

# Resettlement Plan

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May 2015

## PRC: Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Project

Prepared by Ma'anshan Municipal Transport Bureau for the People's Republic of China and the Asian Development Bank.

This Resettlement Plan is a document of the borrower and is an updated version of the draft originally posted in September 2013 available on <http://www.adb.org/projects/documents/anhui-intermodal-sustainable-transport-development-project-s367-rp>. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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

**Resettlement Plan of the Ma'anshan  
North Tourist Road Subproject-S367  
Based on the Detailed Measurement  
Survey  
(Final Report)**

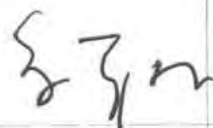



**Ma'anshan Municipal ADB-financed Project Leading Group  
January 2015**

# LETTER OF COMMITMENT

## 承诺函

安徽省人民政府通过国家财政部，申请亚洲开发银行贷款用于资助安徽综合可持续性交通发展项目的部分费用。马鞍山市北部通道工程项目是其子项目之一。因此，本项目的实施必须满足亚洲开发银行的社会保障政策。本计划代表了亚洲开发银行的一个关键要求并成为本项目涉及征地拆迁与移民安置的依据。本计划遵守中华人民共和国的法律和当地的法规，为了更好地完成移民安置工作，计划还包括一些附加的措施、实施与监测安排。

在项目准备阶段，马鞍山市人民政府依据可行性研究报告编制了移民计划，并得到了亚行的批准。按照与亚行达成的一致，马鞍山人民政府依据详细移民调查，对移民计划进行了更新。马鞍山市人民政府兹确认本移民计划的内容，承诺移民计划中的预算资金列入项目总预算中，并及时到位。马鞍山市人民政府已经通过马鞍山市亚行贷款项目办及马鞍山市交通运输局就移民计划最终报告与相关的单位进行了讨论并得到了他们的认可。马鞍山市交通局总体负责本项目的实施与相应的移民工作，各项目区政府具体负责其辖区内的项目实施与相应的移民工作。

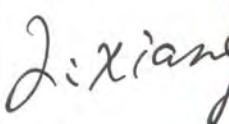



单位	签字	日期
马鞍山市人民政府		 2015.5.25
马鞍山市交通运输局		 2015.5.25

## Letter of Commitment

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

The Ma'anshan North Tourist Road Subproject (hereinafter, the "Subproject") is a component thereof. Therefore, the Subproject must be implemented in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy State requirements for Involuntary Resettlement. This resettlement plan (RP) represents a key requirement of ADB and becomes a basis for the land acquisition (LA), house demolition (HD) and resettlement work of the Subproject. This RP complies with the applicable laws of the PRC and local regulations. In order to complete resettlement more effectively, this RP includes some additional measures, and implementation and monitoring arrangements.

At the preparation stage, the Ma'anshan Municipal Government prepared an RP based on the Feasibility Study Report, which was approved by ADB. As agreed with ADB, the Ma'anshan Municipal Government has updated the RP based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS). The Ma'anshan Municipal Government hereby acknowledges the contents of this RP, and warrants that the budgetary funds under this RP will be included in the general budget of the Subproject and made available on time. The Ma'anshan Municipal Government has discussed the final RP with the agencies concerned through the Ma'anshan Project Management Office (Ma'anshan PMO) and Ma'anshan Municipal Transport Bureau (MMTB), and obtained their consensus. MMTB will be responsible for the implementation of the Subproject and related resettlement work as authorized by the Ma'anshan Municipal Government, and other governments in the project area to will be responsible for the implementation of the Subproject and related resettlement work within their jurisdictions.

Agency	Signature	Date
Ma'anshan Municipal Government		 2015.5.25
MMTB		 2015.5.25

CONFIRMATION LETTER FOR RESETTLEMENT PLAN  
DISCLOSURE

# 马鞍山市交通运输局

## 移民计划公开确认函

兹确认我局已于2015年5月27日，在马鞍山市交通运输局网站公开了S367马鞍山段（北部通道）改建工程项目移民计划（最终报告），并向受影响人发放了移民信息册。

特此确认！

单位：马鞍山市交通运输局

签字(盖章)：

2015年5月27日



## **Confirmation Letter for Resettlement Plan Disclosure**

This is to confirm that our bureau has disclosed the final Resettlement Plan for Road S367 Ma'anshan Section (North Passage) Improvement project on Ma'anshan Municipal Transport Bureau's website on May 27, 2015, and has distributed the Resettlement Information Booklets to affected people.

Ma'anshan Municipal Transport Bureau

Zhang Jianhua

May 27, 2015

## Note on this Update

As required by ADB, it is necessary to update the RP based on the DMS, and the updated (final) RP will be used as a basis for resettlement implementation.

According to the detailed design, MMTB conducted a DMS in Shiyang Town (Hexian County), Shanhou Town (Hexian County), Zhaoguan Town (Hanshan County), Xianzong Town (Hanshan County) in November 2014, and the RP was updated on this basis.

This update is summarized as follows:

### Summary of this Update

Item	Former RP	Updated RP	Remarks
Design	<p>1) The Shiyang River segment runs through the Daima resettlement site in Shiyang Town.</p> <p>2) The route involves much HD and land occupation near K31+800.</p> <p>3) JD25 (K21+445.046) turns at 6°45'39.8"(Y).</p>	<p>1) The Shiyang River segment is shifted northward by about 30m for the Daima resettlement site in Shiyang Town.</p> <p>2) The route is shifted northward by about 45m from K31+500 to K32+000 to minimize HD and land occupation.</p> <p>3) The turning angle is adjusted to 7°00'35.7"(Y) to improve driving safety.</p>	Reducing resettlement amount
Collective land acquisition	Acquiring 1,131.12 mu of land, affecting 935 households with 3,858 persons in 98 groups of 16 villages in 4 townships	Acquiring 1,440.33 mu of land, affecting 1,359 households with 5,328 persons in 91 groups of 16 villages in 4 townships	Reducing HD amount but increasing LA amount
Demolition of rural residential houses	Demolishing rural residential houses of 114,500 m <sup>2</sup> , affecting 607 households with 2,660 persons, in which 9 households with 30 persons are also affected by LA	Demolishing rural residential houses of 19,002 m <sup>2</sup> , affecting 105 households with 475 persons, in which 58 households with 261 persons are also affected by LA	Avoiding the demolition of 95,498 m <sup>2</sup> , affecting 502 less households with 2,185 persons
LA compensation rates	The compensation rate for farmland is 32,865 yuan/mu, and that for construction land and unused land 16,433 yuan/mu in Hexian County; that for farmland is 32,886 yuan/mu, and that for construction land and unused land 16,443 yuan/mu in Hanshan County.		No change
HD compensation rates	Compensation rates: 1,220 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for frame structure, 965 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for masonry concrete structure, 765 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for masonry timber structure and 305 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for simple structure; moving subsidy: 500 yuan per household; transition subsidy: 6 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> per month		No change
Livelihood restoration	Cash compensation due to minor LA impacts		No change
Resettlement for HD	Cash compensation or reconstruction on allocated housing land in nearby areas		No change
Budget	223.9068 million yuan	122.3701 million yuan	Avoiding the demolition of rural residential houses of

Item	Former RP	Updated RP	Remarks
			95,498 m <sup>2</sup> , and affecting 502 less households with 2,185 persons, and reducing budget by 101.5367 million yuan
Implementation schedule	From October 2013 to December 2014	From December 2014 to June 2015	Delayed



# Schematic Map of the Subproject of S367



项目地理位置图



马鞍山市北部旅游大道工程项目建议书路线走向示意图

## Executive Summary

### 1. Overview of the Subproject

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

The Subproject will break ground in June 2015 and be completed in May 2017, with a construction period of 24 months. LA, HD and resettlement will begin in March 2015 and be completed in September 2015.

The resettlement costs of the Subproject are 122.3701 million yuan (prices in 2014), including basic land acquisition (occupation) costs, HD costs, taxes and contingencies, accounting for 26.89% of the Subproject's budget.

### 2. Resettlement impacts

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are permanent land acquisition and demolition of rural houses. 1,406 households with 5,542 persons in 91 groups of 16 villages in 4 townships in Hexian and Hanshan Counties will be affected by LA and resettlement. 1,440.33 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, including 992.71 mu of cultivated land, affecting 1,359 households with 5,328 persons. Rural residential houses of 19,002 m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished, affecting 105 households with 475 persons (in which 58 households with 261 persons are also affected by LA). The Subproject will not involve the demolition of non-residential properties. 260 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, and 988.9 mu of land used for borrow pits.

### 3. Policy framework and entitlements

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

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

- (i) Compensation for the acquisition of rural collective land includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees.
- (ii) The demolished rural residential houses will be compensated for at replacement cost, and the AHs will receive moving and transition subsidies; the AHs may select cash compensation or property swap.
- (iii) The demolished non-residential properties will be compensated for by reference to rural residential houses.

(iv) The compensation rate for temporary land occupation is 1,500 yuan/mu per annum, and the occupation period will be two years.

#### **4. Compensation and restoration**

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

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

The compensation rates for demolished rural residential houses are: frame structure: 1,220 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in Hexian County and 1,400 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in Hanshan County; masonry concrete structure: 965 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in Hexian County and 1,075 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in Hanshan County; masonry timber structure: 765 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in Hexian County and 885 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in Hanshan County; simple structure: 305 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in Hexian County and 380 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in Hanshan County; moving subsidy: 500 yuan/household in Hexian County and 6 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per month in Hanshan County; transition subsidy: 6 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per month in Hexian County<sup>1</sup> and 4 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per month in Hanshan County; and subsidy for production or business suspension: 150 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in Hanshan County and 10 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per month in Hanshan County.

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

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

HXCTB and HSCTB will assist provide skills training to laborers in the AHs (in which about 50% of laborers are women) in coordination with the county labor and

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

social security bureaus. HXCTB and HSCTB will provide assistance to vulnerable groups in cooperation with the county labor and social security bureaus.

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

All APs have been informed of the key points of this RP by various means and involved in the Subproject, such as meeting, interview, FGD, public participation meeting and community consultation, and their opinions have been well incorporated into this RP. The Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) will be distributed to the affected villages by the end of December 2014, and the first draft RP will be disclosed on ADB's website by the end of March 2015.

#### **6. Grievances and appeals**

A redress mechanism has been established. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the affected persons for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingency costs.

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

#### **7. Organizational structure**

The Anhui PMO under is the executing agency of the Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project, the Ma'anshan PMO is the executing agency of the Subproject, HXCTB and HSCTB are the implementing agencies (IAs) of the Subproject, and the IAs and town governments will be responsible for the implementation of this RP. The resettlement staff know well the relevant domestic laws and regulations, and have accumulated rich experiences. The Project PMO has experience of working with loans from the international financial agencies including the Asian Development Bank and will provide overall guidance and coordination. For this sub-component IA this is the first ADB-financed project and to strengthen the IA's resettlement capacity ADB staff consultant provided comprehensive training on ADB's safeguards policy requirements on involuntary resettlement in November 2014. Further training is incorporated in the resettlement plan.

#### **8. Monitoring and evaluation**

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

#### **9. Resettlement budget**

All costs for LA and resettlement are included in the general budget of the Subproject. Based on prices of 2014, the general resettlement budget of the Subproject is 122.3701 million yuan, including compensation fees for permanent collective land acquisition/state-owned occupation of 39.9865 million yuan (32.68% of the budget), compensation fees for the demolition of rural residential houses of 20.7096 million yuan (16.92% of the budget), compensation fees for ground attachments of 987,100 yuan (0.81% of the budget), taxes of 50.3971 million yuan (41.18% of the budget), and contingencies of 6.5431 million yuan (5.53% of the budget).

## Glossary

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

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## ABBREVIATIONS

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

## Units

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

# 1 Overview of the Subproject

## 1.1 Background and Description of the Subproject

### 1.1.1 Background of the Subproject

In January 2010, the State Council approved the Development Plan for the Demonstration Area for Industry Shift to the Wanjiang River Urban Belt. The demonstration area includes 59 counties (cities/districts) inclusive of Hefei and Wuhu Cities. According to the above plan, infrastructure construction will be accelerated, an integrated transport system integrated with the Yangtze River Delta established, regional energy supply level strengthened, and regional information integration boosted in the Wanjiang River Urban Belt. The construction of the expressway network will be accelerated and highway network structure improved with focus on the interconnection of the demonstration area with surrounding areas. In order to further optimize regional economic development, the Anhui Provincial Government adjusted the administrative divisions of the Wanjiang River Urban Belt with the approval of the State Council in 2011, dividing Chaohu City into three parts, in which Hanshan and Hexian Counties (excluding Shenxiang Town) were transferred to the jurisdiction of Ma'anshan City. The administrative division adjustment laid a foundation for the cross-river development of Ma'anshan City and the integration of resources on both sides of the Yangtze River.

The North Tourist Road is an important high-class highway in northern Ma'anshan, and its limited service level and throughput have restricted rapid local connection and access. The Subproject is an important move in promoting the balanced development of both sides of the Yangtze River in Ma'anshan City. In order to accelerate the development of northern Ma'anshan, further improve the local road network structure, provide sound infrastructure for local resource and economic development, and create favorable conditions for Ma'anshan City to become a demonstration area of urban-rural integration in Anhui Province, ADB plans to grant a loan of US\$200 million to the PRC for the Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project. This Subproject is a component thereof.

### 1.1.2 Subcomponents and Identification of Resettlement Impacts

The Subproject is located in northern Ma'anshan Municipality, and spans Hexian and Hanshan Counties, to be a Class-II highway with a full length of 46.419km, a design speed of 60km/h and a roadbed width of 12.0m. The Subproject will break ground in June 2015 and be completed in May 2017, with a construction period of 24 months. See

Table 1-1 for key technical indicators and Figure 1-1 for the standard cross-sectional view.<sup>2</sup>

**Table 1-1 Key Technical Indicators and Scale of Construction**

No.	Item	Unit	Qty.	Remarks
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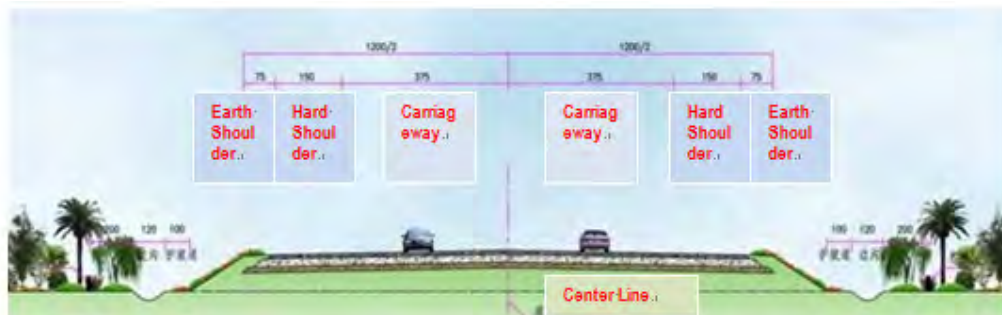
<sup>2</sup> Abstracted from the Feasibility Study Report of the subproject prepared by Jiangsu Communications Planning and Design Institute, February 2013.

No.	Item	Unit	Qty.	Remarks
1	Design mileage	km	46.419	37.312km in Hexian County, 9.107km in Hanshan County
2	Additionally acquired land area	Mu	1440.33	
3	Demolition	m <sup>2</sup>	19002	
(1)	Buildings	10,000 m <sup>2</sup>	11.56	
(2)	Power and telecom lines	Line	320	
4	Roadbeds, pavements and drainage			
(1)	Filling / excavation	10000 m <sup>2</sup>	952.9/149.6	
(2)	Asphalt concrete pavements	10000 m <sup>2</sup>	451.75	
(3)	Roadbed and pavement protection and drainage works	10000 m <sup>2</sup>	24.83	
5	Bridges			10 medium and small bridges
(1)	Big	m	1087.4/1	
(2)	Medium	m	146.2/4	
(3)	Small	m	118.8/5	
(4)	Culverts	/	224	
(5)	Access bridges	/	1	
6	Route intersections			
(1)	Plane intersections	/	97	
7	Safety facilities	km	46.419	

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

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

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



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

### 1.1.3 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

This RP has been prepared in accordance with the Construction Drawing Report

(final design) of the Subproject, and based on the DMS . It was identified that the main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are LA, temporary land occupation and the demolition of rural houses. See Table 1-2.

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are permanent land acquisition and demolition of rural houses. 1,406 households with 5,542 persons in Hexian and Hanshan Counties will be affected by LA and resettlement, including 4 villages and 3 communities in Shiyang Town, and 3 villages and one community in Shanhou Town, Hexian County, and 3 villages and one community in Zhaoguan Town, and one village and one community in Xianzong Town, Hanshan County. 1,440.33 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, affecting 1,359 households with 5,328 persons. Rural residential houses of 19,002 m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished, affecting 105 households with 475 persons. The Subproject will not involve the demolition of non-residential properties. 260 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, and 988.9 mu of land will be used for borrow pits. 12 types of infrastructure and ground attachments will be affected.

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

Permanent LA (mu)		Total	671.69	486.49	246.69	35.46	1440.33
		Cultivated land	399.93	361.12	201.47	30.19	992.71
		Non-cultivated land	271.76	125.37	45.22	5.28	447.62
Temporary land occupation (mu)		Total	497.4	348.7	398.1	4.7	1248.9
		Where: general purposes	124.1	84.7	46.5	4.7	260
		By borrow areas and spoil grounds	373.3	264	351.6	0	988.9
HD		Total (m <sup>2</sup> )	6181	7993	4828	0	19002
		Demolished rural residential houses (m <sup>2</sup> )	6181	7993	4828	0	19002
		Demolished rural non-residential properties (m <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0	0	0
Directly affected population	LA	households	532	514	274	39	1359
		persons	2150	2015	1005	158	5328
	Demolition of residential houses	households	41	39	25	0	105
		persons	190	178	107	0	475
	Demolition of non-residential properties	households	0	0	0	0	0
		persons	0	0	0	0	0
	Both LA and HD	households	27	21	10	0	58
		persons	113	97	51	0	261
Total <sup>3</sup>		households	546	532	289	39	1406

<sup>3</sup> Total HHs/APs=HHs/APs by LA + HHs/APs by HD - HHs/APs by LA and HD

		persons	2227	2096	1061	158	5542
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## 1.2 Social and Economic Benefits

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

## 1.3 Estimated Resettlement Budget and Implementation Plan

The estimated gross investment in the Subproject is 455 million yuan, which will be from an ADB loan and locally raised funds, in which the ADB loan accounts for 50% of gross investment, with an interest rate of 1.5%, and locally raised funds account for 50% of gross investment. All resettlement funds are from domestic counterpart funds.

The estimated resettlement costs of the Subproject are 122.3701 million yuan (based on prices in 2014), accounting for 26.89% of gross investment, all from domestic counterpart funds. The Subproject will be constructed for 24 months. LA, HD and resettlement will begin in March 2015 and be completed in September 2015.



## 2 Impacts of the Subproject

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

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

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

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

#### 2.1.2 Comparison and Selection of Options

At the design stage, through the field survey of the project area and the optimization of the project design, negative impacts of the Subproject have been minimized without affecting the design outputs, especially the amount of resettlement. ~~The option comparisons were conducted in 3 segments, which are Zhuomia~~ Segments, Sima River and Shiyang Segment and Xianzong Segment. See Figure 2-1 for Segment Layout of Option Comparison.

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

Project	Segment	Option 1	Option 2	Conclusion
The Subproject	Zhuomiao segment	Option 1 enters Zhongshan Village, Hexian County from existing X032, runs through the north of Xiaowang Village, and ends at the north gate of Chuomiao Community, with a full length of 6.5km, with an additionally used land area of 94.04 mu and a total demolition area of 5,019 m <sup>2</sup> . The route is shifted northward by about 45m from K31+500 to K32+000 to minimize HD and land occupation.	Option 2 enters Zhongshan Village, Hexian County from existing X032, turns southward, and runs through west of Daqin Village and the Huangchong Reservoir, 800m away from the town center, with a full length of 5.96km, all newly built, with an additionally used land area of 93.65 mu and a total demolition area of 15,645 m <sup>2</sup> .	Compared to Option 2, Option 1 increases length by 0.54km, reduces additionally used land area by 100.39 mu, and increases demolition area by 10,626 m <sup>2</sup> . Option 1 runs along the existing road and has a smaller scale of construction and earth volume.
	Sima River and Shiyang segment	Option 1 runs southwestward across the Sima River near Shashigang to the north of Jincheng Village, through the Chu-Ma Expressway, across S206 in the north of Shiyang Town, and then across a branch of the Chuhe River, and is connected to the existing road, with a full length of 10.664km, all newly built, with an additionally used land area of 445.75 mu and a total demolition area of 4,140 m <sup>2</sup> .	Option 2 runs southward from Shashigang along existing X032, spans the Sima River via a new bridge, and then goes to Jincheng Village via the existing road. It goes to the intersection west of Shiyang Town along the existing road, runs along the north edge of Shiyang Town along the new route, and finally goes back to the existing road, with a full length of 12.053km, a reconstructed or expanded length of 10.653km, a newly built length of 1.4km, an additionally used land area of 285.19 mu and a total demolition area of 52,620 m <sup>2</sup> .	Compared to Option 2, Option 1 reduces length by 1.39km, increases additionally used land area by 160.56 mu, and reduces demolition area by 48,480 m <sup>2</sup> . Option 2 involves the broadening of the existing road and is longer. Option 1 is shorter, has a smaller scale of construction and avoids Panjing Cement Mill.
	Xianzong segment	Option 1 runs through the south of Xieji Town, Miaoqiang and Xiaoxia Villages, and then goes to S226 along the planned outer south ring road in Xianzong Town, with a full length of 5.774km, all newly built, with an additionally used land area of 188.4 mu and a total demolition area of 1,843 m <sup>2</sup> .	Option 2 runs through Haoliu Village, Xieji Town along the existing road, and is connected to S226 south of Dacao Village, all along the existing road, with a full length of 5.857km, an additionally used land area of 162.82 mu and a total demolition area of 24,980 m <sup>2</sup> .	Compared to Option 2, Option 1 reduces length by 0.83km, increases additionally used land area by 25.58 mu, and reduces demolition area by 23,137 m <sup>2</sup> . Option 1 is more suited to the urban plan and its demolition area is much smaller than that of Option 2, so Option 1 is recommended.

a) Zhuomiao segment



b) Sima River and Shiyang Town segment



c) Xianzong Town segment



Figure 2-1 Comparison and Selection of Options

## 2.2 Range of Impact Survey of LA and HD

According to the final design of the Subproject and the DMS, 11 villages/communities in two townships, Hexian County and 5 villages/communities in two townships, Hanshan County will be affected by LA and HD. See Table 2-2 and Appendix 1.

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

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

## 2.3 Survey Methods and Process

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

With assistance of Ma'an shao PMO and IAs, during September-December 2012, the survey team of Hohai University conducted a sample survey on the socioeconomic profile of the project area in such forms as FGD, institutional interview and key informant interview, including 8 FGDs and 14 interviews, and a sampling socioeconomic survey on AHs (sampling rate: 20%, 308 households, 1294 persons), covering household population, impacts of LA, household economic status, and expected resettlement modes.

In October 2014, the design agency Anhui Communications Planning and Design Institute Co., Ltd. completed the design of the construction drawings of the Subproject.

During November-December 2014, the Ma'an shan PMO and the design agency conducted the DMS based on the final subproject design.

In December 2014, the task force of Hohai University conducted a further follow-up survey on the Subproject's resettlement impacts, and compensation and resettlement programs based on the latest subproject design. This survey was conducted by means of organizational interview and FGD mainly. See Chapter 7 and Appendix 8.

Through consultation, the key findings are as follows:

- (i) Almost all villagers (90% percent) know that the Subproject is about to break ground, and support it.
- (ii) The Subproject involves the permanent acquisition of collective land, HD and temporary land occupation mainly, as well as the demolition of small quantities of infrastructure and ground attachments.
- (iii) Almost all APs think that they are affected slightly by LA. They may continue to farm on the remaining land after LA and prefer cash compensation.
- (iv) Compensation fees should be paid timely and transparently with minimum intermediate steps.

