, 2012)
- Report of the Dongzhi County Government on Submitting the Measures of Compensation for Young Crops and Houses on Collective Land in Dongzhi County (DCGS [2012] No.154) (September 27, 2012)
- Notice of the Dongzhi County Government on Issuing the Measures for Social Endowment Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents of Dongzhi County (DCG [2011] No.35) (November 18, 2011)
- Notice of the Dongzhi County Government on Implementing Some Policies on Social Security and Employment to Promote Business Development (DCGO [2012] No.44)

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, compensation fees for LA include land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees. In the Subproject, the acquired collective land will be compensated for in accordance with the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67). See Table 3.

Table 3 Compensation Rates for Collective Land Acquisition

No.	Area	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)
1600	8	15	36800	5	6.5	18400		

2.4 Compensation Rates for Occupation of State-owned Land

322.65 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently, including farmland,

construction land and unused land. Compensation for the woodland acquired for the Subproject is based on the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67), whose Article 2 writes, “If land of a state-owned agricultural (forest, livestock or fish) farm is acquired, the compensation rates for land acquisition of the area in which such farm is located shall apply. If such farm spans more than one area, the highest rate of such areas shall apply.” The compensation rate for state-owned farmland is 36,800 yuan/mu, and that for state-owned construction land and unused land 18,400 yuan/mu.

2.5 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

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

All land temporarily occupied is state-owned land. The borrow areas are located on state-owned hilly land, and the spoil grounds are located on state-owned wasteland, involving no compensation.

2.6 Compensation Rates for Rural Residential Houses

According to the Notice of the Chizhou Municipal Government on Publishing Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Houses on Acquired Land in Dongzhi County, etc. (CMG [2012] No.90), and Report of the Dongzhi County Government on Submitting the Measures of Compensation for Young Crops and Houses on Collective Land in Dongzhi County (DCGS [2012] No.154), the compensation rates for different types of houses at replacement cost and by reference to market prices and compensation rates of similar past projects, as shown in Table 4. The AHs may choose cash compensation or self-construction on allocated land. Houses in simple structure will be subject to cash compensation.

Table 4 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Residential Houses and Attachments

Type of impact	Structural type	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Remarks
House compensation	Frame	m ²	735	/
	Masonry concrete	m ²	645	/
	Masonry timber	m ²	510	/
	Transition subsidy	yuan/m ² per month	5	for not more than 6 months
	Moving subsidy	yuan per household	1000	/

2.7 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

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

Table 5 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan/unit)
Cement grounds	m ²	18
Livestock sheds	m ²	30
enclosing walls	m ²	26
toilets	m ²	80

Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan/unit)
wells	/	1200
Tombs	/	1500
simple sheds	m ²	140

2.8 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:

1. Laborers in vulnerable households will be provided with occupational training, and employment information and guidance in order to increase their job opportunities;
2. During project construction, laborers in vulnerable households will have priority in being employed for unskilled jobs;
3. A special support fund of 120,000 will be established in cooperation with the Dongzhi County Labor and Social Security Bureau.

2.9 Supporting Measures for Women

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

1. Women will have priority in employment, and at least 30% of unskilled jobs will be offered to them;
2. Women will have priority in receiving agricultural and nonagricultural skills training for not less than 1,500 person-times (50%);
3. Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation;
4. A special FGD for women will be held to introduce resettlement policies and improve their awareness;
5. The compensation agreement must be signed by the couple.

