

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

**Resettlement Plan
of
the Shuiyang River Channel Improvement
Subproject**

Anhui Xuancheng ADB-financed Project Leading Group

August 2013

Letter of Commitment

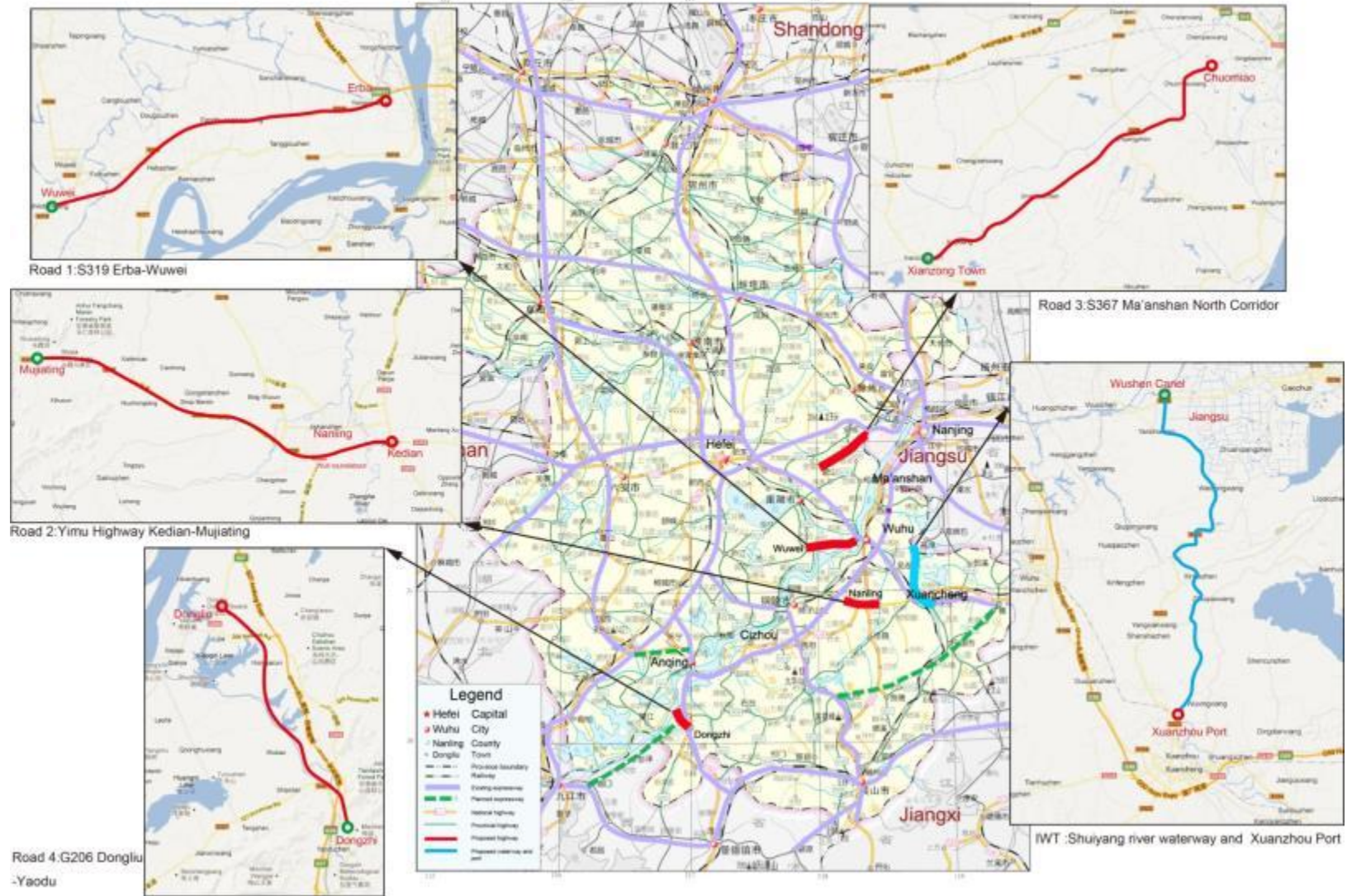
The Anhui Provincial Government has applied for a loan with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project through the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (the "PRC").

The Shuiyang River Channel Improvement Subproject (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.

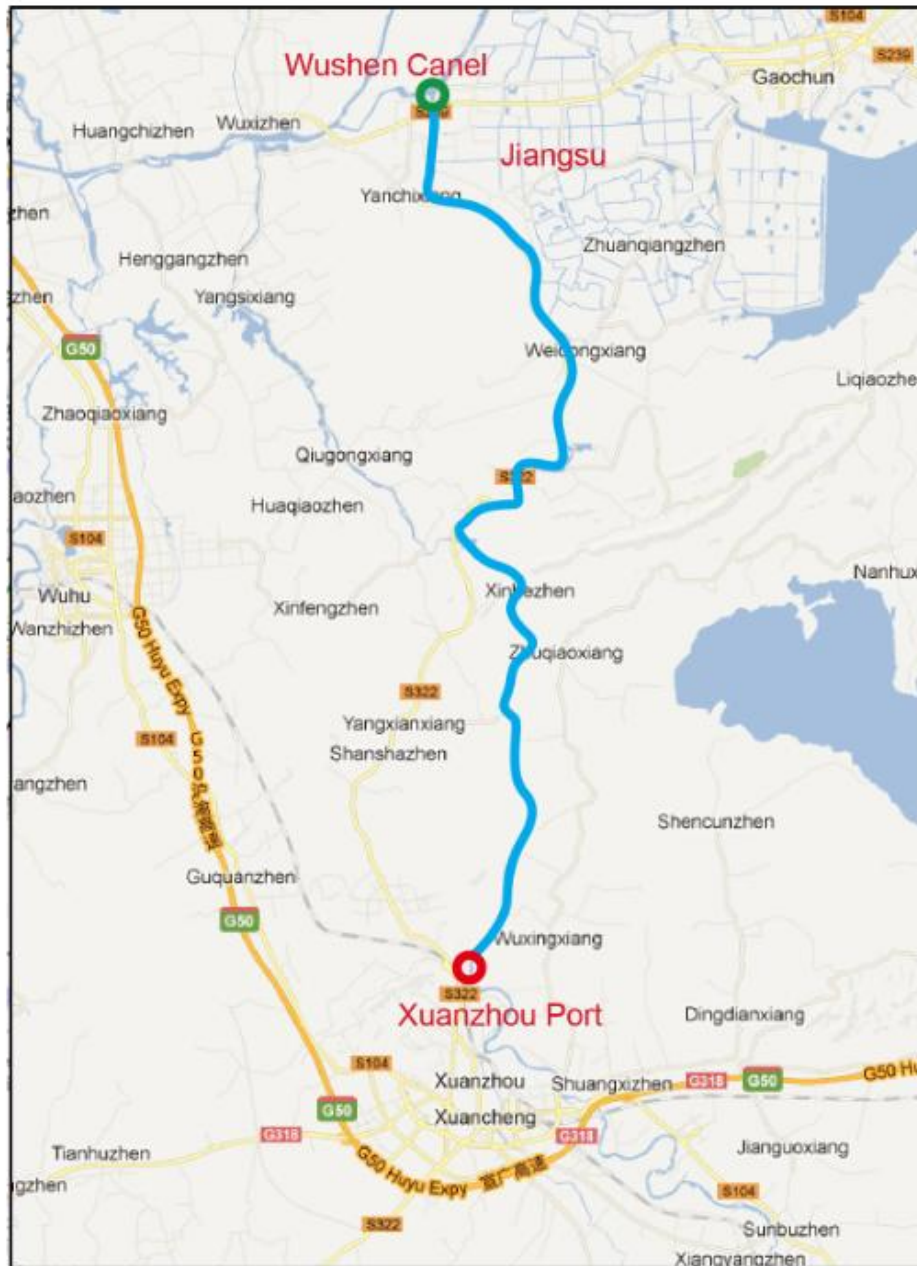
The Xuancheng Municipal Government hereby acknowledges the contents of this RP, and warrants that the budgetary funds under this RP will be included in the general budget of the Subproject and made available on time. The Xuancheng Municipal Government has discussed the first draft of this RP with the agencies concerned through the Xuancheng Municipal Project Management Office (Xuancheng PMO) and Anhui Port & Shipping Construction Investment Group Co. Ltd. (APSCIG), and obtained their consensus. APSCIG will be responsible for the implementation of the subproject and related resettlement work, and other governments in the component area will be responsible for the implementation of the Subproject and related resettlement work within their jurisdictions.

Agency	Signature	Date
Xuancheng Municipal Government		

Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project



Schematic Map of the Subproject of the Shuiyang River Channel Improvement



Executive Summary

1. Overview

The Subproject includes a water transport channel section that has a full length of 43.9 km, will be improved and dredged as a Class IV channel, and involves the construction of a ship lock, a port and reconstruction of two bridges.

The Subproject will break ground in July 2014 and be completed in December 2017, with a construction period of about 3 years. LA, HD and resettlement will begin in April 2014 and be completed in December 2015.

2. Resettlement impacts

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are permanent land acquisition and demolition of rural houses and non-residential properties. 429.8 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, including 291.6 mu of cultivated land. Rural residential houses with a total area of 18,244 m² and rural non-residential properties with a total area of 200 m² will be demolished for the Subproject.

A total of 160 households with 490 persons will be affected by land acquisition and demolition of rural households. Of these affected households 21 households with 73 persons will be affected by LA only; 20 households with 48 persons will be affected by HD only; while 119 households with 369 persons will be affected by both LA and HD. Non-residential property demolition will impact one village committee with 8 persons. A total of 161 entities (160 rural household + 1 rural non-residential structure) with 498 persons will therefore be affected by the Subproject.

Among the 140 households (21 affected by LA only + 119 affected by both LA and HD) with 442 persons (73 affected by LA + 369 affected by both LA and HD) affected by LA, 18 households have land loss rates of under 10%, 36 households have land loss rates of 10%-29%, 38 households have land loss rates of 30%-49%, 43 households have land loss rates of 50-69%, 3 households have land loss rates of 70%-90%, and 2 households have land loss rates of over 90%.

The Subproject will temporarily occupy 1,501 mu of land, all being unused collective ponds, affecting no one.

3. Policy framework and entitlements

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

This RP is based on the Land Administration Law of the PRC (2004), Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28),

applicable policies of Anhui Province (e.g., Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)), Notice on Adjusting the Compensation, Young Crops and other attachments on Acquired Collective Land in the Urban Planning Area of Xuancheng City (XMG [2013] No.13) and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). Based on the above policies and through consultation, the affected persons (APs) will be compensated and resettled as follows:

- (i) Compensation for the acquisition of rural collective land includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees.
- (ii) The affected households (AHs) and entities will receive compensation for young crops on the temporarily occupied land for the actual period of occupation, and for young crops damaged, and the temporarily occupied land will be restored by the contractor after the occupation period of two years.
- (iii) The demolished rural residential houses will be compensated for at replacement cost, and the AHs will receive moving and transition subsidies. In addition, the AHs may select the following resettlement options voluntarily: (i) cash compensation; (ii) property swap; and (iii) self-demolition and self-construction.

4. Compensation and restoration

The Subproject will affect 3 townships (Shuiyang Town, Yangxian Xiang and Liqiao Town), whose compensation rates for LA differ slightly depending on geographic location and economic level. The compensation rate for farmland is 37,030 yuan/mu, and that for construction land and unused land 18,515 yuan/mu in Shuiyang Town; compensation rate for farmland is 34,100 yuan/mu, and that for construction land and unused land 17,050 yuan/mu in Yangxian Xiang and Liqiao Town.

Earthwork (e.g., gravel, stone blocks) required for construction will be purchased from Xuanzhou Industrial Park, involving neither land occupation nor compensation. All land occupied temporarily for the spoil grounds are unused collective ponds. The owner has reached a preliminary agreement with the affected village collectives, and will compensate for such ponds at 1,200 yuan/mu per annum. According to the construction design, the period of temporary land occupation will be two years, so the period of compensation will also be two years, during which the affected village collective economic organizations will receive 2,400 yuan/mu in compensation. In addition, the spoil grounds may be converted into farmland after sludge settlement.

The compensation rates for rural residential houses are 850 yuan/m² for masonry concrete structure and 750 yuan/m² for masonry timber structure. For residential houses, moving subsidy is 8 yuan/m² per household and transition subsidy 6 yuan/m² per month. Rural non-residential properties will be compensated for by reference to the rates for rural residential houses.

Income restoration measures for the APs include cash compensation, skills training and priority employment for the Subproject. Based on a statistical analysis, LA will have little impact on the AHs' routine agricultural production.

In the project area, for land contracted by AHs, land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be paid fully and directly to the AHs; for unused land not contracted by APs, land compensation and resettlement subsidies will be fully and directly paid to the affected villages. The use of compensation will be determined by villagers' meeting. The AHs may conduct crop restructuring on the remaining land or pursue suitable nonagricultural operations after receiving compensation. In addition, eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers (LEFs) voluntarily. Depending on the village development plan, the AHs may choose the following resettlement modes: 1) cash compensation; 2) property swap; and 3) self-demolition and self-construction.

The PMO will give skills training to laborers in the AHs (with about 50% of them being women) together with the labor and social security department, and establish a special fund to support vulnerable groups, which is included in administrative costs in the resettlement budget without being listed separately.

5. Public participation and information disclosure

All APs (with 30% being women) 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 RP will also 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 HD. Correspondingly, the Anhui Provincial Project Management Office (Anhui PMO), APSCIG, XMMB headquarters, and the affected township 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.

7. Organizational structure

The Anhui PMO under the Anhui Provincial Department of Transport is the executing agency of the Subproject. APSCIG, the Xuancheng Municipal Maritime Bureau (XMMB) headquarters and township 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 Anhui PMO, which will conduct internal monitoring together with APSCIG, XMMB headquarters and other agencies concerned (e.g., land and resources bureau), and an internal monitoring report will be submitted to ADB quarterly. The Anhui PMO will appoint an independent agency to conduct external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) semiannually, and M&E costs will be included in the resettlement budget.

9. Resettlement budget

All costs incurred during LA and resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Subproject. Based on prices in second half of 2012, the resettlement costs of the Subproject are 48.109 million Yuan, including 40.923 million yuan for the port works (85.06%), 5.621 million Yuan for the channel works (11.69%) and 1.56 million Yuan for the low water dam (3.24%), accounting for 7.07% of gross investment.

The resettlement costs include rural collective land acquisition costs of 12.6217 million Yuan or 26.24% of total costs, compensation fees for temporary land occupation of 3.602 million Yuan or 7.49% of total costs, compensation fees for the demolition of rural residential houses of 16.988 million Yuan or 35.31% of total costs, compensation fees for the demolition of rural non-residential properties of 172,200 Yuan or 0.36% of total costs, compensation fees for the demolition of infrastructure and ground attachments of 540,400 Yuan or 1.12% of total costs, and taxes, management costs and contingencies of 13.98 million yuan or 29.1% of total costs, supporting fund for the vulnerable of 200,000 Yuan or 0.42%. The general resettlement budget will be included in the overall costs of the Subproject.

Glossary

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAOV	-	Average Annual Output Value
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
APSCIG	-	Anhui Port & Shipping Construction Investment Group Co. Ltd.
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
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
XMMB	-	Xuancheng Municipal Maritime Bureau

Units

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

1 Overview of the Subproject

1.1 Background and Description of the Subproject

1.1.1 Background of the Subproject

In January 2010, the State Council approved the Development Plan for the Demonstration Area for Industry Shift to the Wanjiang Demonstration Zone. This plan aims to take advantage of the potential of this zone to promote the development of industry and the service sector. To realize the strategic development goals of the Wanjiang Demonstration Zone, a sound transport network should be established to build this zone into an industrial center. However, the transport network in this zone has limitations in quality and volume, and cannot match the rapidly-growing local industrial economy. In addition, existing waterway classes have restricted shipping capacity, and the great potential has not been given full play to. Therefore, the PRC government and ADB have made joint investment in an integrated transport development project in this zone to support a sustainable transport system. The Subproject is a component of the ADB-financed Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project.

The Shuiyang River channel has three segments. The upper reach is from Heli Rivulet to Haitangwan currently providing navigable standard Class VII navigation; the middle reach from Haitangwan to Xidoumen provides navigable standard Class V; the lower reach from Xidoumen to the Yangtze River confluence includes the Wushen Canal, providing navigable standard Class III. The range of study of the Subproject is the middle reach.

The Haitangwan-Xidoumen segment is about 49 kms long. In the past decades, the water loss and soil erosion in the upper reach of the Shuiyang River has resulted in silting and the continual shrinkage of navigable mileage, so that this channel can hardly meet the demand for transport development. In response to the eastward development strategy proposed by the Anhui Provincial Government, the Anhui Provincial Department of Transport proposed to improve the Wushen Canal to restore navigation between the Yangtze River and Taihu Lake water system in 2004. On October 30, 2006, the Anhui Provincial Development and Reform Commission approved the initiation of the Subproject. The Subproject starts upstream from Haitangwan in the suburb of Xuancheng City and runs downstream along Shuiyang River, Xiaocai River and Xigeng Village where it would connect with Huangchi River, a total length of 49.7 km. The Subproject will be improved and dredged as a Class IV channel, and involves the construction of a ship lock and reconstruction of two bridges. The Subproject consists of 4 components: 1) a waterway component s; 2) a ship lock component; 3) a port component, and 4) a bridge component.

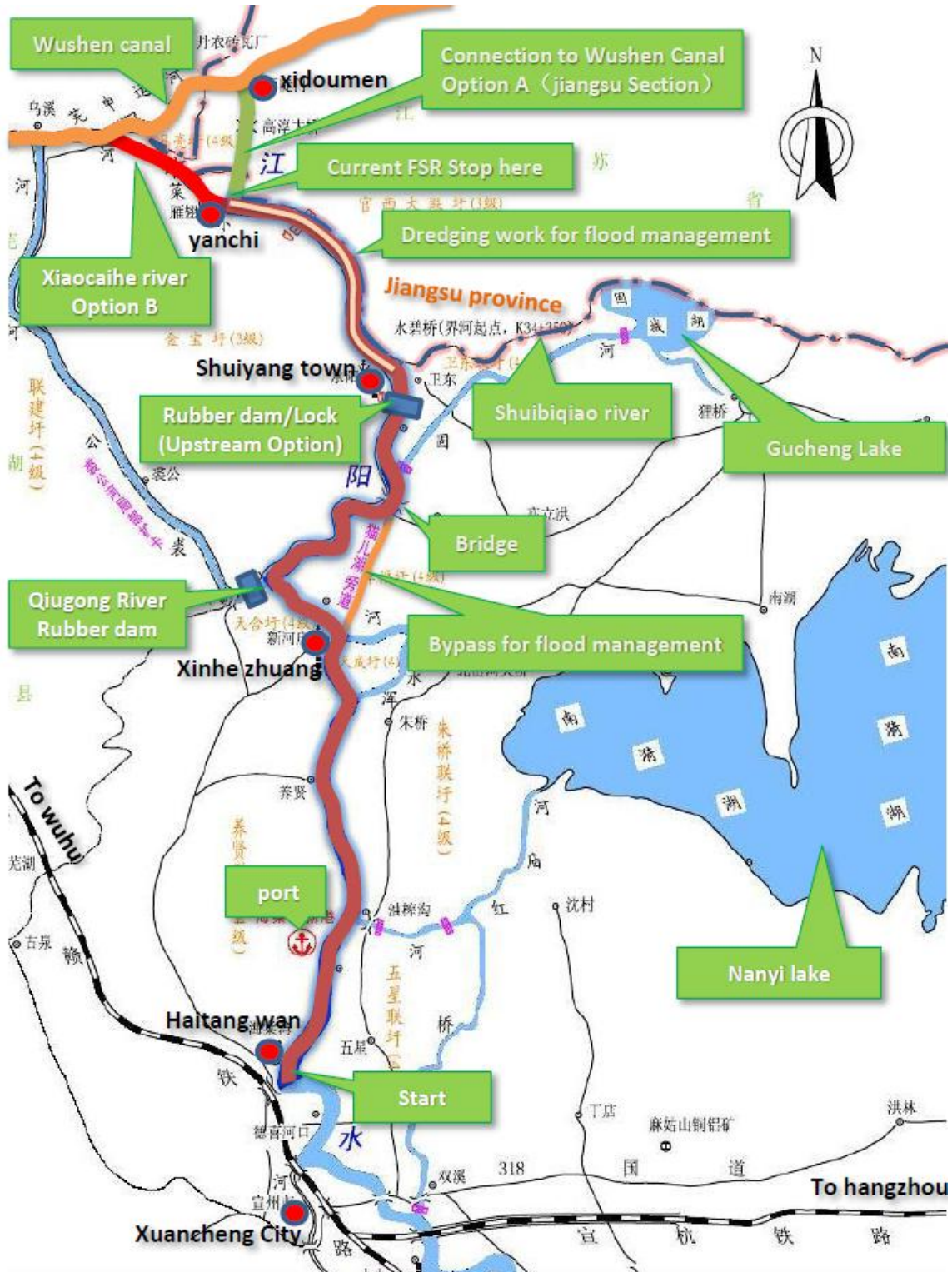


Figure 1-1 Location Plan of the Subproject

1.1.2 Components and Identification of Resettlement Impacts

Based on preliminary identification, the main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are LA, temporary land occupation and the demolition of rural houses, and the Subproject involves neither the occupation of state-owned land nor the demolition of houses on state-owned land.

429.8 mu of land will be acquired permanently, 1,501 mu of land occupied temporarily, and rural residential houses with a total area of 18,244 m² and rural non-residential properties with a total area of 200 m² demolished for the Subproject; 8 types of ground attachments will be affected by the Subproject.

Table1-1 Identification of Subcomponents and Resettlement Impacts

No.	Subcomponent	Scope of construction	Layout	Location (or direction)	Key resettlement impacts
1	Waterway	dredging works, earth works and bend realignments, slope protection works, navigation marks, utility crossings, embankments, etc.	43.9 km waterway will be improved and dredged as a Class IV channel	/	occupying 1,501 mu of land temporarily for dredging disposal, all being unused collective ponds, affecting no livelihoods
2	port	Construction of 4 1,000-tonnage universal berths for bulk import and export, with 6 1,000-tonnage berths reserved for the long term	Along the banks, 150m away from the planned bridge on the north ring road across the Shuiyang River, with a 310m long bank line upstream for Phase 1, and a 450m long bank line downstream reserved for Phase 2	The port works is located in Shishan Village, Yangxian Xiang northeast of the north sub-zone of the new industrial zone and north of the north ring road, facilitating the rapid arrival of goods from three industrial zones.	Acquiring 403 mu of collective land, demolishing rural residential houses of 17,310 m ² , non-residential properties 200 m ² , affecting 135 households with 403 persons
3	Ship lock	Construction of a piled lock with two gates and lifting frameworks, two rubber dams, earthworks, control buildings, pumping equipment, water supply and drainage, etc.	The main rubber dam adjacent to the Lock is required to maintain the same head difference during low river flows with that required for the Lock but at times of river flood it needs to be adjusted down to pass the river flows. It will be 80 meters long and up to 5.6 meters high at full elevation, although the maximum river water head difference across the dam will be just below 3 meters at low river flows. The smaller rubber dam is approximately half the height and half the width and will operate with similar functions to the main dam water level and flood control functions.	The recommended dam site is located in the K32+800 segment of the Shuiyang River channel, and the axis is arranged on the K32+820 cross section, vertical to the mainstream; the ship lock administration office is located in Shuiyang Community, Shuiyang Town.	Acquiring 16.8 mu of collective land, demolishing houses of 500 m ² , affecting 10 households with 35 persons
4	Bridge	An existing bridge will be reconstructed higher at former size, 25m pre-stressed concrete	487m long, 11.5m wide, navigable clearance not less than 7m at the highest navigable water level, navigable clear width not less than	The Xiaohkou highway bridge is located 4km above Shuiyang Town and in Dongyun Village, Liqiao Town,	Acquiring 10 mu of collective land, demolishing houses of 434 m ² , affecting 11 households with 40

No.	Subcomponent	Scope of construction	Layout	Location (or direction)	Key resettlement impacts
		simple supported T beams proposed for the approaches, span combination 9x25m+82m+7x25m, full length 487.0m, full width 11.5m, with 7.5m+2x2.0m sidewalks	60m in both directions	east-west in overall direction.	persons

1.1.3 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

The area affected by LA and construction in the Subproject is the project area. The LA and HD impacts in this RP are based on the recommended option identified at the feasibility study stage.