## 2.4 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land and Impact Analysis

### 2.4.1 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

1,440.33 mu of collective land will be acquired for the Subproject, affecting 1,359 households with 5,328 persons in 91 groups of 16 villages in 4 townships. See Table 2-3 and **Appendix 2**.

### 2.4.2 Impact Analysis

According to the survey, the villages affected by the Subproject have a total cultivated area of 97,856.51 mu before LA, 1.46 mu per capita. The Subproject involves 91 groups in total, most of which have land loss rates of 0.59%-9.19%, with the highest rate in Dongweng Group, Jincheng Community, Shiyang Town, Hexian County. It is learned that this village has a relatively small amount of cultivated land since the first round of rural land contracting in 1983 (45 mu for 30 households only), and villagers have earned income from outside employment mainly. Although part of land of this village will be acquired for the Subproject, this will have limited impact on villagers' production and livelihoods. 992.71 mu of cultivated land will be acquired for the Subproject, and per capita cultivated area will be 1.44 mu after LA. Since the Subproject is linear in shape, most of the persons affected by LA will lose part of their land only. See Table 2-4.

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

County	Town	Village	Collective land to be acquired (mu)				Affected		
			Cultivated land		Housing land	Total	HHs	Population	
			Subtotal	Irrigated land					
Hexian	Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	72.89	0.76	39.42	113.07	91	379	
		Chuomiao Community	43.29	0.75	20.05	64.09	56	231	
		Xingfu Village	72.41	0.53	18.35	91.29	89	333	
		Jincheng Community	23.66	0	30.39	54.05	52	256	
		Shiyang Community	73.14	1.56	56.58	131.28	90	428	
		Xinong Village	0	0	50.97	50.97	17	79	
		Zhulu Village	114.54	4.36	48.03	166.93	137	444	
	<b>Subtotal</b>			399.93	7.96	263.79	671.68	532	2150
	Shanhou	Taodian Village	138.14	2.56	51.95	192.65	177	691	
		Shanhouji Community	70.91	0	9.99	80.9	108	420	
		Wanyuan Village	82.48	2.15	34.53	119.16	127	505	
		Gaozu Village	69.59	1.23	22.96	93.78	102	399	
	<b>Subtotal</b>			361.12	5.94	119.43	486.49	514	2015
	<b>Total</b>			761.05	13.9	383.22	1158.17	1046	4165
Hanshan	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	31.53	0.02	12.67	44.22	49	198	
		Tanquan Village	68.93	1.42	16.44	86.79	86	366	
		Xieji Community	15.81	0	1.12	16.93	21	101	
		Tongfa Village	85.2	1.88	11.67	98.75	118	340	
	<b>Subtotal</b>			201.47	3.32	41.9	246.69	274	1005
	Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	30.19	0	5.28	35.47	39	158	
<b>Subtotal</b>			30.19	0	5.28	35.47	39	158	
<b>Total</b>			231.66	3.32	47.18	282.16	313	1163	
<b>Grand total</b>			992.71	17.22	430.4	1440.33	1359	5328	

**Table 2-4 Impact Analysis of Collective Land Acquisition**

Town	Village	Before LA			After LA			Land loss rate of village			Income loss of APs			
		HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Acquired area (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of APs (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss (yuan)	Average loss per HH (yuan)	Average loss per capita (yuan)	Percent to per capita net income <sup>4</sup> (%)
Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	1200	4200	5005	91	379	72.89	7.58%	9.02%	1.46%	109335	1201	288	2.62%
	Chuomiao Community	1557	5137	7155	56	231	43.29	3.60%	4.50%	0.61%	64935	1160	281	2.56%
	Xingfu Village	960	3180	5800	89	333	72.41	9.27%	10.47%	1.25%	108615	1220	326	2.97%
	Jincheng Community	1110	4230	6500	52	156	23.66	4.68%	3.69%	0.36%	35490	683	228	2.07%
	Shiyang Community	900	2700	3510	17	79	0	1.89%	2.93%	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%
	Xinong Village	1800	7000	5000	90	428	73.14	5.00%	6.11%	1.46%	109710	1219	256	2.33%
	Zhulu Village	907	3460	4589	137	444	114.54	15.10%	12.83%	2.50%	171810	1254	387	3.52%
Shanhou	Taodian Village	1511	6320	20560.3	177	691	138.14	11.71%	10.93%	0.67%	207210	1171	300	2.73%
	Shanhouji Community	1906	5502	3500	108	420	70.91	5.67%	7.63%	2.03%	106365	985	253	2.30%
	Gaozu Village	1218	5385	7667.41	127	505	82.48	10.43%	9.38%	1.08%	123720	974	245	2.23%
	Wanyuan Village	1115	4161	14389.8	102	399	69.59	9.15%	9.59%	0.48%	104385	1023	262	2.38%
Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	500	2080	2200	49	198	31.53	9.80%	9.52%	1.43%	47295	965	239	1.97%
	Tanquan Village	550	3100	3000	86	366	68.93	15.64%	11.81%	2.30%	103395	1202	283	2.33%
	Xieji Community	820	2970	1570	21	101	15.81	2.56%	3.40%	1.01%	23715	1129	235	1.94%
	Tongfa Village	898	3720	4650	118	340	85.2	13.14%	9.14%	1.83%	127800	1083	376	3.11%
Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	982	3912	2760	39	158	30.19	3.97%	4.04%	1.09%	45285	1161	287	2.37%

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

Among the 91 affected groups, land loss rate ranges from 24.96% (Dongweng Group of Zhuomiao Community, Shiyang Town, Hexian County) to 0.59% (Jiezhong Group, Taodian Village, Shanhou Town, Hexian County). The land loss rates of the affected groups are generally low. Per capita income loss of APs ranges from 855 yuan (Xiaolu Group of Gaozu Village, Shanhou Town, Hexian County) to 77 yuan (Xiaojie Group of Shanhou Community, Shanhou Town, Hexian County). ~~Except Wali Group, the income losses of the other groups are below 470 yuan.~~ See Appendix 3.

According to the socioeconomic survey, a comparative analysis has been made on the cultivated areas of the affected village groups before and after LA. The land loss rates of all the 16 affected villages are below 5%. Among the 91 affected groups, 47 groups have land loss rates of below 5%, 23 groups have land loss rates of 5%-10%, and 21 groups have land loss rates of 10% or more. See Table 2-5.

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

Level	Degree of impact			Total
	<5%	5%-10%	10% or more	
Villages	16	0	0	16
Groups	47	23	21	91

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

**Table 2-6 Summary of Income Loss Rates**

Level	Degree of impact			Total
	<5%	5%-10%	10% or more	
Villages	16	1	0	16
Groups	86	5	0	91



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

Town	Village	Group	Before LA			After LA			Income loss of APs			
			HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Acquired area (mu)	Annual loss (yuan)	Average loss per HH (yuan)	Average loss per capita (yuan)	Percent to per capita income (%)
Shanhou	Taodian Village	Pancun	9	36	154	5	18	9.4	14100	2820	783	7.12%
	Gaozu Village	Xiaozhuang	21	66	113	8	25	9.52	169500	8071	2568	23.35%
		Zhangzhuangsan	34	213	134	4	13	5.16	201000	5912	944	8.58%
		Zhonghe	35	162	111	4	14	5.96	166500	4757	1028	9.34%
		Xiaolu	21	97	71	2	7	3.99	106500	5071	1098	9.98%

According to the survey<sup>5</sup>, among the 1,359 households with 5,328 persons affected by LA, 951 households have land loss rates of below 10%, 314 households 10%-20%, 87 households 20%-30% and 7 households 30% or more. Among the 951 households with land loss rates of less than 10%, 68 households have existing cultivated areas of 1-3 mu (7.15%), 509 households have 3-5 mu (53.52%) and 374 households have 5 mu or more (39.33%); among the 314 households with land loss rates of 10%-20%, 20 households have existing cultivated areas of 1-3 mu (6.37%), 158 households have 3-5 mu (50.32%) and 136 households have 5 mu or more (43.31%); among the 87 households with land loss rates of 20%-30%, 10 households have existing cultivated areas of less than 1 mu (11.49%), 53 households have 1-3 mu (60.92%), 23 households have 3-5 mu (26.44%) and one household has an existing cultivated area of over 5 mu (1.15%); among the 7 households with land loss rates of 30% or more, 4 households have existing cultivated areas of 1-3 mu (57.14%) and 3 households have 5 mu or more (42.86%). See Table 2-8 for loss rates, and Appendix 4 for details.

**Table 2-8 Loss Rates of Cultivated Land of AHs**

Land loss rate	Number of households				
	<10%	10%-20%	20-30%	30% or more	Subtotal
Former cultivated area					
<1 mu	0	0	10	0	10
1-3 mu	68	20	53	4	145
3-5 mu	509	158	23	0	690
>5 mu	374	136	1	3	514
Total	951	314	87	7	1359

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

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

## 2.5 Temporary Land Occupation

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

### 2.5.1 Temporary Land Occupation for General Purposes

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

**Table 2-9 Summary of Temporarily Occupied Land**

County	Town	Village	Temporarily occupied land area (mu)
Hexian	Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	12.8
		Chuomiao Community	11

<sup>5</sup> The affected households are estimated by leader of affected village group on site visit.

County	Town	Village	Temporarily occupied land area (mu)
		Xingfu Village	25.3
		Jincheng Community	12.9
		Xinong Village	9.3
		Shiyang Community	22.6
		Zhulu Village	30.2
	Shanhou	Taodian Village	36.2
		Shanhouji Community	10.1
		Wanyuan Village	21.7
		Gaozu Village	16.7
		Hanshan	Zhaoguan
Tanquan Village	16.9		
Xieji Community	6.2		
Tongfa Village	15.3		
Xianzong	Jianghuai Village		4.7
<b>Total</b>			<b>260</b>

### 2.5.2 Land Occupation for Borrow Areas and Spoil Grounds

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

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

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



**Figure 2-2 Photos of Temporarily Occupied Land**

## 2.6 Demolition of Rural Properties

### 2.6.1 Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

The total demolition area of the Subproject is 19,002 m<sup>2</sup>, all being rural residential houses, in which 18,687 m<sup>2</sup> are masonry concrete structure houses, 219 m<sup>2</sup> are masonry timber structure houses, and 96 m<sup>2</sup> are simple structure houses. The Subproject does not involve the demolition of non-residential properties. See details in Table 2-11.

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



**Figure 2-3 Houses beside the Segment to be Broadened**

**Table 2-11 Summary of Demolished Rural Residential Houses**

County	Town	Village	Group	Demolition area (m <sup>2</sup> )					Affected by HD		Also affected by LA		
				Frame	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Simple	Subtotal	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	
Hexian County	Shiyang Town	Zhongshan Village	Dayu	0	236	0	0	236	1	5	0	0	
			Dachen	0	821	0	0	821	11	53	7	26	
			<b>Subtotal</b>	0	<b>1057</b>	0	0	1057	<b>12</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>	
		Chuomiao Community	Ruiqiao	0	432	0	0	432	2	10	2	10	
			Jiedong	0	300	0	0	300	1	6	0	0	
			<b>Subtotal</b>	0	<b>732</b>	0	0	732	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	
		Xingfu Village	Weiteng	0	338	0	0	338	1	6	1	6	
			Xiaohucun	0	29	0	0	29	1	3	0	0	
			<b>Subtotal</b>	0	<b>367</b>	0	0	367	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	
		Shiyang Community	Gongcun	0	320	0	0	320	1	4	0	0	
			Shiyang	0	1118	0	0	1118	6	29	3	11	
			Fenglin	0	404	0	0	404	2	11	2	7	
			<b>Subtotal</b>	0	<b>1842</b>	0	0	1842	<b>9</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	
		Zhulu Village	Zaolin	0	72	0	0	72	1	3	0	0	
			Zhoucun	0	408	0	0	408	2	10	1	6	
			Xiongzhuang	0	541	0	0	541	4	17	2	11	
			Hanwang	0	580	0	96	676	5	21	4	16	
			Yanzhuang	0	486	0	0	486	3	14	1	6	
	<b>Subtotal</b>		0	<b>2087</b>	0	<b>96</b>	2183	<b>15</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>39</b>		
	<b>Subtotal</b>				0	<b>6085</b>	0	<b>96</b>	6181	<b>41</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>99</b>
	Shanhou Town	Gaozu Village	Xiaolu	0	2205	0	0	2205	10	42	6	27	
			<b>Subtotal</b>	0	<b>2205</b>	0	0	2205	<b>10</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	
		Wanyuan Village	Shanghezhuang	0	654	0	0	654	2	8	1	5	
			Heshangzhuang	0	302	0	0	302	2	13	3	13	
			Jibao	0	24	0	0	24	1	4	0	0	
			Chenzhanglu	0	1508	0	0	1508	5	21	4	17	
<b>Subtotal</b>			0	<b>2488</b>	0	0	2488	<b>10</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35</b>		
Shanhouji Community		Shanwang	0	663	0	0	663	1	4	0	0		
		<b>Subtotal</b>	0	<b>663</b>	0	0	663	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		
Taodian	Zhengzhuang	0	655	0	0	655	7	33	3	18			

County	Town	Village	Group	Demolition area (m <sup>2</sup> )					Affected by HD		Also affected by LA		
				Frame	Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Simple	Subtotal	HHS	Population	HHS	Population	
		Village	Taodian	0	1208	0	0	1208	4	21	3	17	
			Xiaozhuang	0	85	0	0	85	1	4	0	0	
			Ruicun	0	175	84	0	259	2	11	2	8	
			Huangcun	0	430	0	0	430	4	17	3	14	
			<b>Subtotal</b>	0	<b>2553</b>	0	0	2553	<b>18</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>57</b>	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	0	<b>7909</b>	<b>84</b>	0	7993	<b>39</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>119</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	0	<b>13994</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>96</b>	14174	<b>80</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>218</b>			
	Hanshan County	Zhaoguan Town	Dongxing Village	Xiwu	0	655	0	0	655	3	13	1	4
				<b>Subtotal</b>	0	<b>655</b>	0	0	655	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
			Tanquan Village	Dajiang	0	965	0	0	965	6	26	4	15
Mentong				0	303	0	0	303	2	9	1	5	
Baozhuang				0	883	0	0	883	6	24	2	6	
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>2151</b>	0	0	2151	<b>14</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>	
Tongfa Village			Miaoqiang	0	776	0	0	776	4	17	2	13	
			Shandu	0	958	0	0	958	2	9	0	0	
			Xiaoxia	0	808	135	0	943	2	9	0	0	
			<b>Subtotal</b>	0	<b>2542</b>	<b>135</b>	0	2677	<b>8</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>Subtotal</b>			0	<b>4693</b>	<b>135</b>	0	4828	<b>25</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>43</b>		
<b>Total</b>			0	<b>4693</b>	<b>135</b>	0	4828	<b>25</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>43</b>		
<b>Grand total</b>			0	<b>18687</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>19002</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>261</b>		

## 2.7 Affected Infrastructure and Ground Attachments

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

**Table 2-12 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments**

County	Town	Village	Telegraph poles		Bridges			Tractor roads m <sup>2</sup>	Tombs /	Public toilets /	Vegetable greenhouses m <sup>2</sup>	Pumped wells /	Trees /	Fruit trees /
			Cement	Wood	Big	Medium	Small							
			/	/	/	/	/							
Hexian	Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	2	3	9	0	1	135	41	0	0	1280	0	0
		Chuomiao Community	16	17	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	820	60	60
		Xingfu Village	3	4	3	10	2	192	48	1	1	1200	0	0
		Jincheng Community	14	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	0	0
		Shiyang Community	14	15	0	0	2	162	70	2	0	960	0	0
		Xinong Village	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	740	0	0
	Zhulu Village	8	9	5	0	10	3999	268	3	0	980	0	0	
	Shanhou	Taodian Village	12	13	0	0	8	339	85	7	0	1280	285	285
		Shanhouji Community	6	7	25	0	2	0	0	0	0	920	0	0
		Wanyuan Village	8	9	38	24	5	614	160	0	1	830	0	0
Gaozu Village		9	10	0	0	1	190	73	0	0	1060	0	0	
Hanshan	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	13	14	0	0	0	80	58	0	0	1910	335	335
		Tanquan Village	11	12	0	0	9	374	75	3	0	1220	0	0
		Xieji Community	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1468	0	0
		Tongfa Village	5	6	0	0	0	580	151	0	0	1240	0	0
	Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	8	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1082	0	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>138</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>6665</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17870</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>680</b>

**Table 2-13 Summary of the Affected Population**

Town	No.	1		1.1		1.1.1		1.1.2		1.1.3	
	Type	Permanently affected		Villagers/residents		Affected by LA only		Affected by HD only		Affected by both LA and HD	
	Affected	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	96	411	84	353	5	32	7	26	2	7
	Chuomiao Community	57	235	54	221	1	4	2	10	0	0
	Xingfu Village	90	336	88	327	1	3	1	6	2	6
	Jincheng Community	52	256	52	256	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shiyang Community	94	454	85	410	4	26	5	18	0	0
	Xinong Village	17	79	17	79	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Zhulu Village	144	470	129	405	7	26	8	39	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>550</b>	<b>2241</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>2051</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>
Shanhou	Taodian Village	184	720	166	634	7	29	11	57	1	3
	Shanhouji Community	109	424	108	420	1	4	0	0	1	5
	Wanyuan Village	129	516	119	470	2	11	8	35	0	0
	Gaozu Village	106	414	96	372	4	15	6	27	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>528</b>	<b>2074</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>1896</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	51	207	48	194	2	9	1	4	0	0
	Tanquan Village	93	399	79	340	7	33	7	26	1	3
	Xieji Community	21	101	21	101	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tongfa Village	124	362	116	327	6	22	2	13	1	3
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>289</b>	<b>1069</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	39	158	39	158	0	0	0	0	1	3
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1406</b>	<b>5542</b>	<b>1301</b>	<b>5067</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>30</b>



## 2.8 Affected Population

### 2.8.1 Summary

1,406 households with 5,542 persons will be affected directly by the Subproject, in which 1,359 households with 5,328 persons will be affected by LA, and 105 households with 475 persons by HD, in which 58 households with 261 persons will also be affected by LA. See Table 2-13 and Appendix 5.

### 2.8.2 Affected Vulnerable Groups

According to the DMS, all APs of the Subproject are Han people. In the affected population, 55 households with 164 persons fall into vulnerable groups, including 38 MLS households with 147 persons and 17 five-guarantee households with 17 persons. See Table 2-14 .

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

**Table 2-14 Summary of Affected Vulnerable Groups**

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

### 2.8.3 Affected Women

1,406 households with 5,542 persons will be affected permanently by the Subproject, including 2,681 women, accounting for 48.38%. The women affected by the Subproject will be provided with desired resettlement measures based on educational level, labor employment, income, etc. See **Section 3.3 “Social and Gender Analysis”**.

### 3 Socioeconomic Profile

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

#### 3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

##### 3.1.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Ma'anshan City

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

According to the 2013 Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development of Ma'anshan City, at the end of 2013, the municipality's registered population was 2,286,100, agricultural population 1,470,800 and nonagricultural population 815,300. In 2013, the municipality's GDP was 114.418 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 12.1%, in which the added value of primary industries was 6.69 billion yuan, up 4.1%, that of secondary industries 77.904 billion yuan, up 14.3% and that of tertiary industries 29.824 billion yuan, up 8.7%, urban residents' per capita disposable income was 27,329 yuan, ranking first in the province and a year-on-year increase of 18.0%, and farmers' per capita annual net income 9,505 yuan, ranking first in the province and a year-on-year increase of 18.5%.

##### 3.1.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Counties

###### **Hexian County**

Hexian County is located in eastern Anhui and the edge of the Yangtze River Delta, bordered by the Yangtze River on the west, Zhaoguan Town on the east, the Tianmen Mountain the south and the Haochu River on the north, with a land area of 1,319 km<sup>2</sup>, an urban area of 18 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 590,000. The county governs 9 towns, 85 villages and 30 communities.

In 2013, the county's regional GDP was 9.202 billion yuan, up 15.7% year on year, in which the added values of primary, secondary and tertiary industries were 1.811 billion yuan, 4.749 billion yuan and 2.642 billion yuan respectively, up 6.8%, 24.9% and 8.0% respectively. The ratio of primary, secondary and tertiary industries was 19.7:51.6:28.7. The county's per capita GDP was 16,900 yuan, up 15.3%. The county boasts unique geographic advantages. It is run through by the Hefei-Chaohu-Wuhu, Hefei-Nanjing and Nanjing-Ma'anshan-Wuhu Expressways, and within 120 minutes' drive from the airports of Hefei, Nanjing and Wuhu.

###### **Hanshan County**

Hanshan County is located in eastern-central Anhui, and is less than 100km from Hefei, Nanjing and Wuhu Cities, with a land area of 1,047 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 450,000. The county governs 9 towns and one Township. The county boasts moderate climate, distinctive seasons, rich climatic resources, and convenient highway, railway and water traffic.

In 2013, the county's GDP was 8.04 billion yuan, up 15.7% year on year, in which the added value of primary industries was 1.62 billion yuan, up 6.8%; that of secondary industries 3.94 billion yuan, up 25.0%; and that of tertiary industries 2.48 billion yuan, up 9.4%. The ratio of primary, secondary and tertiary industries was 20.1:49.0:30.9.

### 3.1.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Towns

#### ➤ **Shiyang Town**

Shiyang Town is located on the border between Anhui and Jiangsu Provinces, 24km away from the Hexian county town, within one hour's drive from Nanjing City, and 3 hours' drive from Shanghai and Hangzhou Cities, with a land area of 158 km<sup>2</sup>, a cultivated area of 51,735 mu, a water surface area of 15,599 mu and a hilly land area of 32,160 mu, governing two communities and 9 villages.

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

#### ➤ **Shanhou Town**

Shanhou Town is located on the south side of the Chuhe River and the north piedmont of the Jilong Mountain in northwestern Hexian County, governing 7 villages and one community, with a land area of 130.1 km<sup>2</sup>, a cultivated area of 53,265 mu, a population of 36,000 and per capita net income of 11,598 yuan.

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

#### ➤ **Zhaoguan Town**

Zhaoguan Town is located in northern Hanshan County, bordered by Shanhou Town on the east, Xianzong Town on the west, Huanfeng Town on the south and Erlangkou Town (Quanjiào County) on the north, run through by the Ta-Gu Provincial Highway, with a land area of 84 km<sup>2</sup>, an urban area of 4 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 25,289, governing 7 villages and one community. The town abounds with tourist resources, including the cultural scenic zone with focus on the ancient Zhaoguan pass, and the natural scenic zone with focus on the Zhaoguan hot spring.

#### ➤ **Xianzong Town**

Xianzong Town is located in northern Hanshan County, with a land area of 182.5 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 66,063, governing 16 villages and 3 communities. The town boasts an advantaged geographic location and developed industry, including building materials and coal mining mainly. The town abounds with mineral resources, including Grade C+D soft coal, high-grade limestone and refractory clay. The town has convenient traffic and sound infrastructure. See Table 3-1 .

**Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected County and Towns (2013)**

County / town	# of villages / communities	HHs	Population	Where, men	Rural labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)
Hexian County	115	16027	544495	285018	257216	793500	3.4	1.35	12338
Shiyang Town	11	11839	40216	21314	22923	51735	3.3	1.28	12151

County / town	# of villages / communities	HHS	Population	Where, men	Rural labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)
Shanhou Town	8	9435	34229	17799	19510	53265	3.6	1.55	11598
<i>Hanshan County</i>	117	153794	446816	233083	211961	698835	2.9	1.56	122546
Zhaoguan Town	8	6322	25289	13280	14058	23930	4.0	0.95	11536
Xianzong Town	19	26963	66063	34391	39505	31740	2.4	0.48	12188

Source: statistical yearbooks of Hexian and Hanshan Counties

### 3.1.4 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages/Communities

The 16 affected villages/communities have 17,935 households with 67,057 persons in total, including 35,179 males, accounting for 52.46%. Total cultivated area affected by the Subproject is 97,856.51 mu, 0.52-3.4 mu per capita. Per capita net income of farmers ranges from 11,050 yuan to 12,500 yuan. See Table 3-2 .