2.10 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix has been established in accordance with the applicable policies in this chapter, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
Permanent LA	710.31 mu of collective land, including 212.75 mu in Dongliu Town and 497.56 mu in Yaodu Town	686 households with 2,415 persons in 7 villages in two towns	1) Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be paid fully and directly to the AHs without land reallocation; eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily; 2) Compensation fees for young crops will be paid to their proprietors based on the half of the AAOV and will be negotiated.	<u>Compensation rate for farm land</u> 32,780-36,800 yuan/mu; <u>Compensation rate for construction land and unused land</u> 16,390-18,400 yuan/mu; <u>Compensation rate for</u>	Training and support will be provided, approved and supervised by the government at the next higher level.
	young crops	Proprietors	Based on the half of AAOV and will be negotiated at the time of land acquisition	700 yuan/mu.	Strategy will be to avoid land acquisition while young crops are still in the fields, wherever possible.
	322.65 mu of state-owned land	The farmland is owned by state-owned Meilin and Jinsishan Forest Farms, affecting no one; the construction land involves two forest farms; the occupation of the unused land affects no one.	The permanently occupied state-owned farmland will be compensated for by reference as that for acquired rural collective land.	Compensation rate for state-owned farmland is 36,800 yuan/mu, and that for state-owned construction land and unused land 18,400 yuan/mu.	
Temporary land occupation	180.99 mu (state-owned hilly land and wasteland), in which two borrow areas occupy 107.76 mu, and 3 spoil grounds occupy 73.23 mu	State Farms or other entities	No compensation	No compensation	Land will be restored and protected by the Contractor, which will be supervised by Dongzhi County Land Resource Bureau.
Demolition of rural residential	Total area 2,546.09 m ²	14 households with 62 persons	1) House compensation: based on structural type and quality level at replacement cost	1. House compensation 735 yuan/m ² for frame structure, 645 yuan/m ²	Transition period is maximum of 6 months.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
houses			2) The AHs may choose cash compensation or self-construction on allocated land. 3) The AHs will receive moving and transition subsidies. ¹⁷	for masonry concrete structure, 510 yuan/m ² for masonry timber structure, 2. Moving subsidy: 1,000 yuan/household per time 3. Transition subsidy 5 yuan/m ² per month 4. Demolition affected households are entitled to salvage the material from the demolished houses with no deduction from compensation.	
Women	/	1,193 women	1) Women will have priority in employment, and at least 2) Women will have priority in receiving agricultural and nonagricultural skills training for not less than 3) Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation; 4) The compensation agreement must be signed by the couple.	1)/30% unskilled project jobs on priority basis 2) At least 50% of 1,500 person-times training	The women's federation will provide acceptable education to women.
Vulnerable groups	Five-guarantee and MLS households	20 persons from five-guarantee households	Compensation fees will be retained by the village collective, which will provide subsidies and free medical care to five-guarantee households;	/ 1. Two members (at least one woman) of each AH will receive livelihood training and prior job opportunities, 2. Government	Vulnerable households will be re-identified at the beginning of resettlement implementation, and

¹⁷ According to the survey, the average house area is about 130m² and at the rate of 5yuan/m² transition subsidy will be 650 yuan per month for the affected household that is adequate to rent a similar house in the project area.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
				subsidies to ensure MLS at 1550 Yuan per capita per year.	monitored closely until sustainable restoration. Supporting fund for vulnerable for CNY 120000 set up and included in the project budget.
Seriously affected households	Households with land loss rates of over 10%	About 660 households	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) Replacement land will be provided if possible.	1/2 members from each household – project related employment and skill training	
Ground attachments	Toilets, etc.	Proprietors	Affected special facilities will be reconstructed by the owner according to the original size, standard and function.	Cement grounds- 18 Yuan/m2 Livestock sheds – 30 Yuan/m2 enclosing walls – 26 Yuan/m2 Toilets – 80 Yuan/m2 Wells – 1200 Yuan/unit Tombs – 1500 Yuan/unit simple sheds – 140 Yuan/m2	
Grievances and appeals	/	All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies		

3 Resettlement Organizational Structure

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

The agencies responsible for resettlement activities in the Subproject include:

- *Anhui PMO*
- *Dongzhi Project Leading Group*
- *Dongzhi PMO*
- *DCTB*
- *Town 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 dispute are likely 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 township government orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee or township 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 DCTB after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 7 days.

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

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

The AP may also bring a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC at any point in the process.

AP can also submit complaints to ADB which will be handled by the Project Implementation Team. If an AP is still not satisfied and believes he/she has been harmed due to non-compliance with ADB policy, he/she may submit a complaint to ADB's Office of Special Project Facility or Office of Compliance Review in accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism¹⁸.