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are permanent and temporary land occupation, and HD. 10 groups of 8 villages (communities) in 4 townships will be affected by LA and resettlement.

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are permanent land acquisition and demolition of rural houses and non-residential properties. 429.8 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, including 291.6 mu of cultivated land. Rural residential houses with a total area of 18,244 m² and rural non-residential properties with a total area of 200 m² will be demolished for the Subproject.

A total of 160 households with 490 persons will be affected by land acquisition and demolition of rural households. Of these affected households 21 households with 73 persons will be affected by LA; 20 households with 48 persons will be affected by HD; while 119 households with 369 persons will be affected by both LA and HD. Non-residential property demolition will impact one village committee with 8 persons.¹ A total of 161 entities (160 rural household + 1 rural non-residential structure) with 498 persons will therefore be affected by the Subproject.

Among the 140 households (21 affected by LA only + 119 affected by both LA and HD) with 442 persons (73 affected by LA + 369 affected by both LA and HD) affected by LA, 18 households have land loss rates of under 10%, 36 households have land loss rates of 10%-29%, 38 households have land loss rates of 30%-49%, 43 households have land loss rates of 50-69%, 3 households have land loss rates of 70%-90%, and 2 households have land loss rates of over 90%.

The Subproject will temporarily occupy 1,501 mu of land, all being unused collective ponds, affecting no one.

8 types of ground attachments will be affected by the Subproject.

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

Table 1-2 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

District			Xuanzhou District				Total
Township			Yangxian	Liqiao	Shuiyang	Zhuqiao	
Villages			1	2	4	1	8
Village groups			4	2	4	1	10
Permanent LA (mu)	Collective land	Subtotal	403	10	16.8	0	429.8
		Where: cultivated land	201	8.8	9.8	0	219.6
		Non-cultivated land	202	1.2	7	0	210.2
Temporary land occupation (mu)			0	478	770	253	1501
HD(m ²)	Demolished rural residential houses		17310	434	500	0	18244
	Demolished rural non-residential properties		200	0	0	0	200
	Total		17510	434	500	0	18444
Directly affected population	LA only	HHs	7	7	7	0	21
		Population	22	25	26	0	73
	HD only	HHs	16	3	1	0	20
		Population	34	11	3	0	48
	Both LA and HD	HHs	116	1	2	0	119
		Population	359	4	6	0	369
	Subtotal	HHs	139	11	10	0	160
		Population	415	40	35	0	490
	non- residential properties	Village Committee	1	0	0	0	1
		Population	8	0	0	0	8
Total	HHs	140	11	10	0	161	
	Population	423	40	35	0	498	

Note: the non-residential properties are the offices of Shishan Village Committee.

1.2 Social and Economic Benefits

The main social and economic benefits of the Subproject are:

- (i) The Subproject will strengthen the seamless connection between Xuancheng City and the Yangtze River Delta, promote the city's development, implement the state and provincial policies on shipping development, and develop smooth, efficient, safe and green inland water transport.
- (ii) The Subproject will meet the demand for hinterland transport, promote the economic development of Xuancheng City and improve people's living standard. The Inland Navigation Development Plan of Anhui Province (2005-2020) lists the Shuiyang River

channel as an integral part of the backbone navigation network of Anhui Province and classifies it as IV.

(iii) The Subproject will increase flood drainage capacity, facilitate flood protection and drainage, and play an active role in the integrated development and utilization of regional water resources, and it is also helpful for the local people.

(iv) The Subproject will play a vital role in improving Xuancheng City's integrated transport system and relieving the pressure of hinterland transport.

1.3 Estimated Resettlement Budget and Implementation Plan

The gross investment in the Subproject is 680 million yuan, consisting of an ADB loan of US\$50 million (equivalent to 307.5 million yuan) and APSCIG counterpart funds of 372.5 million yuan. The estimated resettlement costs of the Subproject are 48.11 million yuan, accounting for 7.07% of gross investment, all from APSCIG counterpart funds.

The Subproject will be constructed from June 2014 to December 2017, with a construction period of 3 years. Consistent with the construction period of the Subproject, land acquisition and resettlement will be implemented from April 2014 to the end of December 2015.

Table1-3 Comparison of Technical Options

No.	Subcomponent	Scope of construction	Recommended (Option 1)	Control (Option 2)	Conclusion
1	Water way and bridge	Bridge works	The old bridge will be reconstructed at the former size only. The bridge will be heightened and its approaches extended, involving the acquisition of 10 mu of collective land and the demolition of houses of 434 m ² . This does not involve the comparison of options.		/
2	Port	Haitangwan new port construction	Site 1 is located between the Xiashi Mountain and Liyutan left of the Shuiyang River channel, involving the occupation of 403 mu of land and the demolition of houses of 17,310 m ² .	Site 2 is located left of the Shuiyang River channel, in close vicinity to the Xiashi Mountain, involving the occupation of 424 mu of land and the demolition of houses of 18,900 m ² .	Compared to Option 2, Option 1 avoids the acquisition of 21 mu of land and the demolition of houses of 1,590 m ² . Site 1 is located northeast of the north sub-zone of the new industrial zone and north of the north ring road, facilitating the rapid arrival of goods from three industrial zones. Therefore, Option 1 is recommended.
3	ship lock	Low water dam	The dam is located at 0.5km above Shuiyang Town. This river segment is bended, with a channel width of 220m and a riverbed width of 80m. The dikes have a top width of 7m and a top level of 12.6m-12.9m. The left river flat has a level of 6.0-7.6m and a width of 100m; the riverbed is close to the right bank, with a bottom level of 0.1-0.5m. 16.8 mu of land will be acquired and houses of 500 m ² demolished for the construction of the ship lock administration office.	The dam is located at 7km below Shuiyang Town. This river segment has a channel width of 230m and a riverbed width of 70m. The dikes have a top width of 7m and a top level of 12.6m-12.9m. The left river flat has a level of 4.5-6.8m and a width of 100m; the riverbed is close to the right bank, with a bottom level of 0.0-0.57m. 27.2 mu of land will be acquired and houses of 1,200 m ² demolished for the construction of the ship lock administration office.	Compared to Option 2, Option 1 avoids the acquisition of 10.4 mu of land and the demolition of houses of 700 m ² . Option 1 is located in Xuancheng City and Option 2 in Gaochun County, Jiangsu Province, so Option 1 is more favorable for LA and HD. Option 1 is recommended based on a comprehensive consideration of navigation, management and construction conditions.

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; and
- Gaining access to the proposed construction sites through existing state and local roads.

2.1.2 Comparison and Selection of Options

At the design stage, through the field survey of the Subproject area and the optimization of the project design, negative impacts of the Subproject have been minimized without affecting the design outputs, especially the amount of resettlement (see Table 2-1). Through the comparison of options, the acquisition of 31.4 mu of collective land and the demolition of houses of 2,290m² has been avoided, affecting 19 less households with 68 persons.

In addition, at the detailed design stage, the Subproject design will be further optimized to avoid or minimize LA and HD impacts.

2.2 Range of Impact Survey of LA and HD

In the recommended option, 7 groups from 3 villages in 3 townships, Xuanzhou District, Xuancheng City will be affected by LA and HD. See **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table2-1 Land Acquired Permanently for the Subproject

Pile No.	component	Township	Village	Group
K0-K2	Port works	Yangxian Xiang	Shishan Village	Gaojia, Zhangcun, Sanjia, Xiashi
K29+500-K30+500	Bridge works	Liqiao Town	Dongyun Village	Songjiachong, Dongcun
K32+500-K33+500	Ship lock	Shuiyang Town	Shuiyang Community	Louwu

2.3 Survey Methods and Process

In November 2007, APSCIG appointed Anhui Water Resources & Hydropower Survey & Design Institute to develop the Water and Soil Conservation Plan of the Subproject.

In January 2008, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report prepared by Anhui Provincial Science & Technology Consulting Center as appointed by APSCIG passed review.

In March 2008, the Flood Protection Assessment Report prepared by Changjiang Institute of Survey, Planning, Design and Research, Changjiang Water Resources Commission as appointed by APSCIG passed examination.

In December 2008, APSCIG received the letter of opinion on preliminary construction land examination from the Anhui Provincial Department of Land and Resources.

According to the memorandum of the ADB consulting mission (December 12-15, 2011), it is planned to improve the Shuiyang River channel to “Class IV channel and Class III depth”; the range of study has been adjusted to Haitangwan-Yanchi (Ganjiaguai), the linking routes between the Shuiyang River channel and Wushen Canal, namely the Xiaocai River (Yanchi-Xigeng) and old Shuiyang River channel (Yanchi-Xidoumen in Jiangsu Province) have been compared on the basis of adequate research and communication, and the port works has been expanded to make the Subproject an integrated shipping development project.

In March 2012, Anhui Transport Survey & Design Institute completed the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject (first draft) as appointed by APSCIG.

During September-December 2012, the survey team of Hohai University conducted a census on the socioeconomic profile and resettlement impacts of the project area according to the Feasibility Study Report, and a sampling socioeconomic survey on 40 AHs of 517 AHs (sampling rate: 31.7%), covering household population, impacts of LA, household economic status, and expected resettlement modes.

During the survey, a number of survey methods, such as literature review, questionnaire survey, FGD and stakeholder discussion meeting, were used to discuss how to minimize resettlement impacts and optimize the project design with the design agency, IA, affected villages and APs. In addition, the survey staff listened extensively to expectations of the village committees and APs on LA and resettlement, and conducted extensive consultation. The key findings are as follows:

- (i) Almost all villagers know that the Subproject is about to break ground, and support it.
- (ii) The Subproject involves the permanent acquisition of collective land, HD and temporary land occupation mainly, as well as the demolition of small quantities of infrastructure and ground attachments.
- (iii) Shishan Village of Yangxian Xiang will be affected by both LA and HD, and affected more seriously, where resettlement will be conducted in coordination with the village-to-community transformation project and the construction of Xuanzhou Economic Development Zone; Dongyun Village of Liqiao Town and Shuiyang Community of Shuiyang Town will be affected slightly, so that the APs can continue to farm on the remaining land after acquisition; they prefer cash compensation.

(iv) Compensation fees should be paid timely and transparently with minimum intermediate steps.

2.4 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land and Impact Analysis

2.4.1 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

3 components of the Subproject involve the acquisition of collective land, which will affect 140 households with 442 persons (21 households with 73 persons affected by land acquisition and 119 households with 369 persons with both land acquisition and house demolition) in 7 groups of 3 villages (communities) in 3 townships, Xuanzhou District, Xuancheng City. 429.8 mu of collective land will be acquired for the Subproject in total, including 403 mu in Shishan Village, Yangxian Xiang (93.76%), 10 mu in Dongyun Village, Liqiao Town (2.33%) and 16.8 mu in Shuiyang Community, Shuiyang Town (3.91%), or 219.6 mu of cultivated land (51.1%), 3 mu of woodland (0.7%), 127.7 mu of housing land (29.7%), 74 mu of ponds (17.2%), 5.5 mu of unused land (1.3%).

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

No.	component	Township	Village / community	Group	Collective land to be acquired (mu)						Affected	
					Cultivated land	Woodland	Housing land	Ponds	Unused land	Subtotal	HHs	Population
1	Port works	Yangxian Xiang	Shishan Village	Zhangcun	70		35	25	0	130	35	113
				Sanjia	20		40	30	0	90	40	126
				Jiashi	12		10	11	0	33	10	32
				Gaojia	99	3	40	8	0	150	38	110
2	bridge works	Liqiao Town	Dongyun Village	Songjiachong	3.3	0	1.2	0	0	4.5	3	11
				Dongcun	5.5	0	0	0	0	5.5	5	18
3	ship lock	Shuiyang Town	Shuiyang Community	Louwu	9.8	0	1.5	0	5.5	16.8	9	32
Total					219.6	3	127.7	74	5.5	429.8	140	442
Percent					51.09%	0.70%	29.71%	17.22%	1.28%	100.00%	/	/

Table 2-3 Summary of Acquired Collective Land

No.	component	Township	Village / community	Group	Before acquisition			After acquisition			Land loss rate ²			Income loss ³			
					HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Cultivated area to be acquired (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	Port works	Yangxian Xiang	Shishan Village	Zhangcun	35	113	202	35	113	70	100.00%	100.00%	34.65%	77000	2200	681.42	8.16%
2				Sanjia	53	152	254.52	40	126	20	75.47%	82.89%	7.86%	22000	550	174.6	2.09%
3				Jiashi	23	81	84.33	10	32	12	43.48%	39.51%	14.23%	13200	1320	412.5	4.80%
4				Gaojia	38	110	203.38	38	110	99	100.00%	100.00%	48.68%	108900	2865.79	990	11.76%
5	bridge	Liqiao Town	Dongyun Village	Songjiachong	60	192	201	3	11	3.3	5.00%	5.73%	1.64%	3630	1210.0	330.0	3.99%
6				Dongcun	37	113	140	5	18	5.5	13.51%	15.93%	3.93%	6050	1210.0	336.1	4.04%
7	Ship lock	Shuiyang Town	Shuiyang Community	Louwu	40	152	139	9	32	9.8	22.50%	21.05%	7.05%	10780	1197.8	336.9	3.62%
Total					330	1043	1403.03	140	442	219.6	55.37%	57.88%	37.90%	/	/	/	/

Table 2-4 Land Loss Rates of AHs

No.	component	Township	Village / community	Group	Land loss rate												Total			
					Below 10%		10%-29%		30%-49%		50~69%		70%~89%		90%-100%		HHs	Population		
					HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population				
1	Port works	Yangxian Xiang	Shishan Village	Zhangcun			6	20	17	51	7	21	3	12	2	9	35	113		
2				Sanjia	10	32	11	35	16	48	3	11						40	126	
3				Jiashi	8	25	2	7											10	32
4				Gaojia			2	7	3	10	33	93							38	110
5	Bridge	Liqiao	Dongyun	Songjiachong			3	11									3	11		

² Percentage of households = number of households affected by LA / number of households before LA × 100%; percentage of population = population affected by LA / population before LA × 100%; land loss rate = acquired cultivated area / cultivated area before LA × 100%

³ Annual loss = acquired land area × 1,100; average loss per household = annual loss / number of households affected by LA; average loss per capita = annual loss / population affected by LA; percentage to per capita income = per capita income loss / farmers' per capita net income (see Table 3-5)

No.	component	Township	Village / community	Group	Land loss rate										Total			
					Below 10%		10%-29%		30%-49%		50~69%		70%~89%				90%-100%	
					HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population
6		Town	Village	Dongcun			3	13	2	5							5	18
7	Ship lock	Shuiyang Town	Shuiyang Community	Louwu			9	32									9	32
Total					18	57	36	125	38	114	43	125	3	12	2	9	140	442

Table 2-5 Loss Rates of Cultivated Land of AHs

Land loss rate	Number of households						Subtotal
Former cultivated area	<10%	10-29%	30-49%	50-69%	70-89%	90-100%	
<1 mu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-3 mu	3	9	5	4			21
3-5 mu	5	12	7	11	2	1	38
>5 mu	10	15	26	28	1	1	81
Total	18	36	38	43	3	2	140

2.4.2 Impact Analysis

According to the survey, the village groups affected by the Subproject have 1,403.03 mu of cultivated land, 1.34 mu per capita. 219.6 mu of cultivated land will be acquired for the Subproject, with an overall land loss rate of 15.7%. Per capita cultivated area will be 1.1 mu after LA. Since the land acquired for the Subproject is blocky in shape, land loss rate varies greatly from group to group. Since 403 mu of land will be acquired for the port works at a time, including 219.6 mu of cultivated land, the 4 groups of Shishan Village, Yangxian Xiang will be affected greatly; 10 mu of land in two groups of Dongyun Village, Liqiao Town will be acquired, including 8.8 mu of cultivated land; 16.8 mu of land in Shuiyang Community, Shuiyang Town will be acquired, including 9.8 mu cultivated land. Therefore, the 3 groups in Dongyun Village, Liqiao Town and Shuiyang Community, Shuiyang Town will be affected slightly.

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 8 affected groups, the 3 groups of Dongyun Village and Shuiyang Community have land loss rates of less than 10%, the Sanjia Village group of Shishan Village also have loss rates of less than 10%. In contrast, the rest 3 groups of Shishan Village have land loss rates of over 10%, namely Xiashi (14.23%), Zhangcun (34.65%), and Gaojia (48.68%). Generally, the 3 groups of Shishan Village will be affected seriously, and the 4 groups in Dongyun Village, Shuiyang Community and the Sanjia Village group in Shishan Village affected slightly. The main crops of all the affected villages or communities in the 3 towns are paddy rice, corn and cotton, with a per mu output value of 1,100 yuan per annum. Per capita loss ranges from 990 yuan (Zhangcun Group of Shishan Village, accounting for 11.8% of per capita gross income) to 174.6 yuan (Sanjia Group of Shishan Village, accounting for 2.09% of per capita gross income). Among the 140 households with 442 persons affected by LA, 18 households have land loss rates of under 10%, 36 households have land loss rates of 10%-29%, 38 households have land loss rates of 30%-49%, 43 households have land loss rates of 50%-69%, 3 households have land loss rates of 70%-90%, and 2 households have land loss rates of over 90%.

Among the 18 households with land loss rates under 10%, 3 have existing cultivated areas of 1-3 mu (2.1%), 5 have existing cultivated areas of 3-5 mu (3.6%) and 10 have existing cultivated areas of 5 mu or more (7.1%); among the 36 households with land loss rates of 10%-29%, 9 have existing cultivated areas of 1-3 mu (6.4%), 12 have existing cultivated areas of 3-5 mu (8.6%) and 15 have existing cultivated areas of 5 mu or more (10.7%); among the 38 households with land loss rates of 30%-49%, 5 have existing cultivated areas of 1-3 mu (3.6%), 7 have existing cultivated areas of 3-5 mu (5.0%) and 26 have existing cultivated areas of 5 mu or more (18.6%); among the 43 households with land loss rates of 50%-69%, 4 have existing cultivated areas of 1-3 mu (2.9%), 11 have existing cultivated areas of 3-5 mu (7.9%), and 28 have existing cultivated areas of 5 mu or more (20%); among the 3 households with land loss rates of 70%-89%, 2 has an existing cultivated area of 3-5 mu (1.4%) and 1 have existing cultivated

areas of 5 mu or more (0.7%); among the 2 households with land loss rates of 90-100%, one have existing cultivated areas of 3-5 mu (0.7%) and one have existing cultivated areas of 5 mu or more (0.7%).

In addition, the project area is a labor surplus area, where most laborers work in nearby provinces and cities, such as Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces, and Shanghai City, usually for about 10 months a year, and would return in the busy farming season or the Spring Festival only. Although land loss of APs is high, it does not affect APs income seriously. According to analysis, the loss of income of APs ranges from 2% to 12%. A sample survey also shows that the income of APs from agriculture is only accounting for about 15% of the total income (see table 3-6), and outside employment has become a major income source of the AHs. Some villagers in Shishan Village have begun to work in Xuanzhou Industrial Park in Yangxian Xiang in recent years. With the development of local industry, more and more laborers have elected to work locally.

According to the survey and interviews, all AHs require cash compensation after LA, and expect the following resettlement modes: a) improving existing farmland to increase unit output and income, chosen by 26 households, accounting for 18.57% of all households affected by LA; b) adjusting crop structure or developing sideline operations: transforming the crop structure focused on food crops of lower economic level into one of higher economic value, including vegetables and sweet potato, expanding the scale of stockbreeding (pigs, cattle, sheep, etc.) and developing household sideline operations, chosen by 25 households, accounting for 17.86% of all households affected by LA; c) investing in catering, general merchandise and repair, etc. to increase household income, chosen by 107 households, accounting for 76.43% of all households affected by LA; and d) attending skills training to work at nearby enterprises or pursue outside employment, chosen by 86 households, accounting for 61.43% of all households affected by LA.

Table2-6 Expected Resettlement Modes of Households Affected by LA⁴

Land loss rate	AHs	Cash compensation (HH)	Resettlement mode(HH)			
			Farmland improvement	Crop restructuring	Tertiary operations	Skills training & employment
<10%	18	18	4	7	13	10
10~29%	36	36	15	10	24	20
30~49%	38	38	7	7	30	24
50~69%	43	43	0	1	35	27
70~89%	3	3	0	0	3	3

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

Land loss rate	AHs	Cash compensation (HH)	Resettlement mode(HH)			
			Farmland improvement	Crop restructuring	Tertiary operations	Skills training & employment
90~100 %	2	2	0	0	2	2
Total	140	140	26	25	107	86
Percent	100.00 %	100.00%	18.57%	17.86%	76.43%	61.43%

HH=Household

2.5 Temporary Land Occupation

In the Subproject, temporary land occupation is caused by the spoil grounds for disposing of dredged materials mainly.

During construction, the channel works subcomponent will generate a dredging amount of 2.6 million m³. According to the EIA Report, sludge resulting from dredging does not contain any heavy metal or other harmful substance that may result in secondary pollution, but contains considerable nutrients that meet the demand for crop growth. As a result, sludge may be converted into fertilizer. The design agency has chosen 7 spoil grounds, which are all unused ponds owned by village or community collectives. After sludge drying two years later, a fertile soil layer will be formed on the surface of these spoil grounds, which will be converted into farmland for the cultivation of crops or fruit trees to increase collective income. The 7 spoil grounds have a total area of 1,501 mu, involving Shuiyang Community, and Wucun, Zhaojia and Yanchi Villages, Shuiyang Town, Dongyun and Fenggu Villages, Liqiao Town, and Tiancheng Village, Zhuqiao Xiang.

Table 2-7 Summary of Land Occupied Temporarily for Spoil Grounds

No.	Location		Temporarily occupied land area (mu)	Capacity of spoil ground (0,000 m ³)
	Bank side	Location		
1	Right	Tiancheng Village, Zhuqiao Xiang	253	46
2	Left	Wucun Village, Shuiyang Town	78	16
3	Right	Dongyun Village, Liqiao Town	312	38
4	Right	Fenggu Village, Liqiao Town	166	30
5	Left	Shuiyang Community, Shuiyang Town	328	50
6	Left	Fenggu Village, Shuiyang Town	183	44
7	Left	Yanchi Village, Shuiyang Town	181	36
Total			1501	260

2.6 Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

Rural residential houses with a total area of 18,244 m² will be demolished for the Subproject, affecting 139 households with 417 persons (in which 119 households with 369 persons will also be affected by LA), including 17,310 m² in Shishan Village, Yangxian Xiang (94.88%), 434 m² in

Dongyun Village, Liqiao Town (2.38 %) and 500 m² in Shuiyang Community, Shuiyang Town (2.74%). These houses are in masonry concrete and masonry timber structures mainly, including 12,514 m² in masonry concrete structure (68.59%) and 5,730 m² in masonry timber structure (31.41%).

Among the households affected by HD, 24 households have housing sizes of 51-100 m² (17.27%); 82 households have housing sizes of 101-150 m² (60.43%) and 31 households have housing sizes of 151 m² or more (22.3%).

Table2-8 Summary of Demolished Rural Residential Houses

No.	component	Township	Village/ community	Demolished house area (m ²)			Affected by HD		Also affected by LA	
				Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Subtotal	HHS	Population	HHS	Population
1	Port works	Yangxian Xiang	Shishan Village	12070	5240	17310	132	393	116	359
2	bridge	Liqiao Town	Dongyun Village	144	290	434	4	15	1	4
3	Ship lock	Shuiyang Town	Shuiyang Community	300	200	500	3	9	2	6
Total				12514	5730	18244	139	417	119	369

Table 2-9 Statistics of Impacts of the Demolition of Residential Houses

No.	component	Township	Village/ community	Number of households			
				51-100 m ²	101-150 m ²	151 m ² or more	Subtotal
1	Port works	Yangxian Xiang	Shishan Village	21	82	29	132
2	Bridge	Liqiao Town	Dongyun Village	2	2	0	4
3	Ship lock	Shuiyang Town	Shuiyang Community	1	0	2	3
Total				24	84	31	139

2.7 Demolition of Rural Non-residential Properties

The Shishan Village Committee office will be relocated for the Subproject. The Shishan Village Committee office is collated in the center of Shishan village, and has a workforce of 8 staff. The total area of Shishan Village Committee offices is 200 m² in masonry timber structure. See Table 2-10.