The 91 affected groups have 1,406 households with 5,542 persons in total, with a total cultivated area of 992.71 mu, 1.15 mu per capita, an average population of 4 per household, and farmers' per capita net income of 11,050 yuan to 12,500 yuan. See Appendix 6.

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

Town	Village	HHs	Population	Where, men	Rural labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)
Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	1200	4200	2226	2473	5005	3.5	1.19	11259
	Chuomiao Community	1557	5137	2865	3010	7155	3.3	1.39	11289
	Xingfu Village	960	3180	1663	1852	5800	3.3	1.82	12456
	Jincheng Community	1110	4230	2224	2491	6500	3.8	1.53	11435
	Shiyang Community	1800	7000	3724	3000	5000	3.8	0.71	12456
	Xinong Village	900	2700	1431	1539	3510	3.0	1.30	11457
	Zhulu Village	907	3460	1384	2037	4589	3.8	1.33	12095
Shanhou	Taodian Village	1511	6320	3215	2923	20560	4.1	3.30	12400
	Shanhouji Community	1906	5502	2801	3011	3500	2.8	0.62	12453
	Gaozu Village	1218	5385	2854	2420	7667	4.4	1.42	11890
	Wanyuan Village	1115	4161	2375	2550	14390	3.7	3.40	12218
Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	500	2080	1092	1137	2200	4.1	1.05	12088
	Tanquan Village	550	3100	1643	1500	3000	5.6	0.96	12091
	Xieji Community	820	2970	1574	1400	1570	3.6	0.52	12091
	Tongfa Village	898	3720	1957	2183	4650	4.1	1.25	12100
Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	982	3912	2151	2339	2760	3.9	0.71	12050

Source: statistical yearbooks of Hexian and Hanshan Counties

### 3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Population

In order to learn the basic information of the APs, the survey team conducted a sampling survey on the AHs. Among the 1,406 AHs with 5,542 persons in 91 groups of 16 villages, 281 households with 1,126 persons were sampled, with a sampling rate of 20%. See **Appendix 9**.

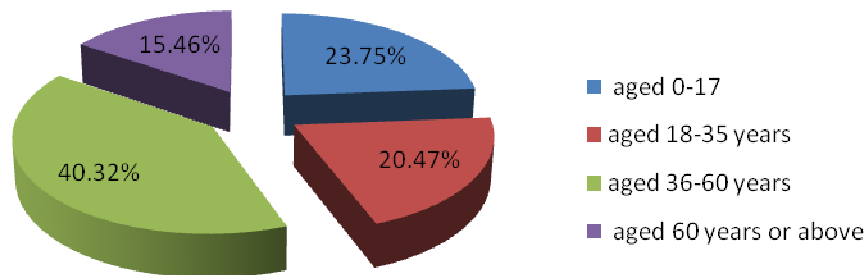
The sample households will be analyzed for ethnic and gender composition, age structure, educational level, housing size, cultivated area, household properties, and household income and expenditure below.

#### 3.2.1 Population Analysis

All APs of the Subproject are Han people. The 281 sample households have 452 females and 716 laborers, including 168 agricultural laborers, accounting for 23.46% of labor force, and 502 employed laborers, accounting for 70.11% of labor force.

#### 3.2.2 Age Structure

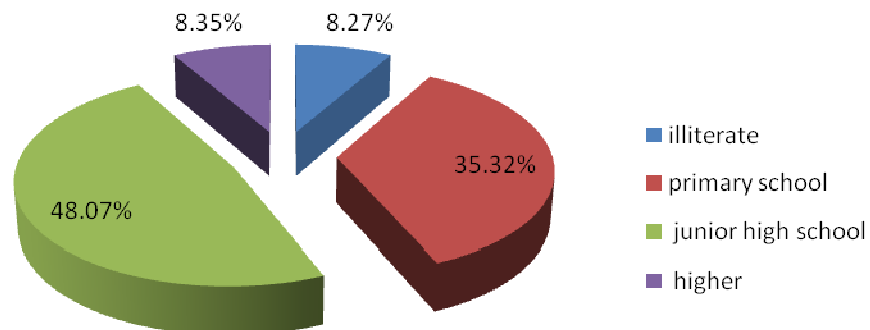
In the sample population, those aged 0-17 years account for 23.75%, those aged 18-35 years account for 20.47%, those aged 36-60 years account for 40.32%, and those aged 60 years or above account for 15.46%. See Figure 3-1.



**Figure 3-1 Age Distribution**

#### 3.2.3 Educational Level

In the sample population, 93 persons are illiterate, accounting for 8.27%, 398 persons have received primary school education, accounting for 35.36%, 541 persons have received junior high school education, accounting for 48.07%, and 94 persons have received higher education, accounting for 8.29%. See Figure 3-2.



**Figure 3-2 Educational Level Distribution**

#### 3.2.4 Housing Size

The houses of the 58 sample households affected by HD are in masonry concrete and masonry timber structures mainly, with a total size of 10,052 m<sup>2</sup>, and an average size of 173.31 m<sup>2</sup> per household or 40.00 m<sup>2</sup> per capita.

### 3.2.5 Land Resources

Among the 223 sample households with 875 persons affected by LA, average cultivated area is 3.82 mu per household or 1.21 mu per capita. The main crops are paddy rice, rape and cotton, and annual net income is about 1,000 yuan per mu.

### 3.2.6 Household Properties

Among the 281 sample households, an average household has 2.49 TV sets, 0.73 refrigerator, 2.97 fans, 1.52 tractors, 0.76 air-conditioner, 2.14 fixed telephones/mobile phones, 1.86 bicycles, 1.38 motorcycles and 0.38 tractor, indicating a medium living standard.

### 3.2.7 Household Income and Expenditure

The per capita income of the sample households is 9,350 yuan, in which agricultural crop income is 1,724.36 yuan, accounting for 18.44%, stockbreeding income 1,380.12 yuan, accounting for 14.76%, wage income 1,868.62 yuan, accounting for 19.99%, employment income 4,021.43 yuan, accounting for 43.01%, other nonagricultural income 235.76 yuan, accounting for 2.52%, and property income 119.71 yuan, accounting for 1.28%.

The per capita gross expenditure of the sample households is 4,936 yuan, in which food expenses account for 29.54%, clothing expenses for 9.57%, living equipment expenses for 12.42%, household equipment expenses for 8.65%, medical expenses for 3.17%, traffic and communication expenses for 8.27%, educational and amusement expenses for 11.19%, and expenses of other commodities and services for 15.34%.

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

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

Item		Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
Annual household income	Agricultural income	7173.34	1724.36	18.44%
	Stockbreeding income	5741.30	1380.12	14.76%
	Wage income	7773.46	1868.62	19.99%
	Employment income	16729.15	4021.43	43.01%
	Other nonagricultural income	980.76	235.76	2.52%
	Property income	497.99	119.71	1.28%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>38896.00</b>	<b>9350</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
Annual household expenditure	Food	6065.67	1458.09	29.54%
	Clothes	1965.08	472.38	9.57%
	Living equipment	2550.29	613.05	12.42%
	Household equipment	1776.17	426.96	8.65%
	Medical care	650.92	156.47	3.17%
	Traffic and communication	1698.14	408.21	8.27%
	Education, culture and amusement	2297.73	552.34	11.19%
	Other commodities and services	3149.88	757.18	15.34%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>20533.76</b>	<b>4936</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

### 3.2.8 Expected Restoration Option

According to the survey, the 223 sample households affected by LA expect the following restoration options: a) consolidating small fields adverse to mechanized farming to large fields, chosen by 64 households, accounting for 28.70% of all sample households affected by LA; b) shifting from less profitable food crops (paddy rice, rape, etc.) to more profitable vegetables, chosen by 132 households, accounting for 59.19% of all sample households affected by LA; c) investing in catering, general merchandise, etc. to increase household income, chosen by 42 households, accounting for 18.83% of all sample households affected by LA; d) attending skills training for outside employment, chosen by 178 households, accounting for 79.82% of all sample

households affected by LA. See Table 3-4.

**Table 3-4 Expected Resettlement Modes of Households Affected by LA<sup>6</sup>**

Land loss rate	AHs	Cash compensation	Restoration option			
			Farmland improvement	Crop restructuring	Tertiary operations	Skills training & employment
<10%	122	122	39	79	24	112
11- 19%	85	85	20	43	13	57
20 -29%	12	12	2	5	2	4
30% or more	4	4	3	5	3	5
<b>Total</b>	223	223	64	132	42	178
Percent	100%	100%	28.70%	59.19%	18.83%	79.82%

### 3.3 Social and Gender Analysis

In 2013, the female population of Anhui Province was 33.09 million, accounting for 48.12% of gross population, and the ratio of males to females was 107.80:100, slightly higher than China's gender ratio of 105.2:100 in 2012.

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

**Table 3-5 Gender Overview of the Project Area (2013)**

Region	Number of HHs (0,000)	Population (0,000)	Males	Females	Gender ratio (females = 100)	Percent of female population
China	49664	134091	68748	65343	105.20	48.73%
Anhui	2118	6876	3567	3309	107.80	48.12%
Ma'anshan	73.6	228.6	118.1	110.5	106.88	48.34%
Hanshan	15.38	44.68	23.31	21.37	109.05	47.83%
Hexian	17.02	54.45	28.50	25.95	109.84	47.66%

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2012 of China, Statistical Yearbook 2013 of Anhui Province, Statistical Yearbook 2013 of Ma'anshan City, Statistical Yearbooks 2013 of Hexian and Hanshan Counties

The sample population of the Subproject is 1,126, including 542 females, accounting for 48.13%. In this female population, those aged 0-17 years account for 25.69%, those aged 18-35 years account for 23.52%, those aged 35-60 years account for 36.74% and those aged 60 years or more account for 14.05%. Those who are illiterate account for 9.45%, those having received primary school education account for 37.43%, those having received high school education account for 45.19%, and those having received higher education account for 7.93%. The proportions of females being illiterate and having received primary school education are higher than those of the male subjects, and the proportions of females having received high school and higher education are lower than those of the male subjects. Therefore, the overall educational level of the affected women is lower than that of the affected men.

In the project area, women mostly deal with farm work, while men mostly work outside. Women's agricultural income accounts for 65%-71% of gross agricultural income or 27%-32% of gross income. Therefore, LA in the Subproject will affect women more seriously, and women are more concerned with LA impacts and resettlement measures. According to interviews, the

<sup>6</sup> In the project area, most villagers deal with other operations while farming to increase household income. For example, in most families, old people farm at home, and their children and their spouses work outside or deal with other nonagricultural operations, so the modes listed above may overlap.



affected women prefer farmland improvement and crop restructuring, and most of them expect agricultural skills training and are glad to accept jobs possibly available during project construction. See Table 3-6.

**Table 3-6 Impact Analysis by Gender**

Dimension	Males	Females	Comparative analysis
Educational level	Illiterate 7.23%, primary school 33.51%, high school 50.62%, higher education 8.62%	Illiterate 9.45%, primary school 37.43%, high school 45.19%, higher education 7.93%	The overall educational level of the affected women is lower than that of the affected men.
Occupation	Mostly working outside	Mostly doing farm work	LA will affect women more seriously.
Income	Their employment income accounts for 63%-72% of gross income.	Their agricultural income 65%-71% of gross agricultural income or 27%-32% of gross income.	Income losses arising from LA are more prominent for women.
Expected mode of resettlement	Tertiary operations and employment skills training mainly	Farmland improvement, crop restructuring and agricultural skills training mainly	Women are more concerned with LA impacts and resettlement measures, and men are more concerned with nonagricultural resettlement measures.

### 3.4 Summary

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

## 4 Legal Framework and Policies

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

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

#### 1. ADB policies

- Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009

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

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

#### 3. Provincial policies

- Detailed Rules of Anhui Province for the Management of the Collection and Use of Farmland Reclamation Fees (Cai Zong [2001] No.1061)
- Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (December 1, 2002)
- Guidelines of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing Well in Employment and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (APG [2005] No.63)
- Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Amended) (July 1, 2004)
- Measures for the Ruling of Disputes over Compensation for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APGO [2004] No.101) (January 1, 2005)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Publishing the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2009] No.132) (May 15, 2012)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)
- Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Forwarding the Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (APGO [2006] No.38) (May 30, 2006)
- Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Issuing the Measures for the Administration of Compensation Reserves for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APGO [2010] No.22) (May 4, 2010)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)

#### 4. Local policies

- Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Land Acquisition of Ma'anshan City (Decree No.43 of the Ma'anshan Municipal Government)
- Notice on Issuing the Rules for the Implementation of the Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Land Acquisition of Ma'anshan City (MMGO [2008] No.37)
- Measures of Ma'anshan City for the Administration of Urban House Demolition (Decree No.40 of the municipal government)

- Notice of the Chaohu Municipal Government on Issuing the Compensation Rates for Houses, Attachments and Young Crops on Acquired Land of Hexian County (CMGS [2010] No.151)
- Notice of the Hexian County Government on Issuing the Interim Measures of Hexian County on Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (HCG [2008] No.74)
- Request of the Hanshan County Government for the Approval of the Compensation Rates for the Acquisition of Houses on Collective Land in 2012 (HCG [2012] No.4)
- Notice of the Hanshan County Government on Issuing the Interim Measures of Hanshan County for Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (HCG [2006] No.56)
- Notice of the Hanshan County Government on Issuing the Detailed Measures for the Implementation of Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Hanshan County (HCGO [2007] No.110)

#### 4.2 Abstract of ADB Policies

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

1. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

2. Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernmental organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

3. Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

4. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

5. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

6. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

7. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets.

8. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and

livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

9. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

10. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

11. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic relocation. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

12. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

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

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

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

**Table 4-1 Abstract of Key Provisions on Collective Land Acquisition of Anhui Province, Ma'anshan City, and Hexian and Hanshan Counties**

Type of impact	Item	Key points	Index
Acquisition of collective land	Compensation	From May 15, 2012, the new compensation rates shall apply to land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies for collective land in our province. If the construction land is within an area of the same AAOV rate or composite location-based land price, the compensation rate shall be consistent. The compensation rates for land acquisition of different municipalities and counties shall be fixed by the provincial government in a unified manner, and subject to adjustment every two years.	Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)
		The composite location-based land price consists of land compensation fees and a resettlement subsidy, in which land compensation fees account for 40%, and the resettlement subsidy (including the basic endowment insurance fund for LEFs) accounts for 60%. If the acquired land is owned by village collective economic organization, a special financial account shall be established, to be managed by the township government and the sub-district office, and used by the owner.	Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Land Acquisition of Ma'anshan City (Decree No.43 of the Ma'anshan Municipal Government)
	Resettlement	The agricultural population to be resettled shall be determined by dividing the amount of cultivated area to be acquired by the per capita cultivated area of the affected organization before land acquisition. Upon land acquisition, the balance of resettlement subsidies after the payment of the following costs shall be contributed by district government into the municipal special account of the basic endowment insurance fund for LEFs: 1) Any LEF under 16 years shall be paid a support subsidy of 12,000 yuan at a time; 2) Any LEF having attained 16 years shall be paid a self-employment subsidy of 15,000 yuan at a time; and 3) Any LEF without a regular job or stable income, LEF under 16 years and not to be resettled, or college or high school student shall be paid a living subsidy of 8,000 yuan at a time.	Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Land Acquisition of Ma'anshan City (Decree No.43 of the Ma'anshan Municipal Government)
		Population to be resettled = acquired cultivated area (mu) ÷ per capita cultivated area at land acquisition announcement (mu) (cultivated area of the affected village collective economic organization before land acquisition ÷ number of eligible members of the collective economic organization at land acquisition announcement). The calculated population shall be rounded up or down. Persons to be resettled shall be identified as follows: ① If all contracted land of a household is acquired, all members of such household shall be resettled; ② If the contracted land of a household is partly acquired but per capita cultivated area is less than 0.3 mu or over 70% of such household's contracted land is acquired, and such household is willing to give up the remaining contracted land to the collective economic organization for reallocation, all members of such household shall be resettled.	Notice on Issuing the Rules for the Implementation of the Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Land Acquisition of Ma'anshan City (MMGO [2008] No.37)
	Social security for LEFs	Subjects: All LEFs with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after LA according to law, having attained 16 years upon LA. Funding sources: The endowment insurance fund for LEFs shall consist of a pooling account and an individual account, and be used specifically for endowment insurance for LEFs. The government contribution shall be from county and town finance at 10 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for allocated land or 30 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> for transferred land. The collective contribution shall be 20% of land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies. The pooling account shall consist of the government and collective contributions, and other funds. Contribution level and benefit: There are two contribution levels – 3,600 yuan and 6,600 yuan. The insured shall receive pensions from the month following attaining 55 years for women or 60 years for men. 1) In case of no individual contribution, a basic pension of 100 yuan shall be paid monthly, in which 50 yuan is from town finance and 50 yuan from county finance. 2) In case of an individual contribution of 3,600 yuan, a pension of 120 yuan shall be paid monthly, including a basic pension of 100	Notice of the Hexian County Government on Issuing the Interim Measures of Hexian County on Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (HCG [2008] No.74)

Type of impact	Item	Key points	Index
		<p>yuan and an individual account pension of 20 yuan. 3) In case of an individual contribution of 6,600 yuan, a pension of 160 yuan shall be paid monthly, including a basic pension of 110 yuan and an individual account pension of 50 yuan.</p> <p>Subjects: All LEFs with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after LA according to law, having attained 16 years upon LA, and having not participated in basic endowment insurance for urban employees. Funding sources: The endowment insurance fund for LEFs shall consist of a pooling account and an individual account, where the pooling account shall be from land transfer fees, and the individual account contributed by LEFs voluntarily. The government contribution shall be from county and town finance at 10 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for allocated land or 30 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for transferred land. The pooling account shall consist of the government and collective contributions. The collective contribution shall be 4,000 yuan for each eligible LEF and from land compensation fees. Contribution level and benefit: There are two contribution levels – 3,600 yuan and 6,600 yuan. The insured shall receive pensions from the month following attaining 55 years for women or 60 years for men. 1) In case of no individual contribution, a basic pension of 80 yuan shall be paid monthly. 2) In case of an individual contribution of 3,600 yuan, a pension of 120 yuan shall be paid monthly, including a basic pension of 90 yuan and an individual account pension of 30 yuan. 3) In case of an individual contribution of 6,600 yuan, a pension of 160 yuan shall be paid monthly, including a basic pension of 105 yuan and an individual account pension of 55 yuan.</p>	<p>Notice of the Hanshan County Government on Issuing the Interim Measures of Hanshan County for Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (HCG [2006] No.56)</p>
Demolition of rural residential houses	Compensation	<p>In case of house demolition, the displacer shall pay a moving subsidy to the displaced household; if the displaced household needs temporary resettlement, a transition subsidy shall be paid; if the displaced household moves by the deadline specified on the announcement of house demolition, the displacer may pay a one-time reward at the specified rate.</p>	<p>Compensation and Resettlement Measures for Land Acquisition of Ma'anshan City (Decree No.43 of the Ma'anshan Municipal Government)</p>
	Resettlement	<p>The housing site area for residential house construction by rural residents shall be as follows: (1) Not more than 160 m<sup>2</sup> per household for suburbs, rural towns and markets; (2) Not more than 220 m<sup>2</sup> per household for the Huaibei Plain; and (3) Not more than 160 m<sup>2</sup> per household for mountain and hilly areas; not more than 300 m<sup>2</sup> per household if barren mountain or land is used for residential house construction.</p>	<p>Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC</p>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: Consultation has begun at the early stage (before and during the technical assistance). The Ma'anshan PMO agrees to disclose the RP to APs as required by ADB.

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

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

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

##### **Resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting**

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

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

#### 4.5 Principles for Compensation

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

**Table 4-2 Principles for Resettlement**

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

Plan.	
7	The executing agency and an independent agency / third party should monitor the compensation, relocation and resettlement operations.
8	Vulnerable groups are provided special assistance or treatment so that they lead a better life, and all APs should have an opportunity to benefit from the project. At least two members of each AH receive skills training, including at least one woman.
9	The RP is consistent with the master plans of the affected city (district/county) and town.
10	The resettlement expenses are sufficient to cover all affected aspects.

#### 4.6 Cut-off Date of Compensation

The cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation is October 31, 2014, which has been 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. The RIB has been distributed in all affected villages.

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

##### 4.7.1 Compensation Rates for Acquisition of Collective Land

According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition, and Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, and Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67), the compensation rates for LA in Shiyang and Shanhou Towns, Hexian County, and Zhaoguan and Xianzong Towns, Hanshan County are the same, as shown in Table 4-3.

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

No.	County	Town	AAOV rate (yuan/mu)	Farmland			Construction land and unused land		
				Compensation multiple	Subsidy multiple	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	Compensation multiple	Subsidy multiple	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)
1	Hexian	Shiyang, Shanhou	1565	7	14	32865	5	5.5	16433
2	Hanshan	Zhaoguan, Xianzong	1566	7	14	32886	5	5.5	16443

##### 4.7.3 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

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

**Table 4-4 Compensation Rates for Temporarily Occupied Land**

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

##### 4.7.4 Compensation Rates for Rural Residential Houses

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

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



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

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

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

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

#### 4.7.5 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

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

**Table 4-7 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure**

Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)
Telegraph poles	Cement	/
	Wood	/
Tombs	/	600
Public toilets	/	160
Vegetable greenhouses	m <sup>2</sup>	12
Pumped wells	/	2500
Enclosing walls	m	60
Pigpens	/	600
Trees	/	15
Fruit trees	/	20

#### 4.7.7 Rates of Other Costs

**Table 4-8 Resettlement Tax Rates**

No.	Item	Rate
1	Fees for using additional construction land	10000 yuan/mu (15 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )
2	Land reclamation costs	30000 yuan/mu
3	Farmland occupation tax	1333.34 yuan/mu (2 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> )
4	LA management costs	850 yuan/mu

5	Water resources fund	500 yuan/mu
6	Survey and design costs	1% of basic costs
7	External M&E costs	1% of basic costs
8	Skills training costs	0.5% of basic costs
9	Administrative costs	2% of basic costs
10	Contingencies	10% of basic costs

#### 4.7.8 Vulnerable Groups

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

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

#### 4.7.9 Supporting Measures for Women

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

- 1) Cash compensation or improvement of the quality of remaining land, and crop restructuring,
- 2) Women have title to newly built houses. Assistance will be provided to women who have heavy workload during house reconstruction and relocation.
- 3) Women will receive compensation for land acquisition;
- 4) At least 50% of trainees of skills training will be women;
- 5) During construction, women will obtain at least 30% of unskilled job.
- 6)

#### 4.8 Entitlement Matrix

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

**Table 4-9 Entitlement Matrix**

Type of impact		Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
Permanent LA		1,440.33 mu of collective land	91 groups of 16 villages in 4 towns, two counties	(1) 70% of land compensation fees (7 times the AAOV) will be paid to the APs directly, and the remaining 30% paid to the rural collective economic organization for public welfare of villagers, which will be used through villager meeting.	(1) Uniform AAOV: 1,565 yuan/mu in Hexian County and 1,566 yuan/mu in Hanshan County (2) Land compensation fees for farmland are 7 times the AAOV and resettlement subsidies 14 times. Hexian county rate (farmland) – 32865 Yuan per mu Hanshan county rate (farmland) – 32886 Yuan per mu (3) Land compensation fees for construction land and unused land are 5 times the AAOV and resettlement subsidies 5.5 times. Hexian county rate – 16433 Yuan per mu Hanshan county rate – 16443 Yuan per mu Training will be approved and supervised by the government at the next higher level. For the more seriously affected 18 groups, farmland improvement, crop restructuring and skills training for labor shift, endowment insurance for LEFs and other restoration measures will be taken in addition to cash compensation, and the other slightly affected groups will be subject to direct cash compensation	
			1,359 households with 5,328 persons	(2) Resettlement subsidies (14 times of AAOV) will be paid to APs directly. (3) Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops will be paid to their proprietors.		
Temporary land occupation	General purposes	260 mu	16 villages in 4 towns	(1) The land occupied temporarily will be compensated for in cash at a time, including young crop compensation fees and land reclamation costs, with a maximum occupation period of two years.	1,500 yuan/mu per annum, for two years	Temporary land occupation will be notified in advance supervised by the local land and resources bureaus.
	Borrow areas and spoil grounds	988.9 mu of land used for borrow areas & spoil	6 villages in two towns			

Type of impact		Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
		grounds		(2) The occupied land will be restored to the original condition after occupation.		
Demolition of residential houses		Totalling 19,002 m <sup>2</sup>	105 households with 475 persons	<p>1) House compensation: based on structural type and quality level at replacement cost;</p> <p>2) The AHs will receive moving and transition subsidies.</p> <p>3) AHs are allowed to salvage the material from the demolished house without any cost.</p>	<p>(1) Frame, masonry concrete, masonry timber and simple structures: 1,220 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, 965 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, 76 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> and 305 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in Hexian County; 1,400 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, 1,075 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, 885 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> and 380 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in Hanshan County;</p> <p>(2) Moving subsidy: 500 yuan/household (one-time) in Hexian County, 6 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in Hanshan County;</p> <p>(3) Transition subsidy: 6 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per month in Hexian County, 6 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per month in Hanshan County, usually not more than 18 months; paid at 8 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per month beyond 18 months</p>	New housing sites will be selected by the affected villages and people.
Women	/		3,175 women	<p>1) Cash compensation or improvement of the quality of remaining land, and crop restructuring,</p> <p>2) Women have title to newly built houses. Assistance will be provided to women who have heavy workload during house reconstruction and relocation.</p> <p>3) Women will jointly receive compensation for land acquisition;</p>	<p>50% of trainees of skills training will be women;</p> <p>During construction, women will obtain at least 30% of unskilled job</p>	The women's federation will provide assistance in training for women.
Vulnerable groups		MLS households	38 households with 147 persons	Ensure that these households are not disproportionately affected and their livelihoods are restored or improved from the pre-project levels.	<p>1. Two members (at least one woman) of each AH will receive livelihood training and prior job opportunities, e.g., participation in project construction.</p> <p>2. Government subsidies will be granted to 260 Yuan per capita per month</p>	Vulnerable households will be re-identified at the beginning of resettlement implementation, and monitored closely until sustainable restoration.