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.

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

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

Table 7 Agencies Accepting Grievances and Appeals, and Staff

Agency	Contact	Official position	Tel
DCTB	Wen Fadong	section chief of DCTB	0566-2025194
Dongzhi PMO	Lu Zhou	section chief of Dongzhi PMO	0566-7011260
Anhui PMO	Wu Fei	section chief of Anhui PMO	0551-63756191

5 Resettlement Implementation Plan

The general resettlement schedule of the Subproject has been drafted based on the progress of project construction, LA and HD, and resettlement preparation and implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress. See Table 8.

Table 8 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	RIB	42 groups of 7 villages	Dongzhi PMO	Sep 2013	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		ADB, Anhui PMO	Sep 2013	
2	RP and budget				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (including compensation rates)	43.44 million yuan	Dongzhi PMO	Sep. 2013	
2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	6 villages	Village committees	Feb ~April. 2014	
2.3	Detailed project design	/	Dongzhi PMO, DCTB	Feb. 2014	
2.3	Updating of the RP based on the detailed design	/	IA, PMO	Apr. 2014	
3	DMS				
3.1	DMS on the affected village groups	7 villages	DCTB	Feb~ Mar. 2014	
4	Compensation agreement				
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	7 villages	Land & resources bureau, township governments	April 2014 ~Sep	
4.2	Compensation agreement for house demolition	4 villages	Land & resources bureau, township governments	Apr~ Dec. 2014	
5	Implementation of livelihood restoration measures				
5.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to households and land reallocation (if possible)	7 villages	Town governments, village collectives	May. 2014 – Oct. 2014	
5.2	Implementation of village-level	7 villages	Village collectives	Apr.. 2014	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
	income restoration programs			~July 2015	
5.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	686 AHs	Town governments, village collectives, labor & social security bureau	Apr 2014 – Oct. 2014	
5.4	Implementation of training program	686 AHs	Labor & social security bureau	June 2014 – Jun. 2015	
5.5	Identifying vulnerable households and implementing assistance measures	48 persons	Civil affairs bureau, PMO	Feb ~Mar. 2014	
5.6	Hiring APs at the construction stage	2,415 APs	PMO, labor & social security bureau, contractor	June 2014 – June. 2017	
6	House reconstruction				
6.1	Selection and preparation of housing sites	14 AHs	Town governments, village committees, AHs	Dec. 2013	
6.2	Preparation of infrastructure for housing sites	14 AHs	Town governments, village committees	Jan ~Jun. 2014	
6.3	HD	14 AHs	Contractor / AHs	Dec. 2014	
7	Capacity building				
7.1	Training of staff of IA and land & resources bureau	19 persons	ADB / PPTA consultants	Jan 2014 – Dec. 2015	
7.2	Training of county, town and village officials	20 persons	PMO, land & resources bureau	Jan 2014. – Dec. 2015	
8	Monitoring and evaluation				
8.1	Baseline survey	As per the RP	External M&E agency	Mar. 2014	
8.2	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	Anhui PMO, Dongzhi PMO, IA	Dec. 2013	
8.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	Anhui PMO	Dec. 2013	
8.4	Internal monitoring reporting	quarter report	Anhui PMO, Dongzhi PMO, IA	From June 2014	
8.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	July. 2014	1 st report
				Jan. 2015	2 nd report
				Jul. 2015	3 rd report
8.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2016	1 st report
				Jan. 2017	2 nd report
8.7	Post-resettlement evaluation report	One report	Anhui PMO	July. 2017	
9	Public consultation		IA	Ongoing	
10	Grievance redress		IA	Ongoing	
11	Disbursement of compensation fees				
11.1	Disbursement to IA	Initial funds		Feb 2014	
11.2	Disbursement to villages and APs	Most funds	IA	Mar ~July, 2014	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
11.3	Disbursement to households	Most funds	IA, village committees	Apr 2014 ~Aug	
12	Commencement of civil construction				
12.1	The Subproject		Dongzhi PMO and IA	June 2014	