Table2-10 Summary of Rural Non-residential Properties

No.	component	Entity	Demolished house area (m ²)		Affected population
			Masonry timber	Subtotal	
1	Port works	Shishan Village Committee	200	200	8
Total			200	200	8

2.8 Affected Infrastructure and Ground Attachments

The Subproject will affect 10 types of attachments, including a 350 kV high-tension line, a 10,000 kV power line, a drainage pumping station and a transformer, etc. See Table 2-11.

Table2-11 Summary of Affected Infrastructure and Ground Attachments

No.	Item	Proprietor	Unit	Qty.	Remarks
1	350 kV high-tension line	Power supply company	m	1200	
2	10,000 kV power line	Power supply company	m	1200	
3	Drainage pumping station	Village collective	/	1	2 units
4	Sluice gate	Village collective	/	1	
5	380 kV low-tension line	Power supply company	m	1000	
6	Fruit trees	Individual villagers	/	206	
7	Transformer	Power supply company	/	1	
8	Pumped wells	Individual villagers	/	8	
9	Masonry wells	Individual villagers	/	107	
10	Manual wells	Individual villagers	/	34	
11	Scattered trees	Individual villagers	/	501	

2.9 Affected Population

2.9.1 Summary

429.8 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, including 291.6 mu of cultivated land. Rural residential houses with a total area of 18,244 m² and rural non-residential properties with a total area of 200 m² will be demolished for the Subproject.

A total of 160 households with 490 persons will be affected by land acquisition and demolition of rural households. Of these affected households 21 households with 73 persons will be affected by LA only; 20 households with 48 persons will be affected by HD only; while 119 households with 369 persons will be affected by both LA and HD. Non-residential property demolition will impact one village committee with 8 persons. A total of 161 entities (160 rural household + 1 rural non-residential structure) with 498 persons will therefore be affected by the Subproject.

The Subproject will temporarily occupy 1,501 mu of land, all being unused collective ponds, affecting no one.

Table2- 12 Summary of the Affected Population

District		Xuanzhou District			Total	
Township		Yangxian	Liqiao	Shuiyang		
Village		Shishan	Dongyun	Shuiyang	/	
Directly affected population	LA only	HHs	7	7	7	21
		Population	22	25	26	73
	HD only	HHs	16	3	1	20
		Population	34	11	3	48
	Both LA and HD	HHs	116	1	2	119
		Population	359	4	6	369
	Subtotal	HHs	139	11	10	160
		Population	415	40	35	490
	non- residential properties(village committee office)	HHs	1	0	0	1
		Population	8	0	0	8
Total	HHs	140	11	10	161	
	Population	423	40	35	498	

2.9.2 Affected Vulnerable Groups

For the purpose of the Subproject, vulnerable groups include the disabled, five-guarantee households, widows, low-income people or the poor and ethnic minorities. All APs of the Subproject are Han people, and vulnerable groups are the disabled, five-guarantee households⁵, widows and low-income people or the poor⁶ mainly. In the Subproject 17 households with 22 persons fall into vulnerable groups, including 11 households with 11 disabled persons, 2 five-guarantee households with 2 persons and 4 poor households with 9 persons.

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. See Table 2-13.

⁵ For elderly, weak, widowed and disabled members who are unable to work and have no means of living, or whose households lack labor, a rural production cooperative would provide production and living assistance, including daily supplies, education for the young and burial for the elderly.

⁶ Per capita annual net income < 2,300 yuan

Table 2-13 Summary of Affected Vulnerable Groups

District	Township	Village	Group	Disabled		Five-guarantee households		Poor households		Subtotal	
				AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs
Xuanzhou	Yangxian Xiang	Shishan	Gaojia	3	3	1	1	2	5	6	9
			Zhangcun	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4
			Sanjia	7	7	0	0	1	2	8	9
Total				11	11	2	2	4	9	17	22

2.9.3 Impacts on Women

In the population affected by the Subproject, there are 239 women, accounting for 49.2%. 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. With the flow of rural labor, the traditional pattern of division of labor between men and women has turned from that “men are in charge of external affairs and women in charge of internal affairs” to that men and women share internal and external affairs, but there is still the difference that women spend slightly more time on farm work and housework than men. The project area abounds with crabs, fish and other aquatic products. Women play an important role in household aquaculture and the marketing of aquatic products, especially the retail of aquatic products when they are available for sale.

In addition, more and more women elect to work outside in Jiangsu, Shanghai, Guangdong and Zhejiang. Women are more active/skilled in social services, apparel processing and catering industries, but less active/skilled in the building and transport industries.

The impact of the Subproject on women’s income is due to the acquisition of cultivated land and the demolition of houses that affects household stockbreeding, while per capita crop cultivation and stockbreeding income is 920 yuan, accounting for 9.81% of per capita household income, which is relatively low. Boys and girls have equal opportunities in education, showing no gender-related difference.

It is found that most of the female respondents support the Subproject and think that it is good to local development. The Subproject will generate more job opportunities, so that women can find local jobs more easily and work while taking care of families. The Subproject will improve the overall development level of the project area and the living standard of local women, and broaden their eyesight. Therefore, local women expect the Subproject to be completed and put into operation as soon as possible to benefit local residents. Both men and women support the Subproject, but the support rate of women (74.29%) is slightly higher than that of men (69.4%). See Appendix 2 (Part A) for the gender analysis.

3 Socioeconomic Profile

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

3.1.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Xuancheng City

Xuancheng City is located in the junction of the southeastern Anhui mountainous area and riverfront plain, between east longitude 117°58'-119°40' and north altitude 29°57'-31°19', bordered by Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces on the northeast and southeast, being the southeast portal of Anhui Province. The city is advantaged in location, and governs one district, one county-level city and 5 counties, with a land area of 12,340 km² and a population of 2.75 million. The city's development is driven by characteristic industries and tourism.

The city has two water systems – Qingye and Shuiyang Rivers, and is easily accessible via the Wangan and Xuanhang Railways, and National Highways 318 and 205. The city abounds with natural resources, with a forest coverage ratio of 55%, a woodland area of over 440,000 hectares and a timber volume of over 17 million m³.

In 2010, the city's regional GDP was 52.57 billion yuan, up 15.0% year on year, in which the added value of tertiary industries was 8.85 billion yuan, up 4.6%, that of secondary industries 24.82 billion yuan, up 23.3%, and that of tertiary industries 18.9 billion yuan, up 10.6%; per capita GDP was 21,028 yuan based on resident population. The ratio of primary, secondary and tertiary industries turned from 18.1: 43.5: 38.4 in the previous year to 16.8: 47.2: 36.0, and industrialization rate rose from 34.5% in the previous year to 38.4%. The per capita disposable income of urban residents was 15,141.36 yuan, Engel's coefficient for urban residents is 40.2%, which per capita net income of rural residents is 6,650.95 yuan and Engel's coefficient for rural residents is 40%. This implies that the households are relatively well off, although there is a wide gap between urban and rural income.

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of Xuancheng City (2011)⁷

No.	Item	Unit	Xuancheng City
1	Land area	km ²	12312.5
1.1	Cultivated area	000 hectares	248.5
1.2	Farmland area	000 hectares	728.7
2	Population	0,000	253.3
2.1	Agricultural population	0,000	228.7
2.2	Nonagricultural population	0,000	24.6
3	GDP	00 million yuan	671.4
3.1	Primary industries	00 million yuan	102.1
3.2	Secondary industries	00 million yuan	349.9
3.3	Tertiary industries	00 million yuan	219.4

⁷ Source: 2011 National Economic and Social Development Statistical Bulletin of Xuancheng City.

No.	Item	Unit	Xuancheng City
3.4	Per capita GDP	yuan	26360
4	Per capita disposable income of urban residents	yuan	17994.6
5	Per capita net income of rural residents	yuan	7844

3.1.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected District

Xuanzhou District is located in southeastern Anhui, and the junction of Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui Provinces, being an economic transition zone from the Yangtze River Delta to the hinterland, and the regional political, economic and cultural center, with a land area of 2,533 km², including an urban area of 15.7 km², and a population of 850,000 (2007), governing 7 sub-districts, 14 towns and 5 Xiangs. The district features fertile land, rich resources and subtropical climate, suitable for farming, business and industry. There are 10 major rivers, two lakes, 59 reservoirs and 17,300 mountain dams in the district, with a natural water surface area of 35,982 hectares, an annual usable water volume of 304.72 million m³, 90,000 hectares of woodland, a growing stock of forest land of 2.47 million m³, an aquaculture area of 16,000 hectares and fishery output value of 500 million yuan. The district is the largest river crab breeding base in eastern China.

Table 3-2 Socioeconomic Profile of Xuanzhou District (2011)

No.	Item	Unit	Xuanzhou District
1	Land area	km ²	2624.5
1.1	Cultivated area	0,000 mu	213309.4
2	Population	0,000	86.59
2.1	Agricultural population	0,000	50.39
2.2	Nonagricultural population	0,000	26.2
3	GDP	00 million yuan	146.9
3.1	Primary industries	00 million yuan	31.3
3.2	Secondary industries	00 million yuan	65.6
3.3	Tertiary industries	00 million yuan	49.9
3.4	Per capita GDP	yuan	20428
4	Per capita disposable income of urban residents	yuan	17995
5	Per capita net income of rural residents	yuan	8938

3.1.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Townships

Shuiyang Town is located in northern Xuancheng City, and the junction of Nanjing, Wuhu, Ma'anshan and Xuancheng Cities, bordered by Gaochun County, Nanjing City on the north, 90 km away from the urban area of Nanjing City, 70 km away from Wuhu City on the west, 100 km away from Ma'anshan City on the northwest, and run through by the Wutai Highway. The town has a land area of 205 km², a population of 100,000, a cultivated area of 101,000 mu, a water surface area of 50,000 mu, an urban built-up area of 1.8 km² and an urban population of 15,000, and governs 24 villages and 4 communities. It is a state-level pilot town of urban construction

and reform, and a state-level production base of commercial grains, high-quality cotton and freshwater products, and is renowned as a “land of plenty”. It is also an important shipping and shipbuilding base in the Yangtze River Delta.

Yangxian Xiang is located in the north suburb of Xuancheng City and west of the Shuiyang River. After the administrative redivision in 2001, the Xiang governs 9 villages and one community with 264 groups, 11,870 households and 45,428 persons, with a land area of 118.3 km². The Xiang is one of the granaries of Xuanzhou District, and enjoys convenient water and land transport.

Liqiao Town is located in southeastern Anhui, and the junction of Jiangsu and Anhui Provinces, and is the northeast portal of Xuancheng City, enjoying an advantaged geographic location. After the administrative redivision in 2002, the town governs 12 villages and one community, with a land area of 228 km² and a population of 65,000. The town enjoys convenient land and water transport, and abounds with aquatic products. There are over 130 enterprises in the town, including 12 ones above designated size. An industrial layout focused on calcium carbonate, building materials and eco-tourism has been established preliminary. In 2008, the town's GDP was 1.221 billion yuan, social investment in fixed assets 320 million yuan, farmers' per capita net income 6,454 yuan and tax turnover 42.63 million yuan. The town was recognized as one of the 57 industry cluster specialized towns of Anhui Province in 2008, and one of the first pilot economically strong towns of Anhui Province in 2009.

Zhuqiao Xiang is a landscaped land coordinated with nature, located at the north gate of Xuancheng City, bordered by Nanyi Lake on the east and the Shuiyang River on the west. The Xiang governs 6 villages and two communities, with a land area of 60.35 km² and a population of 28,290. In recent years, the Xiang's social and economic development has been rapid and sound under the leadership of the district government. In 2007, the Xiang's GDP was 87.2 million yuan, fiscal revenue 2.2 million yuan and gross retail sales of consumer goods 40.18 million yuan. With the opening of the Xuanli Highway, chemical, eco-aquaculture, solar and electronic information enterprises have emerged in large numbers, further driving local social and economic development. See Table 3-3.

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

Township	# of village/ community committees	HHs	Population	Where, women	Rural labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita income of urban residents (yuan)	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)
Shuiyang Town	24	30300	100000	49580	55000	101000	3.30	1.01	17226	9000
Yangxian Xiang	11	11870	45428	22556	23340	50000	3.83	1.10	18220	9020
Liqiao Town	13	21000	65000	32260	34000	64000	3.10	0.98	17000	8600
Zhuqiao Xiang	8	7500	28290	13980	14200	27200	3.77	0.96	16900	8980

3.1.4 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages (Communities)

8 villages in 4 townships will be affected by LA and temporary land occupation in the Subproject, namely Shishan Village, Yangxian Xiang, Tiancheng Village, Zhuqiao Xiang, Shuiyang Community, and Wucun, Zhaojia and Yanchi Villages, Shuiyang Town, and Dongyun and Fenggu Villages, Liqiao Town. In the project area, the main income sources are outside employment, stockbreeding and crop cultivation, and per capita cultivated area is about 1 mu.

Among the affected villages, Yanchi Village is the smallest and has 950 households with 3,712 persons, and Shuiyang Community is the largest and has 1,972 households with 6,833 persons (including a nonagricultural population of 4,372). Per capita cultivated area ranges from Tiancheng Village, Zhuqiao Xiang (1.14 mu) to Shuiyang Community (0.59 mu), and per capita net income ranges from Shuiyang Community, Shuiyang Town (9,300 yuan) to Fenggu Village, Liqiao Town (8,140 yuan). See Table 3-4.

8 groups of 3 villages (communities) will be affected by permanent LA. Among the affected village groups, Songjiachong Group of Dongyun Village is the largest and has 60 households with 192 persons, and Xiashi Group of Shishan Village is the smallest and has 23 households with 91 persons. Cultivated area ranges from Sanjia Group of Shishan Village (254.52 mu) to Xiashi Group (84.33 mu). See Table 3-5.

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

Township	Village/ community	HHs	Population	Where, women	Labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)
Shuiyang Town	Shuiyang Community	1972	6833	3453	3880	4000	3.47	0.59	9300
	Wucun Village	1412	4500	2210	2580	5000	3.19	1.11	8580
	Zhaojia Village	1260	3840	1898	2210	4107	3.05	1.07	8200
	Yanchi Village	950	3712	1842	1873	3900	3.91	1.05	8220
Yangxian Xiang	Shishan Village	1400	4000	2035	2502	3000	2.86	0.75	8400
Liqiao Town	Dongyun Village	1044	3500	1780	2102	3700	3.35	1.06	8200
	Fenggu Village	1340	4078	2002	2187	4200	3.04	1.03	8140
Zhuqiao Xiang	Tiancheng Village	1198	4567	2240	2576	5200	3.81	1.14	8265

Table 3-5 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Village Groups

Village/ community	Group	HHs	Population	Where, women	Labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)
Shishan Village	Zhangcun	35	113	54	62	202	3.2	1.78	8350
	Sanjia	50	152	79	87	254.52	3	1.67	8340
	Jiashi	23	81	39	46	84.33	3.5	1.04	8600
	Gaojia	33	106	52	57	203.38	3.2	1.91	8420
Dongyun Village	Songjiachong	60	192	87	108	201	3.2	1.04	8280
	Dongcun	37	113	55	64	140	3	1.23	8310
Shuiyang Community	Louwu	40	152	73	87	139	3.8	0.91	9300

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 157 households with 486 persons affected by the Subproject, 40 households were sampled, with a sampling rate of 25.5% by household or 31.7% by population. See Appendix 3.

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

1) Gender analysis

The 40 sample households with 154 persons have 86 laborers in total and an average population of 3.85 persons, all being Han people, including 73 women, accounting for 47.4%. In recent years, the proportion of women working outside has risen greatly; women staying at home deal with crop cultivation, housework and household stockbreeding mainly.

2) Age structure

Among the 40 sample households, 14 persons are aged 0-6 years, accounting for 9%, 40 aged 7-17 years, accounting for 13%, 63 aged 18-40 years, accounting for 41%, 35 aged 41-60 years, accounting for 23%, 22 aged 61 years or above, accounting for 14%. See Figure 3-1.

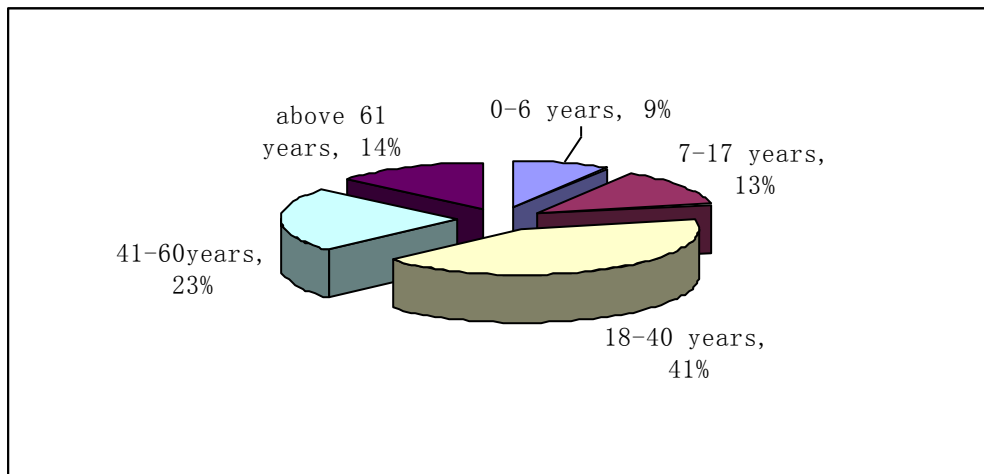


Figure 3-1 Age Distribution

3) Educational level

Among the 40 sample households, 14 persons are pre-school children, accounting for 9.09%; 9 are illiterate, accounting for 5.84%; 32 have received primary school, accounting for 20.78%; 76 have received junior high school education, accounting for 49.35%; 16 have received senior high school education, accounting for 10.39%; and 7 have received higher education, accounting for 4.55%. See Figure 3-2.

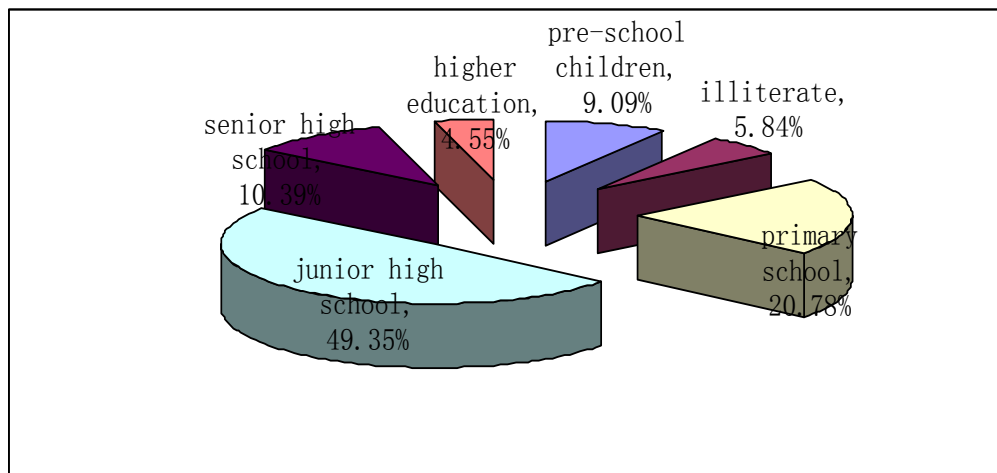


Figure 3-2 Distribution of Educational Level

4) Housing size

The houses of the 40 sample households are in masonry concrete structure mainly, with a total housing size of 5,276 m², and an average size of 131.9 m² per household or 34.26 m² per capita.

5) Cultivated area

Among the 40 sample households, average cultivated area is 4.98 mu per household or 1.29 mu per capita, and the main crops are paddy rice, cotton and corn. Annual net income is about 1,000 yuan per mu.

6) Household properties

Among the 40 sample households, an average household has 2.2 TV sets, 0.45 refrigerator, 2.6 electric fans, 0.8 washing machine, 0.37 air-conditioner, 2.4 fixed telephones/mobile phones and 0.8 motorcycle/electric cart.

7) Annual household income and expenditure

Among the 40 sample households, per capita net income is 8,320 yuan, in which wage income is 3,818.8 yuan, accounting for 40.3%; operating income 4,880.1 yuan, accounting for 51.5% (in which income from primary industries is 1,345.6 yuan, accounting for 14.20%); property income 416.9 yuan, accounting for 4.4%; and transfer income 213.4 yuan, accounting for 3.8%. The main income sources are local or outside employment, services, crop cultivation and stockbreeding.

The per capita gross expenditure of the sample households is 4,130 yuan, in which operating expenses are 800 yuan, accounting for 19.37%; expenses on the purchase of productive fixed assets 356 yuan, accounting for 8.62%; tax expenses 90 yuan, accounting for 2.18%; consumptive expenses 2570 yuan, accounting for 62.23%; property expenses 112 yuan,

accounting for 2.71%; and transfer expenses 202 yuan, accounting for 4.89%. See Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Household Income and Expenditure Analysis

Item		Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
Annual household income	Wage income	3818.8	40.30%
	Operating income	4880.1	51.50%
	Where: income from agriculture	1345.6	14.20%
	Income from secondary industries	1535.1	16.20%
	Income from tertiary industries	1999.4	21.10%
	Property income	416.9	4.40%
	Transfer income	213.4	3.80%
	Gross income	9476.0	100.00%
Productive expenditure	Operating expenses	800	19.37%
	Expenses on the purchase of productive fixed assets	356	8.62%
Per capita net income		8,320.00	/
Annual household expenditure	Tax expenses	90	2.18%
	Consumptive expenses	2570	62.23%
	Property expenses	112	2.71%
	Transfer expenses	202	4.89%
	Total	2974	72.01%
Savings		4190	/

8) Survey on expected resettlement modes

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

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Attitude: 90% of the respondents approve of the construction of the Subproject and 10% don't care.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Resettlement: 90% of the respondents expect cash compensation without land reallocation and 10% expect to participate in endowment insurance for LEFs.
- (v) Relocation of HD: 92.1% of respondents opt for house property exchange.

See Table 3-7.

Table 3-7 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	0	15.3	84.7	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	10	0	0	0	100
10	Preferred mode of relocation of HD	(1)Cash compensation, (2) property exchange, (3) allocate house plot and build house themselves	2.9	92.1	5	0	0	100
11	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
12	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 survey shows that the proportion of men's income to household income (63.27%) is much higher than that of women's income (36.73%), and the limitations of women's income has hindered the improvement of their family status. See Table 3-8.

Table 3-8 Household Income of the Samples by Gender

Item	Household income
Men (%)	63.27
Women (%)	36.73
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 (24.69%) is higher than that of women (21.92%), and the proportion of women having received higher education (5.48%) is lower than that of men (9.88%). See Table 3-9.

Table 3-9 Educational Levels of the Samples by Gender

Educational level	Women (%)	Men (%)
Primary school or below	19.18	13.58
Junior high school	53.42	51.85
Senior high school / technical secondary school	21.92	24.69
Higher education	5.48	9.88
Total	100	100

3.3.4 Occupations

Local women deal with farm work and housework mainly. Few women work outside. Among women not working outside, those taking care of family members account for 21.92%, those doing farm work account for 50.68%, and those working outside with husbands or relatives account for 27.4%. In contrast, men taking care of family members account for 7.41%, men doing farm work account for 34.57% and men working outside 58.02%. See Table 3-10.