## 5 Resettlement and Income Restoration

### 5.1 Resettlement Objectives

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

### 5.2 Principles for Resettlement and Restoration

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

- 1) Production and income restoration
  - (i) The willingness of affected persons should be respected, and their existing production and living traditions maintained;
  - (ii) Resettlement rehabilitation programs should be tailored to impacts of LA and HD, and based on compensation rates for LA and HD;
  - (iii) Resettlement rehabilitation programs should be combined with group construction, resources development, economic development and environmental protection programs so as to ensure the sustainable development of the affected village groups and persons; and
  - (iv) The standard of living of vulnerable groups adversely affected by the Subproject should be improved.
- 2) House reconstruction
  - (i) AHs may select the mode of house reconstruction, including self-construction under unified planning; resettlement sites shall be determined by the village groups in consultation with displaced households;
  - (ii) New housing plots for house reconstruction should be provided to displaced households for free, and a moving subsidy should be granted; and resettlement sites will be leveled and serviced before assigning plots to APs and their displacement.
  - (iii) The period of house reconstruction will be about two months; new housing will be constructed by displaced households themselves; they will obtain materials from their demolished housing for free, and the costs of such materials will not be deducted from compensation fees for house demolition;
  - (iv) Compensation fees for house demolition must be paid to displaced households before relocation;
  - (v) Displaced households must pay extra costs for additional living space or higher housing quality at their own discretion; and
  - (vi) During house reconstruction and relocation, the village committees, town governments and PMO will provide assistance to households in difficulty.
- (vii)

### 5.3 Restoration Programs for LA

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

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are collective land acquisition, rural house demolition and temporary land occupation. 91 groups of 16 villages in 4 townships, Hexian and Hanshan Counties will be affected by the permanent acquisition of collective land, and 1,440.33 mu of

collective land will be acquired, including 992.71 mu of cultivated land (68.92%) and 17.22 mu of housing land (1.20%). Among the 91 affected groups, land loss rate ranges from 24.96% (Dongweng Group of Zhuomiao Community, Shiyang Town, Hexian County) to 0.59% (Jiezhong Group, Taodian Village, Shanhou Town, Hexian County). The land loss rates of the affected groups are generally low. Per capita income loss of APs ranges from 855 yuan (Xiaolu Group of Gaozu Village, Shanhou Town, Hexian County) to 77 yuan (Xiaojie Group of Shanhou Community, Shanhou Town, Hexian County). See Appendix 3 for details.

Since the Subproject is linear in shape, the APs will lose part of their land only, and per capita cultivated area will drop from 1.46 mu before LA to 1.44 mu after LA. Per capita income loss of APs ranges from 855 yuan (Xiaolu Group of Gaozu Village, Shanhou Town, Hexian County) to 77 yuan (Xiaojie Group of Shanhou Community, Shanhou Town, Hexian County). Since the income of the APs is from nonagricultural sources mainly, LA will result in low income loss rates at village group level, all below 7.77%.

Among the affected groups, 18 groups (Weiteng Group of Xingfu Village, Fenglin and Qunying Groups of Shiyang Community, and Wangzhengwu, Xiongzhuang, Huanghe, Gangyi, Wali and Qianzhou Groups of Zhulu Village, Shiyang Town; Pancun Group of Taodian Village, Hanqiao Group of Shanhouji Community, and Xiaozhuang, Zhangfusan, Zhonghe, Xiaolu and Haiwang Groups of Gaozu Village, Shanhou Town, Hexian County; and Menlian Group of Tanquan Village, and Xiaoyao and Xiaoxia Groups of Tongfa Village, Zhaoguan Town, Hanshan County) will have higher income loss rates at village group level of 3.93%, 4.58%, 3.81%, 3.64%, 4.55%, 3.85%, 4.12%, 3.88%, 7.12%, 4.64%, 5.19%, 5.41%, 5.81%, 7.77%, 4.98%, 4.35%, 3.80% and 3.69%, all above 3.64%, with corresponding income losses of 432 yuan, 503 yuan, 419 yuan, 400 yuan, 500 yuan, 423 yuan, 454 yuan, 427 yuan, 783 yuan, 510 yuan, 571 yuan, 595 yuan, 639 yuan, 855 yuan, 548 yuan, 527 yuan, 460 yuan and 446 yuan. The income loss rates of the other 73 groups are below 3.64% (see Table 2-4).

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

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

For the more seriously affected 18 groups, farmland improvement, crop restructuring and skills training (including working outside or dealing with tertiary operations after learning skills) for labor shift, endowment insurance for LEFs and other restoration measures will be taken in addition to cash compensation, and the other slightly affected groups will be subject to direct cash compensation.

### 5.3.2 Summary of Restoration Programs for the Affected Groups

#### 1) Direct cash compensation

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

The specific measures are as follows: (1) 70% of land compensation fees will be paid to the APs directly, and the remaining 30% paid to the rural collective economic organization; which will be used

for public welfare of villagers through village meeting; (2) all resettlement subsidies will be paid to APs directly; and (3) Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops shall be paid to their proprietors.

## **2) Farmland improvement and crop restructuring**

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

## **3) Tertiary operations**

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

## **4) Employment training**

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

## **5) Social security**

Eligible LEFs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily.

### **➤ Hexian County**

- (i) **Scope and subjects:** All LEFs with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu at village group level after LA according to law, having attained 16 years upon LA
- (ii) **Funding sources:** The endowment insurance fund for LEFs shall consist of a pooling account and an individual account. The pooling account shall consist of the government and collective contributions. The government contribution shall be from county and town finance at 10 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for allocated land or 30 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for transferred land. The individual account will be contributed voluntarily, and there are two contribution levels – 3,600 yuan and 6,600 yuan.
- (iii) **Benefit:** The insured shall receive pensions from the month following attaining 55 years for women or 60 years for men.
  - In case of no individual contribution, a basic pension of 100 yuan shall be paid monthly, in which 50 yuan is from town finance and 50 yuan from county finance.
  - In case of an individual contribution of 3,600 yuan, a pension of 120 yuan shall be paid monthly, including a basic pension of 100 yuan and an individual account pension of 20

yuan.

- In case of an individual contribution of 6,600 yuan, a pension of 160 yuan shall be paid monthly, including a basic pension of 110 yuan and an individual account pension of 50 yuan.

➤ **Hanshan County**

- (i) **Scope and subjects:** All LEFs with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu at household level after LA according to law, having attained 16 years upon LA, and having not participated in basic endowment insurance for urban employees
- (ii) **Funding sources:** The endowment insurance fund for LEFs shall consist of a pooling account and an individual account, where the pooling account shall be from land transfer fees, and the individual account contributed by LEFs voluntarily. The government contribution shall be from county and town finance at 10 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for allocated land or 30 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for transferred land. The pooling account shall consist of the government and collective contributions. The collective contribution shall be 4,000 yuan for each eligible LEF and from land compensation fees. There are two contribution levels – 3,600 yuan and 6,600 yuan.
- (iii) **Benefit:** The insured shall receive pensions from the month following attaining 55 years for women or 60 years for men.
  - In case of no individual contribution, a basic pension of 80 yuan shall be paid monthly.
  - In case of an individual contribution of 3,600 yuan, a pension of 120 yuan shall be paid monthly, including a basic pension of 90 yuan and an individual account pension of 30 yuan.
  - In case of an individual contribution of 6,600 yuan, a pension of 160 yuan shall be paid monthly, including a basic pension of 105 yuan and an individual account pension of 55 yuan.

Among the 91 affected groups, Xiazhu Group of Xingfu Village and Dongweng Group, Shiyang Town, and Xiaojie Group of Shanhouji Community, Shanhou Town, Hexian County, and Dazhuang Group of Xieji Community, Zhaoguan Town, Hanshan County will have per capita cultivated areas of less than 0.3 mu after LA (0.26 mu, 0.23 mu, 0.27 mu and 0.11 mu respectively). In Xiazhu Group of Xingfu Village and Dongweng Group of Jincheng Community, Shiyang Town, Hexian County, 60 households with 280 persons and 30 households with 120 persons will be included in the endowment insurance system for LEFs respectively; Xiaojie Group of Shanhouji Community, Shanhou Town, Hexian County has already been included in the endowment insurance system for LEFs, and 7 households with 29 persons in Dazhuang Group of Xieji Community, Zhaoguan Town, Hanshan County will be included in the endowment insurance system for LEFs.

### 5.3.3 Income Restoration Programs for the Key Affected Groups

Dachen and Dayu Groups of Zhongshan Village, Zhongshili Group of Shiyang Community, and Wangzhengwu, Hanwang, Jiashanzhou, Gangyi, Wali, Zhuangli and Qianzhou Groups of Zhulu Village, Shiyang Town, Yangzhuang, Huzhuang, Dayang, Pancun and Xiaozhuang Groups of Taodian Village, Shanwang, Xiaolizhuang and Xiaojie Groups of Shanhou Community, Zhangfu Group of Wanyuan Village and Xiaoliuji Group of Gaozu Village, Shanhou Town, Hexian County, and Dagong Group of Tanquan Village and Xiaoxu Group of Bacun Village, Zhaoguan Town, Hanshan County will be affected more seriously by the Subproject. To ensure that the APs in these groups enjoy various opportunities



so that their living standard is improved or at least restored to the pre-project level, not only their land and attachments will be compensated for, but also restoration programs suited to their practical conditions and future plans have been developed through consultation. See Table 5-1.

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

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

**c) Xiaolizhuang Group of Shanhouji Community, Shanhou Town, Hexian County**

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

The pillar industry of Shanhouji Community is further pepper processing. Through consultation with the APs and interview with the village head, this group's measures are as follows: (1) Nonagricultural skills training: The AHs may participate in the Sunshine Project in Shanhou Town, where trainees will be organized to attend specialized training on driving, farm machinery operation, welding and computer skills in the county town regularly, with each session lasting 2-3 weeks, and most trainees are men; there are two employment training sessions for women per annum, covering toy production, sewing, housekeeping services, etc. Villagers may attend various types of training voluntarily. It is learned that each person will earn extra income of about 2,400 yuan per annum; (2) Tertiary operations: The AHs may use compensation fees for LA as the startup capital for tertiary operations, including commerce, catering, transport, tourism, etc. for labor shift and additional income.

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

County	Town	Village	Group	Before LA				After LA			Per capita cultivated area (mu)	
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income	HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Before LA	After LA
Hexian County	Shiyang Town	Zhongshan Village	Dayu	50	270	400	12058	31	131	25.19	1.48	1.39
			Dachen	62	267	370	11987	35	150	29.85	1.39	1.27
		Shiyang Community	Zhongshili	150	493	739.5	11965	36	148	21.03	1.50	1.46
		Zhulu Village	Wangzhengwu	31	93	210	12200	11	37	9.87	2.26	2.15
			Hanwang	14	42	67	12309	10	36	7.89	1.60	1.41
			Jiashanzhou	43	128	260	11870	16	59	15.22	2.03	1.91
			Gangyi	32	97	120	11599	14	45	13.61	1.24	1.10
			Wali	20	60	111	11674	11	31	8.01	1.85	1.72
			Zhuangli	22	65	81	12034	12	38	7.93	1.25	1.12
		Shanhou Town	Taodian Village	Yangzhuang	20	64	160	11893	13	37	7.4	2.50
	Dayang			17	63	73	12098	8	36	4.3	1.16	1.09
	Pancun			9	36	154	11345	5	18	9.4	4.28	4.02
	Xiaozhuang			27	94	180	12090	12	26	6.8	1.91	1.84
	Shanhouji Community		Shanwang	27	137	166	12100	24	106	10.76	1.21	1.13
			Xiaojie	41	155	43	11980	36	128	6.54	0.28	0.24
			Xiaolizhuang	40	214	131	11895	24	91	21.29	0.61	0.51
Wanyuan Village	Zhangfu		58	263	400	12009	35	148	19.08	1.52	1.45	
Gaozu Village	Xiaoliuji	89	315	455	12200	26	108	11.88	1.44	1.41		
Hanshan County	Zhaoguan Town	Tanquan Village	Dading	150	550	700	11889	26	129	19.98	1.27	1.24

### **b) Xiaoliu Group of Gaozu Village, Shanhou Town, Hexian County**

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

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

## **5.4 Restoration Programs for Rural HD**

Rural residential houses totaling 19,002 m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished, affecting 105 households with 475 persons. The demolished houses have such problems as unsound interior facilities, aged structure, poor day-lighting and ventilation conditions, and supporting infrastructure. Resettlement in the Subproject will be an opportunity for the AHs to improve their residential conditions and environment. The Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB and HSCTB, and town governments have offered the following resettlement program in consultation with the APs:

### **1) Resettlement modes**

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

#### **➤ Cash compensation**

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

#### **➤ House construction on housing land**

According to the survey, all affected groups have reserved plots for the resettlement of their members. The households affected by HD in the Subproject will receive housing land as planned by

the affected groups centrally, and build houses using compensation fees on such land in accordance with the town-level unified construction plan. The three supplies and one leveling of housing sites will be provided by the construction agency prior to house demolition, and is included in construction costs. The house plots will be allocated to AHs for free through villager meetings. The AHs will rebuild new houses themselves when they receive cash compensation. According to the Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the housing land area of a rural household for building a new house is as follows: (1) not more than 160 m<sup>2</sup> in suburban areas and rural market towns; (2) not more than 220 m<sup>2</sup> in the plains north of the Huai River; (3) not more than 160 m<sup>2</sup> in hilly areas, or not more than 300 m<sup>2</sup> in barren hilly areas or on barren land. Based on not more than 160 m<sup>2</sup> per household, the total area of housing land required for the Subproject is about 49.68 mu, and housing land is secured in all affected villages.

➤ **Property swap**

Except that housing land will be allocated for the resettlement of some AHs, 3 resettlement communities will be constructed under the Subproject for property swap. It is learned that most of the households affected by HD prefer property swap, because these resettlement communities have a full range of supporting facilities.

In case of property swap, per capita resettlement housing area is 40 m<sup>2</sup>. If the per capita housing area of an AH is not more than 40 m<sup>2</sup>, resettlement housing area will be 30 m<sup>2</sup>; if the per capita housing area of an AH is more than 40 m<sup>2</sup> but not more than 60 m<sup>2</sup>, resettlement housing area will be equal to former per capita housing area; the per capita housing area of an AH is more than 60 m<sup>2</sup>, resettlement housing area will be 60 m<sup>2</sup> in principle; any excess area will be compensated for at appraised market price.

In the Subproject, HD will affect Shiyang and Shanhou Towns, Hexian County mainly, where the 3 proposed resettlement communities are the Jiexi resettlement community (Cuiyun Country Villa) in Shiyang Town, Hexian County, Shanhou Town, Hexian County, and the No.1 and No.2 resettlement communities in Shanhouji Community, Shanhou Town, Hexian County.

**Shiyang Town resettlement community** is the Jiexi resettlement community (Cuiyun Country Villa) in Shiyang Town, with a floor area of 35 mu, planned to resettle 800 households. The main housing sizes are 50 m<sup>2</sup>, 70 m<sup>2</sup>, 90 m<sup>2</sup> and 110 m<sup>2</sup>. This community will be provided with a full range of infrastructure. As of December 2014, the site had been determined. This community will break ground in June 2015 and be completed in December 2016. Average purchase price is 1,100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.



Figure 5-1 Site of the Shiyang Town resettlement community

**Shanhou Town No.1 resettlement community** is located in Shanhouji Community, Shanhou Town, with a floor area of 20 mu, planned to resettle 80 households, where 4 6-storied buildings will be constructed. The main housing areas are 90m<sup>2</sup> (two bedrooms and one living room), and 110/120 m<sup>2</sup> (3 bedrooms and one living room). Gross investment is 160 million yuan. This community will break ground in June 2015 and be completed on June 2017. Average purchase price is 1,300 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.



Figure 5-2 Site of the Shanhou Town No.1 resettlement community

**Shanhou Town No.2 resettlement community** is located in Shanhouji Community, Shanhou Town, only 1km away from the market town, with a floor area of 60 mu, planned to resettle 200 households, where 10 6-storied buildings will be constructed. The main housing areas are 90m<sup>2</sup> (two bedrooms and one living room), and 110/120 m<sup>2</sup> (3 bedrooms and one living room). This community will break ground in June 2015 and be completed on June 2017. Average purchase price is 1,300 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.



Figure 5-3 Site of the Shanhou Town No.2 resettlement community

33 households (31.43%) have chosen cash compensation and 72 households (68.57%) chosen house construction on housing land (see **Appendix 11 of Summary of Expected Resettlement Modes for Demolition of Rural Residential Houses**).

.On the basis of not more than 160 m<sup>2</sup> per household, the housing land area required for resettlement in the Subproject is about 99.36 mu, which will be available in all affected groups.

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

Project	County	Town	Village	HHs			
				Subtotal	Cash compensation	House construction on housing land	Property swap
The Subproject	Hexian	Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	12	2	7	3
			Chuomiao Community	3	1	2	0
			Xingfu Village	2	0	1	1
			Shiyang Community	9	1	6	2
			Zhulu Village	15	6	5	4
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	
		Shanhou	Gaozu Village	10	3	6	1
			Wanyuan Village	10	4	4	2
			Shanhouji Community	1	0	1	0
			Taodian Village	18	7	7	4
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>17</b>		
	Hanshan	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	3	1	1	1
			Tanquan Village	14	5	6	3
			Tongfa Village	8	3	4	1
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>22</b>			

2) Transition and moving subsidies

For any household affected by HD and to be resettled temporarily, the transition subsidy will be 6 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> of the lawful building area of the demolished house per month in Hexian County and 6 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per month in Hanshan County. The transition period will not exceed 18 months.

The moving subsidy will be 500 yuan/household for one-time (totally two times) in Hexian County or 6 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> of the lawful building area of the demolished house in Hanshan County.

### 5.5 Restoration Program for Temporarily Occupied Land

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

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

### 5.6 Restoration Program for Infrastructure

The affected infrastructure and ground attachments will be compensated for by the project owner, and then restored by their respective proprietors. Restoration measures for demolished facilities must be planned in advance, and suited to local conditions so as to be safe, efficient, timely and accurate, with minimum adverse impact on nearby residents.

### 5.7 Protection of Women's Rights and Interests

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

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

### 5.8 Assistance Measures for Vulnerable Groups

In the affected population, 55 households with 164 persons fall into vulnerable groups, mainly including MLS households and five-guarantee households. During the whole relocation process, the PMO, IAs and town governments will pay particular attention to the resettlement of vulnerable groups. In addition to the living and production resettlement measures under this RP, vulnerable groups will be provided certain assistance to improve their living and production conditions. The key measures are as follows:

#### **(i) Five-guarantee households**

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

## (ii) MLS households

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

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

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

## 5.9 Training of APs

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

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

**Table 5-3 Summary of Skills Training Programs of the Subproject**

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

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

**Table 5-4 Agricultural Skills Training Programs of the Subproject**

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



county	Township	Time	Trainees	Person-times	Scope of training	Agency responsible	Budget (0,000 yuan)
Hanshan	Zhaoguan and Xianzong Towns	June & Dec 2014	AHs	200	Greenhouse vegetable cultivation	Town labor & social security office	1
Hanshan	Zhaoguan and Xianzong Towns	Jun. & Dec. 2014	AHs	200	Livestock raising	Town labor & social security office	1

**Table 5-5 Nonagricultural Skills Training Programs of the Subproject**

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

## 6 Resettlement Organizational Structure

### 6.1 Resettlement Implementation and Management Agencies

#### 6.1.1 Organizational Setup

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

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

#### 6.1.2 Organizational Responsibilities

- ***Anhui Project Leading Group***

Responsible mainly for planning the implementation of the components of the Anhui Intermodal

Sustainable Transport Development Project, and coordinating relations among the resettlement agencies at all levels

➤ **Anhui PMO**

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

➤ **Ma'anshan Project Leading Group**

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

➤ **Ma'anshan PMO**

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

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

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

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

➤ **HXCTB and HSCTB**

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

➤ **Township governments**

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

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

➤ **Village (community) committees**

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

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

➤ **Design agency**

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

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

➤ **External M&E agency**

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

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

## 6.2 Staffing and Equipment

### 6.2.1 Staffing

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

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

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

### 6.2.2 Equipment

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

### 6.2.3 Organizational Training Program

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

Trainees: There are two types of training:

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

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

Training budget: RMB 240,000

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

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

**Table 6-2 Resettlement Staff Training Program**

No.	Agency responsible	Scope	Trainees	Time	Costs (0,000 yuan)
1	Anhui PMO	Learning resettlement experience from ADB-financed projects in other provinces	Municipal and county level resettlement staff	2014-2015	5
2	External M&E agency	ADB's resettlement policy	Municipal and county level resettlement staff	Dec. 2014	1.5
3	External M&E agency	Updates of state policies on LA and HD	Municipal and county level resettlement staff	Dec. 2014	1.5
4	Anhui PMO	ADB's resettlement policy and implementation	Municipal and county level resettlement staff	Nov. 2014	
5	Ma'anshan PMO	Experience and lessons in resettlement from other places	County level resettlement staff	Feb. 2015	5
6	Ma'anshan PMO	Computer operation and data processing	County level resettlement staff	Feb. 2015	2
7	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB and HSCTB	Resettlement procedures and policies for ADB-financed projects	Town resettlement offices, village resettlement teams	Mar. 2015	1.5

No.	Agency responsible	Scope	Trainees	Time	Costs (0,000 yuan)
8	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB and HSCTB	Resettlement policies and practice	Town resettlement offices, village resettlement teams	Mar. 2015	1.5
9	Ma'anshan PMO	Learning international experience in resettlement	County level resettlement staff	Jun. 2015	6
10	Anhui PMO	Learning international experience in resettlement	County level resettlement staff	Oct. 2015	5

With the cooperation of Anhui PMO, ADB staff consultant provided LAR trainings to the staff of related agencies in November 2014. The contents include:

- involuntary resettlement requirements of SPS (2009)
- requirements of RP updating, including conducting DMS by taking a full census of the affected persons and preparing an inventory of all the losses;
- requirements of LAR implementation, including ensuring compliance with Project Agreement clauses related to LAR
- Monitoring and reporting of the RP implementation
- Developing and implementing corrective measures in case of issues with potential to result in non-compliance
- requirements of SDAP

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

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

## 7 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

### 7.1 Public Participation

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

#### 7.1.1 Public Participation at the Preparation Stage

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

**Table 7-1 Key Information Disclosure and Public Consultation Activities**

No.	Time	Activity	Participants	# of persons	Organized by
1	Jun. 2012	Optimization of project design	Jiangsu Communications Planning and Design Institute, HXCTB & HSCTB, town governments, reps. of villages, groups and APs	15	HXCTB & HSCTB
3	Aug. 2012	Initial resettlement impact survey	Jiangsu Communications Planning and Design Institute, HXCTB & HSCTB, reps. of villages, groups and APs	15	HXCTB & HSCTB
4	Sep. 2012	Compensation rates for LA	HXCTB & HSCTB, Ma'anshan Municipal Land and Resources Bureau, county land and resources bureaus, town governments, reps. of villages, groups and APs	40	HXCTB & HSCTB
5	Dec. 2012	Compensation rates for HD	HXCTB & HSCTB, NRCR, county land and resources bureaus, LA and HD management offices, labor and social security bureaus, women's federations, agricultural bureaus, poverty reduction offices, civil affairs bureaus, reps. of villages, groups and APs	40	HXCTB & HSCTB
6	Sep. – Dec. 2012	Socioeconomic survey	HXCTB & HSCTB, NRCR, county land and resources bureaus, LA and HD management offices, labor and social security bureaus, women's federations, agricultural bureaus, poverty reduction offices, civil affairs bureaus, reps. of villages, groups and APs	50	HXCTB & HSCTB
7	Jan. 2013	Consultation on policies in this RP	MMTB, HXCTB & HSCTB, NRCR, county governments, reps. of villages, groups and APs	50	MMTB
8	Feb. – Apr. 2013	Determination of resettlement modes	HXCTB & HSCTB, reps. of villages, groups and APs	45	HXCTB & HSCTB
9	May – Jun. 2013	Resettlement policies	Jiangsu Communications Planning and Design Institute, HXCTB & HSCTB, county governments, reps. of villages, groups and APs	60	HXCTB & HSCTB
10	May-Jun. 2014	Resettlement modes and policies	Ma'anshan PMO, design agency, county land and resources bureaus, LA and HD management	50	HXCTB & HSCTB

No.	Time	Activity	Participants	# of persons	Organized by
			offices, labor and social security bureaus, women's federations, agricultural bureaus, poverty reduction offices, civil affairs bureaus, reps. of villages, groups and APs		
11	Nov.-Dec. 2014	Compensation rates	HXCTB & HSCTB, and county departments concerned, reps. of villages, groups and Aps.	55	HXCTB & HSCTB
12	Nov.2014 ~Januar y 2015	DMS were conducted, mainly covering: 1) confirmation of resettlement impacts and vulnerable groups 2) confirmation of resettlement and relocation schemess 3) confirmation of distribution of compensation	Maanshan PMO, HXCTB & HSCTB, and county departments concerned, reps. of villages, groups and Aps.	All APs	Man'anshan 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.

Disclosure of this RP: This RP will be disclosed at the Ma'anshan PMO, offices of HXCTB and HSCTB, official website of the Ma'anshan Government, and local major newspapers by January 31, 2015 for reference and comment.

RIB: Key contents in this RP will be compiled into an RIB, which will be distributed to the APs by May 31, 2013, covering project overview, project impacts, compensation policies, IAs and appeal channels, etc.

**Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan**

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participants	Topic
Disclosure of the RIB	RIB	May 2013	Ma'anshan PMO	HXCTB, HSCTB, township governments, village committees	Disclosing the RP and its key points
Disclosure of the RP	Website	Jun. 2013	ADB	Anhui & Ma'anshan PMOs	Disclosure of the RP on the website
LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Feb. 2015	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB and HSCTB, county land and resources bureaus, town and village officials	All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Feb. 2015	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB and HSCTB, county land and resources bureaus, town and village	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participants	Topic
options for LA			officials		
Disclosure of the final RP	ADB website	May 2015	ADB	Anhui PMO and Ma'anshan PMO	
Determination of income restoration plan	Village meeting (many times)	Before implementation	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB and HSCTB, county land and resources bureaus, town and village officials	All APs affected by LA	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees
Training program	Village meeting	Dec. 2014 - Dec. 2015	County labor and social security bureaus, town and village officials	All APs	Discussing training needs
M&E	Sampling survey, FGD and interview	Dec. 2014 – Jul. 2017	Town and village officials	All APs	1) Resettlement progress and impacts 2) Payment of compensation 3) Information disclosure 4) Livelihood restoration and house reconstruction

## 7.2 Grievances and Appeals

### 7.2.1 Grievance Redress Procedure

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

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

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to HXCTB or HSCTB after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 3 weeks.

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

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

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

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



affected persons may appeal directly to ADB in accordance with ADB’s accountability mechanism.<sup>7</sup>

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

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

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

**Table 7-3 Registration Form of Grievances and Appeals**

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

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

### 7.2.3 Contact Information for Grievances and Appeals

The resettlement agencies will appoint persons chiefly responsible to accept and handle grievances and appeals. See Table 7-4.

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

Agency	Contact	Tel
Anhui PMO	Wu Fei	0551-63756191
Ma’anshan PMO	He Changsheng	0555-2471127
HXCTB	Director Miu	0555-5313006
HSCTB	Director-general Huang	0555-4314354

<sup>7</sup> For more information, see <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

## 8 Resettlement Budget

### 8.1 Resettlement Budget

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

The general resettlement budget of the Subproject is 122.3701 million yuan, including compensation fees for permanent collective land acquisition/state-owned occupation of 39.9865 million yuan (32.68% of the budget), compensation fees for the demolition of rural residential houses of 20.7096 million yuan (16.92% of the budget), compensation fees for ground attachments of 987,100 yuan (0.81% of the budget), taxes of 50.3971 million yuan (41.18% of the budget), and contingencies of 6.5431 million yuan (5.53% of the budget). The general resettlement budget will be included in the overall costs of the Subproject. See Table 8-1 for a summary and Appendix 13 for details.

**Table 8-1 Resettlement Budget**

No.	Item	Amount (0,000 yuan)			Percent (%)
		Hexian	Hanshan	Total	
1	Basic costs	5000.35	1542.64	6542.99	53.47%
1.1	Permanent acquisition of collective land	3153.78	844.87	3998.65	32.68%
1.2	Temporary land occupation	253.83	120.84	374.67	3.06%
1.3	Demolition of residential houses	1516.85	554.11	2070.96	16.92%
1.4	Demolition of non-residential properties	0	0	0	0.00%
1.5	Ground attachments	75.89	22.82	98.71	0.81%
2	Taxes	3699.15	1046.12	4745.27	38.78%
3	Survey and design costs	50	15.43	65.43	0.53%
4	External M&E costs	50	15.43	65.43	0.53%
5	Skills training costs (APs and the resettlement implementation staff of the IA)	25	7.71	32.71	0.27%
6	Administrative costs <sup>8</sup>	100.01	30.85	130.87	1.07%
7	Contingencies	500.04	154.26	654.31	5.35%
8	<b>Total</b>	9424.56	2812.45	12237.01	100.00%
	Percent	77.02%	22.98%	12237.01	/

### 8.2 Annual Investment Plan and Funding Sources

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

**Table 8-2 Resettlement Investment Plan**

<sup>8</sup> Includes resettlement implementation management cost and cost for measures to deal with project impacts on women and cost for redress of grievances are included under the Administrative Costs of the Subproject.

Year	2015	2016	2017	Total
Investment (0,000 yuan)	3671.1	6118.5	2447.4	12237.0
Percent (%)	30%	50%	20%	100%

8.3 Disbursement and Management of Resettlement Funds

8.3.1 Disbursement of Resettlement Funds

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

Figure 8-1.

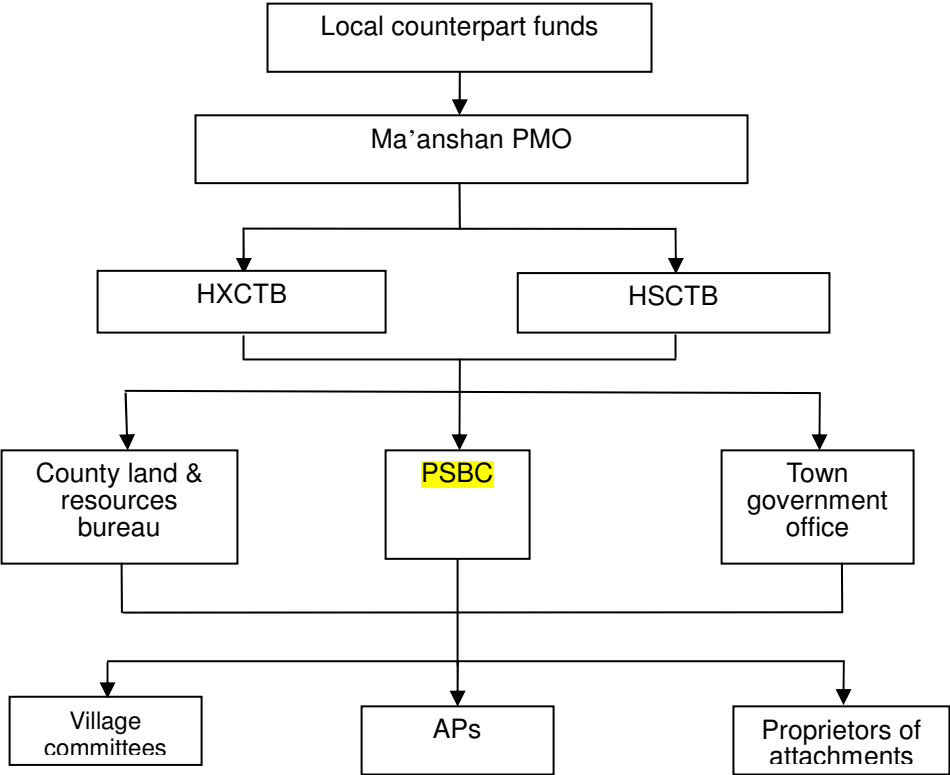


Figure 8-1 Fund Disbursement Flowchart

### 8.3.2 Management of Resettlement Funds

Resettlement funds must be disbursed in strict conformity with the applicable state laws and regulations, and the policies and compensation rates specified in this RP. In order that resettlement funds are available timely and fully to ensure the restoration of the production level and living standard of the AHs, the following measures will be taken:

- All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Subproject.
- Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be fully paid within 7 days after land supply by the AHs to ensure that all APs are resettled properly.
- Financial and supervisory agencies will be established at different levels to ensure that all funds are fully and timely available.
- The budget is an estimate of resettlement costs, which may vary due to any variation in the DMS results, the modification of any compensation rate and inflation, but the IA will ensure the payment of compensation fees. The budget will be revised in the updated RP as necessary in consideration of contingencies.

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

## 9 Resettlement Implementation Plan

### 9.1 Principles for Resettlement Implementation

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

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

### 9.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

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

**Table 9-1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule**

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Information disclosure</b>				
1.1	RIB	16 villages	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB, HSCTB	Dec. 2012	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		Anhui and Ma'anshan PMOs	Mar. 2015	
<b>2</b>	<b>RP and budget</b>				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (including compensation rates)	122.3701 million yuan	Ma'anshan Municipal Government, PMO	Dec. 2014	
2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	16 villages	Village committees	Feb. 2015	
2.3	Updating the RP based on the detailed design		IAs, PMO	Jan. 2015	
<b>3</b>	<b>DMS</b>				
3.1	Detailed project design		Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB, HSCTB	Dec. 2014	
3.2	DMS on the affected villages		Ma'anshan PMO	Jan. 2015	
<b>4</b>	<b>Compensation agreement</b>				
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	16 villages	County land & resources bureaus	Mar. 2015	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
4.2	Household land compensation agreement	935 AHs	Village committees	Apr. 2015	
4.3	House compensation agreement	612 AHs	HXCTB, HSCTB	Apr. 2015	
<b>5</b>	<b>Implementation of livelihood restoration measures</b>				
5.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to households and land reallocation (if possible)	935 AHs	Town governments, village collectives	Mar. – Jul. 2015	
5.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	16 villages	Village collectives	May – Nov. 2015	
5.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	1,538 AHs	Town governments, village collectives, county labor & social security bureaus	Jul. 2015 – Jan. 2016	
5.4	Implementation of training program	1,538 AHs	County labor & social security bureaus	Mar. – Jul. 2015	
5.5	Identifying vulnerable households and implementing assistance measures	58 households with 172 persons	County civil affairs bureaus, HXCTB, HSCTB	May – Nov. 2015	
5.6	Hiring APs at the construction stage	600 APs	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB, HSCTB, contractor	Mar. – Jul. 2015	
<b>6</b>	<b>House reconstruction</b>				
6.1	Selection and preparation of housing sites	419 AHs with 1,836 persons	HXCTB, HSCTB, town governments	Mar. 2015	
6.2	House reconstruction and relocation	419 AHs with 1,836 persons	HXCTB, HSCTB, town governments	Dec. 2015	
<b>7</b>	<b>Capacity building</b>				
7.1	Training of staff of Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB, HSCTB and land & resources bureaus	15 persons	ADB	Jun. 2015	
7.2	Training of county, town and village officials	200 persons	PMO, land & resources bureaus	Feb. 2015 – Feb. 2016	
<b>8</b>	<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>				
8.1	Baseline survey	As per the RP	External M&E agency	Mar. 2015	
8.2	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	Anhui and Ma'anshan PMOs	Mar. 2015	
8.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	Anhui PMO	Jun. 2014	
8.4	Internal monitoring reporting	Quarter report	Anhui and Ma'anshan PMOs	From Mar. 2015	
8.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	Jun. 2015	1 <sup>st</sup> report
				Dec. 2015	2 <sup>nd</sup> report
				Jun. 2016	3 <sup>rd</sup> report
8.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2017	1 <sup>st</sup> report
				Jan. 2018	2 <sup>nd</sup> report
8.7	Post-resettlement evaluation report	One report	Anhui PMO	Jun. 2018	
<b>9</b>	<b>Public consultation</b>		IAs	Ongoing	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
<b>10</b>	<b>Grievance redress</b>		IAs	Ongoing	
<b>11</b>	<b>Disbursement of compensation fees</b>				
11.1	Disbursement to IA	Initial funds		Mar. 2015	
11.2	Disbursement to villages	Most funds	IAs	Jun. – Nov. 2015	
11.3	Disbursement to households	Most funds	IAs, village committees	Aug. – Dec. 2015	
<b>12</b>	<b>Commencement of civil construction</b>				
12.1	Commencement of civil works		HXCTB and HSCTB	Jun. 2015	

## 10 Monitoring and Evaluation

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

### 10.1 Internal Monitoring

#### 10.1.1 Implementation Procedure

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

#### 10.1.2 Scope

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

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Township, \_\_\_\_\_ District (County)

Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY

Date of completion: MM/DD/YY

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



Employment arrangement	Person				
Land reallocation	mu				

Reported by: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature (person responsible): \_\_\_\_\_ Official seal:

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

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Township, \_\_\_\_\_ District (County)

Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY

Date of completion: MM/DD/YY

Affected entity	Description <sup>9</sup>	Unit/ qty.	Required investment (yuan)	Compensation received (yuan)	Adjusted compensation	Percentage of compensation
Village 1						
Village 2						
Collective						
Displaced household						
Entity						

Reported by: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature (person responsible): \_\_\_\_\_ Official seal:

### 10.1.3 Reporting

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

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

### 10.2 External Monitoring

According to ADB's policy, the Anhui PMO has appointed Anhui Communications Vocational & Technical College as the external M&E agency. Its staff should have participated in similar work, have rich experience in socioeconomic survey, and be familiar with ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement, and state and local regulations on resettlement.

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

#### 10.2.1 Scope and Methods

##### 1) Baseline survey

The external M&E agency will conduct a baseline survey of the affected villages and village groups affected by land acquisition to obtain baseline data on the monitored APs' production level and living standard. The production level and living standard survey will be conducted semiannually to track variations of the APs' production level and living standard. This survey will be conducted using such methods as panel survey (sample size: 20% of the households affected

<sup>9</sup> Fill in labor training, employment, vulnerable group subsidy, etc. in "Description".

by LA, to be sampled randomly), random interview and field observation to acquire necessary information. A statistical analysis and an evaluation will be made on this basis.

#### 2) Periodic M&E

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

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

#### 3) Public consultation

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

#### 4) Grievance redress

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

#### 10.2.2 Reporting

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

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

The external M&E agency will submit a monitoring or evaluation report to ADB and the Anhui PMO semiannually. See Table 10-3.

**Table 10-3 Resettlement M&E Schedule**

No.	Report	Date
1	Baseline socioeconomic survey report	Mar. 2015
2	Monitoring report (No.1)	July. 2015
3	Monitoring report (No.2)	Jan. 2016
4	Monitoring report (No.3)	Jul. 2017
6	Evaluation report (No.1)	Dec. 2017
7	Evaluation report (No.2)	Dec. 2018
8	Post-resettlement evaluation report	Jun. 2019

### 10.3 Post-resettlement Evaluation

After project implementation, the theory and methodology of post-evaluation will be applied to evaluate the Subproject's resettlement activities on the basis of M&E to obtain successful experience and lessons in land acquisition and property demotion as a reference for future work. The Anhui PMO (or through the external M&E agency) will conduct post-evaluation on LA and resettlement, conduct socioeconomic analysis and survey, and prepare the Post-resettlement Evaluation Report for submission to ADB.

## Appendixes

Appendix 1: Range of the Subproject Impact Survey

County	Town	Village	Pile No.	Group	Type of impact	
Hexian County	Shiyang Town	Zhongshan Village	K0+158~K3+938	Dayu	Both LA and HD	
				Dachen	Both LA and HD	
				Daduan	LA only	
		Chuomiao Community	K3+938~K6+040	Ruiqiao	LA only	
				Bazhao	LA only	
				Jiedong	Both LA and HD	
				Jiezhong	Both LA and HD	
		Xingfu Village	K6+040~K8+906	Xiaohucun	Both LA and HD	
				Shangzhu	Both LA and HD	
				Shashigang	Both LA and HD	
				Weiteng	Both LA and HD	
		Jincheng Community	K8+906~K10+709	Dongweng	LA only	
				Jincheng	Both LA and HD	
		Xinnong Village	K10+709~K12+833	Dawangcun	LA only	
				Youfangli	LA only	
				Huwa	LA only	
		Shiyang Community	K12+833~K16+741	Zhongshili	LA only	
				Quantangkou	LA only	
				Gongcun	Both LA and HD	
				Weiban	LA only	
				Daima	LA only	
				Jiedao	LA only	
				Qunying	LA only	
				Zhongxin	LA only	
				Fenglin	Both LA and HD	
				Zaolin	LA only	
				Yanzhuang	Both LA and HD	
		Zhulu Village	K16+741~K21+876	Wangzhengwu	Both LA and HD	
				Hanwang	Both LA and HD	
				Xiongzhuang	Both LA and HD	
				Jiashanzhou	Both LA and HD	
				Huanghe	Both LA and HD	
				Gangyi	LA only	
Wali	LA only					
Zhuangli	LA only					
Qianzhou	LA only					
Subtotal				K0+158~K21+876	Both LA and HD	
Shanhou Town	Taodian Village			K21+876~K28+381	Shizhuang	LA only
		Zhengzhuang	Both LA and HD			
		Yangzhuang	LA only			
		Huzhuang	Both LA and HD			
		Dayang	Both LA and HD			
		Jiangji	Both LA and HD			
		Taodian	Both LA and HD			
		Bazou	Both LA and HD			

County	Town	Village	Pile No.	Group	Type of impact		
				Pancun	LA only		
				Xiaozhuang	Both LA and HD		
				Ruicun	Both LA and HD		
				Huangcun	Both LA and HD		
				Quanshui	LA only		
				Yaotou	Both LA and HD		
		Shanhouji Community	K28+381~K30+385	Shanwang	Both LA and HD		
				Xiaojie	LA only		
				Xiaolizhuang	Both LA and HD		
				Hanqiao	Both LA and HD		
		Wanyuan Village	K30+385~K34+363	Cuicun	LA only		
				Fancun	LA only		
				Shanghezhuang	LA only		
				Zhangfu	LA only		
				Jibao	Both LA and HD		
				Chenzhanglu	Both LA and HD		
				Songzhuang	LA only		
				Dongwuji	LA only		
		Gaozu Village	K34+363~K37+455	Xiaozhuang	LA only		
				Xiaoliuji	Both LA and HD		
				Gaoji	Both LA and HD		
				Zhangfusan	Both LA and HD		
				Zhonghe	Both LA and HD		
				Xiaolu	Both LA and HD		
				Haiwang	LA only		
				Subtotal	K21+876~K37+455		Both LA and HD
		Hanshan County	Zhaoguan Town	Dongxing Village	Both LA and HD	Xiwu	Both LA and HD
						Junliu	Both LA and HD
Sunbao	LA only						
Xuehuang	LA only						
Tanquan Village	K38+979~K41+853			Baozhuang	Both LA and HD		
				Tangzhuang	Both LA and HD		
				Dajiang	Both LA and HD		
				Dading	LA only		
Xieji Community	K41+853~K42+423			Menlian	LA only		
				Dazhuang	LA only		
				Jiedong	LA only		
				Wanliucun	LA only		
Tongfa Village	K42+423~K45+666			Haoliu	Both LA and HD		
				Miaoqiang	LA only		
				Xiaozheng	Both LA and HD		
				Xiaochen	LA only		
				Shuangtang	Both LA and HD		
				Shanhao	LA only		
Xiaoyao	LA only						
Xiaoxia	Both LA and HD						
Subtotal	K37+455~K45+666		Both LA and HD				

County	Town	Village	Pile No.	Group	Type of impact
	Xianzong Town	Jianghuai Village	K45+666~K46+553.2	Baoshangban	LA only
Zhangying				LA only	
	Subtotal		K45+666~K46+553.2		LA only

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

County	Town	Village	Group	Permanently acquired collective land (mu)				Affected		
				Cultivated land	Housing land	Other land	Total	HHs	Population	
Hexian County	Shiyang Town	Zhongshan Village	Dayu	25.19	0.3	10.11	35.6	31	131	
			Dachen	29.85	0.46	8.29	38.6	35	150	
			Daduan	17.85	0	21.02	38.87	25	98	
		Subtotal			72.89	0.76	39.42	113.07	91	379
		Chuomiao Community	Ruiqiao	6.69	0.35	5.88	12.92	9	41	
			Bazhao	15.6	0	3.65	19.25	15	63	
			Jiedong	18.16	0.4	4.19	22.75	20	90	
			Jiezhong	2.84	0	6.33	9.17	12	37	
		Subtotal			43.29	0.75	20.05	64.09	56	231
		Xingfu Village	Xiaohucun	15.64	0.22	6.09	21.95	20	71	
			Shangzhu	17.55	0	3.13	20.68	26	110	
			Shashigang	17.04	0	5.22	22.26	19	75	
			Weiteng	22.18	0.31	3.91	26.4	24	77	
		Subtotal			72.41	0.53	18.35	91.29	89	333
		Jincheng Community	Dongweng	11.23	0	17.16	28.39	27	111	
			Jincheng	12.43	0	13.23	25.66	25	145	
		Subtotal			23.66	0	30.39	54.05	52	256
		Shiyang Community	Zhongshili	21.03	0	5.71	26.74	36	148	
			Quantangkou	8.2	0	4.88	13.08	12	50	
			Gongcun	13.09	0.62	6.23	19.94	15	86	
			Weiban	7.21	0	6.12	13.33	8	45	
			Daima	5.13	0	5.33	10.46	5	26	
			Shiyang	6.58	0.48	4.99	12.05	6	31	
			Qunying	4.75	0	8.11	12.86	3	17	
			Zhongxin	4.13	0	2.09	6.22	3	16	
		Fenglin	3.02	0.46	13.12	16.6	2	9		
		Subtotal			73.14	1.56	56.58	131.28	90	428
		Xinnong Village	Dawangcun	0	0	12.86	12.86	8	36	
			Youfangli	0	0	27.97	27.97	4	19	
			Huwa	0	0	10.14	10.14	5	24	
		Subtotal			0	0	50.97	50.97	17	79
		Zhulu Village	Zaolin	15.12	0.81	5.01	20.94	24	70	
			Yanzhuang	8.58	1.06	3.04	12.68	9	33	
			Wangzhengwu	9.87	0	6.13	16	11	37	
			Hanwang	7.89	0.99	3.88	12.76	10	36	
			Xiongzhuang	9.67	0.79	4.53	14.99	8	29	
			Jiashanzhou	15.22	0	2.98	18.2	16	59	
			Huanghe	16.08	0	5.13	21.21	19	57	
			Gangyi	13.61	0	3.09	16.7	14	45	
			Wali	8.01	0	4.23	12.24	11	31	
			Zhuangli	7.93	0	6.11	14.04	12	38	
			Qianzhou	2.56	0.71	3.9	7.17	3	9	
		Subtotal			114.54	4.36	48.03	166.93	137	444
		<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>399.93</b>	<b>7.96</b>	<b>263.79</b>	671.68	532	2150
Shanhou Town	Taodian Village	Shizhuang	11	0	5.08	16.08	14	68		
		Zhengzhuang	22.9	0.51	3.23	26.64	21	125		