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

Occupation	Women (%)	Men (%)
Taking care of family	21.92	7.41
Farm work	50.68	34.57
Outside employment	27.40	58.02
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 Expected Resettlement Modes for LA

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 agricultural resettlement (73.97%), and women preferring nonagricultural resettlement account for 26.03%, 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) Since the land acquired for the Subproject is blocky in shape, some villages, e.g., Shishan Village, Yangxian Xiang, will be affected more seriously by LA, and 123 households with 203 persons will have a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after LA (or willing to surrender the contracting right of remaining land) and be included in endowment insurance for LEFs; 2) Shishan Village, Yangxian Xiang affected by the Subproject is located near Xuanzhou Industrial Park, which will be included in Xuanzhou Economic Development Zone, thereby generating a large number of nonagricultural job opportunities for the APs in Shishan Village; and 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)
- 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 LEFs (SCO [2006] No.29) (April 10, 2006)
- Notice of the State Council on Issues Concerning the Strengthening of Land Control and Adjustment (SC [2006] No.31) (August 31, 2006)

(3) Provincial and local policies

- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67) (May 19, 2012)
- Detailed Rules of Anhui Province for the Management of the Collection and Use of Farmland Reclamation Fees (Cai Zong [2001] No.1061)
- 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)
- Measures for the Administration of Urban House Demolition of Xuancheng City (Interim) (Decree No.21 of the Xuancheng Municipal Government)
- Notice of the Xuancheng Municipal Government on Issuing the Trial Measures for the Assessment of Social Stability Risks in the Acquisition of Houses on State-owned Land in Xuancheng City (XMG [2011] No.51)
- Notice of the Xuancheng Municipal Government on Issuing the Interim Measures for Housing Security for the Acquisition of Houses on State-owned Land in the Urban Area of Xuancheng City (XMG [2011] No.52)
- Notice on Adjusting the Compensation, Resettlement and Social Security Policies for Collective Land Acquisition and Demolition of Houses There on in the Range of Near-term Urban Construction (XMGS [2010] No.115)
- Notice on Matters Concerning the Compensation, Resettlement and Social Security Policies for Collective Land Acquisition and Demolition of Houses Thereon in the Range of Near-term Urban Construction (XMGS [2010] No.418)
- Notice on Issuing the Working Process for the Demolition of Houses on Collective Land in the Urban Area of Xuancheng City (XD [2011] No.7)
- Notice on Adjusting the Compensation, Young Crops and other attachments on Acquired Collective Land in the Urban Planning Area of Xuancheng City (XMG [2013] No.13)

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 Xuancheng Municipal and Xuanzhou District 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.

Table4- 1 Abstract of Measures for Collective Land Management of Xuancheng City and Xuanzhou District

Item	Key provisions	Index
Agencies responsible	According to law, municipal and county governments are subjects for organizing LA, and responsible generally for the fixation of LA compensation rates, compensation and resettlement for HD, timely and full payment of compensation fees, organizing employment training for LEFs, and including LEFs in social security.	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Land Acquisition Management (MLS [2010] No.96)
LA procedures	Notification, confirmation and hearing before land use approval shall be conducted carefully. When land of farmers is to be acquired, the rights of information, participation, appeal and supervision of farmers shall be protected. Municipal and	Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Land Acquisition Management (MLS [2010] No.96)

Item	Key provisions	Index
	county land and resources departments shall perform procedures strictly before LA approval to listen fully to farmers' comments. The LA program shall be notified to village groups and farmers practically in conjunction with village affairs disclosure by means of broadcast, bulletin board, etc.	
Distribution of compensation fees for LA	Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops shall be paid to their proprietors, young crops and seedlings planted, ground attachments built or land use changed after the publication of the LA announcement shall not be compensated for. Resettlement subsidies shall be paid to affected persons. Land compensation fees shall be paid to the affected rural collective economic organization, and used mainly for production and livelihood restoration, and social security, of which 70% shall be transferred to the special fund for social security for LEFs at a time upon handling the LA formalities.	Para. 2 of Art. 1 of the Notice on Adjusting the Compensation, Resettlement and Social Security Policies for Collective Land Acquisition and Demolition of Houses Thereon in the Range of Near-term Urban Construction (XMGS [2010] No.115)
Management and use of compensation fees	Compensation fees for LA shall be paid to the special accounts of the municipal economic development zone and Xuanzhou District Finance Bureau, and then paid by them in a unified manner to ensure that land acquirers pay compensation fees for LA to affected village collective economic organization and proprietors timely and fully.	Para. 3 of Art. 1 of the Notice on Adjusting the Compensation, Resettlement and Social Security Policies for Collective Land Acquisition and Demolition of Houses Thereon in the Range of Near-term Urban Construction (XMGS [2010] No.115)
Social security for LEFs	(1) Land acquirers shall be levied pooling costs for social security for LEFs at 6,000 yuan/mu when acquiring land. Pooling costs shall be included in land costs, and deducted by the land and resources department upon handling the LA formalities at a time, transferred to the special account for social security for LEFs and used for social security for LEFs.	Para. 1 of Art. 3 of the Notice on Adjusting the Compensation, Resettlement and Social Security Policies for Collective Land Acquisition and Demolition of Houses Thereon in the Range of Near-term Urban Construction (XMGS [2010] No.115)
Subjects of endowment insurance	All LEFs with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after LA according to law, having attained 16 years upon LA, and having not participated in urban basic endowment insurance shall be subject to employment training and social security for LEFs, but those not affiliated to villages and groups by contracting shall not be included.	Art. 3 of the Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Employment Training and Social Security for LEFs of Xuancheng City (XMG [2006] No.118)
Sources of endowment	The sources of the endowment insurance fund for LEFs shall include: (1) government and collective	Art. 14 of the Notice on Issuing the Implementation

Item	Key provisions	Index
insurance fund	contributions; (2) individual contribution; (3) interests and other income on the fund; and (4) reserves.	Measures for Employment Training and Social Security for LEFs of Xuancheng City (XMG [2006] No.118)
Endowment insurance benefit	1) Those participating in endowment insurance for LEFs shall receive pensions on a lifelong basis from the month following attaining 55 years for women or 60 years for men. A pension shall consist of a basic pension and an individual account pension. 2) The levels for individual contribution shall include 6,000 yuan and 3,000 yuan, to be chosen by LEFs voluntarily, and the corresponding benefit levels are 240 yuan/month (basic pension 190 yuan, individual account pension 50 yuan) and 180 yuan/month (basic pension 155 yuan, individual account pension 25 yuan) respectively. 3) Pensions shall be first disbursed from the individual account and then from the pooling fund.	Art. 10 of the Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Employment Training and Social Security for LEFs of Xuancheng City (XMG [2006] No.118) Notice on Adjusting the Compensation, Resettlement and Social Security Policies for Collective Land Acquisition and Demolition of Houses Thereon in the Range of Near-term Urban Construction (XMGS [2010] No.115)
Employment training	LEFs shall be included in the urban employment system and public welfare jobs developed actively to place LEFs. Where conditions permit, a certain proportion of land may be reserved from construction land acquired by the state as resettlement land to absorb LEFs. Land acquirers shall offer suitable jobs to LEFs first. In addition, employed LEFs shall be included in the reemployment service system, issued an employment service card, and entitled to free referral, one-time vocational training subsidy and skills identification subsidy. LEFs shall also be encouraged to move to cities and towns.	Art. 19 of the Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Employment Training and Social Security for LEFs of Xuancheng City (XMG [2006] No.118)

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 Xuanzhou 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.

Table4- 2 Principles for Resettlement

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

Policies applicable to the Subproject:

- 1) Compensation policy for acquired collective land: The collective land acquired for the Subproject will be compensated for at location-based land prices, which are fixed based on land location, current land use, agricultural output value, economic level, per capita cultivated area and former LA compensation level. This will protect the lawful rights and interests of land right holders. According to local practices in the project area, land compensation, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees will be paid to APs.
- 2) Compensation and resettlement for demolished rural residential houses: Persons affected by the demolition of residential houses may choose cash compensation, property swap or self-demolition and self-construction.
 - a) Cash compensation: In this case, the amount of compensation of a demolished house is fixed based on its building area and nature, and will be used by the AH at its discretion. Among the 156 AHs, 4 households have chosen cash compensation.
 - b) Property swap: In this case, the demolisher provides a resettlement house of the same size as the demolished house to the AH. Among the 156 AHs, 145 households have chosen property swap.
 - c) Self-demolition and self-construction: In this case, a village committee allocates housing sites in a unified manner in light of its new countryside building plan for self-demolition and self-construction by each AH using compensation fees. Among the 156 AHs, 7 households have chosen self-demolition and self-construction.

- 3) Compensation policy for demolished non-residential properties: In Shishan Village Committee, Yangxian Xiang, the demolished non-residential properties will be compensated for by reference to the rates for rural residential houses.
- 4) Compensation policy for attachments and infrastructure: All attachments and infrastructure affected by the Subproject will be compensated for at replacement cost.
- 5) Public participation and grievance redress policy: The Subproject will be implemented on the basis of public participation. 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. All grievances and appeals will be accepted for free.

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 on Adjusting the Compensation, Young Crops and other attachments on Acquired Collective Land in the Urban Planning Area of Xuancheng City (XMG [2013] No.13). See Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Compensation Rates for Acquired Collective Land
Unit: yuan/mu

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)
1	Shuiyang Town	1610	8	15	37030	5	6.5	18515
2	Yangxian Xiang, Liqiao Town	1550	7	15	34100	5	6	17050

The compensation rates for young crops on the acquired land depend on land use.

In accordance with ADB policy requirements, the proposed standards should be at least equivalent than the replacement cost. Since there is no market value for collective 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 multiple of farmland for this project is 22 or 23, which is equivalent to 44 or 46 years of net income at least. Farmers suffering partial loss (say 20% loss of their 5 mu of farmland) would receive 33,000~34,000 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.

See Table 4-4 for the compensation rates for young crops.

Table4- 4 Compensation Rates for Young Crops on Acquired Collective Land

Land type	Irrigated land	Non-irrigated land
Compensation rate	900	800

4.7.2 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

According to the applicable state and provincial policies, compensation for temporary land occupation includes compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments, and land reclamation costs. During construction, spoil grounds will occupy land temporarily. Earthwork (e.g., gravel, stone blocks) required for construction will be purchased from Xuanzhou Industrial Park, involving neither land occupation nor compensation. All land occupied temporarily for the spoil grounds are unused collective ponds. The owner has reached a preliminary agreement with the affected village collectives, and will compensate for such ponds at 1,200 yuan/mu per annum. According to the construction design, the period of temporary land occupation will be two years, so the period of compensation will also be two years, during which the affected village collective economic organizations will receive 2,400 yuan/mu in compensation.

During the implementation, if other land will be occupied temporarily, compensation fees will include compensation for young crops and land restoration compensation. The compensation for young crops refers to Table 4-4. The land restoration compensation will be 4,000 yuan/mu, but not for unused land.

4.7.3 Compensation Rates for Rural Residential Houses

The compensation rates for different types of houses have been fixed at replacement cost according to the Notice on Adjusting the Compensation, Young Crops and other attachments on

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.

Acquired Collective Land in the Urban Planning Area of Xuancheng City (XMG [2013] No.13) and Notice on Adjusting the Compensation, Resettlement and Social Security Policies for Collective Land Acquisition and Demolition of Houses Thereon in the Range of Near-term Urban Construction (XMGS [2010] No.115), and the Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Compensation and Resettlement for the Demolition of Houses on Acquired Collective Land in the Range of Near-term Urban Construction (XMGO [2009] No.53), and by reference to actual prices and compensation rates of similar past projects. See Table 4-5.

Table4- 5 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Residential Houses and Attachments

Type of impact	Structural type	Unit	Rate in Xuanzhou District (yuan/m ²)	Remarks
House compensation	Masonry concrete	m ²	850	
	Masonry timber	m ²	750	
Subsidies	Moving subsidy	yuan / household	8 yuan/m ²	
	Transition subsidy	yuan/m ² per month	6 yuan/m ²	6 months in case of cash compensation; 4 months for spot housing or 18 months for forward delivery housing in cash of property swap, at 6 yuan/m ² per month

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 777.5 yuan/m² and that of masonry timber structure 634.4 yuan/m² in the project area, both lower than the corresponding compensation rates under the Subproject. See Table 4-6 and Table 4-7.

Table 4- 6 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				357.5	
1	Cement	ton	0.02	1000	20	
2	Sand	ton	60	0.9	54	
3	Gravel	ton	270	0.4	108	
4	Steel	ton	12.5	8	100	
5	Timber	m ³	45	0.3	13.5	
6	Brick	Pcs.	0.4	45	18	
7	Lime putty	kg	0.2	40	8	
8	Schist	ton	6	6	36	
II.	Other materials				120	5%* (一)
III.	Overall costs		3	100	300	15%* (一+二)
IV.	Total				777.5	

Table 4-7 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				231.5	
1	Cement	ton	0.05	1000	50	
2	Sand	ton	35	0.9	31.5	
3	Gravel	ton	260	0.4	104	
4	Steel	ton	1.5	8	12	
5	Timber	m ³	35	0.3	10.5	
6	Brick	Pcs.	0.3	45	13.5	
7	Lime putty	kg	0.25	40	10	
8	Schist	ton				
II.	Other materials				102.9	5%* (一)
III.	Overall costs		3	100	300	15%* (一+二)
IV.	Total				634.4	

4.7.4 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Non-residential Properties

The rural non-residential properties demolished for the Subproject belong to the Shishan Village Committee, Yangxian Xiang. The compensation rate therefor will be fixed by reference to the compensation rates for rural residential houses.

4.7.5 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

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

Table4- 8 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

No.	Item	Proprietor	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)
1	350 kV high-tension line	Power supply company	m	30
2	10,000 kV power line	Power supply company	m	16
3	Drainage pumping station	Village collective	/	10000
4	Sluice gate	Village collective	/	2000
5	380 kV low-tension line	Power supply company	m	12
6	Fruit trees	Individual villagers	/	200
7	Transformer	Power supply company	/	8000
8	Pumped wells	Individual villagers	/	1000
9	Masonry wells	Individual villagers	/	2000
10	Manual wells	Individual villagers	/	400
11	Scattered trees	Individual villagers	/	400

4.7.6 Rates of Other Costs

See Table 4-9.

Table4- 9 Resettlement Taxes and 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	Fees for using additional construction land	28 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)
3	Land reclamation costs	8 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)
4	LA management costs	4% of LA costs	
5	Survey and design costs	3% of LA costs	
6	External M&E costs	1% of LA costs	
7	Internal M&E costs	0.5% of LA costs	
8	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)
9	Administrative costs	5% of LA costs	
10	Skills training costs	1% 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:

- (i) Laborers in vulnerable households will be provided with occupational training, and employment information and guidance in order to increase their job opportunities;
- (ii) During project construction, laborers in vulnerable households will have priority in being employed for unskilled jobs;
- (iii) A special support fund of 200,000 Yuan will be established in cooperation with the Xuanzhou District Labor and Social Security Bureau.

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:

- (i) Women will have priority in employment, and at least 30% of unskilled jobs will be offered to women.
- (ii) Women will have priority in receiving agricultural and nonagricultural skills training for not less than 1,200 men-times (50%);

- (iii) Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation;
- (iv) A special FGD for women will be held to introduce resettlement policies and improve their awareness;
- (v) The compensation agreement of LA and HD 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 4-10.

Table 4-10 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Entitlements	Compensation and resettlement policy	Measures
Permanent LA	429.8 mu of collective land, including 403 mu in Shishan Village, Yangxian Xiang (93.76%), 10 mu in Dongyun Village, Liqiao Town (2.33%) and 16.8 mu in Shuiyang Community, Shuiyang Town (3.91%)	7 groups of 3 villages (communities) in 3 townships	<p><u>Acquired farmland compensation:</u> Shuiyang Town – 37030 Yuan/mu Yangxian Xiang, Liqiao Town – 34100 Yuan/mu</p> <p><u>Construction and unused land:</u> Shuiyang Town – 18515 Yuan/mu Yangxian Xiang, Liqiao Town -17050 Yuan/mu</p>	<p>1) For land contracted by AHs, land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be paid fully and directly to the AHs</p> <p>2) For unused land not contracted by APs, land compensation and resettlement subsidies will be fully and directly paid to the affected villages. The use of compensation will be determined by villagers’ meeting,</p> <p>3) Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops will be paid to their proprietors</p>	<p>Measures for land reallocation and production investment (cultivation and irrigation skills, training, etc.) will be determined at the village meeting.</p> <p>Training will be approved and supervised by the government at the next higher level.</p>
		140 households with 442 persons	<p><u>Young Crops:</u> Irrigated land – 900 Yuan/mu Non-irrigated land – 800 Yuan/mu</p> <p>Training support: Entitled for skill enhancement and skill diversification training</p> <p>Employment opportunities: Job opportunities during construction and operation will be offered to APs in priorities</p>		
Temporary land occupation	1,501 mu of ponds occupied temporarily by spoil grounds	All being unused collective ponds	<p><u>Compensation:</u> 1200 Yuan per mu per annum</p> <p><u>Land restoration compensation:</u> 4000 Yuan per mu</p>	<p>1) The land occupied temporarily by the spoil grounds will be compensated for in cash at a time, all being unused ponds, with a maximum occupation period of two years;</p> <p>2) The unused ponds will be converted into farmland after land occupation in two years.</p> <p>3) During the implementation, if other land will be occupied temporarily, compensation fees will include compensation for young crops and land restoration compensation.</p>	Temporary land occupation will be notified in advance supervised by the local land and resources bureaus.

Type of impact	Degree of impact	of APs	Entitlements	Compensation and resettlement policy	Measures
Demolition of residential houses	Total area 18,444 m ² , including rural residential houses of 18,244 m ² and rural non-residential properties of 200 m ²	139 households with 417 persons, 1 village committee with 8 persons	<p><u>Compensation for demolished houses</u> <u>Masonry concrete – 850 Yuan/m²</u> <u>Masonry timber – 750 Yuan/M²</u> Moving subsidy – 8 Yuan/m² per household Transition subsidy – 6 Yuan/m² per month</p> <p>Material from demolished houses can be salvaged by APs with no deduction to compensation</p> <p><u>Training support: Entitled for skill enhancement and skill diversification training</u> <u>Employment opportunities: unskilled job opportunities during construction and operation will be offered to APs in priorities</u></p>	<p>1) House compensation: based on structural type and quality level at replacement cost</p> <p>2) The AHs will receive moving subsidies.</p> <p>3) 6 months in case of cash compensation; 4 months for spot housing or 18 months for forward delivery housing in cash of property swap.</p>	New housing sites will be selected by the affected villages and people. Serviced plots will be provided before house demolition.
Women	/	239 persons	30% of unskilled jobs in the project 50% of the total agriculture and non-agriculture training	<p>1) Women will have priority in employment, and at least 30% of unskilled jobs will be offered to women.</p> <p>2) Women will have priority in receiving agricultural and nonagricultural skills training for not less than 1,200 men-times (50%);</p> <p>3) Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation;</p> <p>4) The compensation agreement must be signed by the couple.</p>	The women's federation will provide acceptable education to women.
Vulnerable groups	Disabled, five-guarantee	13 households	Subsidies as per local regulations	1) Compensation fees will be retained by the village collective, which will provide	Vulnerable households will be

Type of impact	Degree of impact	of APs	Entitlements	Compensation and resettlement policy	Measures
	households	with 13 persons		subsidies and free medical care to five-guarantee households; 2) Subsidies will be paid to the disabled; 3) Unskilled jobs and free training courses will be provided to laborers in these households.	re-identified at the beginning of resettlement implementation, and monitored closely until sustainable restoration of livelihoods. 200,000 Yuan or 0.42% of basic resettlement costs will be used as the budget for such measures, and contingencies will be used to make up any deficiency.
	The poor	4 households with 9 persons	150 Yuan per month (under MLS scheme)	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 APs achieving 150 Yuan per capita per month	
	Seriously affected households	about 139 households with 417 persons	2 members of each household to be included in training and employment opportunity in the project on a priority basis Priority contracting of restored land.	1) Two members (at least one woman) of each AH will receive livelihood training and prior job opportunities, e.g., participation in project construction. 2) The land restored from temporary land occupation will be contracted to them in priorities.	
Ground attachments	8 types, including pumped wells and trees	Proprietors		Affected special facilities will be reconstructed by the owner according to the original size, standard and function	

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

5 Resettlement and Income Restoration

5.1 Resettlement Objectives

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

5.2 Principles for Resettlement and Restoration

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

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

- 2) House reconstruction
 - (i) AHs may select the mode of house reconstruction, including self-construction under unified planning; construction sites shall be determined by the village groups in consultation with displaced households;
 - (ii) New housing sites for house reconstruction should be provided to displaced households for free, and a moving subsidy should 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, township governments and PMO will provide assistance to households in difficulty.

5.3 Livelihood Restoration Programs for the Village Groups Affected by LA

5.3.1 Summary of Resettlement and Restoration Programs for the Affected Villages/Communities

3 villages (communities) in 3 townships of Xuanzhou District, Xuancheng City will be affected by the acquisition of collective land. 429.8 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, affecting 140 households with 442 persons in 7 groups of 3 villages (communities), including 403 mu in Shishan Village, Yangxian Xiang (93.76%), 10 mu in Dongyun Village, Liqiao Town (2.33%) and 16.8 mu in Shuiyang Community, Shuiyang Town (3.91%).

The acquired land includes 219.6 mu of cultivated land (51.1%), 3 mu of woodland (0.7%), 127.7 mu of housing land (29.7%), 74 mu of ponds (17.2%), 5.5 mu of unused land (1.3%).

According to the survey, the village groups affected by the Subproject have 1,403.03 mu of cultivated land, 1.34 mu per capita. 219.6 mu of cultivated land will be acquired for the Subproject, with an overall land loss rate of 15.7%. Per capita cultivated area will be 1.1 mu after LA.

The land acquired for the Subproject is in blocks, land loss rate varies greatly from group to group.

Since 403 mu of land will be acquired for the port works at a time, including 219.6 mu of cultivated land, the 4 groups of Shishan Village of Yangxian Xiang will be affected greatly; 10 mu of land in two groups of Dongyun Village of Liqiao Town will be acquired, including 8.8 mu of cultivated land; 16.8 mu of land in Shuiyang Community, of Shuiyang Town will be acquired, including 9.8 mu cultivated land. Therefore, the 3 groups in Dongyun Village, Liqiao Town and Shuiyang Community, Shuiyang Town will be affected slightly.

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 groups, the 3 groups of Dongyun Village and Shuiyang Community have land loss rates of less than 10%, the Sanjia Village group of Shishan Village also have loss rates of less than 10%. In contrast, the rest 3 groups of Shishan Village have land loss rates of over 10%, namely Xiashi (14.23%), Zhangcun (34.65%), and Gaojia (48.68%). But because agricultural income only accounts for 14.20% or so (see Table 3-6), land acquisition will not reduce Ahs income seriously. Generally, the 2 groups of Shishan Village will be affected seriously, and the 3 groups in Dongyun Village, Shuiyang Community and the Xiashi and Sanjia groups in Shishan Village will be

affected slightly. Among the 7 affected groups, 5 groups, which are Songjiachong and Dongcun groups of Dongyun Village, Louwu group of Shuiyang Community, and Xiashi group and Sanjia group of Shishan Village have income loss rates of less than 5%, are slightly affected groups. In contrast, Gaojia (48.68%) and Zhangcun (34.65%) groups of Shishan Village have land loss rates of over 10% and income loss rates of over 5%, and are seriously affected groups (**see Section 2.5.2 for the LA impact analysis**).

According to the survey and interviews, all AHs prefer cash compensation when land is acquired because it is easy to operate, and the AHs may use compensation fees for production and livelihood restoration freely. They will invest compensation fees in business or skills training for local or outside employment or stockbreeding. Few AHs will invest compensation fees in crop cultivation or farmland improvement.

According to the survey, almost all AHs support the Subproject because the Subproject will improve local transport conditions, make it easier to transport food, vegetables and other goods, and more importantly, allow for the economic development of Xuancheng City and generate nonagricultural job opportunities for the AHs.

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.

According to the analysis, Gaojia and Zhangcun groups of Shishan Village will be affected more seriously, nonagricultural employment will be promoted to restore the production and income of the APs according to the 12th five-year development plans of Xuancheng City, Xuanzhou District and Xuanzhou Economic Development Zone. Xiashi and Sanjia groups of Shishan Village, Dongcun and Songjiachong Groups of Dongyun Village, and Louwu Group of Shuiyang Community will be affected more slightly, and the APs will still have a certain amount of land after LA, all AHs prefer direct cash compensation, which will ensure that all compensation and rights are available to them as planned.

7 groups of 3 villages (communities) will be affected by permanent LA. For the slightly affected groups, the main resettlement mode is direct cash compensation, supplemented with some agricultural restoration measures. For the seriously affected groups, cash compensation and skills training will be provided to realize production restoration through transfer to secondary and tertiary industries. In addition, eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance and will receive benefits on a monthly basis when attaining the stipulated age. The following 3 livelihood restoration measures are available when AHs receive cash compensation:

- (i) Crop restructuring: Each village will adjust cultivation and stockbreeding structure based on local locations to increase agricultural and sideline income.

- (ii) Skills training for labor transfer and more nonagricultural income: Some labor-intensive enterprises (e.g., toy production, clothes processing, machining) in the Yangtze River Delta have shifted to the project area to reduce costs using local labor. The affected municipal and county governments will generate more nonagricultural jobs. It is learned that about 40% of the APs plan to attend training.
- (iii) Endowment insurance for LEFs: Eligible LEFs¹⁰ may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily. See Appendix 6.