County	Town	Village	Group	Permanently acquired collective land (mu)				Affected		
				Cultivated land	Housing land	Other land	Total	HHs	Population	
			Yangzhuang	7.4	0	4.89	12.29	13	37	
			Huzhuang	17.9	0	2.67	20.57	23	85	
			Dayang	4.3	0	3.89	8.19	8	36	
			Jiangji	8.35	0	3.12	11.47	13	51	
			Taodian	4.55	0.48	4.33	9.36	7	30	
			Bazou	15.28	0	2.71	17.99	18	77	
			Pancun	9.4	0	3.77	13.17	5	18	
			Xiaozhuang	6.8	0.62	4.32	11.74	12	26	
			Ruicun	9.4	0.57	3.13	13.1	17	38	
			Huangcun	6.46	0.38	5.32	12.16	8	25	
			Quanshui	9	0	3.42	12.42	13	52	
			Yaotou	5.4	0	2.07	7.47	5	23	
		Subtotal			138.14	2.56	51.95	192.65	177	691
		Shanhouji Community	Shanwang	10.76	0	3.02	13.78	24	106	
			Xiaojie	6.54	0	5.11	11.65	36	128	
			Xiaolizhuang	21.29	0	1.01	22.3	24	91	
			Hanqiao	32.32	0	0.85	33.17	24	95	
		Subtotal			70.91	0	9.99	80.9	108	420
		Wanyuan Village	Cuicun	13.98	0	4.78	18.76	20	77	
			Fancun	11.88	0	3.99	15.87	18	72	
			Shanghezhuang	13.6	0.8	5.33	19.73	17	71	
			Zhangfu	19.08	0	4.89	23.97	35	148	
			Jibao	9.5	0.69	5.32	15.51	14	72	
			Chenzhanglu	6.6	0.66	6.01	13.27	8	26	
		Songzhuang	7.84	0	4.21	12.05	15	39		
		Subtotal			82.48	2.15	34.53	119.16	127	505
		Gaozu Village	Dongwuji	12.8	0	3.11	15.91	28	117	
			Xiaozhuang	9.52	0	2.89	12.41	8	25	
			Xiaoliuji	11.88	0	5.12	17	26	108	
			Gaoji	10.05	0	0	10.05	21	87	
			Zhangfusan	5.16	0	3.98	9.14	4	13	
			Zhonghe	5.96	0	0	5.96	4	14	
			Xiaolu	3.99	1.23	4.88	10.1	2	7	
			Haiwang	10.23	0	2.98	13.21	9	28	
		Subtotal			69.59	1.23	22.96	93.78	102	399
		<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>361.12</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>119.43</b>	486.49	514	2015
<b>Total</b>			<b>761.05</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>383.22</b>	1158.17	1046	4165		
Hanshan County	Zhaoguan Town	Dongxing Village	Xiwu	6.88	0.02	4.12	11.02	13	45	
			Junliu	6.91	0	2.09	9	12	54	
			Sunbao	5.82	0	3.88	9.7	11	44	
			Xuehuang	11.92	0	2.58	14.5	13	55	
		Subtotal			31.53	0.02	12.67	44.22	49	198
		Tanquan Village	Baozhuang	17.66	0.57	3.88	22.11	23	94	
			Tangzhuang	13.51	0	1.12	14.63	13	53	
			Dajiang	6.89	0.55	4.71	12.15	17	59	
			Dading	19.98	0	3.68	23.66	26	129	
			Mentong	10.89	0.3	3.05	14.24	7	31	



County	Town	Village	Group	Permanently acquired collective land (mu)				Affected	
				Cultivated land	Housing land	Other land	Total	HHs	Population
			Subtotal	68.93	1.42	16.44	86.79	86	366
		Xieji Community	Dazhuang	4.64	0	1.12	5.76	6	33
			Jiedong	5.91	0	0	5.91	9	39
			Wanliushu	2.17	0	0	2.17	3	14
			Haoliu	3.09	0	0	3.09	3	15
			Subtotal	15.81	0	1.12	16.93	21	101
		Tongfa Village	Miaoqiang	18.6	0.66	3.86	23.12	28	84
			Xiaozheng	6.5	0	2.91	9.41	11	25
			Xiaochen	12.8	0	3.23	16.03	19	51
			Shuangtang	15.1	0	1.67	16.77	23	63
			Shanhao	12.33	0.7	0	13.03	17	51
			Xiaoyao	7.97	0	0	7.97	7	26
			Xiaoxia	11.9	0.52	0	12.42	13	40
			Subtotal	85.2	1.88	11.67	98.75	118	340
			<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>201.47</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>246.69</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1005</b>
	Xianzong Town	Jianghuai Village	Baoshangban	18.8	0	5.28	24.08	23	93
			Zhangying	11.39	0	0	11.39	17	65
				Subtotal	30.19	0	5.28	35.47	39
			<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>30.19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>35.47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>158</b>
			<b>Total</b>	<b>231.66</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>47.18</b>	<b>282.16</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>1163</b>
			<b>Grand total</b>	<b>992.71</b>	<b>17.22</b>	<b>430.4</b>	<b>1440.33</b>	<b>1359</b>	<b>5328</b>

### Appendix 3: Impact Analysis of Collective Land Acquisition

Town	Village	Group	Before LA			After LA			Land loss rate of groups			Income loss of APs			
			HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Acquired area (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss	Average loss per household	Average loss per capita	Percentage to per capita income (%)
Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	Dayu	50	270	400	31	131	25.19	62.00%	48.52%	6.30%	37785	1219	288	2.62%
		Datang	62	267	370	35	150	29.85	56.45%	56.18%	8.07%	44775	1279	299	2.71%
		Longwang	30	130	156	25	98	17.85	83.33%	75.38%	11.44%	26775	1071	273	2.48%
		Zaoshu	51	263	430	9	41	6.69	17.65%	15.59%	1.56%	10035	1115	245	2.23%
		Shandong	69	361	578	15	63	15.6	21.74%	17.45%	2.70%	23400	1560	371	3.38%
		Dachen	51	269	372	20	90	18.16	39.22%	33.46%	4.88%	27240	1362	303	2.75%
		Daduan	49	248	481	12	37	2.84	24.49%	14.92%	0.59%	4260	355	115	1.05%
	Chuomiao Community	Ruiqiao	97	360	160	20	71	15.64	20.62%	19.72%	9.78%	23460	1173	330	3.00%
		Bazhao	60	280	98	26	110	17.55	43.33%	39.29%	17.91%	26325	1013	239	2.18%
		Jiedong	26	110	210	19	75	17.04	73.08%	68.18%	8.11%	25560	1345	341	3.10%
		Jiezhong	50	180	190	24	77	22.18	48.00%	42.78%	11.67%	33270	1386	432	3.93%
		Jienan	30	120	45	27	111	11.23	90.00%	92.50%	24.96%	16845	624	152	1.38%
		Mejiao	120	400	280	25	145	12.43	20.83%	36.25%	4.44%	18645	746	129	1.17%
	Xingfu Village	Xiaohu	150	493	739.5	36	148	21.03	24.00%	30.02%	2.84%	31545	876	213	1.94%
		Xiazhu	140	462	693	12	50	8.2	8.57%	10.82%	1.18%	12300	1025	246	2.24%
		Shangzhu	180	594	891	15	86	13.09	8.33%	14.48%	1.47%	19635	1309	228	2.08%
		Xiaoliyuantang	90	288	300	8	45	7.21	8.89%	15.63%	2.40%	10815	1352	240	2.18%
		Shagang	105	347	360	5	26	5.13	4.76%	7.49%	1.43%	7695	1539	296	2.69%
	Jincheng Community	Dongweng	400	1327	663.5	6	31	6.58	1.50%	2.34%	0.99%	9870	1645	318	2.89%
		Jincheng	150	477	469	3	17	4.75	2.00%	3.56%	1.01%	7125	2375	419	3.81%
		Qiaoweng	150	486	472	3	16	4.13	2.00%	3.29%	0.88%	6195	2065	387	3.52%
	Shiyang Community	Zhongshili	120	386	354	2	9	3.02	1.67%	2.33%	0.85%	4530	2265	503	4.58%
		Quantangkou	38	120	120	8	36	0	21.05%	30.00%	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%
		Gongbao	26	85	110	4	19	0	15.38%	22.35%	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%
		Weiban	42	160	130	5	24	0	11.90%	15.00%	0.00%	0	0	0	0.00%
		Daima	26	78	117	24	70	15.12	92.31%	89.74%	12.92%	22680	945	324	2.95%
		Jiedao	18	53	60	9	33	8.58	50.00%	62.26%	14.30%	12870	1430	390	3.55%
		Qunying	31	93	210	11	37	9.87	35.48%	39.78%	4.70%	14805	1346	400	3.64%
		Zhongxin	14	42	67	10	36	7.89	71.43%	85.71%	11.78%	11835	1184	329	2.99%
		Fenglinzhuang	33	100	213	8	29	9.67	24.24%	29.00%	4.54%	14505	1813	500	4.55%
Xinong Village	Dawang	43	128	260	16	59	15.22	37.21%	46.09%	5.85%	22830	1427	387	3.52%	
	Youfangli	47	142	139	19	57	16.08	40.43%	40.14%	11.57%	24120	1269	423	3.85%	

Town	Village	Group	Before LA			After LA			Land loss rate of groups			Income loss of APs			
			HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Acquired area (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss	Average loss per household	Average loss per capita	Percentage to per capita income (%)
	Zhulu Village	Huwa	32	97	120	14	45	13.61	43.75%	46.39%	11.34%	20415	1458	454	4.12%
		Zaolin	20	60	111	11	31	8.01	55.00%	51.67%	7.22%	12015	1092	388	3.52%
		Yanzhuang	22	65	81	12	38	7.93	54.55%	58.46%	9.79%	11895	991	313	2.85%
		Wangzhengwu	29	88	234	3	9	2.56	10.34%	10.23%	1.09%	3840	1280	427	3.88%
		Hanwang	44	174	198	14	68	11	31.82%	39.08%	5.56%	16500	1179	243	2.21%
		Xiongzhuang	29	99	226	21	125	22.9	72.41%	126.26%	10.13%	34350	1636	275	2.50%
		Jiashanzhou	20	64	160	13	37	7.4	65.00%	57.81%	4.63%	11100	854	300	2.73%
		Huanghe	25	94	178	23	85	17.9	92.00%	90.43%	10.06%	26850	1167	316	2.87%
		Gangyi	17	63	73	8	36	4.3	47.06%	57.14%	5.89%	6450	806	179	1.63%
		Wali	15	54	85	13	51	8.35	86.67%	94.44%	9.82%	12525	963	246	2.23%
		Zhuangli	53	254	290	7	30	4.55	13.21%	11.81%	1.57%	6825	975	228	2.07%
Qianzhou	21	80	148	18	77	15.28	85.71%	96.25%	10.32%	22920	1273	298	2.71%		
Shanhou	Taodian Village	Shizhuang	9	36	154	5	18	9.4	55.56%	50.00%	6.10%	14100	2820	783	7.12%
		Zhengzhuang	27	94	180	12	26	6.8	44.44%	27.66%	3.78%	10200	850	392	3.57%
		Yangzhuang	26	100	192	17	38	9.4	65.38%	38.00%	4.90%	14100	829	371	3.37%
		Huzhuang	17	74	104	8	25	6.46	47.06%	33.78%	6.21%	9690	1211	388	3.52%
		Dayang	15	72	115	13	52	9	86.67%	72.22%	7.83%	13500	1038	260	2.36%
		Jiangji	12	50	118	5	23	5.4	41.67%	46.00%	4.58%	8100	1620	352	3.20%
		Taodian	27	137	166	24	106	10.76	88.89%	77.37%	6.48%	16140	673	152	1.38%
		Bazou	41	155	43	36	128	6.54	87.80%	82.58%	15.21%	9810	273	77	0.70%
		Pancun	40	214	131	24	91	21.29	60.00%	42.52%	16.25%	31935	1331	351	3.19%
		Xiaozhuang	32	208	148	24	95	32.32	75.00%	45.67%	21.84%	48480	2020	510	4.64%
		Ruicun	21	89	93	20	77	13.98	95.24%	86.52%	15.03%	20970	1049	272	2.48%
		Huangcun	41	199	199	18	72	11.88	43.90%	36.18%	5.97%	17820	990	248	2.25%
		Quantou	18	80	152	17	71	13.6	94.44%	88.75%	8.95%	20400	1200	287	2.61%
		Yaotou	58	263	400	35	148	19.08	60.34%	56.27%	4.77%	28620	818	193	1.76%
	Shanhouji Community	Shanwang	28	146	224	14	72	9.5	50.00%	49.32%	4.24%	14250	1018	198	1.80%
		Xiaojie	55	193	262	8	26	6.6	14.55%	13.47%	2.52%	9900	1238	381	3.46%
		Xiaolizhuang	32	91	215	15	39	7.84	46.88%	42.86%	3.65%	11760	784	302	2.74%
		Hanqiao	98	417	515	28	117	12.8	28.57%	28.06%	2.49%	19200	686	164	1.49%
	Wanyuan Village	Cuicun	21	66	113	8	25	9.52	38.10%	37.88%	8.42%	14280	1785	571	5.19%
Fancun		89	315	455	26	108	11.88	29.21%	34.29%	2.61%	17820	685	165	1.50%	
Shanghuzhuang		75	317	260	21	87	10.05	28.00%	27.44%	3.87%	15075	718	173	1.58%	
Zhangfu		34	213	134	4	13	5.16	11.76%	6.10%	3.85%	7740	1935	595	5.41%	

Town	Village	Group	Before LA			After LA			Land loss rate of groups			Income loss of APs			
			HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Acquired area (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss	Average loss per household	Average loss per capita	Percentage to per capita income (%)
		Jibao	35	162	111	4	14	5.96	11.43%	8.64%	5.37%	8940	2235	639	5.81%
		Chenzhanglu	21	97	71	2	7	3.99	9.52%	7.22%	5.62%	5985	2993	855	7.77%
		Songzhuang	67	224	360	9	28	10.23	13.43%	12.50%	2.84%	15345	1705	548	4.98%
	Gaozu Village	Dongwuji	46	160	300	13	45	6.88	28.26%	28.13%	2.29%	10320	794	229	1.90%
		Xiaoliuji	34	152	160	12	54	6.91	35.29%	35.53%	4.32%	10365	864	192	1.59%
		Gaoji	40	160	180	11	44	5.82	27.50%	27.50%	3.23%	8730	794	198	1.64%
		Xialuji	20	80	136	13	55	11.92	65.00%	68.75%	8.76%	17880	1375	325	2.69%
		Zhangfusan	110	450	600	23	94	17.66	20.91%	20.89%	2.94%	26490	1152	282	2.33%
		Zhonghe	40	180	250	13	53	13.51	32.50%	29.44%	5.40%	20265	1559	382	3.16%
		Xiaolu	50	220	350	17	59	6.89	34.00%	26.82%	1.97%	10335	608	175	1.45%
Haiwang	150	550	700	26	129	19.98	17.33%	23.45%	2.85%	29970	1153	232	1.92%		
Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	Xiwu	40	190	270	7	31	10.89	17.50%	16.32%	4.03%	16335	2334	527	4.35%
		Taocun	44	184	27	6	33	4.64	13.64%	17.93%	17.19%	6960	1160	211	1.74%
		Chenzhuang	70	360	224	9	39	5.91	12.86%	10.83%	2.64%	8865	985	227	1.88%
		Shengzhuang	24	130	78	3	14	2.17	12.50%	10.77%	2.78%	3255	1085	233	1.92%
		Xuexiaohuang	81	332	242	3	15	3.09	3.70%	4.52%	1.28%	4635	1545	309	2.55%
	Tanquan Village	Dajiang	102	477	335	28	84	18.6	27.45%	17.61%	5.55%	27900	996	332	2.74%
		Menlian	51	239	167	11	25	6.5	21.57%	10.46%	3.89%	9750	886	390	3.22%
		Tangzhuang	27	126	89	19	51	12.8	70.37%	40.48%	14.38%	19200	1011	376	3.11%
		Baozhuang	43	201	141	23	63	15.1	53.49%	31.34%	10.71%	22650	985	360	2.97%
	Xieji Community	Dazhuang	89	417	292	17	51	12.33	19.10%	12.23%	4.22%	18495	1088	363	3.00%
		Jiedong	16	75	52	7	26	7.97	43.75%	34.67%	15.33%	11955	1708	460	3.80%
		Wangliushu	30	130	94	13	40	11.9	43.33%	30.77%	12.66%	17850	1373	446	3.69%
		Haoliu	39	152	230	23	93	18.8	58.97%	61.18%	8.17%	28200	1226	303	2.51%
	Tongfa Village	Miaoqiang	79	331	485	16	65	11.39	20.25%	19.64%	2.35%	17085	1068	263	2.17%
		Xiaozheng	51	239	167	6	28	6.5	11.76%	11.72%	3.89%	6500	1083	232	3.18%
		Xiaoyao	27	126	89	12	56	12.8	44.44%	44.44%	14.38%	12800	1067	229	3.29%
Xiaoxia		43	201	141	11	51	11.1	25.58%	25.37%	7.87%	11100	1009	218	3.04%	
Shuangtang		89	417	292	13	61	13.6	14.61%	14.63%	4.66%	13600	1046	223	3.08%	
Xiaochen		16	75	52	9	42	11.2	56.25%	56.00%	21.54%	11200	1244	267	3.82%	
Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	Baoshangban	39	152	230	13	51	13.8	33.33%	33.55%	6.00%	13800	1062	271	3.72%
		Zhangying	79	331	485	9	38	8.85	11.39%	11.48%	1.82%	8850	983	233	3.26%

Appendix 4: Land Loss Rates of the Affected Groups

Project	Town	Village	Group	Land loss rate								Total	
				<10%		10-19%		20-29%		30% or more			
				HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
The Subproject	Shiyang Town	Zhongshan Village	Dayu	24	104	4	16	3	11	0	0	31	131
			Dachen	23	101	7	28	5	21	0	0	35	150
			Daduan	13	49	8	29	4	20	0	0	25	98
		Chuomiao Community	Ruiqiao	5	25	3	12	1	4	0	0	9	41
			Bazhao	7	29	5	23	3	11	0	0	15	63
			Jiedong	16	77	2	7	2	6	0	0	20	90
		Xingfu Village	Jiezhong	8	9	3	23	1	5	0	0	12	37
			Xiaohucun	13	43	4	15	2	9	1	4	20	71
			Shangzhu	18	82	4	15	4	13	0	0	26	110
			Shashigang	12	50	4	14	3	11	0	0	19	75
		Jincheng Community	Weiteng	13	32	8	33	3	12	0	0	24	77
			Dongweng	19	76	7	31	1	4	0	0	27	111
			Jincheng	19	127	4	15	1	3	0	0	24	145
			Zhongshili	25	103	9	37	2	8	0	0	36	148
		Shiyang Community	Quantangkou	5	19	5	22	0	0	2	9	12	50
			Gongcun	11	70	3	13	0	0	1	3	15	86
			Weiban	5	33	2	7	1	5	0	0	8	45
			Daima	2	14	3	12	0	0	0	0	5	26
			Jiedao	1	9	3	13	1	4	1	5	6	31
			Qunying	1	8	2	9	0	0	0	0	3	17
			Zhongxin	1	7	1	4	1	5	0	0	3	16
			Fenglin	1	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	2	9
		Xinnong Village	Dawangcun	1	7	5	21	2	8	0	0	8	36
			Youfangli	3	15	1	4	0	0	0	0	4	19
			Huwa	0	3	3	13	2	8	0	0	5	24
		Zhulu Village	Zaolin	16	36	5	20	2	9	1	5	24	70
			Yanzhuang	3	8	3	13	3	12	0	0	9	33
			Wangzhengwu	7	24	4	13	0	0	0	0	11	37
			Hanwang	6	24	3	12	1	0	0	0	10	36
			Xiongzhuang	2	16	3	13	3	0	0	0	8	29
Jiashanzhou	13		46	3	13	0	0	0	0	16	59		

Project	Town	Village	Group	Land loss rate								Total	
				<10%		10-19%		20-29%		30% or more			
				HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
			Huanghe	13	34	2	7	4	16	0	0	19	57
			Gangyi	9	25	2	7	3	13	0	0	14	45
			Wali	7	14	3	12	1	5	0	0	11	31
			Zhuangli	9	28	2	6	1	4	0	0	12	38
			Qianzhou	0	-4	3	13	0	0	0	0	3	9
	Shanhou Town	Taodian Village	Shizhuang	10	52	3	12	1	4	0	0	14	68
			Zhengzhuang	15	99	4	17	2	9	0	0	21	125
			Yangzhuang	11	30	2	7	0	0	0	0	13	37
			Huzhuang	15	54	4	15	3	10	1	6	23	85
			Dayang	4	19	3	13	1	4	0	0	8	36
			Jiangji	10	40	2	8	1	3	0	0	13	51
			Taodian	4	18	3	12	0	0	0	0	7	30
			Bazou	16	70	2	7	0	0	0	0	18	77
			Pancun	3	10	2	8	0	0	0	0	5	18
			Xiaozhuang	9	13	3	13	0	0	0	0	12	26
			Ruicun	11	12	6	26	0	0	0	0	17	38
			Huangcun	4	8	3	12	1	5	0	0	8	25
			Quanshui	8	31	5	21	0	0	0	0	13	52
		Yaotou	3	15	2	8	0	0	0	0	5	23	
		Shanhouji Community	Shanwang	17	77	7	29	0	0	0	0	24	106
			Xiaojie	28	96	6	25	2	7	0	0	36	128
			Xiaolizhuang	19	70	5	21	0	0	0	0	24	91
			Hanqiao	18	68	6	27	0	0	0	0	24	95
		Wanyuan Village	Cuicun	16	59	2	9	2	9	0	0	20	77
			Fancun	14	57	4	15	0	0	0	0	18	72
			Shanghezhuang	14	58	3	13	0	0	0	0	17	71
			Zhangfu	25	109	9	35	1	4	0	0	35	148
			Jibao	10	55	4	17	0	0	0	0	14	72
			Chenzhanglu	6	18	2	8	0	0	0	0	8	26
			Songzhuang	10	18	5	21	0	0	0	0	15	39
		Gaozu Village	Dongwuji	21	87	7	30	0	0	0	0	28	117
			Xiaozhuang	5	12	3	13	0	0	0	0	8	25

Project	Town	Village	Group	Land loss rate								Total			
				<10%		10-19%		20-29%		30% or more					
				HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population		
			Xiaoliuji	22	91	3	12	1	5	0	0	26	108		
			Gaoji	17	67	2	9	2	11	0	0	21	87		
			Zhangfusan	0	-2	4	15	0	0	0	0	4	13		
			Zhonghe	2	7	2	7	0	0	0	0	4	14		
			Xiaolu	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	7		
			Haiwang	5	10	4	18	0	0	0	0	9	28		
	Zhaoguan Town	Dongxing Village	Xiwu	10	32	3	13	0	0	0	0	13	45		
			Junliu	9	42	3	12	0	0	0	0	12	54		
			Sunbao	9	36	2	8	0	0	0	0	11	44		
			Xuehuang	11	46	2	9	0	0	0	0	13	55		
		Tanquan Village	Baozhuang	20	81	3	13	0	0	0	0	23	94		
			Tangzhuang	11	45	2	8	0	0	0	0	13	53		
			Dajiang	13	43	4	16	0	0	0	0	17	59		
			Dading	22	114	1	4	3	11	0	0	26	129		
		Xieji Community	Menlian	2	10	5	21	0	0	0	0	7	31		
			Dazhuang	5	29	1	4	0	0	0	0	6	33		
			Jiedong	7	31	1	3	1	5	0	0	9	39		
			Wanliushu	2	10	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	14		
		Tongfa Village	Haoliu	2	10	1	5	0	0	0	0	3	15		
			Miaoqiang	22	52	4	21	2	11	0	0	28	84		
			Xiaozheng	9	16	2	9	0	0	0	0	11	25		
			Xiaochen	17	44	2	7	0	0	0	0	19	51		
			Shuangtang	16	36	4	13	3	14	0	0	23	63		
			Shanhao	12	31	5	20	0	0	0	0	17	51		
		Xianzong Town	Jianghuai Village	Xiaoyao	6	22	1	4	0	0	0	0	7	26	
				Xiaoxia	11	32	2	8	0	0	0	0	13	40	
					Baoshangban	17	69	5	21	1	3	0	0	23	93
					Zhangying	14	53	3	12	0	0	0	0	17	65

Appendix 5: Summary of the Affected Population

Project	County	Town	Village	Group	Affected by LA		Affected by HD		Affected by both LA & HD		Total <sup>10</sup>			
					HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population		
The Subproject	Hexian County	Shiyang Town	Zhongshan Village	Dayu	29	123	1	6	2	8	32	137		
				Dachen	33	141	2	14	3	9	38	164		
				Daduan	22	89	2	12	2	9	26	110		
			<b>Sum</b>				<b>84</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>411</b>
			Chuomiao Community	Ruiqiao	8	35	1	4	1	6	10	45		
				Bazhao	15	63	0	0	0	0	15	63		
				Jiedong	19	86	0	0	1	4	20	90		
				Jiezhong	12	37	0	0	0	0	12	37		
			<b>Sum</b>				<b>54</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>235</b>
			Xingfu Village	Xiaohucun	20	71	0	0	0	0	20	71		
				Shangzhu	26	110	1	3	0	0	27	113		
				Shashigang	19	75	0	0	0	0	19	75		
				Weiteng	23	71	0	0	1	6	24	77		
			<b>Sum</b>				<b>88</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>336</b>
			Jincheng Community	Dongweng	27	111	0	0	0	0	27	111		
				Jincheng	25	145	0	0	0	0	25	145		
			<b>Sum</b>				<b>52</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>256</b>
			Shiyang Community	Zhongshili	35	144	1	6	1	4	37	154		
				Quantangkou	12	50	2	11	0	0	14	61		
				Gongbao	13	80	0	0	2	6	15	86		
				Weiban	8	45	0	0	0	0	8	45		
				Daima	4	22	1	9	1	4	6	35		
				Jiedao	5	27	0	0	1	4	6	31		
				Qunying	3	17	0	0	0	0	3	17		
				Zhongxin	3	16	0	0	0	0	3	16		
				Fenglin	2	9	0	0	0	0	2	9		
			<b>Sum</b>				<b>85</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>454</b>
			Xinnong Village	Dawangcun	8	36	0	0	0	0	8	36		
				Youfangli	4	19	0	0	0	0	4	19		

<sup>10</sup> Total HHs/APs=HHs/APs by LA + HHs/APs by HD + HHs/APs by LA and HD



Project	County	Town	Village	Group	Affected by LA		Affected by HD		Affected by both LA & HD		Total <sup>10</sup>	
					HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
				Huwa	5	24	0	0	0	0	5	24
				<b>Sum</b>	17	79	0	0	0	0	<b>17</b>	<b>79</b>
			Zhulu Village	Zaolin	22	61	2	7	2	9	26	77
				Yanzhuang	8	28	1	4	1	5	10	37
				Wangzhengwu	11	37	1	5	0	0	12	42
				Hanwang	10	36	0	0	0	0	10	36
				Xiongzhuang	8	29	2	6	0	0	10	35
				Jiashanzhou	16	59	0	0	0	0	16	59
				Huanghe	17	46	0	0	2	11	19	57
				Gangyi	13	40	0	0	1	5	14	45
				Wali	9	22	0	0	2	9	11	31
				Zhuangli	12	38	1	4	0	0	13	42
				Qianzhou	3	9	0	0	0	0	3	9
			<b>Sum</b>	129	405	7	26	8	39	<b>144</b>	<b>470</b>	
			<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>2051</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>2241</b>	
		Shanhou Town	Taodian Village	Shizhuang	12	56	1	5	2	12	15	73
				Zhengzhuang	19	114	0	0	2	11	21	125
				Yangzhuang	12	32	2	8	1	5	15	45
				Huzhuang	23	85	0	0	0	0	23	85
				Dayang	7	31	1	4	1	5	9	40
				Jiangji	13	51	0	0	0	0	13	51
				Taodian	4	16	1	3	3	14	8	33
				Bazou	18	77	0	0	0	0	18	77
				Pancun	4	12	0	0	1	6	5	18
				Xiaozhuang	11	22	0	0	1	4	12	26
				Ruicun	17	38	0	0	0	0	17	38
				Huangcun	8	25	2	9	0	0	10	34
				Quanshui	13	52	0	0	0	0	13	52
			Yaotou	5	23	0	0	0	0	5	23	
				<b>Sum</b>	166	634	7	29	11	57	<b>184</b>	<b>720</b>
		Shanhouji Community	Shanwang	24	106	0	0	0	0	24	106	
			Xiaojie	36	128	0	0	0	0	36	128	
			Xiaolizhuang	24	91	0	0	0	0	24	91	

Project	County	Town	Village	Group	Affected by LA		Affected by HD		Affected by both LA & HD		Total <sup>10</sup>			
					HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population		
				Hanqiao	24	95	1	4	0	0	25	99		
				<b>Sum</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>424</b>		
			Wanyuan Village	Cuicun	18	68	1	6	2	9	21	83		
				Fancun	17	69	0	0	1	3	18	72		
				Shanghezhuang	16	67	0	0	1	4	17	71		
				Zhangfu	33	138	0	0	2	10	35	148		
				Jibao	13	68	0	0	1	4	14	72		
				Chenzhanglu	7	21	0	0	1	5	8	26		
				Songzhuang	15	39	1	5	0	0	16	44		
				<b>Sum</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>516</b>		
			Gaozu Village	Dongwuji	26	108	1	5	2	9	29	122		
				Xiaozhuang	6	17	0	0	2	8	8	25		
				Xiaoliuji	25	102	2	7	1	6	28	115		
				Gaoji	20	83	0	0	1	4	21	87		
				Zhangfusan	4	13	0	0	0	0	4	13		
				Zhonghe	4	14	0	0	0	0	4	14		
				Xiaolu	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	7		
				Haiwang	9	28	1	3	0	0	10	31		
			<b>Sum</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>414</b>			
			<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>489</b>	<b>1896</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>2074</b>		
			<b>Total</b>		<b>998</b>	<b>3947</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>1078</b>	<b>4315</b>		
	Hanshan County	Zhaoguan Town	Dongxing Village	Xiwu	13	45	2	9	0	0	15	54		
				Junliu	12	54	0	0	0	0	12	54		
				Sunbao	11	44	0	0	0	0	11	44		
				Xuehuang	12	51	0	0	1	4	13	55		
					<b>Sum</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>207</b>	
					Tanquan Village	Baozhuang	23	94	2	11	0	0	25	105
						Tangzhuang	11	46	1	4	2	7	14	57
						Dajiang	16	56	2	12	1	3	19	71
						Dading	24	121	2	6	2	8	28	135
						Menlian	5	23	0	0	2	8	7	31
					<b>Sum</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>399</b>	
			Xieji	Dazhuang	6	33	0	0	0	0	6	33		

Project	County	Town	Village	Group	Affected by LA		Affected by HD		Affected by both LA & HD		Total <sup>10</sup>			
					HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population		
			Community	Jiedong	9	39	0	0	0	0	9	39		
				Wanliushu	3	14	0	0	0	0	3	14		
				Haoliu	3	15	0	0	0	0	3	15		
			<b>Sum</b>		21	101	0	0	0	0	<b>21</b>	<b>101</b>		
			Tongfa Village	Miaoqiang	27	78	2	8	1	6	30	92		
				Xiaozheng	11	25	3	9	0	0	14	34		
				Xiaochen	19	51	1	5	0	0	20	56		
				Shuangtang	23	63	0	0	0	0	23	63		
				Shanhao	17	51	0	0	0	0	17	51		
				Xiaoyao	6	19	0	0	1	7	7	26		
		Xiaoxia	13	40	0	0	0	0	13	40				
		<b>Sum</b>		116	327	6	22	2	13	<b>124</b>	<b>362</b>			
		<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>264</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>1069</b>			
		Xianzong Town	Jianghuai Village	Baoshangban	23	93	0	0	0	0	23	93		
				Zhangying	16	65	0	0	0	0	16	65		
			<b>Sum</b>		39	158	0	0	0	0	<b>39</b>	<b>158</b>		
		<b>Subtotal</b>		39	158	0	0	0	0	<b>39</b>	<b>158</b>			
		<b>Total</b>					<b>303</b>	<b>1120</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>1227</b>
		<b>Grand total</b>					<b>1301</b>	<b>5067</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>1406</b>	<b>5542</b>

### Appendix 6: Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Village Groups

Town	Village	Group	HHS	Population	Where, men	Labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income (yuan)
Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	Dayu	50	270	138	161	400	5.4	1.48	7160
		Datang	60	182	93	108	200	3.0	1.10	7072
		Longwang	50	240	122	143	500	4.8	2.08	7130
		Zaoshu	20	79	40	47	160	4.0	2.03	6969
		Shandong	60	281	143	167	500	4.7	1.78	7171
		Dachen	62	267	136	159	370	4.3	1.39	7157
		Daduan	30	130	66	77	156	4.3	1.20	7020
	Chuomiao Community	Ruiqiao	51	263	134	156	430	5.2	1.63	7153
		Bazhao	69	361	184	215	578	5.2	1.60	7251
		Jiedong	51	269	137	160	372	5.3	1.38	7159
		Jiezhong	49	248	126	148	481	5.1	1.94	7138
		Jienan	58	372	190	221	679	6.4	1.83	7262
		Mejiao	26	79	40	47	201	3.0	2.54	6969
	Xingfu Village	Xiaohu	97	360	184	214	160	3.7	0.44	7250
		Xiazhu	60	280	143	167	98	4.7	0.35	7170
		Shangzhu	26	110	56	65	210	4.2	1.91	7000
		Xiaoliyuantang	50	180	92	107	190	3.6	1.06	7070
		Shagang	23	100	51	60	110	4.3	1.10	6990
	Jincheng Community	Dongweng	30	120	61	71	45	4.0	0.38	7010
		Jincheng	120	400	204	238	280	3.3	0.70	7290
		Qiaoweng	20	168	86	100	120	8.4	0.71	7058
	Shiyang Community	Zhongshili	150	493	251	293	739.5	3.3	1.50	7383
		Quantangkou	140	462	236	275	693	3.3	1.50	7352
		Gongbao	180	594	303	353	891	3.3	1.50	7484
		Weiban	90	288	147	171	0	3.2	0.00	7178
		Daima	105	347	177	206	0	3.3	0.00	7237
		Jiedao	400	1327	677	790	663.5	3.3	0.50	8217
		Qunying	150	477	243	284	469	3.2	0.98	7367



Town	Village	Group	HHs	Population	Where, men	Labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income (yuan)
		Zhongxin	150	486	248	289	472	3.2	0.97	7376
		Fenglinzhuang	120	386	197	230	354	3.2	0.92	7276
	Xinong Village	Dawang	38	120	61	71	120	3.2	1.00	7010
		Youfangli	26	85	43	51	110	3.3	1.29	6975
		Huwa	42	160	82	95	130	3.8	0.81	7050
	Zhulu Village	Zaolin	26	78	40	47	117	3.0	1.49	6968
		Yanzhuang	18	53	27	32	60	3.0	1.12	6943
		Wangzhengwu	31	93	48	56	210	3.0	2.25	6983
		Hanwang	14	42	21	25	67	3.0	1.61	6932
		Xiongzhuang	33	100	51	60	213	3.0	2.13	6990
		Jiashanzhou	43	128	65	76	260	3.0	2.02	7018
		Huanghe	47	142	72	84	139	3.0	0.98	7032
		Gangyi	32	97	49	58	120	3.0	1.24	6987
		Wali	20	60	31	36	111	3.0	1.84	6950
Zhuangli		22	65	33	39	81	3.0	1.25	6955	
Qianzhou	29	88	45	53	234	3.0	2.65	6978		
Shanhou	Taodian Village	Shizhuang	44	174	89	104	198	4.0	1.14	7064
		Zhengzhuang	29	99	50	59	226	3.4	2.28	6989
		Yangzhuang	20	64	33	38	160	3.2	2.50	6954
		Huzhuang	25	94	48	56	178	3.8	1.89	6984
		Dayang	17	63	32	37	73	3.7	1.16	6953
		Jiangji	15	54	28	32	85	3.6	1.57	6944
		Taodian	53	254	130	151	290	4.8	1.14	7144
		Bazou	21	80	41	48	148	3.8	1.85	6970
		Pancun	9	36	18	21	154	4.0	4.28	6926
		Xiaozhuang	27	94	48	56	180	3.5	1.91	6984
		Ruicun	26	100	51	60	192	3.8	1.92	6990
		Huangcun	17	74	38	44	104	4.4	1.41	6964
		Quantou	15	72	37	43	115	4.8	1.60	6962

Town	Village	Group	HHS	Population	Where, men	Labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income (yuan)
		Yaotou	12	50	26	30	118	4.2	2.36	6940
	Shanhouji Community	Shanwang	27	137	70	82	166	5.1	1.21	7027
		Xiaojie	41	155	79	92	43	3.8	0.28	7045
		Xiaolizhuang	40	214	109	127	131	5.4	0.61	7104
		Hanqiao	32	208	106	124	148	6.5	0.71	7098
	Gaozu Village	Dongwuji	98	417	213	248	515	4.3	1.23	7307
		Xiaoliuji	21	66	34	39	113	3.1	1.72	6956
		Gaoji	89	315	161	187	455	3.5	1.45	7205
		Xialuji	75	317	162	189	260	4.2	0.82	7207
		Zhangfusan	34	213	109	127	134	6.3	0.63	7103
		Zhonghe	35	162	83	96	111	4.6	0.69	7052
		Xiaolu	21	97	49	58	71	4.6	0.73	6987
		Haiwang	67	224	114	133	360	3.3	1.61	7114
	Wanyuan Village	Cuicun	21	89	45	53	93	4.2	1.04	6979
		Fancun	41	199	101	118	199	4.9	1.00	7089
		Shanghuzhuang	18	80	41	48	152	4.4	1.90	6970
		Zhangfu	58	263	134	156	400	4.5	1.52	7153
		Jibao	28	146	74	87	224	5.2	1.53	7036
		Chenzhanglu	55	193	98	115	262	3.5	1.36	7083
		Songzhuang	32	91	46	54	215	2.8	2.36	6981
	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	Xiwu	46	160	82	95	300	3.5	1.88
Taocun			34	152	78	90	160	4.5	1.05	7150
Chenzhuang			40	160	82	95	180	4.0	1.13	6980
Shengzhuang			20	80	41	48	136	4.0	1.70	7200
Xuexiaohuang			40	150	77	89	237	3.8	1.58	7124
Tanquan Village		Dajiang	110	450	230	268	600	4.1	1.33	6850
		Menlian	40	180	92	107	250	4.5	1.39	7270
		Tangzhuang	50	220	112	131	350	4.4	1.59	7190
		Baozhuang	150	550	281	327	700	3.7	1.27	7150
Xieji Community		Dazhuang	44	184	94	109	27	4.2	0.15	6937

Town	Village	Group	HHS	Population	Where, men	Labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Average population per household	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income (yuan)
		Jiedong	70	360	184	214	224	5.1	0.62	7305
		Wangliushu	24	130	66	77	78	5.4	0.60	7165
		Haoliu	81	332	169	198	242	4.1	0.73	7190
	Tongfa Village	Miaoqiang	102	477	243	284	335	4.7	0.70	7268
		Xiaozheng	51	239	122	142	167	4.7	0.70	7300
		Xiaoyao	27	126	64	75	89	4.7	0.70	6954
		Xiaoxia	43	201	103	120	141	4.7	0.70	7165
		Shuangtang	89	417	212	248	292	4.7	0.70	7240
		Xiaochen	16	75	38	45	52	4.7	0.70	6978
Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	Baoshangban	39	152	78	90	230	3.9	1.51	7270
		Zhangying	79	331	169	197	485	4.2	1.47	7145

Source: village statistical reports 2011

## Appendix 7: Public Participation and Minutes



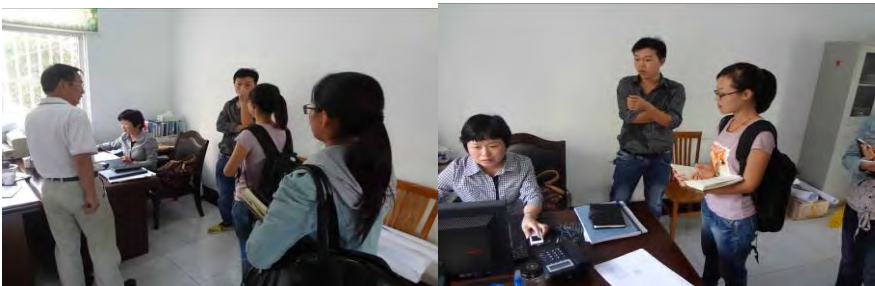
<b>Time</b>	<b>September 9, 2012</b>
Location	Shanhou Town Land & Resources Bureau, Hexian County
Organizer	HXCTB
Participants	HXCTB, staff of the town land & resources bureau, Hohai University
Topics	Resettlement impacts and compensation policies
Key points	<p>1) Acquired land will be compensated for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


<b>Time</b>	<b>September 17, 2012</b>
Location	Hanshan County Land & Resources Bureau
Organizer	HSCTB
Participants	HSCTB, Hohai University, Hanshan County Land & Resources Bureau
Topics	Resettlement impacts and compensation policies
Key points	<p>1) Acquired land will be compensated for according to the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67).</p> <p>2) Resettlement measures will be decided by each affected village at a village congress.</p>






<b>Time</b>	<b>September 19, 2012</b>
Location	Jianghuai Village, Xianzong Town, Hanshan County
Organizer	HSCTB
Participants	HSCTB, Hohai University, Xianzong Town staff, reps. of APs
Topics	Consultation on restoration program for LA
Key points	<p>1) Compensation fees for LA should be paid directly to the AHs without land reallocation;</p> <p>2) Some AHs expect to take the opportunity of the Subproject to deal with tourism-related operations, such as catering, car washing and agritainment.</p>
<b>Time</b>	<b>September 18, 2012</b>
Location	Xieji Community, Zhaoguan Town, Hanshan County
Organizer	HSCTB
Participants	HSCTB, Hohai University, Zhaoguan Town staff, reps. of APs
Topics	Attitude to the Subproject, consultation on expected resettlement modes, and income restoration programs
Key points	<p>1) All APs support the Subproject;</p> <p>2) Some AHs expect to take the opportunity of the Subproject to deal with tourism-related operations, such as catering, car washing and agritainment;</p> <p>3) Housing land will be planned by the village collective centrally, and the households affected by HD will reconstruct houses themselves.</p>

	
<b>Time</b>	<b>September 18, 2012</b>
Location	Tongfa Village, Zhaoguan Town, Hanshan County
Organizer	HSCTB
Participants	HSCTB, Hohai University, Zhaoguan Town staff, reps. of APs
Topics	Consultation on expected resettlement modes, and income restoration programs
Key points	<p>1) Compensation fees for LA should be paid directly to the AHs without land reallocation;  2) Some AHs expect to take the opportunity of the Subproject to deal with tourism-related operations, such as catering, car washing and agritainment;  3) Temporarily occupied land may be restored by villagers with subsidies.</p> 
<b>Time</b>	<b>September 17, 2012</b>
Location	Hexian County Land & Resources Bureau
Organizer	HXCTB
Participants	HXCTB, Hohai University, Hexian County Land & Resources Bureau
Topics	Resettlement impacts and compensation policies
Key points	<p>1) Acquired land will be compensated for according to the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67).  2) Resettlement measures will be decided by each affected village at a village congress.</p> 
<b>Time</b>	<b>September 19, 2012</b>
Location	Zhongshan Village, Shiyang Town, Hexian County
Organizer	HXCTB
Participants	HXCTB, Hohai University, Shiyang Town staff, reps. of APs

Topics	Consultation on expected resettlement modes, and income restoration programs
Key points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Compensation fees for LA should be paid directly to the AHs without land reallocation;</li> <li>2) Some AHs expect to take the opportunity of the Subproject to deal with tourism-related operations, such as catering and car washing;</li> <li>3) Temporarily occupied land may be restored by villagers with subsidies;</li> <li>4) Housing land will be planned by the village collective centrally, and the households affected by HD will reconstruct houses themselves.</li> </ol>
	

<b>Date</b>	<b>December 8, 2014</b>
Location	Taodian Village, Shanhou Town, Hexian County
Organizer	HXCTB
Participants	HXCTB, Hohai University, village staff, reps. of APs
Topics	Consultation on expected resettlement modes, and income restoration programs
Key points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Compensation fees for LA should be paid directly to the AHs without land reallocation;</li> <li>2) Temporarily occupied land may be restored by villagers with subsidies;</li> <li>3) Some AHs expect to do small business related to tourism, such as catering and car washing;</li> <li>4) Housing land will be planned by the village collective centrally, and the households affected by HD will reconstruct houses themselves.</li> </ol>
	

<b>Date</b>	<b>December 10, 2014</b>
Location	Tanquan Village, Zhaoguan Town, Hanshan County
Organizer	HSCTB
Participants	HSCTB, Hohai University, village heads, reps. of APs
Topics	Consultation on expected resettlement modes, and income restoration programs

Key points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) The AHs expect full land compensation.</li><li>2) Production and living assistance is expected.</li><li>3) Labor skills training should be offered to restore production.</li><li>4) Housing land will be planned by the village collective centrally, and the households affected by HD will reconstruct houses themselves.</li></ol>
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## Appendix 8: Gender Analysis Form