In addition, the implementing agency (IA) will take some assistance measures at the construction stage, including:

- a) Jobs generated by the subproject will be first made available to the APs to bring cash income. It is estimated that a total of 1250 direct job opportunities including 700 unskilled jobs will be created by the Subproject, and 350 unskilled job opportunities will be offered to APs in priority. Moreover, with the construction of the Subproject, the geographic advantage of the project area will be enhanced, more enterprises will be introduced, and the production capacity of some existing enterprises will also be improved greatly. Therefore, the employment demand of local enterprises will be increased. With the development of the shipping industry, more sailors and other crew members will be needed. It is estimated that the Subproject will generate 120,000 indirect jobs. The IA and district government will also provide some suitable jobs to APs in advance.
- b) Priority will be given to the APs in any labor output project in Xuanzhou District.
- c) During the whole process of production restoration, the APs may be organized to attend skills training on cash crop cultivation, stockbreeding, etc. Technicians from the agriculture, and labor and social security departments will be invited to give agricultural and nonagricultural skills training in the project area, so that each AH is trained at least once. These measures will improve the quality and output of crops, increase the income of the APs, and restore their livelihoods.

5.3.2 Production Resettlement and Restoration Programs for Slightly Affected Village Groups

Xishi group and Sanjia Group of Shishan Village, Yangxian Xiang has an income loss rate of 4.8% and 2.09%, Songjiachong and Dongcun Groups of Dongyun Village, Liqiao Town have income loss rates of 3.99% and 4.04% respectively, and Loucun Group of Shuiyang Community,

¹⁰ Generally, LEFs refer to agricultural population having no basic production and living conditions or with per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after LA according to law. When an LEF attains 60 years for men or 55 years for women, it will receive a pension of not less than 120 yuan per month in principle. LEFs may pay more to receive higher pensions.

Shuiyang Town has an income loss rate of 3.62%. These 5 groups have income loss rates of less than 5% and are slightly affected groups. For these groups, the APs will be paid in cash directly. When they receive the compensation, the APs can develop cash crops on the remaining land or spend more time on outside employment or other secondary and tertiary operations after LA to restore their income and livelihood according to their wills.

5.3.3 Production Resettlement and Restoration Programs for Seriously Affected Village Groups

Zhangcun and Gaojia Groups of Shishan Village have income loss rates of 8.16%, and 11.76% respectively, all above 5%, and are seriously affected groups. 73 households with 123 persons in these 2 groups will be affected by LA in the Subproject, including about 40 laborers.

Shishan Village of Yangxian Xiang has been included in Xuanzhou Economic Development Zone, and the production resettlement for its APs will be planned along with the construction of the development zone.

The Outline of the 12th Five-year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of Xuancheng City points out that the development zone is located east of Guquan Town, south of Yangxian Xiang and north of the Jingting Mountain, bordered by the Shuiyang River on the east, run through by the Tong-Nan-Xuan Expressway, Wangan Railway and Xuanshui Highway. The planned area of the development zone during 12th five-year plan period is 61 km², and its resident population will be 130,000. By the end of December, 2012, 189 enterprises had been introduced into the development zone, its gross industrial output value reached 10 billion yuan, fiscal revenue exceeded 400 million yuan and number of employees exceeded 30,000. According to the Outline, with the further development of Xuanzhou Economic Development Zone, Shishan Village of Yangxian Xiang will be subject to village-to-community transformation, all APs will be included in Xuanzhou Economic Development Zone, and their income will be from secondary and tertiary industries mainly, Xuanzhou District Government and Xuanzhou Economic Development Zone Administering Committee shall negotiate with Industry and Business Administering Bureau, then make resettlement's industries legalized. The following resettlement programs have been developed:

1. Zhangcun Group: catering services and vegetable marketing

This group has 35 households with 113 persons, a per capita cultivated land of 1.78 mu, and per capita net income of 8,350 yuan. All villagers of this group will be affected by LA, with a per capita cultivated land of 1.16 mu remained.

With the completion of the port works, lots of floating population and local people around the port will go to the port to work, thereby generating many job opportunities for the APs in Zhangcun Group of Shishan Village to deal with catering services.

With the assistance of Xuanzhou Economic Development Zone, 20 households in Zhangcun Group plan to deal with catering services, in which 16 households will sell breakfast using carts at road junctions, with per capita net income of 90-200 yuan per day, and 4 households plan to run restaurants, where it is estimated that per household income will be not less than 4,000 yuan/month.

Moreover, 15 households plan to plant and sell vegetables using the remaining land. The administrative committee of Xuanzhou Economic Development Zone and Yangxian Town (Xiang) Government have agreed to build 4 farm produce bazaars in the development zone gradually with a total workforce of at least 600. It is estimated that per capita income is about 3,000 yuan/month.

2. Gaojia Group: skills training for nonagricultural employment and guesthouse operation

This group has 38 households with 110 persons and a per capita cultivated land of 1.84 mu, and all villagers of this group will be affected by LA, with a per capita cultivated land of 0.84 mu remained.

Gaojia Group has been included in Xuanzhou Economic Development Zone. There are already over 140 enterprises in the development zone, specializing in the manufacture of food, aluminum products and automobile parts mainly. These enterprises have a great demand for electricians, plumbers and other workers, and will recruit the APs in the Subproject first, with an average pay of 2,400 yuan/month.

In addition, 14 laborers in 7 households plan to run guesthouses with monthly income of about 5,000 yuan per household, and another 12 laborers in 6 households plan to serve at these guesthouses with monthly income of about 2,200 yuan per person. With the development of Xuanzhou Economic Development Zone, there will be a huge demand for overnight accommodation, and the APs in the Subproject will have priority in receiving licenses for guesthouse operation.

5.3.4 Endowment Insurance for LEFs

The social security for the APs has been developed according to the Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Employment Training and Social Security for LEFs of Xuancheng City (Interim) (XMG [2006] No.118), Notice on Adjusting the Compensation, Resettlement and Social Security Policies for Collective Land Acquisition and Demolition of Houses Thereon in the Range of Near-term Urban Construction (XMGS [2010] No.115), and based on local conditions.

- 1) **Subjects:** According to the Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Employment Training and Social Security for LEFs of Xuancheng City (Interim) (XMG [2006] No.118), all LEFs with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after LA according to law, having attained 16 years upon LA, and having not participated in urban

basic endowment insurance within the urban planning area, and ranges of LA for key state and municipal projects will be subject to employment training and social security for LEFs.

- 2) **Funding sources:** The endowment insurance fund for LEFs consists of a pooling fund and an individual account fund. The government and collective contributions will go to the pooling fund, and the individual account fund consists of the individual contribution and interests thereon.
- (i) The government contribution will be disbursed from the transfer income of state-owned land, being 6,000 yuan for each eligible LEF; the collective (village or group) contribution will be disbursed from compensation for land acquired and not contracted by household and operating income of the collective economic organization, being 6,000 yuan for each eligible LEF;
 - (ii) For eligible LEFs, there are two levels of individual contribution, namely 6,000 yuan and 3,000 yuan, to be chosen by LEFs voluntarily;
 - (iii) Interests and other income on the fund; and
 - (iv) Reserves.
- 3) **Benefit:** An LEF will receive a certain benefit after LA. Depending on the contribution level, LEFs will receive the following benefits when attaining 60 years for men or 55 years for women.

Table 5-1 Contribution and Benefit Levels of Endowment Insurance for LEFs

No.	Item	Benefit (yuan/month)			Eligibility
		Basic pension	Individual account pension	Total	
1	No individual contribution	120	0	120	Attaining 60 years for men or 55 years for women
2	Individual contribution 3,000 yuan	120	60	180	
3	Individual contribution 6,000 yuan	120	120	240	

According to the survey, village-to-community transformation will be implemented in Shishan Village, Yangxian Xiang together with resettlement under the Subproject, and all APs (403) may be included in social security for LEFs. It is estimated that 10 persons in Dongyun Village, Liqiao Town and 14 persons in Shuiyang Community, Shuiyang Town will be included in endowment insurance. In sum, 427 APs in the Subproject may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs, accounting for 87.9% of the affected population by LA.

5.3.5 Skills Training and Employment Program

The training program will be developed based on livelihood restoration programs (**see Section 2.5.2**, about 85.23% of the working age APs will be trained). The PMO and IA will conduct training together with the labor and social security department, including agricultural and

nonagricultural skills training, in which nonagricultural skills training includes pre-job and vocational skills training, and agricultural skills training covers vegetable cultivation and aquaculture mainly. Pre-job covers employment situation and policies, the protection of labor rights and interests, and professional ethics, and vocational skills training will be conducted every 6 months based on employment needs. During resettlement, the local labor and social security bureaus will develop detailed training programs as the APs may need, as detailed in Table 5-2. The total of training subsidies and costs is 210,000 yuan, and has been included in the training budget.

Table 5-2 Summary of Skills Training Programs of the Subproject

No.	Time	Trainees	Men-times trained	Scope of training	Budget (0,000 yuan)
1	Jun. 2014	AHs	400	Agricultural skills training	2
2	Dec. 2014	AHs	400	Agricultural skills training	2
3	Jun. 2014	AHs	800	Vocational skills training and pre-job training	6
4	Dec. 2014	AHs	800	Other nonagricultural skills training	6
5	Other irregular skills training				5
Subtotal					21

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

Table 5-3 Agricultural Skills Training Programs of the Subproject

District	Township	Time	Trainees	Men times per year	Scope of training	Agency responsible	Budget (0,000 yuan)
Xuanzhou District	Yangxian Xiang	Jun. & Dec. 2014	AHs	300	Greenhouse vegetable cultivation	Xiang labor & social security office	1.5
	Liqiao Town	Jun. & Dec. 2014	AHs	300	Aquaculture	Town labor & social security office	1.5
	Shuiyang Town	Jun. & Dec. 2014	AHs	200	Aquaculture	Town labor & social security office	1

Table 5-4 Nonagricultural Skills Training Programs of the Subproject

District	Township	Time	Trainees	Men times per year	Scope of training	Agency responsible	Budget (0,000 yuan)
Xuanzhou District	Yangxian Xiang	June and Dec 2014	AHs	800	Manufacture of food, auto parts, aluminum and zinc products, electricians, plumbers, kitchenware and	District and township governments	6
	Liqiao Town		AHs	400			4
	Shuiyang		AHs	400			4

District	Township	Time	Trainees	Men times per year	Scope of training	Agency responsible	Budget (0,000 yuan)
	Town				clothes, cotton processing		

5.4 Restoration Programs for Demolished Rural Residential Houses

5.4.1 Summary of Resettlement Programs for the Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

Houses in 3 villages in 3 townships will be demolished for the Subproject, affecting 139 households with 417 persons. Based on preliminary survey and consultation, there are 3 resettlement modes mainly:

- (i) Cash compensation: In this case, the amount of compensation of a demolished house is fixed based on its building area and nature, and will be used by the AH at its discretion. Among the 139AHs, 4 households have chosen cash compensation.
- (ii) Property swap: In this case, the demolisher provides a resettlement house of the same size as the demolished house to the AH. Among the 139 AHs, 128 households have chosen property swap.
- (iii) Self-demolition and self-construction: In this case, a village committee allocates housing sites in a unified manner in light of its new countryside building plan for self-demolition and self-construction by each AH using compensation fees. Among the 139 AHs, 7 households have chosen self-demolition and self-construction.

5.4.2 Resettlement Program for Demolished Rural Residential Houses in Shishan Village

132 households in Shishan Village, Yangxian Xiang will be displaced the Subproject, and may choose cash compensation or property swap voluntarily, in which 4 households have chosen cash compensation and 128 chosen property swap. In the former case, each AH will receive house compensation; a moving subsidy and a transition subsidy for 6 months (see Table 4-5 for rates). In the latter case, the following resettlement program has been developed in conjunction with the 12th five-year development plan of Xuanzhou Economic Development Zone:

- 1) Resettlement site: According to the plan, a resettlement community with 1329 apartments will be constructed in the Northern part of Xuancheng City, The resettlement community named Jingting Jiayuan community, and it is located in the area enclosed by Nanhuan Road, Fenggong Road, Zhutang Road, Wangan Railway.
- 2) Resettlement time: The resettlement community will be put into use in October 2014, and

the AHs will move into it in stages after that.

3) Determination of resettlement housing size and settlement of price difference:

- (i) The demolisher will offer an apartment of the same lawful size of the demolished house to each AH.
- (ii) If per capita lawful size of the demolished house is less than 40 m², the deficiency will be purchased at the average price of 1,000 yuan/m²; if the per capita size of the apartment for resettlement exceeds 40 m², any excess of not more than 5 m² will be purchased at the preferential price (1950 yuan/ m²) and any excess of more than 5 m² purchased at the market price (about 4000 yuan/ m²) . The market price and preferential price will be fixed by the municipal prices bureau and housing administration bureau by reference to the benchmark compensation rates for houses on state-owned land in the same area, and disclosed in the compensation program for HD.
- (iii) If the lawful size of the demolished house is greater than the size of the apartment for resettlement, the excess will be compensated for in cash at the rates shown in Table 4.5.

4) Housing size: The apartments for resettlement are available in the 4 sizes of 50 m², 80 m², 100 m² and 120 m². Each AH must choose an apartment whose size is closest to its demolished house, and settle any price difference upon entry into the sales contract of the apartment for resettlement.

5) Other subsidies

- (i) Moving subsidy: 8 yuan/m² of the lawful size of the demolished house, not less than 400 yuan, and paid at a time
- (ii) Transition subsidy: 6 yuan/m²/ month with 18 months; if an AH is not resettled within 18 months, the demolisher should double the rate of transition subsidy from the first month of expiry until the AH is resettled.

5.4.3 Resettlement Program for Demolished Rural Residential Houses in Dongyun Village and Shuiyang Community

4 households in Songjiachong and Dongcun Groups of Dongyun Village, Liqiao Town, and 3 households in Louwu Group of Shuiyang Community, Shuiyang Town 3 will be displaced for the Subproject. All these households prefer self-demolition and self-construction, i.e., constructing new houses on housing sites allocated by the village (community) committee under the coordination of the township government. The allocated housing land will be unused land mainly and the occupation of farmland should be minimized. The resettlement program is as follows:

- 1) Resettlement site: The housing land allocated is located west of Songjiachong Group and beside the new primary school of Shuiyang Town, boasting convenient traffic and shopping.
- 2) Housing site: Each displaced household will receive a housing site of 160 m².
- 3) Resettlement time: The displaced households will construct houses themselves using compensation fees.
- 4) The three supplies and one leveling of housing sites will be provided by the construction agency, and included in construction costs.
- 5) Other subsidies
 - (i) Moving subsidy: 8 yuan/m² of the lawful size of the demolished house, not less than 400 yuan, paid at a time
 - (ii) Transition subsidy: 6 yuan/m²/ month for 6 months for house construction, and paid at a time.

5.5 Resettlement Program for Demolished Rural Non-residential Properties

The new site of the Shishan Village Committee will be located in the resettlement community for Shishan Village and have the same size as the former site. The cash compensation for the old office will be paid to VC directly.

5.6 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 crop and fruit tree cultivation, and stockbreeding skills.

During project implementation, at least of unskilled jobs will be offered to women. 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. 2,400 men-times of APs will be trained, in which not less than 1,200 men-times (50%) will be provided to female labor. Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation.

See Appendix 2 (Part B) for the gender analysis.

5.7 Assistance Measures for Vulnerable Groups

In the Subproject 17 households with 22 persons fall into vulnerable groups, including 11 households with 11 disabled persons, 2 five-guarantee households with 2 persons and 4 poor households with 9 persons. 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 PMO has established a special fund to support vulnerable groups, which has been included in administrative costs under the resettlement budget. The key measures are as follows:

5.7.1 The Disabled and Five-guarantee Households

- (i) Land Compensation fees will be retained by the village collective, which will provide subsidies and free medical care to five-guarantee households;
- (ii) Subsidies will be paid to the disabled as per local regulations.

5.7.2 The Poor

- (i) Two members (at least one woman) of each AH will receive livelihood training and prior job opportunities, e.g., participation in project construction.
- (ii) Government subsidies will be granted to ensure MLS of AP to 150 Yuan/ month, as per local regulations.

5.7.3 Seriously Affected Households (about 139 household)

- (i) Two members (at least one woman) of each AH will receive livelihood training and prior job opportunities, e.g., participation in project construction.
- (ii) The land restored from temporary land occupation will be contracted to them in priorities.

5.8 Restoration Program for Temporarily Occupied Land

During construction, spoil grounds will occupy land temporarily. Earthwork (e.g., gravel, stone blocks) required for construction will be purchased from Xuanzhou Industrial Park, involving neither land occupation nor compensation. Therefore, a total of 1501 mu unused ponds will be occupied temporarily for spoil grounds. The occupation period is about 2 years. If the period exceed to 2 years, the additional compensation will also be paid at the rates set in RP.

Through extensive consultation with the affected villages/communities, the spoil grounds can be converted into farmland after sludge settlement, and the temporarily occupied rural collective land may be restored by the village/community committees or construction agency. After the restoration, the land will be contracted to APs in priorities as per local regulations.

5.9 Resettlement Program for Infrastructure and Ground 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. Affected special facilities will be demolished according to the construction drawings without affecting project construction and with minimum amount of relocation.

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. The affected canals will be restored by construction teams or villagers. These costs have been included in the general budget of the Subproject.

6 Resettlement Organizational Structure

6.1 Resettlement Implementation and Management Agencies

6.1.1 Organizational Setup

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

- *Anhui PMO*
- *Anhui Port& Shipping Construction Investment Group Co. Ltd (APSCIG)*
- *Xuancheng Municipal Maritime Bureau Headquarters¹¹ (XMMB)*
- *Township governments*
- *Village (community) committees*
- *Design agency*
- *External M&E agency*
- *Other agencies: land and resources bureau, HD management office, women's federation, labor and social security bureau, etc.*

6.1.2 Organizational Responsibilities

➤ **Anhui 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.

➤ **APSCIG (IA)**

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

¹¹ The headquarters of the Project will be founded based on the maritime bureau, composed of staff from the land and resources bureau, finance bureau, audit bureau, HD management office, highway bureau, construction bureau, labor and social security bureau, civil affairs bureau, to be responsible for resettlement.

- 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

➤ ***XMMB (Xuancheng Municipal Maritime Bureau)***

- Assisting the design agency in defining the project 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 internal monitoring activities

➤ ***Xuan Cheng City Land and Resources Bureau***

- Applying for a land use permit and a construction planning permit with the competent departments;
- Formulating resettlement policies in coordination with the departments concerned;
- Responsible for all-around affairs of land acquisition (including social insurance for LEFs)

➤ ***Township governments***

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

- 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 township;
- Responsible for the disbursement and management of land compensation fees;
- 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, 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, all resettlement agencies of the Subproject have been provided with full-time staff, and 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
APSCIG	4	Technicians
XMMB	3	Civil servants, technicians

Agency	Workforce	Composition
Affected townships 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

In order to implement resettlement successfully, the displaced persons and resettlement staff must be trained under a program developed by the Anhui PMO.

A staff training and human resources development system will be developed for the resettlement agencies at all levels. Training will be given in such forms as workshop, training course, visit of similar projects and field training (see **Error! Reference source not found.** for the training program), and will cover:

- Principles and policies of resettlement
- Differences between ADB Policies and PRC Laws
- Resettlement implementation planning and design
- Resettlement implementation progress control
- Resettlement financial management
- Resettlement M&E

Table 6-2 Resettlement Training Schedule

Time	Location	Training mode	Trainees	Scope	Budget (0,000 yuan)
Mar. 2014	Hefei	Seminar	Backbone resettlement office	Operational training on resettlement	4
Sep. 2014	China	Learning tour	Backbone resettlement office	Resettlement learning tour of domestic ADB projects	9
Mar. 2015	Hefei	Workshop	Resettlement office	Discussion on experience and issues in resettlement	4
Jun. 2015	China	Learning tour	Backbone resettlement office	Resettlement learning tour of domestic ADB projects	9

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

- 1) Define the responsibilities and scope of duty all resettlement agencies, and strengthen supervision and management;
- 2) Improve the strength of all resettlement agencies gradually, especially technical strength; all staff must attain a certain level of professional proficiency and management level; improve their technical equipment, such as PC, monitoring equipment and means of transportation, etc.;

- 3) Select staff strictly, and strengthen operations and skills training for management and technical staff of all resettlement agencies to improve their professional proficiency and management level;
- 4) Appoint women officials appropriately, and give play to women's role in resettlement implementation;
- 5) Establish a database and strengthen information feedback to ensure a smooth information flow, and leave major issues to the Leading Group;
- 6) Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring, and solve issues timely; and
- 7) Establish an external M&E mechanism and an early warning system.

7 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

7.1 Public Participation

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

7.1.1 Public Participation at the Preparation Stage

Since September 2012, the survey team of NRCR has conducted a series of socioeconomic survey and public consultation activities (with 30% of participants being women) under the direction of technical assistance experts. At the preparation stage, the Anhui PMO, IA and design agency conducted extensive consultation on land acquisition and resettlement. See **Error! Reference source not found.** for the participation activities at the preparation stage and Appendix 1 for the minutes of public participation meetings. The RIB will be distributed to the APs in September 2013. See Appendix 8 for the RIB. The updated first draft RP will be available at ADB's website September 2013.

Table 7-1 Public Participation Activities at the Preparation Stage

No.	Time	Activity	Participants	# of persons	Organized by
1	Apr. – May 2012	Optimization of project design	APSCIG, XMMB, design institute, town governments, reps. of villages, groups and APs	200	APSCIG
2	Jun. – Aug. 2012	Initial resettlement impact survey	APSCIG, XMMB, design institute, town governments, Hohai University reps. of villages, groups and APs	200	XMMB
3	October 2012	Social assessment of the subproject	APSCIG, XMMB, Land and Resources Bureau, labor and social security bureau, town governments, groups and APs	250	XMMB
4	October. – December 2012	Compensation rates for LA	APSCIG, XMMB, Land and Resources Bureau, labor and social security bureau, Hohai University, town governments, groups and APs	200	XMMB
5	October – December 2012	Compensation rates for HD	APSCIG, XMMB, Hohai University, Land and Resources Bureau, HD management office, reps. of villages, groups and APs	200	XMMB
6	September–November 2012	Socioeconomic survey and consultations	APSCIG, XMMB, Hohai University, Land and Resources Bureau, HD management office, labor and social security bureau, women's federation, agricultural bureau, poverty reduction	350	XMMB

No.	Time	Activity	Participants	# of persons	Organized by
			office, county civil affairs bureau, reps. of villages, groups and APs		
7	September~November. 2012	Determination of resettlement modes	APSCIG,XMMB, Hohai University, reps. of villages, groups and APs	200	XMMB
8	January 2013	Discussion of draft RP	APSCIG,XMMB, Land and Resources Bureau, county labor and social security bureau, town governments, groups and APs	100	XMMB
9	Feb 2013	Supplementary survey	APSCIG,XMMB, Land and Resources Bureau, Hohai University, town governments, groups and APs	100	XMMB
10	Feb ~Mar. 2013	Confirmation of Resettlement policies and resettlement restoration measures	APSCIG, XMMB, Hohai University, town governments, reps. of villages, groups and APs	1500	APSCIG and XMMB
11	April 2013	Field visit, consultations and workshops	ADB Mission, PPTA consultant, Land Resource Bureau, XMMB, APs, and other related departments	50	XMMB
11	July 2013	Draft finalized RP	Anhui PMO, APSCIG,NMMB, PPTA consultant, ADB expert, and DI	10	Anhui PMO

7.1.2 Participation Plan at the Implementation Stage

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

Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan of the Subproject

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participants	Topic
Disclosure of the RIB	RIB	Sep. 2013	APSCIG	XMMB, town governments, village committees	Disclosing the RP and its key points
Disclosure of the RP	Website	Sep. 2013	ADB	Anhui PMO	Disclosure of the RP on the website
LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Mar. 2014	Anhui PMO, APSCIG, XMMB, land & resources bureau, township & village officials	All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement options for LA and HD	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Mar. 2014	Anhui PMO, APSCIG, XMMB, land & resources bureau, township &	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participants	Topic
			village officials		
DMS verification results	Field survey	Mar 2014	Anhui PMO, APSCIG, XMMB, land & resources bureau, township & 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
Updating the RP	Field survey	Mar ~ April 2014	Anhui PMO, APSCIG, XMMB, land & resources bureau, township & village officials	All APs	Updating the RP according the new Project Design Report
Determination of income restoration plan	Village meeting (many times)	Before implementation	Anhui PMO, APSCIG, XMMB, land & resources bureau, township & village officials	All APs	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees
Housing selection site	Village meeting	3 months before HD	Land & resources bureau, township & village officials	All APs	/
Training program	Village meeting	Jun. 2014 – Dec. 2015	Labor and social security bureau, township & village officials	All APs	Discussing training needs and developing a program
M&E	Villager participation	June. 2014 – Dec. 2017	Monitoring agency, township & village officials	All APs	1) Resettlement progress and impacts 2) Payment of compensation 3) Information disclosure 4) Livelihood restoration and house reconstruction

7.2 Grievances and Appeals

7.2.1 Grievance Procedure

Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of this RP, substantial disputes are unlikely 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 resettlement activities, he/she may file an oral or written appeal to the village committee orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within two weeks.

Stage2: If any AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an oral or written appeal to the township government orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the township government shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be also solved within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to XMMB after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 7 days.

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

Stage 5: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 4, 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 Mechanism.¹²

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.

¹² For further information, see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

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 appeal and handling information, and submit such information to the APSCIG in writing on a monthly basis. The APSCIG 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
XMMB	Mr. Huang Yuancheng	section chief	0563-2022900
APSCIG	Mr. Zhang Lei	section chief	0551-64299912
Anhui PMO	Mr. Wu Fei	section chief	0551-63756191

8 Resettlement Budget

8.1 Resettlement Budget

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

All costs incurred during LA and resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Subproject. Based on prices of second half 2012, the resettlement costs of the Subproject are 48.109 million yuan, accounting for 7.07% of gross investment, including 40.923 million yuan for the port works (85.06%), 5.621 million yuan for the waterway and bridge works (11.69%) and 1.56 million yuan for the ship lock (3.24%).

The resettlement costs include rural collective land acquisition costs of 12.6217 million yuan or 26.24% of total costs, compensation fees for temporary land occupation of 3.602 million yuan or 7.49% of total costs, compensation fees for the demolition of rural residential houses of 16.988 million yuan or 35.31% of total costs, compensation fees for the demolition of rural non-residential properties of 172,200 yuan or 0.36% of total costs, compensation fees for the demolition of infrastructure and ground attachments of 540,400 yuan or 1.12% of total costs, and taxes, management costs and contingencies of 13.98 million yuan or 29.1% of total costs, supporting fund for the vulnerable of 200,000 yuan or 0.42%. The general resettlement budget will be included in the overall costs of the Subproject. See Table 8-1 and Appendix 7 for the detailed resettlement budget.

Table 8-1 Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Total (0,000 Yuan)	Percent (%)
1	Acquisition of rural collective land	1262.17	26.24%
2	Demolition of rural residential houses	1698.82	35.31%
3	Demolition of non-residential properties	17.22	0.36%
4	Temporary land occupation	360.24	7.49%
5	Infrastructure and ground attachments	54.04	1.12%
	Subtotal of Items 1-5	3392.49	70.52%
6	Survey and design costs	101.77	2.12%
7	External M&E costs	33.92	0.71%
8	Internal M&E costs	16.96	0.35%
9	Skills training costs (APs and resettlement implementation staff of IA)	33.92	0.71%
10	Administrative costs ¹³	169.62	3.53%
11	Contingencies	339.25	7.05%

¹³ Includes resettlement implementation management cost and also cost for measures taken to deal with project impacts on women and cost for redress of grievances are covered under Administrative costs of the Subproject budget.

No.	Item	Total (0,000 Yuan)	Percent (%)
12	Taxes on LA	703.00	14.61%
13	Supporting fund for vulnerable groups	20	0.42%
	Subtotal of Items 6-13	1418.46	29.48%
	Total	4810.95	100.00%

8.2 Annual Investment Plan

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

Table 8-2 Resettlement Investment Plan

Year	2014	2015	2016	Subtotal
Investment (0,000 yuan)	3367.66	962.19	481.09	4810.95
Percent (%)	70%	20%	10%	100%

8.3 Disbursement and Management of Resettlement Funds

8.3.1 Management of Resettlement Funds

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

The IA should report the progress of construction to APSCIG on a monthly basis, and apply for the disbursement of funds with APSCIG.

Compensation fees for land, houses, attachments, moving and transition subsidies, and early moving rewards will be approved by the IA.

APSCIG will appoint a consulting agency to conduct regular internal audits on the use of resettlement funds by the IA.

The municipal and district finance and audit departments have the power to monitor and audit the use of special funds.

The external M&E agency will conduct special follow-up monitoring on the payment of compensation fees to the AHs.

8.3.2 Disbursement of Resettlement Funds

The Subproject's resettlement funds will be disbursed on the following principles: All costs related to LA will be included in the general budget of the Subproject, disbursed by APSCIG directly to the functional departments concerned of the district government through a special

account according to the compensation rates and budget, and then distributed directly to the APs; land compensation fees will be paid before LA and HD.

9 Resettlement Implementation Plan

9.1 Principles for Resettlement Implementation

According to the project implementation schedule, the Subproject will be constructed from July 2014 to December 2017. In order that the resettlement schedule links up the construction schedule of the Subproject, land acquisition will begin in April 2014 and end in December 2015. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are as follows:

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

9.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

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

Table 9-1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	RIB	3 villages or communities	PMO, APSCIG	Sep. 2013	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		IA, PMO and ADB	Sep. 2013	
2	RP and budget				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (including compensation rates)	73,491,923 yuan	Government, APSCIG	Sep. 2013	
2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	3 villages or communities	Village committees	Feb 2014	
2.3	Updating of the RP based on the detailed design	/	IA, PMO	Mar ~ Apr 2014	
3	DMS				
3.1	DMS on the 3 affected villages or communities	3 villages or communities	APSCIG	Mar. 2014	
4	Compensation agreement				
4.1	Village-level land	3 villages or communities	District land &	May~ Jun.	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
	compensation agreement	communities	resources bureau	2014	
4.2	Household land compensation agreement	176 AHs	Village committees	by Dec, 2014	
4.3	Compensation agreement for house demolition	157 AHs	Land & resources bureau	July. 2014 – Jan 2015	
5	Implementation of livelihood restoration measures				
5.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to households and land reallocation (if possible)	3 villages or communities	Township governments, village collectives	July ~Dec, 2014	
5.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	3 villages or communities	Village collectives	Aug 2014 ~Jun 2015	
5.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	320 AHs	Township governments, village collectives, labor & social security bureau	Feb- Aug. 2014	
5.4	Implementation of training program	320 AHs	Labor & social security bureau	June 2014 – Dec. 2015	
5.5	Identifying vulnerable households and implementing / assistance measures		Civil affairs bureau, PMO	Feb~ Mar 2014	
5.6	Hiring APs at the construction stage	320 APs	PMO, labor & social security bureau, contractor	June 2014~Dec. 2017	
6	House reconstruction and relocation				
6.1	Selection and preparation of housing sites	139 AHs	PMO, APSCIG, XMMB, township government, AV, and APs	December 2012	completed
6.2	House reconstruction	139AHs	XMMB and township government	October 2014	ongoing
6.3	House relocation	139Ahs	APSCIG, XMMB, township government, AV, and APs	December 2014	
6.4	HD	139AHs	APSCIG, XMMB, township government, AV, and APs	December 2014	
7	Capacity building				
7.1	Training of staff of APSCIG, and land and resources bureau	15 persons	Consulting with ADB	Oct 2013~Dec. 2014	
7.2	Training of county, township and village officials	400 persons	PMO, land & resources bureau	Jan 2014~Dec 2014	
8	Monitoring and evaluation				
8.1	Baseline survey	As per the RP	External M&E agency	From Mar., 2014	
8.2	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	PMO, IA	Dec 2013	
8.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	PMO	Dec 2013	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
8.4	Internal monitoring reporting	quarter report	PMO, IA	From June 2014	
8.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	July. 2014	No.1 report
				Jan. 2015	No.2 report
				Jul. 2015	No.3 report
8.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2016	No.1 report
				Jan. 2017	No.2 report
8.7	Post-resettlement evaluation report	One report	PMO, IA	Jul. 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	Most funds	IA	Mar~ Dec 2014	
11.3	Disbursement to households	Most funds	IA, village committees	Mar. Dec 2014	
12	Commencement of civil construction				
12.1	The Subproject		APSCIG	Jul. 2014	
	-waterway		APSCIG	July 2014	
	-port		APSCIG	July 2014	
	-ship lock		APSCIG	Jan 2015	
	-bridge		APSCIG	July 2015	

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 October 2016. According to the progress of construction and resettlement, internal and external monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB semiannually.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

10.1.1 Scope of Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will cover the following:

- 1) Organizational structure: setup, division of labor, staffing and capacity building of resettlement implementation and related agencies;
- 2) Resettlement policies and compensation rates: development and implementation of resettlement policies; actual implementation of compensation rates for different types of impacts (permanent LA, temporary land occupation, HD, relocation of entities and special facilities), with particular focus on compliance with the rates in the RP and reasons for deviations;
- 3) LA, HD and resettlement progress: overall and annual schedules, resettlement agencies and staffing, LA and HD progress, construction progress of resettlement housing and special facilities, progress of relocation and other resettlement activities (see Table 10-1 for the reporting format);

Table 10-1 Sample Schedule of LA and HD

Agency: _____ Reporting date: _____ (MM/DD/YY)

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

Prepared by: _____ Signature of person responsible: _____ Stamp: _____

- 4) Resettlement budget and implementation thereof: level-by-level disbursement of resettlement funds, fund use and management, disbursement of compensation fees to proprietors, holders of land use rights and land users, village-level use and management of compensation fees, supervision and auditing of fund use (see Table 10-2 for the

reporting format);

Table 10-2 Sample Schedule of Fund Utilization

_____ **District** _____ **Town (Sub-district)** _____ **Village (Community)** **Date:** _____
(MM/DD/YY)

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

Prepared by: _____ Signature of person responsible: _____ Stamp: _____

- 5) Employment and resettlement of APs: main modes of resettlement, employment and resettlement of APs in entities, resettlement of vulnerable groups, effectiveness of resettlement;
- 6) House reconstruction and production resettlement: form of house reconstruction, three supplies and one leveling of housing sites, disbursement of compensation fees, and construction of special facilities;
- 7) Grievance redress, public participation and consultation, information disclosure, and external monitoring: appeal channel, procedure and agencies; key points of appeal and handling thereof, key activities and progress of public participation and consultation, RIB and information disclosure, external M&E agency, activities and effectiveness;
- 8) Handling of relevant issues in the Memorandum of the ADB Mission; and
- 9) Existing issues and solutions.

10.1.2 Methodology of Internal Monitoring

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

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

- 1) Normative statistical reporting system

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

Table 10-3 Sampling Monitoring Form

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

2) Regular or irregular reporting

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

3) Regular meeting

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

4) Inspection

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

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

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

10.1.3 Interval and Reporting of Internal Monitoring

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

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

monitoring report to ADB quarterly.

10.2 External Monitoring

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

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

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

10.2.1 Scope and Methodology of External Monitoring

1) Baseline survey

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

2) Periodic M&E

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

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

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

3) Public consultation

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

4) Grievance redress

The external M&E agency will visit the affected villages and groups periodically, and inquire the APSCIG, XMMB headquarters and resettlement agencies that accept grievances about how grievances have been handled. It will also meet complainants and propose corrective measures and advice for existing issues so as to make the resettlement process more effectively.

10.2.2 External Monitoring Reporting

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

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

The external M&E agency will submit monitoring reports semi-annually and evaluation report annually to ADB and the Anhui PMO. See Table 10-4.

Table 10-4 Resettlement M&E Schedule

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

10.3 Post-resettlement Evaluation

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

Appendixes

Appendix 1 Public Participation and Minutes

Time	Sep. 12, 2012, morning
Location	Meeting room of XMMB
Organizer	XMMB
Participants	10 APs ,6 persons from XMMB, including director-general and section chiefs, 3 persons from Anhui Transport Survey & Design Institute, survey team of Hohai University
Topics	Optimization of project design and determination of detailed survey arrangements
Key points	The project design was optimized and the recommended option identified. Compared to Option 2, the recommended option for the low water dam avoids the acquisition of 10.4 mu of land and the demolition of houses with a total area of 700 m ² ; compared to Option 2, the recommended option for the port works avoids the acquisition of 21 mu of land and the demolition of houses with a total area of 1,590 m ² .
Time	Sep. 12, 2012, afternoon
Location	Project site
Organizer	XMMB
Participants	30 APs ,6 persons from XMMB, including director-general and section chiefs, 3 persons from Anhui Transport Survey & Design Institute, survey team of Hohai University
Topics	The project site was visited to choose the village groups to be covered in the survey, the contact information of the sample groups was obtained, and group heads were consulted on attitudes to the Project.
Key points	Heads of the affected villages supported the Subproject and gave advice on its site; they expected that the compensation rates for LA and HD of the Subproject are not less than those in the Shuiyang River bottle-neck project.
Time	Sep. 13, 2012
Location	Shishan Village, Yangxian Xiang
Organizer	XMMB
Participants	40 Aps from Shishan village, Heads of XMMB and Yangxian Xiang, Shishan Village Committee, survey team of Hohai University
Topics	Affected population and resettlement restoration programs
Key points	The affected households and population were identified, and resettlement programs developed preliminarily, including: 1. Income restoration program: cash compensation; the main measures of production restoration are: 1) catering services; 2) vegetable marketing; 3) guesthouse operations; 4) skills training for nonagricultural employment; and 5) endowment insurance. 2. Resettlement program for HD: The resettlement time and site, resettlement housing sizes, price difference settlement, and other compensation rates were determined.
Time	Sep. 14, 2012
Location	Dongyun Village, Liqiao Town
Organizer	XMMB
Participants	15 Aps from Dongyun village,Heads of XMMB and Liqiao Town, Dongyun Village Committee, survey team of Hohai University
Topics	Affected population and resettlement restoration programs

Key points	The affected households and population were identified, and resettlement programs developed preliminarily, including: 1. Income restoration program: Since this village is affected slightly, villagers and village committee heads expect cash compensation, and require that eligible LEFs be included in endowment insurance. 2. Resettlement program for HD: The village committee agrees to allocate housing land, which should be advisably located west of Songjiachong Group and north of the inter-county highway, boasting convenient traffic.
Time	Sep. 15, 2012
Location	Shuiyang Community, Shuiyang Town
Organizer	XMMB
Participants	10 APs from Shuiyang Community, Heads of XMMB and Shuiyang Town, Shuiyang Community Committee, survey team of Hohai University
Topics	Affected population and resettlement restoration programs
Key points	The affected households and population were identified, and resettlement programs developed preliminarily, including: 1. Income restoration program: Since this village is affected slightly, villagers and village committee heads expect cash compensation, and require that eligible LEFs be included in endowment insurance. 2. Resettlement program for HD: The community committee agrees to allocate housing land, which should be advisably located beside the new primary school of Shuiyang Town, boasting convenient traffic and shopping.
Time	April 18, 2015
Location	Shishan village, Yangxian town
Organizer	XMMB
Participants	15APs, ADB Mission, PPTA consultant, XMMB, Design institute
Topics	Discussion of draft RP with APs
Key points	The project design and resettlement scope were decided. The resettlement policies, compensation rates, restoration measures and house relocation schemes were discussed.



Appendix 2 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 Project	Mitigation measures
1. Land, properties and right to compensation	Women are deprived of land or properties or have no right to compensation.	Men and women have equal rights to compensation for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement; the Subproject will not have any significantly adverse impact on women.	(1) Cash compensation or improvement of the quality of remaining land, and crop restructuring

Part A—Gender analysis of rural women in the project area			
2. House demolition and reconstruction	Women have no right to make decisions or use compensation fees.	Women have title to houses, and house reconstruction is determined jointly by all family members, so women can participate in housing site selection, house construction and transitional housing arrangement, etc.	(2) Women have title to newly built houses.
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, 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. In the subproject, almost all APs will be relocated in same resettlement community, where is not far away from original village, all relationships will be kept.	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 3 Distribution of the Sample Population

No.	Subcomponent	Township	Village / community	Affected		Sample size		Sampling rate	
				HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
1	Port works	Yangxian Xiang	Shishan Village	136	411	30	118	22.06%	28.71%
2	Waterway and bridge	Liqiao Town	Dongyun Village	11	40	5	17	45.45%	42.50%
3	Ship lock	Shuiyang Town	Shuiyang Community	10	35	5	19	50.00%	54.29%
Total				157	486	40	154	25.48%	31.69%

Appendix 4 LA and HD Compensation Policies

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

(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)
Xuanzhou District, Xuancheng City	I	Jingtingshan, Feicai, Jichuan, Xilin, Chengjiang and Aofeng Sub-districts; Niwan and Shuangqiao Communities, Shuangqiao Sub-district; Guanmiao, Changqiao and Jingmiao Villages, Jinba Sub-district; Qingfeng Village, Wuxing Xiang; Shuanghe and Xiadu Villages, Xiangyang Town	1660	10	15	41500	5	7.5	20750
	II	Longxing and Jinyang Villages, Shuangqiao Sub-district; Shuangfeng, Cibian and Songlin Villages, Jinba Sub-district; Hebei, Yangcun and Xiangyang Villages, Xiangyang Sub-district; Taiyang and Shuangtang Villages, Shencun Town; Muma and Fushan Villages, Feicai Sub-district	1660	8	15	38180	5	6.5	19090
	III	Shuiyang Town	1610	8	15	37030	5	6.5	18515
	IV	Other areas	1550	7	15	34100	5	6	17050

Appendix 5 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	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. 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.	Art. 2 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC
Application for construction land	Any unit or individual that need land for construction purposes should apply for the use of land owned by the State according to law; 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.	Art.s 43 and 44 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC
	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.	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	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. 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.	Art. 45 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC
	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.	Art. 33 of the Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (June 26, 2004)
Land acquisition announcement system	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. 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. 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.	Art.s 46, 48 and 49 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC

Item	Key points	Index
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
	<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>	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)
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>	Art. 57 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC
	<p>If state land or land collectively owned by farmers is to be used temporarily for project construction or</p>	Art. 45 of the Measures of

Item	Key points	Index
	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.	Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (June 26, 2004)

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
Art. 12 Improvement of measures for compensation for land acquisition	<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</p> <p>Determination of uniform AAOV multiples</p> <p>Fixation of integrated land prices for land acquisition areas</p> <p>Distribution of land compensation</p>
Art. 13 Proper resettlement of LEFs	<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</p> <p>Resettlement by reemployment</p> <p>Resettlement by dividend distribution</p> <p>Non-local resettlement</p>
Art. 14 Improvement of land acquisition procedures	<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</p>	<p>Disclosure of information on land acquisition</p> <p>Confirmation of land acquisition survey results</p> <p>Organization of land acquisition</p>

SC [2004] No.28—Improvement of compensation and resettlement systems for land acquisition		MLR [2004] No.238
	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 acquisition. 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.	hearing
Art. 15 Strengthening Supervision over the implementation of land acquisition	If the compensation and resettlement for land acquisition has not been implemented, the acquired land shall not be used forcibly. 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. 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.	Disclosure of approval items of land acquisition Payment of compensation and resettlement expenses for land acquisition Post-approval supervision and inspection of land acquisition

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

Item	Key points	Index
Land reclamation costs	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/m ² 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.	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)
Principles to be followed in promoting the employment and social security of LEFs	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 township 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.	Art. 2 of the Guidelines of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing Well in Employment and Social Security for LEFs (APG [2005] No.63)
compensation	Compensation rates for land acquisition of cities and counties shall be fixed by the provincial government in a	Art. 4 of the Notice of the Anhui

Item	Key points	Index
rates for land acquisition	unified manner, and adjusted 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 6 Policy on Endowment Insurance for LEFs

Guidelines of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing Well in the Employment and Social Security for LEFs (APG [2005] No.63)

All municipal and county governments, all departments of and agencies directly under the provincial government, and agencies of Central government in Anhui:

To ensure the employment and social security of LEFs (LEFs) practically, and maintain their lawful rights and interests, the following opinions are proposed on the employment and social security of LEFs in accordance with the Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Exercising Strict Land Management (SC [2004] No.28).

1. Fully realize the importance and urgency of ensuring the employment and social security of LEFs

With the industrialization and urbanization of rural areas, there are an increasing number of LEFs. It has become an urgent task in our province's social and economic development to solve production and livelihood issues for LEFs.

Establish a sound employment mechanism and social security system for LEFs to provide a stable source of income and reliable basic living guarantee to LEFs, and solve their long-term livelihood issues. This is an embodiment of the important thought of the "Three Represents" and an objective requirement for building a well-being society in all aspects, and has great and far-reaching significance in protecting the lawful rights and interests of LEFs, maintaining social and political stability, improving the investment environment, and promoting the comprehensive, sustained, rapid and balanced social and economic development of our province. Governments at all levels shall take it an important task and a priority to promote the employment of LEFs, and accelerating the establishment of the social security system for LEFs, and perform this task perfectly.

2. Principles to be followed in ensuring the employment and social security of LEFs

(1) Identify subjects of employment and social security reasonably: Subjects of the employment and social security of LEFs are the agricultural population losing all or most of farmland within the planning area of a city (including organic town) approved for land acquisition by the State Council or the provincial government pursuant to law.

Out of the planning area of a city (including organic town), the agricultural population not having the basic living and production conditions, or having a per capita arable area of not less than 0.3 mu, or no longer occupying farmland within rural collective economic organizations after voluntary adjustment and not to be non-locally resettled by local governments after land

acquisition approved pursuant to law shall also be identified as subjects of employment and social security.

The specific criteria and term for the identification of subjects of the employment and social security of LEFs shall be determined by municipal and county governments based on local conditions.

The procedure for the identification of subjects of the employment and social security of LEFs is: A farmer affected by land acquisition files an application personally; the members of the village collective economic organization, village committee or villager team discusses his/her eligibility; the town government or sub-district office studies and publishes his/her eligibility; the labor and social security, and land and resources authorities review his/her eligibility, and report to the municipal or county government for determination.

(2) Highlight priorities: All local governments shall take the employment of farmers of employment age affected by land acquisition, the endowment insurance of LEFs and the solution of basic livelihood issues of poor LEFs as the priorities of their work, and ensure the medical treatment of LEFs and the education of their children. Effective measures shall be taken to ensure that the standard of living of LEFs is not reduced due to land acquisition, and that their long-term livelihoods are guaranteed.

(3) Scientific measurement and calculation, unified planning, adaptation to local conditions, and steady progress: All local governments shall make unified planning of reform, development and stability, and the near-term, medium-term and long-term interests in local social and economic development, the connection between the employment and social security system for LEFs with that for other urban residents, and the protection of the interests of LEFs with different terms of land acquisition and reasons, and inside or outside the urban planning area on the basis of sufficient survey and study, detailed occupation data, and detailed basic information of the land and LEFs; design practical and feasible specific measures for the employment and social security of LEFs through scientific measurement and calculation, formulate definite operating procedures and strict working requirements, provide guidance for different types, and ensure steady and orderly progress.

3. Turn the registered permanent residence of LEFs properly.

LEFs are encouraged to move to towns. When LEFs apply for the nonagricultural status in household registration, municipal and county (district) public security authorities shall go through the relevant formalities for them and register them at a nearby jurisdiction free of charge.

Those having been turned into the nonagricultural status shall have the same rights to social security, education and residence as the local urban residents, and shall not be discriminated

against by any entity or individual.

4. Promote the employment of LEFs in diverse forms.

Governments at all levels shall bring LEFs into the urban employment system. Public benefit jobs shall be developed to place LEFs. Where conditions permit, a certain proportion of land used for construction acquired by the state may be reserved for resettlement to absorb the employment of LEFs. Land users shall give jobs suitable for LEFs to them first. LEFs are encouraged to find jobs and start business independently.

Unemployed LEFs shall be brought into the reemployment service system actively, provided with free vocational training, advice on employment policies, employment information, vocational guidance and referral services; they shall be organized in a planned and orderly manner to participate in employment training and vocational skills training, so as to improve their employment skills and competitive power; and also provided with employment assistance and business startup guidance.

5. Ensure the social security of LEFs properly

(1) LEFs that have been turned into the nonagricultural status and are eligible for the basic endowment insurance of enterprise employees, the basic medical and unemployment insurances for urban workers shall be brought into the scope of these insurances; those having livelihood difficulties and eligible for the minimum living guarantee for urban residents shall be brought into the scope of the minimum living guarantee for urban residents. If rural social endowment insurance and rural cooperative medical systems have been established, and the rural minimum living guarantee system is tried out locally, LEFs that still have the agricultural status in household registration shall be brought into the scope of the corresponding insurances and guarantee; for those eligible for rural aid for the extremely poor and rural minimum living guarantee, their basic livelihood issues should be solved by providing them with rural aid for the extremely poor and rural minimum living guarantee.

(2) Establish an endowment insurance system for LEFs gradually. An endowment insurance system for LEFs shall be established gradually throughout the province in about 3 years' time. LEFs having attained 16 years of age upon land acquisition and not covered by urban basic endowment insurance may effect the endowment insurance of LEFs voluntarily, the funds of which shall be raised jointly by the local government, the village (team) collective and individuals. The contribution of the government shall be disbursed from land transfer income and other incomes for compensated use of state land, and the contribution of the village (team) collective shall be disbursed from the land compensation, the operating income of the collective economic organization, and other incomes of the village (team) collective. The government and collective contributions shall be used to grant basic endowment insurance benefits, and the

standard thereof shall not be less than 80 yuan per person-month. The personal payment shall be used as a supplement to endowment insurance benefits. All local governments may guide and encourage farmers to pay premiums to enrich endowment insurance funds and improve the level of endowment insurance. The starting age of receiving endowment insurance benefits shall be 60 years for men and 55 years for women.

The finance, and land and resources authorities shall assist in transferring endowment insurance funds for LEFs to the special account of social security funds opened by the local finance authorities timely and fully, while giving a notice to the labor and social security authorities of the same level. The personal payment, and the government and collective contributions shall be managed in separate account books, in which the latter shall be subject to municipal or county unified planning in principle. If the insured dies, the balance of the principal amount of his/her personal payment may be inherited with interest pursuant to law.

LEFs eligible for the urban basic endowment insurance of enterprise employees may elect to effect such insurance. In this case, the personal payment to the endowment insurance of LEFs shall be refunded to the insured at a time, and the endowment insurance of LEFs shall be cancelled thereupon.

6. Strengthen the leadership of the employment and social security of LEFs.

Governments at all levels shall attach great importance to the employment and social security of LEFs, and strengthen leadership practically. The leaders chiefly responsible shall take the lead personally. The labor and social security authorities are in charge of this work, and shall play a leading role practically, and the finance, land and resources, agriculture, civil affairs and public security authorities shall perform their respective responsibilities and work closely to ensure the employment and social security of LEFs. The propaganda, supervision and inspection of the employment and social security of LEFs shall be strengthened to protect the lawful rights and interests of LEFs pursuant to law.

Anhui Provincial Government
June 12, 2005

Appendix 7 Detailed Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	1. Port works			2. Channel works			3. Low water dam			Total
		Shishan Village			Dongyun Village, etc.			Shuiyang Community			
		Qty.	Rate	Amount	Qty.	Rate	Amount	Qty.	Rate	Amount	
1	Acquisition of rural collective land			1179.195			32.846			50.1319	1262.1729
1.1	Cultivated land (including irrigated and non-irrigated land)			703.5			30.8			37.1714	771.4714
1.2	Land compensation fees	201	10850	218.085	8.8	10850	9.548	9.8	12880	12.6224	240.2554
1.3	Resettlement subsidies	201	23250	467.325	8.8	23250	20.46	9.8	24150	23.667	511.452
1.4	Young crop compensation fees	201	900	18.09	8.8	900	0.792	9.8	900	0.882	19.764
1.2	Construction and unused land			475.695	0		2.046			12.9605	490.7015
1.2.1	Housing land	125	17050	213.125	1.2	17050	2.046	1.5	18515	2.77725	217.94825
1.2.2	Woodland	3	34100	10.23	0	34100	0	0	37030	0	10.23
1.2.3	Ponds	74	34100	252.34	0	34100	0	0	37030	0	252.34
1.2.4	Unused land	0	17050	0	0	17050	0	5.5	18515	10.18325	10.18325
2	Demolition of rural residential houses			1613.818			38.9172			46.08	1698.8152
2.1	Masonry concrete structure	12070	850	1025.95	144	850	12.24	300	850	25.5	1063.69
2.2	Masonry timber structure	5240	750	393	290	750	21.75	200	750	15	429.75
2.3	Moving subsidy	132	600	7.92	4	600	0.24	3	600	0.18	8.34
2.4	Transition subsidy	17310	108	186.948	434	108	4.6872	500	108	5.4	197.0352
3	Demolition of non-residential			17.22			0		2308		17.22

No.	Item	1. Port works			2. Channel works			3. Low water dam			Total
		Shishan Village			Dongyun Village, etc.			Shuiyang Community			
		Qty.	Rate	Amount	Qty.	Rate	Amount	Qty.	Rate	Amount	
	properties										
3.1	Masonry concrete structure	0	850	0	0	850	0	0	850	0	0
3.2	Masonry timber structure	200	750	15	0	750	0	0	750	0	15
3.3	Moving subsidy	1	600	0.06	0	600	0	0	600	0	0.06
3.4	Transition subsidy	200	108	2.16	0	108	0	0	108	0	2.16
4	Temporary land occupation			0	1501	2400	360.24				360.24
5	Infrastructure and ground attachments			51.68			1.28			1.08	54.04
5.1	350 kV high-tension line	1200	10	1.2		10	0		10	0	1.2
5.2	10,000 kV power line	1200	16	1.92		16	0		16	0	1.92
5.3	Drainage pumping station	1	10000	1		10000	0		10000	0	1
5.4	Sluice gate	1	2000	0.2		2000	0		2000	0	0.2
5.5	380 kV low-tension line	1000	12	1.2		12	0		12	0	1.2
5.6	Fruit trees	200	200	4		200	0	6	200	0.12	4.12
5.7	Transformer	1	8000	0.8		8000	0		8000	0	0.8
5.8	Pumped wells	8	1000	0.8		1000	0		1000	0	0.8
5.9	Masonry wells	100	2000	20	4	2000	0.8	3	2000	0.6	21.4
5.10	Manual wells	34	400	1.36		400	0		400	0	1.36
5.11	Scattered trees	480	400	19.2	12	400	0.48	9	400	0.36	20.04
	Subtotal of Items 1-5			2861.913			433.2832			97.2919	3392.4881
6	Survey and design costs	2861.913	3.0%	85.8574	433.2832	3.0%	12.9985	97.2919	3.0%	2.9188	101.7746
7	External M&E costs	2861.913	1.0%	28.6191	433.2832	1.0%	4.3328	97.2919	1.0%	0.9729	33.9249
8	Internal M&E costs	2861.913	0.5%	14.3096	433.2832	0.5%	2.1664	97.2919	0.5%	0.4865	16.9624

No.	Item	1. Port works			2. Channel works			3. Low water dam			Total
		Shishan Village			Dongyun Village, etc.			Shuiyang Community			
		Qty.	Rate	Amount	Qty.	Rate	Amount	Qty.	Rate	Amount	
9	Skills training costs	2861.913	1.0%	28.6191	433.2832	1.0%	4.3328	97.2919	1.0%	0.9729	33.9249
10	Administrative costs	2861.913	5.0%	143.0957	433.2832	5.0%	21.6642	97.2919	5.0%	4.8646	169.6244
11	Contingencies	2861.913	10.0%	286.1913	433.2832	10.0%	43.3283	97.2919	10.0%	9.7292	339.2488
12	Taxes on LA			633.7265			40.0647			28.7183	702.9995
12.1	Farmland occupation tax	201	1333.33 yuan/mu	26.8000	8.8	1333.33 yuan/mu	1.1733	9.8	1333.33 yuan/mu	1.3067	29.28
12.2	Fees for using additional construction land	201	18666.67 yuan/mu	375.2000	8.8	18666.67 yuan/mu	16.4267	9.8	18666.67 yuan/mu	18.2933	409.92
12.3	Land reclamation costs	201	5333.33 yuan/mu	107.2000	8.8	5333.33 yuan/mu	4.6933	9.8	5333.33 yuan/mu	5.2267	117.12
12.4	LA management costs	2861.913	4.00%	114.4765	433.2832	4.00%	17.3313	97.2919	4.00%	3.8917	135.699524
12.5	Water resources fund	201	500 yuan/mu	10.0500	8.8	500 yuan/mu	0.4400	9.8	500 yuan/mu	0.4900	10.9800
13	Supporting fund for vulnerable groups			10.0000			0.0000			10.0000	20.0000
	Subtotal of Items 6-13			1230.4187			128.8877			58.6632	1418.4596
	Total			4092.3317			562.1709			155.9551	4810.9477
	Percent (%)			85.06%			11.69%			3.24%	100.00%

Appendix 8 Due Diligence on LA for the Construction of Jingting Garden resettlement community in Xuanzhou District, Xuancheng

1. Scope of construction

The Jingting Garden resettlement community is located in the area surrounded by Nanhuan, Fenggong and Zhutang Roads, and the Wangan Railway in the south of Xuanzhou Economic Development Zone.

The construction land for the Jingting Garden resettlement community is 97,890.45 m², and the total area of aboveground buildings is 150,360.12 m², in which the total area of residential buildings is 138,479.77 m², that of commercial and supporting buildings 10,312.45 m², and that of the clubhouse (including kindergarten, community management and health service facilities) 1,567.9 m². It is planned that this community will accommodate 1,353 households with 4,736 persons. Apartments are available in 4 sizes: 50 m², 80 m², 100 m² and 120 m². See Attached Figure 8-1.



Attached Figure 8-1 Schematic plan of the Jingting Garden resettlement community

2. Note on approval of construction land

The state-owned construction land for the Jingting Garden resettlement community has been approved (see Attached Figure 8-2). According to the Announcement of the Compensation and Resettlement Program for Land Acquisition of the Xuancheng Municipal Government (XLA [2012] No.8), the basic information on LA for the Jingting Garden resettlement community is as follows:

- 1) Land user: Management Committee of Xuanzhou Economic Development Zone;
- 2) Basic information of the plot: (1) No.: 2012023; (2) location: Xiangkouqiao Village, Jingtingshan Sub-district; (3) planned use: urban housing land; (4) approved land area: 2.7336 hectares, equivalent to 41.004 mu. See Attached Figure 8-2.

3. LA and resettlement impacts

41.004 mu of cultivated land in 3 groups (Mata, Zhangtan and Xiangkou) of Xiangkouqiao

Village, Jingtianshan Sub-district will be acquired for the Jingting Garden resettlement community, and no property will be demolished.

All land acquired for this community is cultivated land, affecting 88 households with 284 persons, including 33 households with 109 persons in Zhangtan Group, 26 households with 77 persons in Xiangkou Group and 29 households with 98 persons in Mata Group. The acquired land will be compensated for in cash according to the compensation rates for LA in 2010. See Attached Table 8-1.

Attached Table 8-1 Summary of resettlement impacts arising from LA for the Jingting Garden resettlement community

Group	Acquired land area (mu)	Affected	
		Households	Population
Mata	11.26	29	98
Zhangtan	17.14	33	109
Xiangkou	12.604	26	77
Subtotal	41.004	88	284

4. LA compensation rates and disbursement of funds

According to Documents APG [2009] No.132 and XMGS [2010] No.115, the compensation rates for land used for the Jingting Garden resettlement community are as follows: uniform AAOV for cultivated land: 1,520 yuan/mu, land compensation for farmland: 15,200 yuan/mu, resettlement subsidy for farmland: 22,800 yuan/mu, land compensation for construction land: 7,600 yuan/mu, resettlement subsidy for construction land: 11,400 yuan/mu. See Attached Tables 8-2 and 8-3 for details.

Attached Table 8-2 Summary of compensation rates for collective land acquired for the Jingting Garden resettlement community

AAOV	Farmland			Construction land and unused land		
	Compensation multiple	Subsidy multiple	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	Compensation multiple	Subsidy multiple	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)
1520	10	15	38000	5	7.5	19000

Attached Table 8-3 Summary of compensation rates for young crops on collective land acquired for the Jingting Garden resettlement community

Land type	Vegetable plot	Unregistered vegetable plot	Irrigated land	Non-irrigated land
Compensation rate	1000	900	800	700

The total amount of compensation for LA is 1.591 million yuan, including land compensation of 623,300 yuan, resettlement subsidies 934,900 yuan and young crop compensation 32,800

yuan. All compensation fees had been fully paid to the AHs by October 2010. See Attached Table 8-4.

Attached Table 8-4 Payment of compensation fees for the Jingting Garden resettlement community

Group	Land compensation (0,000 yuan)	Resettlement subsidy (0,000 yuan)	Young crop compensation (0,000 yuan)	Subtotal (0,000 yuan)	Status of payment
Mata	17.12	25.67	0.90	43.69	Fully paid
Zhangtan	26.05	39.08	1.37	66.50	Fully paid
Xiangkou	19.16	28.74	1.01	48.90	Fully paid
Subtotal	62.33	93.49	3.28	159.10	Fully paid

5. Resettlement program for LA

The APs affected by the construction of the Jingting Garden resettlement community are subject to cash compensation, and provided with employment training. Eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs, as detailed below:

(1) Cash compensation

Based on consultation with the affected rural collective economic organization and AHs, land compensation and resettlement subsidies will be paid to the AHs, who will use this money for agricultural or nonagricultural business startup activities, such as cash crop cultivation, sideline operations and small business.

(2) Employment training

Nonagricultural industries will be developed in Xuanzhou Economic Development Zone, and nonagricultural jobs offered to the AHs with priority. It is learned that over 300 men-times in the 3 affected village groups have attended free employment training, covering housekeeping, cooking, catering, property management, hotel, decoration, manufacture, electronics, sewing, security, farm product processing, characteristic industries, etc. In addition, farmers working outside will be trained on common knowledge of urban life, protection of rights and interests, work safety, etc.

(3) Endowment insurance for LEFs

The Xuanzhou District Government encourages LEFs to participate in endowment insurance according to the Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Employment Training and Social Security for LEFs of Xuancheng City (XMG [2006] No.118), and Notice on Adjusting the Compensation, Resettlement and Social Security Policies for Collective Land

Acquisition and Demolition of Houses Thereon in the Range of Near-term Urban Construction (XMGS [2010] No.115).

According to the survey, 43 APs in Xiangkouqiao Village, Jingtianshan Sub-district have participated in endowment insurance for LEFs.

6. Public participation, information disclosure and grievance redress

During resettlement, the PMO and IAs conducted adequate consultation with the APs, determined that cash compensation would be the main resettlement mode through consultation, and entered into LA compensation agreements with the affected village groups and AHs through consultation. Therefore, the APs' expectations for resettlement were fully respected during resettlement.

At the preparation and implementation stages, the PMO and IAs disclosed project, compensation and resettlement information timely according to the applicable regulations and policies. The APs are well aware of relevant information and resettlement policies. See Attached Figure 8-2.

During implementation, the PMO and IAs established a sound grievance redress mechanism. Since effective consultation was conducted, the APs are satisfied with compensation and resettlement, and some minor issues, such as omission or error in impact registration, were corrected timely. No grievance has been received to date.

It is learned that the APs are fully aware of the compensation rates and resettlement measures, and fairly satisfied with implementation.

划拨供应国有建设用地使用权批前公示

【打印文章】

根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》、国土资源部《关于贯彻落实〈国务院关于加强节约集约用地的通知〉的通知》(国土资发〔2008〕16号)等有关规定,我局经研究,拟将宣城市第二中学、夏渡新城二期新建廉租房、宣城市规划展示馆等9个建设项目用地,按划拨方式供应。现公示如下:

一、建设项目用地基本情况

(一)宣城市第二中学校园扩建工程建设项目用地

1、拟用地单位:宣城市第二中学

2、地块基本情况:(1)地块编号:2012016;(2)地块位置:宣州区鳌峰街道办事处绿南社区、城南社区;(3)规划用途:科教用地;(4)批准土地面积:3.2911公顷。

(二)宣城市绿宝斋实验学校新建校区建设项目用地

1、拟用地单位:宣城市绿宝斋学校

2、地块基本情况:(1)地块编号:2012017;(2)地块位置:宣州区向阳镇夏渡村;(3)规划用途:科教用地;(4)批准土地面积:5.0957公顷。

(三)宣城市夏渡新城二期新建廉租房建设项目用地

1、拟用地单位:宣城市房地产管理局

2、地块基本情况:(1)地块编号:2012019;(2)地块位置:宣州区向阳镇夏渡村;(3)规划用途:城镇住宅用地;(4)批准土地面积:4.9878公顷。

(四)宣城经济技术开发区2011年保障性建设项目自建项目用地

1、拟用地单位:宣城经济技术开发区管委会

2、地块基本情况:(1)地块编号:2012020;(2)地块位置:宣州区飞彩街道办事处团山村;(3)规划用途:城镇住宅用地;(4)批准土地面积:0.8553公顷。

(五)宣城市阳德路北安置区(阳德小区)建设项目用地

1、拟用地单位:宣城市皖东南置业投资有限责任公司

2、地块基本情况:(1)地块编号:2012021;(2)地块位置:宣州区济川街道办事处东河社区;(3)规划用途:城镇住宅用地;(4)批准土地面积:4.2765公顷。

(六)宣城市阳德路北安置区(阳德小区)建设项目用地

1、拟用地单位:宣城市皖东南置业投资有限责任公司

2、地块基本情况:(1)地块编号:2012022;(2)地块位置:宣州区向阳镇向阳村;(3)规划用途:城镇住宅用地;(4)批准土地面积:2.5673公顷。

(七)宣城市敬亭亭郊安置区建设项目

1、拟用地单位:宣州区经济技术开发区管委会

2、地块基本情况:(1)地块编号:2012023;(2)地块位置:宣州区敬亭山街道办事处河口新村;(3)规划用途:城镇住宅用地;(4)批准土地面积:2.7336公顷。



Attached Figure 8-2 Disclosure of the right to use construction land for the Jingting Garden resettlement community and announcement of LA compensation program

7. Income restoration of APs and satisfaction survey

In order to learn the APs' satisfaction with LA compensation and resettlement during the construction of the Jingting Garden resettlement community, the Xuanzhou District Maritime Bureau conducted a satisfaction survey on 20 AHs in the 3 groups (Mata, Zhangtan and Xiangkou) of Xiangkouqiao Village, Jingtingshan Sub-district. Based on the survey results (see Attached Table 8-5), the AHs are satisfied with the implementation of resettlement.

Attached Table 8-5 Results of satisfaction with resettlement arising from LA for the Jingting Garden resettlement community

No.	Question	Answer	Percent (%)				
			①	②	③	④	⑤
1	Satisfaction with DMS results	1) Very satisfied; 2) somewhat satisfied; 3) satisfied; 4) dissatisfied; 5) very dissatisfied	20	70	10	0	0
2	Satisfaction with resettlement policies	1) Very satisfied; 2) somewhat satisfied; 3) satisfied; 4) dissatisfied; 5) very dissatisfied	10	75	5	0	0
3	Satisfaction with the implementation of resettlement policies	1) Very satisfied; 2) somewhat satisfied; 3) satisfied; 4) dissatisfied; 5) very dissatisfied	15	70	15	0	0

No.	Question	Answer	Percent (%)				
			①	②	③	④	⑤
4	Satisfaction with present life	1) Very satisfied; 2) somewhat satisfied; 3) satisfied; 4) dissatisfied; 5) very dissatisfied	20	55	25	0	0
5	Income after LA vs. before LA	①Higher; ②Almost the same; ③Lower	60	40	0		

8. Conclusion

The LA and resettlement work of the Jingting Garden resettlement community is summarized as follows:

- 1) The LA procedure complies with the applicable laws and regulations of China, and LA and resettlement has been implemented according to law;
- 2) LA compensation has been paid fully and timely to the APs at the specified rates;
- 3) Public participation and information disclosure is good, and no grievance has occurred;
- 4) The APs have been resettled properly, their income restored and they are highly satisfied with resettlement.

Appendix 9 RIB

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

**Resettlement Information Booklet
of
the Shuiyang River Channel Improvement
Subproject**

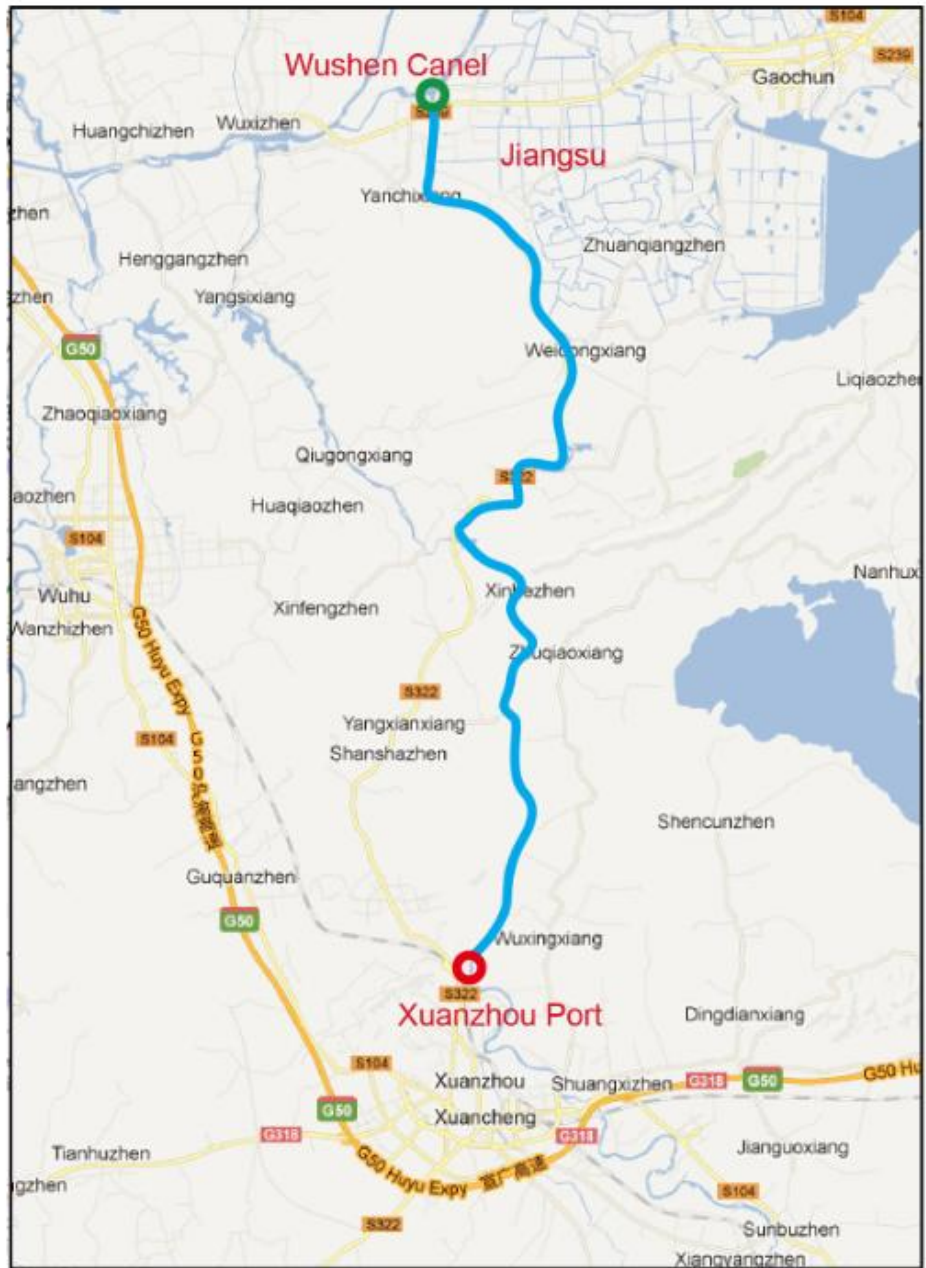
Anhui Xuancheng ADB-financed Project Leading Group

Aug 2013

Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project



Schematic Map of the Subproject of the Shuiyang River Channel Improvement



1 Overview of the Subproject

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

The Subproject will be improved and dredged as a Class IV channel, and involves the construction of a ship lock and reconstruction of two bridges. The Subproject consists of 4 components: 1) a waterway component; 2) a ship lock component; 3) a port component and 4) a bridge component.

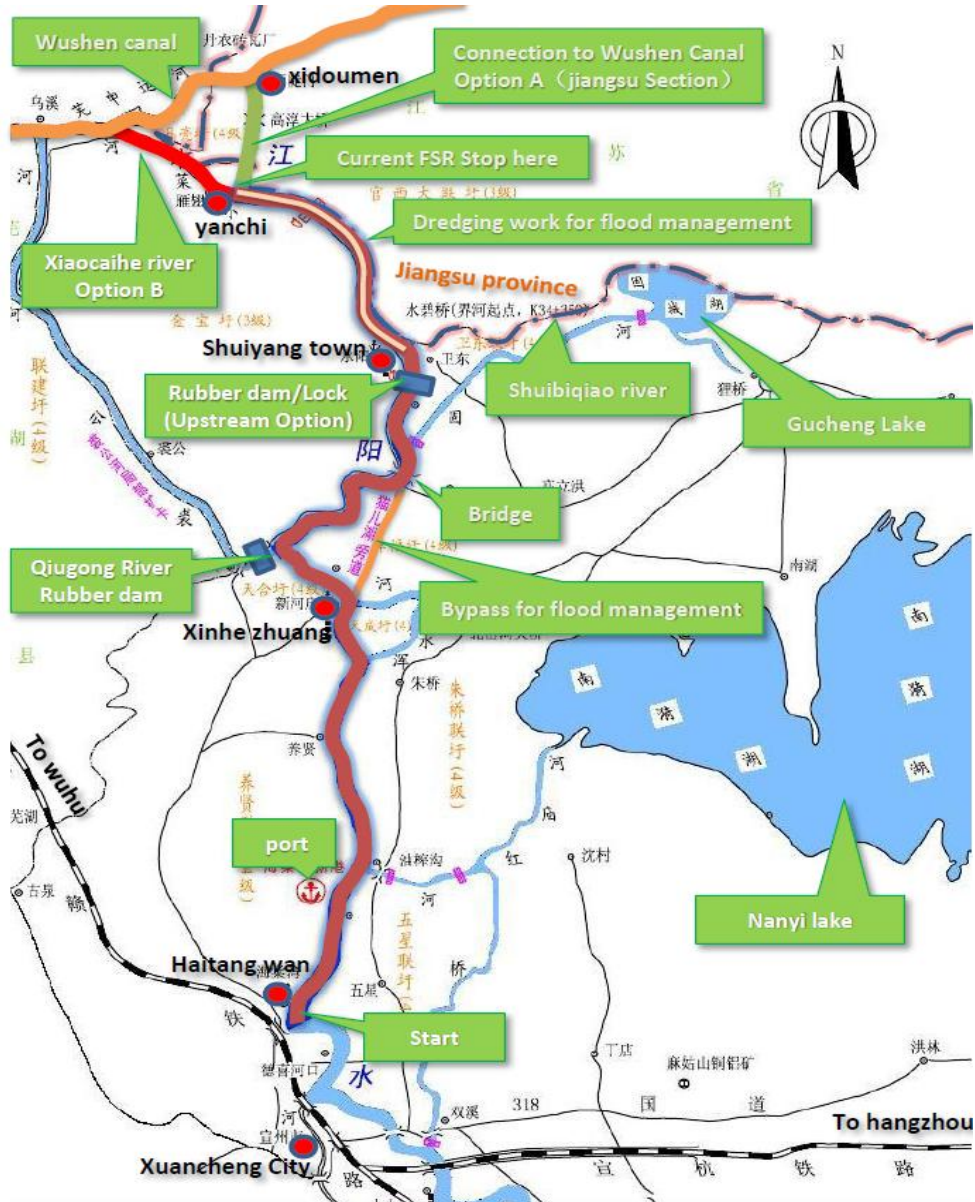


Figure 1 Location Plan of the Subproject

Table 1 Identification of Subcomponents and Resettlement Impacts

No.	Subcomponent	Scope of construction	Layout	Location (or direction)	Key resettlement impacts
1	Waterway	dredging works, earth works and bend realignments, slope protection works, navigation marks, utility crossings, embankments, etc.	43.9 km waterway will be improved and dredged as a Class IV channel	/	occupying 1,501 mu of land temporarily for dredging disposal, all being unused collective ponds, affecting no livelihoods
2	port	Construction of 4 1,000-tonnage universal berths for bulk import and export, with 6 1,000-tonnage berths reserved for the long term	Along the banks, 150m away from the planned bridge on the north ring road across the Shuiyang River, with a 310m long bank line upstream for Phase 1, and a 450m long bank line downstream reserved for Phase 2	The port works is located in Shishan Village, Yangxian Xiang northeast of the north sub-zone of the new industrial zone and north of the north ring road, facilitating the rapid arrival of goods from three industrial zones.	Acquiring 403 mu of collective land, demolishing rural residential houses of 17,310 m ² , non-residential properties 200 m ² , affecting 135 households with 403 persons
3	Ship lock	Construction of a piled lock with two gates and lifting frameworks, two rubber dams, earthworks, control buildings, pumping equipment, water supply and drainage, etc.	The main rubber dam adjacent to the Lock is required to maintain the same head difference during low river flows with that required for the Lock but at times of river flood it needs to be adjusted down to pass the river flows. It will be 80 meters long and up to 5.6 meters high at full elevation, although the maximum river water head difference across the dam will be just below 3 meters at low river flows. The smaller rubber dam is approximately half the height and half the width and will operate with similar functions to the main dam water level and flood control functions.	The recommended dam site is located in the K32+800 segment of the Shuiyang River channel, and the axis is arranged on the K32+820 cross section, vertical to the mainstream; the ship lock administration office is located in Shuiyang Community, Shuiyang Town.	Acquiring 16.8 mu of collective land, demolishing houses of 500 m ² , affecting 10 households with 35 persons
4	Bridge	An existing bridge will be reconstructed higher at former size, 25m pre-stressed concrete	487m long, 11.5m wide, navigable clearance not less than 7m at the highest navigable water level, navigable clear width not less than	The Xiaohkou highway bridge is located 4km above Shuiyang Town and in Dongyun Village, Liqiao Town,	Acquiring 10 mu of collective land, demolishing houses of 434 m ² , affecting 11 households with 40

No.	Subcomponent	Scope of construction	Layout	Location (or direction)	Key resettlement impacts
		simple supported T beams proposed for the approaches, span combination 9x25m+82m+7x25m, full length 487.0m, full width 11.5m, with 7.5m+2x2.0m sidewalks	60m in both directions	east-west in overall direction.	persons

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are permanent and temporary land occupation, and HD. 10 groups of 8 villages (communities) in 4 townships will be affected by LA and resettlement.

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are permanent land acquisition and demolition of rural houses and non-residential properties. 429.8 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, including 291.6 mu of cultivated land. Rural residential houses with a total area of 18,244 m² and rural non-residential properties with a total area of 200 m² will be demolished for the Subproject.

A total of 160 households with 490 persons will be affected by land acquisition and demolition of rural households. Of these affected households 21 households with 73 persons will be affected by LA only; 20 households with 48 persons will be affected by HD only; while 119 households with 369 persons will be affected by both LA and HD. Non-residential property demolition will impact one village committee with 8 persons. A total of 161 entities (160 rural household + 1 rural non-residential structure) with 498 persons will therefore be affected by the Subproject.

Among the 140 households (21 affected by LA only + 119 affected by both LA and HD) with 442 persons (73 affected by LA + 369 affected by both LA and HD) affected by LA, 18 households have land loss rates of under 10%, 36 households have land loss rates of 10%-29%, 38 households have land loss rates of 30%-49%, 43 households have land loss rates of 50-69%, 3 households have land loss rates of 70%-90%, and 2 households have land loss rates of over 90%.

The Subproject will temporarily occupy 1,501 mu of land, all being unused collective ponds, affecting no one.

8 types of ground attachments will be affected by the Subproject. See Table 2.

Table 2 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

District			Xuanzhou District				Total
Township			Yangxian	Liqiao	Shuiyang	Zhuqiao	
Villages			1	2	4	1	8
Village groups			4	2	4	1	10
Permanent LA (mu)	Collective land	Subtotal	403	10	16.8	0	429.8
		Where: cultivated land	201	8.8	9.8	0	219.6
		Non-cultivated land	202	1.2	7	0	210.2
Temporary land occupation (mu)			0	478	770	253	1501
HD(m ²)	Demolished rural residential houses		17310	434	500	0	18244
	Demolished rural non-residential properties		200	0	0	0	200
	Total		17510	434	500	0	18444
Directly affected population	LA only	HHs	7	7	7	0	21
		Population	22	25	26	0	73
	HD only	HHs	16	3	1	0	20
		Population	34	11	3	0	48
	Both LA and HD	HHs	116	1	2	0	119
		Population	359	4	6	0	369
	Subtotal	HHs	139	11	10	0	160
		Population	415	40	35	0	490
	non- residential properties	HHs	1	0	0	0	1
		Population	8	0	0	0	8
Total	HHs	140	11	10	0	161	
	Population	423	40	35	0	498	

Note: the non-residential properties are the offices of Shishan Village Committee.

The gross investment in the Subproject is 680 million yuan, consisting of an ADB loan of US\$50 million (equivalent to 307.5 million yuan) and APSCIG counterpart funds of 372.5 million yuan. The estimated resettlement costs of the Subproject are 48.11 million yuan, accounting for 7.07% of gross investment, all from APSCIG counterpart funds.

The Subproject will be constructed from June 2014 to December 2017, with a construction period of 3 years. Consistent with the construction period of the Subproject, land acquisition and resettlement will be implemented from April 2014 to the end of December 2015.

2 Legal Framework and Policies

2.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement

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

(1) ADB policies

- Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009

(2) Laws, regulations and policies of the PRC

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004)
- 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 LEFs (SCO [2006] No.29) (April 10, 2006)
- Notice of the State Council on Issues Concerning the Strengthening of Land Control and Adjustment (SC [2006] No.31) (August 31, 2006)

(3) Provincial and local policies

- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67) (May 19, 2012)
- Detailed Rules of Anhui Province for the Management of the Collection and Use of Farmland Reclamation Fees (Cai Zong [2001] No.1061)
- 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)
- Measures for the Administration of Urban House Demolition of Xuancheng City (Interim) (Decree No.21 of the Xuancheng Municipal Government)
- Notice of the Xuancheng Municipal Government on Issuing the Trial Measures for the Assessment of Social Stability Risks in the Acquisition of Houses on State-owned Land in Xuancheng City (XMG [2011] No.51)
- Notice of the Xuancheng Municipal Government on Issuing the Interim Measures for Housing Security for the Acquisition of Houses on State-owned Land in the Urban Area of Xuancheng City (XMG [2011] No.52)
- Notice on Adjusting the Compensation, Resettlement and Social Security Policies for Collective Land Acquisition and Demolition of Houses There on in the Range of Near-term Urban Construction (XMGS [2010] No.115)
- Notice on Matters Concerning the Compensation, Resettlement and Social Security Policies for Collective Land Acquisition and Demolition of Houses Thereon in the Range of Near-term Urban Construction (XMGS [2010] No.418)
- Notice on Issuing the Working Process for the Demolition of Houses on Collective Land in the Urban Area of Xuancheng City (XD [2011] No.7)
- Notice on Adjusting the Compensation, Young Crops and other attachments on Acquired Collective Land in the Urban Planning Area of Xuancheng City (XMG [2013] No.13)

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 on Adjusting the Compensation, Young Crops and other attachments on Acquired Collective Land in the Urban Planning Area of Xuancheng City (XMG [2013] No.13). See Table 3.

Table 3 Compensation Rates for Acquired Collective Land
Unit: yuan/mu

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)
1	Shuiyang Town	1610	8	15	37030	5	6.5	18515
2	Yangxian Xiang, Liqiao Town	1550	7	15	34100	5	6	17050

The compensation rates for young crops on the acquired land depend on land use.

Table 4 Compensation Rates for Young Crops on Acquired Collective Land

Land type	Irrigated land	Non-irrigated land
Compensation rate	900	800

2.4 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

According to the applicable state and provincial policies, compensation for temporary land occupation includes compensation fees for young crops and ground attachments, and land reclamation costs. During construction, spoil grounds will occupy land temporarily. Earthwork (e.g., gravel, stone blocks) required for construction will be purchased from Xuancheng Industrial Park, involving neither land occupation nor compensation. All land occupied temporarily for the spoil grounds are unused collective ponds. The owner has reached a preliminary agreement with the affected village collectives, and will compensate for such ponds at 1,200 yuan/mu per annum. According to the construction design, the period of temporary land occupation will be two years, so the period of compensation will also be two years, during which the affected village collective economic organizations will receive 2,400 yuan/mu in compensation.

During the implementation, if other land will be occupied temporarily, compensation fees will

include compensation for young crops and land restoration compensation. The compensation for young crops refers to Table 4-4. The land restoration compensation will be 4,000 yuan/mu, but not for unused land.

2.5 Compensation Rates for Rural Residential Houses

The compensation rates for different types of houses have been fixed at replacement cost according to the Notice on Adjusting the Compensation, Young Crops and other attachments on Acquired Collective Land in the Urban Planning Area of Xuancheng City (XMG [2013] No.13) and Notice on Adjusting the Compensation, Resettlement and Social Security Policies for Collective Land Acquisition and Demolition of Houses Thereon in the Range of Near-term Urban Construction (XMGS [2010] No.115), and the Notice on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Compensation and Resettlement for the Demolition of Houses on Acquired Collective Land in the Range of Near-term Urban Construction (XMGO [2009] No.53), and by reference to actual prices and compensation rates of similar past projects. See Table 5.

Table 5 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Residential Houses and Attachments

Type of impact	Structural type	Unit	Rate in Xuanzhou District (yuan/m ²)	Remarks
House compensation	Masonry concrete	m ²	850	
	Masonry timber	m ²	750	
Subsidies	Moving subsidy	yuan / household	8 yuan/m ²	
	Transition subsidy	yuan/m ² per month	6 yuan/m ²	6 months in case of cash compensation; 4 months for spot housing or 18 months for forward delivery housing in cash of property swap, at 6 yuan/m ² per month

2.6 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

The compensation rates for attachments and infrastructure have been fixed at replacement cost. See Table 6

Table 6 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

No.	Item	Proprietor	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)
1	350 kV high-tension line	Power supply company	m	30
2	10,000 kV power line	Power supply company	m	16
3	Drainage pumping station	Village collective	/	10000
4	Sluice gate	Village collective	/	2000
5	380 kV low-tension line	Power supply company	m	12
6	Fruit trees	Individual villagers	/	200
7	Transformer	Power supply company	/	8000
8	Pumped wells	Individual villagers	/	1000
9	Masonry wells	Individual villagers	/	2000
10	Manual wells	Individual villagers	/	400
11	Scattered trees	Individual villagers	/	400

2.7 Vulnerable Groups

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

- (1) Laborers in vulnerable households will be provided with occupational training, and employment information and guidance in order to increase their job opportunities;
- (2) During project construction, laborers in vulnerable households will have priority in being employed for unskilled jobs;
- (3) A special support fund of 200,000 Yuan will be established in cooperation with the Xuanzhou District Labor and Social Security Bureau.

2.8 Supporting Measures for Women

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

- (1) Women will have priority in employment, and at least 30% of unskilled jobs will be offered to women.
- (2) Women will have priority in receiving agricultural and nonagricultural skills training for not less than 1,200 men-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 of LA and HD must be signed by the couple.

2.9 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix has been established in accordance with the applicable policies in this chapter, as shown in Table 7.

Table 7 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Entitlements	Compensation and resettlement policy	Measures
Permanent LA	429.8 mu of collective land, including 403 mu in Shishan Village, Yangxian Xiang (93.76%), 10 mu in Dongyun Village, Liqiao Town (2.33%) and 16.8 mu in Shuiyang Community, Shuiyang Town (3.91%)	7 groups of 3 villages (communities) in 3 townships	<u>Acquired farmland compensation:</u> Shuiyang Town – 37030 Yuan/mu Yangxian Xiang, Liqiao Town – 34100 Yuan/mu <u>Construction and unused land:</u> Shuiyang Town – 18515 Yuan/mu Yangxian Xiang, Liqiao Town -17050 Yuan/mu	1) For land contracted by AHs, land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be paid fully and directly to the AHs 2) For unused land not contracted by APs, land compensation and resettlement subsidies will be fully and directly paid to the affected villages. The use of compensation will be determined by villagers’ meeting, 3) Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops will be paid to their proprietors	Measures for land reallocation and production investment (cultivation and irrigation skills, training, etc.) will be determined at the village meeting. Training will be approved and supervised by the government at the next higher level.
		140 households with 442 persons	<u>Young Crops:</u> Irrigated land – 900 Yuan/mu Non-irrigated land – 800 Yuan/mu		
Temporary land occupation	1,501 mu of ponds occupied temporarily by spoil grounds	All being unused collective ponds	<u>Compensation:</u> 1200 Yuan per mu per annum <u>Land restoration compensation:</u> 4000 Yuan per mu	1) The land occupied temporarily by the spoil grounds will be compensated for in cash at a time, all being unused ponds, with a maximum occupation period of two years; 2) The unused ponds will be converted into farmland after land occupation in two years. 3) During the implementation, if other land will be occupied temporarily, compensation fees will include compensation for young crops and land restoration compensation.	Temporary land occupation will be notified in advance supervised by the local land and resources bureaus.
Demolition of residential houses	Total area 18,444 m ² , including rural residential houses of	139 households with 417 persons, 1 village	<u>Compensation for demolished houses</u> <u>Masonry concrete – 850 Yuan/m²</u> <u>Masonry timber – 750 Yuan/M²</u> <u>Moving subsidy – 8 Yuan/m² per</u>	1) House compensation: based on structural type and quality level at replacement cost 2) The AHs will receive moving subsidies.	New housing sites will be selected by the affected villages and people. Serviced

Type of impact	Degree of impact	of APs	Entitlements	Compensation and resettlement policy	Measures
	18,244 m ² and rural non-residential properties of 200 m ²	committee with 8 persons	household Transition subsidy – 6 Yuan/m ² per month	3) 6 months in case of cash compensation; 4 months for spot housing or 18 months for forward delivery housing in cash of property swap. 4) Material from demolished houses can be salvaged by APs with no deduction to compensation	plots will be provided before house demolition.
Women	/	239 persons	30% of unskilled jobs in the project 50% of the total agriculture and non-agriculture training	1) Women will have priority in employment, and at least 30% of unskilled jobs will be offered to women. 2) Women will have priority in receiving agricultural and nonagricultural skills training for not less than 1,200 men-times (50%); 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.	The women's federation will provide acceptable education to women.
Vulnerable groups	Disabled, five-guarantee households	13 households with 13 persons	Subsidies as per local regulations	1) Compensation fees will be retained by the village collective, which will provide subsidies and free medical care to five-guarantee households; 2) Subsidies will be paid to the disabled; 3) Unskilled jobs and free training courses will be provided to laborers in these households.	Vulnerable households will be re-identified at the beginning of resettlement implementation, and monitored closely until sustainable restoration of livelihoods. 200,000 Yuan or 0.42% of basic resettlement costs will be used as the budget for such measures, and

Type of impact	Degree of impact	of APs	Entitlements	Compensation and resettlement policy	Measures
					contingencies will be used to make up any deficiency.
	The poor	4 households with 9 persons	150 Yuan per month (under MLS scheme)	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 APs achieving 150 Yuan per capita per month	
	Seriously affected households	about 139 households with 417 persons	2 members of each household to be included in training and employment opportunity in the project on a priority basis Priority contracting of restored land.	1) Two members (at least one woman) of each AH will receive livelihood training and prior job opportunities, e.g., participation in project construction. 2) The land restored from temporary land occupation will be contracted to them in priorities.	
Ground attachments	8 types, including pumped wells and trees	Proprietors		Affected special facilities will be reconstructed by the owner according to the original size, standard and function	
Grievances and appeals	/	All APs		Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies	

3 Resettlement Organizational Structure

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

- *Anhui PMO*
- *Anhui Port& Shipping Construction Investment Group Co. Ltd (APSCIG)*
- *Xuancheng Municipal Maritime Bureau Headquarters¹⁴ (XMMB)*
- *Township governments*
- *Village (community) committees*
- *Design agency*
- *External M&E agency*
- *Other agencies: land and resources bureau, HD management office, women's federation, labor and social security bureau, etc.*

4 Grievances and Appeals

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 resettlement activities, he/she may file an oral or written appeal to the village committee orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within two weeks.

Stage2: If any AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an oral or written appeal to the township government orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the township government shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be also solved within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to XMMB after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 7 days.

¹⁴ The headquarters of the Project will be founded based on the maritime bureau, composed of staff from the land and resources bureau, finance bureau, audit bureau, HD management office, highway bureau, construction bureau, labor and social security bureau, civil affairs bureau, to be responsible for resettlement.

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

Stage 5: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 4, 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 Mechanism.¹⁵

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.

Table 8 Agencies Accepting Grievances and Appeals, and Staff

Agency	Contact	Official position	Tel
XMMB	Mr. Huang Yuancheng	section chief	0563-2022900
APSCIG	Mr. Zhang Lei	section chief	0551-64299912
Anhui PMO	Mr. Wu Fei	section chief	0551-63756191

¹⁵ For further information, see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

5 Resettlement Implementation Plan

According to the project implementation schedule, the Subproject will be constructed from July 2014 to December 2017. In order that the resettlement schedule links up the construction schedule of the Subproject, land acquisition will begin in April 2014 and end in December 2015.

The 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.

Table 9 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	RIB	3 villages or communities	PMO, APSCIG	Sep. 2013	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		IA, PMO and ADB	Sep. 2013	
2	RP and budget				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (including compensation rates)	73,491,923 yuan	Government, APSCIG	Sep. 2013	
2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	3 villages or communities	Village committees	Feb 2014	
2.3	Updating of the RP based on the detailed design	/	IA, PMO	Mar ~ Apr 2014	
3	DMS				
3.1	DMS on the 3 affected villages or communities	3 villages or communities	APSCIG	Mar. 2014	
4	Compensation agreement				
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	3 villages or communities	District land & resources bureau	May~ Jun. 2014	
4.2	Household land compensation agreement	176 AHs	Village committees	by Dec, 2014	
4.3	Compensation agreement for house demolition	157 AHs	Land & resources bureau	July. 2014 – Jan 2015	
5	Implementation of livelihood restoration measures				
5.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to households and land reallocation (if possible)	3 villages or communities	Township governments, village collectives	July ~Dec, 2014	
5.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	3 villages or communities	Village collectives	Aug 2014 ~Jun 2015	
5.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	320 AHs	Township governments, village collectives, labor & social security bureau	Feb- Aug. 2014	
5.4	Implementation of training program	320 AHs	Labor & social security bureau	June 2014 – Dec. 2015	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
5.5	Identifying vulnerable households and implementing / assistance measures		Civil affairs bureau, PMO	Feb~ Mar 2014	
5.6	Hiring APs at the construction stage	320 APs	PMO, labor & social security bureau, contractor	June 2014~ Dec. 2017	
6	House reconstruction and relocation				
6.1	Selection and preparation of housing sites	139 AHs	PMO, APSCIG, XMMB, township government, AV, and APs	December 2012	completed
6.2	House reconstruction	139AHs	XMMB and township government	October 2014	ongoing
6.3	House relocation	139Ahs	APSCIG, XMMB, township government, AV, and APs	December 2014	
6.4	HD	139AHs	APSCIG, XMMB, township government, AV, and APs	December 2014	
7	Capacity building				
7.1	Training of staff of APSCIG, and land and resources bureau	15 persons	Consulting with ADB	Oct 2013~ Dec. 2014	
7.2	Training of county, township and village officials	400 persons	PMO, land & resources bureau	Jan 2014~Dec 2014	
8	Monitoring and evaluation				
8.1	Baseline survey	As per the RP	External M&E agency	From Mar., 2014	
8.2	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	PMO, IA	Dec 2013	
8.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	PMO	Dec 2013	
8.4	Internal monitoring reporting	quarter report	PMO, IA	From June 2014	
8.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	July. 2014	No.1 report
				Jan. 2015	No.2 report
				Jul. 2015	No.3 report
8.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2016	No.1 report
				Jan. 2017	No.2 report
8.7	Post-resettlement evaluation report	One report	PMO, IA	Jul. 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	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
11.2	Disbursement to villages	Most funds	IA	Mar~ Dec 2014	
11.3	Disbursement to households	Most funds	IA, village committees	Mar. Dec 2014	
12	Commencement of civil construction				
12.1	The Subproject		APSCIG	Jul. 2014	
	-waterway		APSCIG	July 2014	
	-port		APSCIG	July 2014	
	-ship lock		APSCIG	Jan 2015	
	-bridge		APSCIG	July 2015	