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

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

Appendix 9: Distribution of the Sample Population

Project	County	Town	Village	Group	All AHs	Sample size		Sampling rate (%)
						HHs	Population	
The Subproject	Hexian County	Shiyang Town	Zhongshan Village	Dayu	31	6	24	19.35%
				Dachen	35	8	33	22.86%
				Daduan	25	5	21	20.00%
			Chuomiao Community	Ruiqiao	9	2	8	22.22%
				Bazhao	15	3	13	20.00%
				Jiedong	20	4	17	20.00%
			Xingfu Village	Jiezhong	12	3	13	25.00%
				Xiaohucun	20	4	16	20.00%
				Shangzhu	26	6	23	23.08%
				Shashigang	19	4	15	21.05%
			Jincheng Community	Weiteng	24	5	21	20.83%
				Dongweng	27	6	23	22.22%
			Shiyang Community	Jincheng	24	5	21	20.83%
				Zhongshili	36	7	27	19.44%
				Quantangkou	12	2	9	16.67%
				Gongbao	15	3	12	20.00%
				Weiban	8	2	7	25.00%
				Daima	5	1	4	20.00%
				Jiedao	6	2	8	33.33%
				Qunying	3	1	4	33.33%
				Zhongxin	3	1	5	33.33%
			Fenglin	2	1	5	50.00%	
			Xinnong Village	Dawangcun	8	2	9	25.00%
				Youfangli	4	1	4	25.00%
				Huwa	5	1	4	20.00%
			Zhulu Village	Zaolin	24	3	12	12.50%
				Yanzhuang	9	2	8	22.22%
				Wangzhengwu	11	2	9	18.18%
				Hanwang	10	2	9	20.00%
				Xiongzhuang	8	2	8	25.00%
		Jiashanzhou		16	3	12	18.75%	
		Huanghe		19	5	21	26.32%	
		Gangyi		14	6	25	42.86%	
		Wali		11	1	4	9.09%	
		Zhuangli		12	3	13	25.00%	
		Shanhou Town	Qianzhou	3	1	4	33.33%	
			Taodian Village	Shizhuang	14	2	9	14.29%
				Zhengzhuang	21	4	15	19.05%
				Yangzhuang	13	3	12	23.08%
				Huzhuang	23	5	21	21.74%
Dayang	8			2	9	25.00%		
Jiangji	13			3	11	23.08%		
Taodian	7			1	4	14.29%		
Bazou	18			4	16	22.22%		
Pancun	5	1		4	20.00%			

				Xiaozhuang	12	2	8	16.67%		
				Ruicun	17	3	12	17.65%		
				Huangcun	8	2	7	25.00%		
				Quanshui	13	2	8	15.38%		
				Yaotou	5	1	4	20.00%		
			Shanhouji Community	Shanwang	24	3	13	12.50%		
				Xiaojie	36	6	23	16.67%		
				Xiaolizhuang	24	5	21	20.83%		
				Hanqiao	24	5	20	20.83%		
			Wanyuan Village	Guicun	20	4	15	20.00%		
				Fancun	18	4	14	22.22%		
				Shanghuzhuang	17	3	12	17.65%		
				Zhangfu	35	7	27	20.00%		
				Jibao	14	4	15	28.57%		
				Chenzhanglu	8	2	8	25.00%		
				Songzhuang	15	3	13	20.00%		
			Gaozu Village	Dongwuji	28	6	23	21.43%		
				Xiaoliuji	8	2	9	25.00%		
				Gaoji	26	6	23	23.08%		
				Xialuji	21	7	26	33.33%		
				Zhangfusan	4	1	5	25.00%		
				Zhonghe	4	1	4	25.00%		
				Xiaolu	2	0	0	19.35%		
				Haiwang	9	1	4	11.11%		
			Hanshan County	Zhaoguan Town	Dongxing Village	Xiwu	13	3	12	23.08%
						Junliu	12	2	8	16.67%
						Sunbao	11	2	9	18.18%
						Xuehuang	13	3	12	23.08%
					Tanquan Village	Baozhuang	23	5	21	21.74%
						Tangzhuang	13	2	8	15.38%
						Dajiang	17	3	12	17.65%
						Dading	26	5	18	19.23%
						Menlian	7	1	4	14.29%
					Xieji Community	Dazhuang	6	1	5	16.67%
						Jiedong	9	2	6	22.22%
						Wanliushu	3	0	0	0.00%
						Haoliu	3	1	4	33.33%
					Tongfa Village	Miaoqiang	28	7	26	25.00%
						Xiaozheng	11	3	13	27.27%
						Xiaochen	19	3	12	15.79%
						Shuangtang	23	5	20	21.74%
						Shanhao	17	3	13	17.65%
						Xiaoyao	7	1	4	14.29%
Xiaoxia	13	2				8	15.38%			
Xianzong Town	Jianghuai Village	Baoshangban				23	4	13	17.39%	
		Zhangying	17	3	12	17.65%				
<b>Grand total</b>					<b>1359</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1126</b>	<b>20.68%</b>		



## Appendix 10: Estimate of Replacement Costs of Rural Residential Houses

### ➤ **Hexian County**

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

➤ **Hanshan County**

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

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

County	Town	Village	Group	Number of HHs			
				a) Cash compensation	b) House construction on housing land	Subtotal	
Hexian	Shiyang	Zhongshan Village	Dayu	2	5	7	
			Shandong	6	14	20	
			Dachen	5	11	16	
		<b>Sum</b>			<b>13</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>43</b>
		Chuomiao Community	Jiedong	1	3	4	
			Jiezhong	1	1	2	
			Jienan	2	3	5	
			Mejiao	2	4	6	
		<b>Sum</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>
		Xingfu Village	Xiaohu	9	19	28	
			Xiazhu	1	3	4	
			Shangzhu	1	1	2	
			Xiaoliyuantang	4	9	13	
			Shagang	4	7	11	
		<b>Sum</b>			<b>19</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>58</b>
		Jincheng Community	Jincheng	2	3	5	
		<b>Sum</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
		Shiyang Community	Gongbao	1	1	2	
		<b>Sum</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
		Zhulu Village	Yanzhuang	4	8	12	
	Wangzhengwu		1	3	4		
	Hanwang		1	1	2		
	Xiongzhuang		4	9	13		
	Jiashanzhou		3	7	10		
	Huanghe		0	1	1		
	<b>Sum</b>			<b>13</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>42</b>	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>54</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>167</b>
	Shanhou	Gaozu Village	Xiaoliuji	6	12	18	
			Gaoji	6	14	20	
			Zhangfusan	6	12	18	
Zhonghe			5	10	15		
Xiaolu			2	5	7		
<b>Sum</b>			<b>25</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>78</b>		
Wanyuan Village		Jibao	1	1	2		
		Chenzhanglu	3	7	10		
<b>Sum</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>		
Shanhouji Community		Shanwang	1	2	3		
	Xiaolizhuang	1	3	4			
	Hanqiao	3	5	8			
<b>Sum</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>		
Taodian	Zhengzhuang	6	14	20			

County	Town	Village	Group	Number of HHs		
				a) Cash compensation	b) House construction on housing land	Subtotal
		Village	Huzhuang	8	16	24
			Dayang	6	14	20
			Jiangji	3	5	8
			Taodian	12	26	38
			Bazou	5	11	16
			Xiaozhuang	3	5	8
			Ruicun	4	10	14
			Huangcun	6	14	20
			Yaotou	3	7	10
		<b>Sum</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>178</b>	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>283</b>			
<b>Total</b>			<b>144</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>450</b>	
Hanshan	Zhaoguan	Dongxing Village	Xiwu	1	3	4
			Taocun	1	3	4
			Chenzhuang	1	3	4
		<b>Sum</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	
		Tanquan Village	Dajiang	13	29	42
			Tangzhuang	4	9	13
			Baozhuang	14	31	45
		<b>Sum</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>	
		Xieji Community	Wangliushu	1	1	2
			Haoliu	0	1	1
		<b>Sum</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	
		Tongfa Village	Xiaozheng	2	5	7
			Xiaoxia	4	7	11
			Shuangtang	1	1	2
		<b>Sum</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>135</b>			
Xianzong	Jianghuai Village	Baoshangban	5	10	15	
		Zhangying	2	5	7	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>			
<b>Total</b>			<b>49</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>157</b>	
<b>Total</b>			<b>193</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>607</b>	

Data source: field visit and questionnaires

## Appendix 12: Detailed Resettlement Budget

### ➤ **Hexian County**

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Basic costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>5000.35</b>	<b>53.06%</b>	
1.1	Permanent LA	0,000 yuan			3153.78	33.46%	
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	32865	798.76	2501.19	26.54%	
1.1.2	Housing land	mu	16433	69.22	22.84	0.24%	
1.2	Temporary land occupation (collective)	mu			629.75	6.68%	
1.2.1	For general purposes	mu	1500	208.8	253.83	2.69%	Based on 2 years
1.2.2	For borrow areas and spoil grounds	mu	1500	762	62.64	0.66%	Based on 2 years
1.3	Compensation for rural residential houses	0,000 yuan			191.19	2.03%	
1.3.1	Frame structure	m <sup>2</sup>	1220	3525	1516.85	16.09%	
1.3.2	Masonry concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	965	32454.2	0.00	0.00%	
1.3.3	Masonry timber structure	m <sup>2</sup>	765	37798.4	1350.42	14.33%	
1.3.4	Simple structure	m <sup>2</sup>	305	3308.4	6.43	0.07%	
1.3.5	Transition subsidy	m <sup>2</sup> per month	6	77060	2.93	0.03%	For 18 months
1.3.6	Moving subsidy	Household	500	457	153.08	1.62%	
1.4	Compensation for ground attachments	0,000 yuan			4.00	0.04%	
1.4.1	Cement telegraph poles	/	300	113	75.89	0.81%	
1.4.2	Wood telegraph poles	/	100	125	1.86	0.02%	
1.4.3	Big bridges	/	10000	9	0.62	0.01%	
1.4.4	Medium bridges	/	8000	1	45.05	0.48%	
1.4.5	Small bridges	/	5000	7	4.86	0.05%	
1.4.6	Tractor roads	m <sup>2</sup>	80	12030	0.53	0.01%	
1.4.7	Tombs	/	250	222	0.04	0.00%	
1.4.8	Toilets	/	160	8	0.50	0.01%	
1.4.9	Vegetable greenhouses	m <sup>2</sup>	12	1308	4.47	0.05%	
1.4.10	Pumped wells	/	1500	44	0.84	0.01%	
1.4.11	Trees	/	15	12030	16.43	0.17%	
1.4.12	Fruit trees	/	20	345	0.69	0.01%	
<b>2</b>	<b>Taxes and fees</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>3699.15</b>	<b>39.25%</b>	

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
2.1	LA management costs	0,000 yuan			98.44	1.04%	4% of basic costs
2.2	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	1333.34	798.76	101.47	1.08%	
2.3	Land reclamation costs	yuan/mu	30000	798.76	2283.15	24.23%	
2.4	Fees for using additional construction land	yuan/mu	4000	867.98	1158.17	12.29%	
2.5	Water resources fund	yuan/mu	500	867.98	57.91	0.61%	
<b>3</b>	<b>Survey and design costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>50.00</b>	0.53%	<b>1% of basic costs</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>External M&amp;E costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>50.00</b>	0.53%	<b>1% of basic costs</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Skills training costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>25.00</b>	0.27%	<b>0.5% of basic costs</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Administrative costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>100.01</b>	1.06%	<b>2% of basic costs</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Contingencies</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>500.04</b>	5.31%	<b>10% of basic costs</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>9424.56</b>	100.00%	

### 1) Shiyang Town

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Basic costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>2619.50</b>	<b>52.24%</b>	
1.1	Permanent LA	0,000 yuan			1760.94	35.11%	
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	32865	517.86	1314.37	26.21%	
1.1.2	Housing land	mu	16433	24.98	13.08	0.26%	
1.2	Temporary land occupation (collective)	mu			433.49	8.64%	
1.2.1	For general purposes	mu	1500	124.1	149.22	2.98%	Based on 2 years
1.2.2	For borrow areas and spoil grounds	mu	1500	497.9	37.23	0.74%	Based on 2 years
1.3	Compensation for rural residential houses	0,000 yuan			111.99	2.23%	
1.3.1	Frame structure	m <sup>2</sup>	1220	1251	656.89	13.10%	
1.3.2	Masonry concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	965	12505.4	0.00	0.00%	
1.3.3	Masonry timber structure	m <sup>2</sup>	765	14601.8	587.20	11.71%	
1.3.4	Simple structure	m <sup>2</sup>	305	1387.8	0.00	0.00%	
1.3.5	Transition subsidy	m <sup>2</sup> per	6	29746	2.93	0.06%	For 18 months

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
		month					
1.3.6	Moving subsidy	Household	500	174	66.75	1.33%	
1.4	Compensation for ground attachments	0,000 yuan			0.00	0.00%	
1.4.1	Cement telegraph poles	/	300	78	52.46	1.05%	
1.4.2	Wood telegraph poles	/	100	86	1.16	0.02%	
1.4.3	Big bridges	/	10000	6	0.39	0.01%	
1.4.4	Medium bridges	/	8000	1	35.90	0.72%	
1.4.5	Small bridges	/	5000	5	1.08	0.02%	
1.4.6	Tractor roads	m <sup>2</sup>	80	7940	0.27	0.01%	
1.4.7	Tombs	/	250	142	0.01	0.00%	
1.4.8	Toilets	/	160	4	0.25	0.00%	
1.4.9	Vegetable greenhouses	m <sup>2</sup>	12	785	2.56	0.05%	
1.4.10	Pumped wells	/	1500	13	0.42	0.01%	
1.4.11	Trees	/	15	7940	10.29	0.21%	
1.4.12	Fruit trees	/	20	60	0.12	0.00%	
<b>2</b>	<b>Taxes and fees</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>2015.47</b>	<b>40.19%</b>	
2.1	LA management costs	0,000 yuan			57.09	1.14%	4% of basic costs
2.2	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	1333.34	517.86	53.32	1.06%	
2.3	Land reclamation costs	yuan/mu	30000	517.86	1199.79	23.92%	
2.4	Fees for using additional construction land	yuan/mu	4000	542.84	671.68	13.39%	
2.5	Water resources fund	yuan/mu	500	542.84	33.58	0.67%	
<b>3</b>	<b>Survey and design costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>26.20</b>	<b>0.52%</b>	<b>1% of basic costs</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>External M&amp;E costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>26.20</b>	<b>0.52%</b>	<b>1% of basic costs</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Skills training costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>13.10</b>	<b>0.26%</b>	<b>0.5% of basic costs</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Administrative costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>52.39</b>	<b>1.04%</b>	<b>2% of basic costs</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Contingencies</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>261.95</b>	<b>5.22%</b>	<b>10% of basic costs</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>5014.80</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

## 2) Shanhou Town

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Basic costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>2376.85</b>	<b>53.96%</b>	
1.1	Permanent LA	0,000 yuan			1392.84	31.62%	
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	32865	280.9	1186.82	26.94%	
1.1.2	Housing land	mu	16433	44.24	9.76	0.22%	
1.2	Temporary land occupation (collective)	mu			196.26	4.46%	
1.2.1	For general purposes	mu	1500	84.7	104.61	2.37%	Based on 2 years
1.2.2	For borrow areas and spoil grounds	mu	1500	264	25.41	0.58%	Based on 2 years
1.3	Compensation for rural residential houses	0,000 yuan			79.20	1.80%	
1.3.1	Frame structure	m <sup>2</sup>	1220	2274	855.97	19.43%	
1.3.2	Masonry concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	965	19948.8	0.00	0.00%	
1.3.3	Masonry timber structure	m <sup>2</sup>	765	23196.6	763.22	17.33%	
1.3.4	Simple structure	m <sup>2</sup>	305	1920.6	6.43	0.15%	
1.3.5	Transition subsidy	m <sup>2</sup> per month	6	47340	0.00	0.00%	For 18 months
1.3.6	Moving subsidy	Household	500	283	86.32	1.96%	
1.4	Compensation for ground attachments	0,000 yuan			0.00	0.00%	
1.4.1	Cement telegraph poles	/	300	35	23.43	0.53%	
1.4.2	Wood telegraph poles	/	100	39	0.70	0.02%	
1.4.3	Big bridges	/	10000	3	0.23	0.01%	
1.4.4	Medium bridges	/	8000	0	9.14	0.21%	
1.4.5	Small bridges	/	5000	2	3.78	0.09%	
1.4.6	Tractor roads	m <sup>2</sup>	80	4090	0.26	0.01%	
1.4.7	Tombs	/	250	80	0.03	0.00%	
1.4.8	Toilets	/	160	4	0.25	0.01%	
1.4.9	Vegetable greenhouses	m <sup>2</sup>	12	523	1.91	0.04%	
1.4.10	Pumped wells	/	1500	31	0.42	0.01%	
1.4.11	Trees	/	15	4090	6.14	0.14%	
1.4.12	Fruit trees	/	20	285	0.57	0.01%	
<b>2</b>	<b>Taxes and fees</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>1683.68</b>	<b>38.22%</b>	
2.1	LA management costs	0,000 yuan			41.35	0.94%	4% of basic costs
2.2	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	1333.34	280.9	48.15	1.09%	



No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
2.3	Land reclamation costs	yuan/mu	30000	280.9	1083.36	24.59%	
2.4	Fees for using additional construction land	yuan/mu	4000	330.48	486.49	11.04%	
2.5	Water resources fund	yuan/mu	500	330.48	24.32	0.55%	
<b>3</b>	<b>Survey and design costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>23.77</b>	0.54%	<b>1% of basic costs</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>External M&amp;E costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>23.77</b>	0.54%	<b>1% of basic costs</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Skills training costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>11.88</b>	0.27%	<b>0.5% of basic costs</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Administrative costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>47.54</b>	1.08%	<b>2% of basic costs</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Contingencies</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>237.68</b>	5.40%	<b>10% of basic costs</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>4405.16</b>	100.00%	

➤ **Hanshan County**

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Basic costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>1542.64</b>	<b>54.85%</b>	
1.1	Permanent LA	0,000 yuan			844.87	30.04%	
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	32886	227.51	761.84	27.09%	
1.1.2	Housing land	mu	16443	36.28	5.46	0.19%	
1.2	Temporary land occupation (collective)	mu			77.58	2.76%	
1.2.1	For general purposes	mu	1500	51.2	120.84	4.30%	Based on 2 years
1.2.2	For borrow areas and spoil grounds	mu	1500	351.6	15.36	0.55%	Based on 2 years
1.3	Compensation for rural residential houses	0,000 yuan			105.48	3.75%	
1.3.1	Frame structure	m <sup>2</sup>	1400	1928	554.11	19.70%	
1.3.2	Masonry concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	1075	16195.2	0.00	0.00%	
1.3.3	Masonry timber structure	m <sup>2</sup>	885	18894.4	504.50	17.94%	
1.3.4	Simple structure	m <sup>2</sup>	380	1542.4	11.95	0.42%	
1.3.5	Transition subsidy	m <sup>2</sup> per month	4	38560	0.00	0.00%	For 18 months
1.3.6	Moving subsidy	m <sup>2</sup> per month	6	38560	34.76	1.24%	

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
1.4	Compensation for ground attachments	0,000 yuan			2.90	0.10%	
1.4.1	Cement telegraph poles	/	300	45	22.82	0.81%	
1.4.2	Wood telegraph poles	/	100	45	0.90	0.03%	
1.4.3	Big bridges	/	10000	2	0.27	0.01%	
1.4.4	Medium bridges	/	8000	1	8.27	0.29%	
1.4.5	Small bridges	/	5000	2	0.30	0.01%	
1.4.6	Tractor roads	m <sup>2</sup>	80	6216	0.14	0.01%	
1.4.7	Tombs	/	250	83	0.00	0.00%	
1.4.8	Toilets	/	160	1	0.00	0.00%	
1.4.9	Vegetable greenhouses	m <sup>2</sup>	12	435	1.70	0.06%	
1.4.10	Pumped wells	/	1500	4	0.18	0.01%	
1.4.11	Trees	/	15	6920	10.38	0.37%	
1.4.12	Fruit trees	/	20	335	0.67	0.02%	
<b>2</b>	<b>Taxes and fees</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>1046.12</b>	<b>37.20%</b>	
2.1	LA management costs	0,000 yuan			23.98	0.85%	4% of basic costs
2.2	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	1333.34	227.51	30.89	1.10%	
2.3	Land reclamation costs	yuan/mu	30000	227.51	694.98	24.71%	
2.4	Fees for using additional construction land	yuan/mu	4000	263.79	282.16	10.03%	
2.5	Water resources fund	yuan/mu	500	263.79	14.11	0.50%	
<b>3</b>	<b>Survey and design costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>15.43</b>	<b>0.55%</b>	<b>1% of basic costs</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>External M&amp;E costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>15.43</b>	<b>0.55%</b>	<b>1% of basic costs</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Skills training costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>7.71</b>	<b>0.27%</b>	<b>0.5% of basic costs</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Administrative costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>30.85</b>	<b>1.10%</b>	<b>2% of basic costs</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Contingencies</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>154.26</b>	<b>5.49%</b>	<b>10% of basic costs</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>2812.45</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

### 1) Zhaoguan Town

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
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No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Basic costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>1431.16</b>	<b>56.13%</b>	
1.1	Permanent LA	0,000 yuan			736.91	28.90%	
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	32886	204.86	662.55	25.98%	
1.1.2	Housing land	mu	16443	32.48	5.46	0.21%	
1.2	Temporary land occupation (collective)	mu			68.90	2.70%	
1.2.1	For general purposes	mu	1500	46.5	119.43	4.68%	Based on 2 years
1.2.2	For borrow areas and spoil grounds	mu	1500	351.6	13.95	0.55%	Based on 2 years
1.3	Compensation for rural residential houses	0,000 yuan			105.48	4.14%	
1.3.1	Frame structure	m <sup>2</sup>	1400	1678	554.10	21.73%	
1.3.2	Masonry concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	1075	14320.8	0.00	0.00%	
1.3.3	Masonry timber structure	m <sup>2</sup>	885	16698.8	504.50	19.78%	
1.3.4	Simple structure	m <sup>2</sup>	380	1342.4	11.95	0.47%	
1.3.5	Transition subsidy	m <sup>2</sup> per month	4	34040	0.00	0.00%	For 18 months
1.3.6	Moving subsidy	m <sup>2</sup> per month	6	34040	34.76	1.36%	
1.5	Compensation for ground attachments	0,000 yuan			2.90	0.11%	
1.5.1	Cement telegraph poles	/	300	37	20.71	0.81%	
1.5.2	Wood telegraph poles	/	100	41	0.74	0.03%	
1.5.3	Big bridges	/	10000	1	0.25	0.01%	
1.5.4	Medium bridges	/	8000	1	8.27	0.32%	
1.5.5	Small bridges	/	5000	2	0.00	0.00%	
1.5.6	Tractor roads	m <sup>2</sup>	80	4838	0.14	0.01%	
1.5.7	Tombs	/	250	59	0.00	0.00%	
1.5.8	Toilets	/	160	0	0.00	0.00%	
1.5.9	Vegetable greenhouses	m <sup>2</sup>	12	368	1.70	0.07%	
1.5.10	Pumped wells	/	1500	0	0.18	0.01%	
1.5.11	Trees	/	15	5838	8.76	0.34%	
1.5.12	Fruit trees	/	20	335	0.67	0.03%	
<b>2</b>	<b>Taxes and fees</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>911.27</b>	<b>35.74%</b>	
2.1	LA management costs	0,000 yuan			20.97	0.82%	4% of basic costs

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
2.2	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	1333.34	204.86	26.86	1.05%	
2.3	Land reclamation costs	yuan/mu	30000	204.86	604.41	23.70%	
2.4	Fees for using additional construction land	yuan/mu	4000	231.35	246.69	9.67%	
2.5	Water resources fund	yuan/mu	500	231.35	12.33	0.48%	
<b>3</b>	<b>Survey and design costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>14.31</b>	0.56%	<b>1% of basic costs</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>External M&amp;E costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>14.31</b>	0.56%	<b>1% of basic costs</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Skills training costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>7.16</b>	0.28%	<b>0.5% of basic costs</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Administrative costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>28.62</b>	1.12%	<b>2% of basic costs</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Contingencies</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>143.12</b>	5.61%	<b>10% of basic costs</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>2549.94</b>	100.00%	

## 2) Xianzong Town

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Basic costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>111.48</b>	<b>42.47%</b>	
1.1	Permanent LA	0,000 yuan			107.96	41.13%	
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	32886	22.65	99.28	37.82%	
1.1.2	Housing land	mu	16443	3.8	0.00	0.00%	
1.2	Temporary land occupation (collective)	mu			8.68	3.31%	
1.2.1	For general purposes	mu	1500	4.7	1.41	0.54%	Based on 2 years
1.2.2	For borrow areas and spoil grounds	mu	1500	0	1.41	0.54%	Based on 2 years
1.3	Compensation for rural residential houses	0,000 yuan			0.00	0.00%	
1.3.1	Frame structure	m <sup>2</sup>	1400	226	0.00	0.00%	
1.3.2	Masonry concrete structure	m <sup>2</sup>	1075	1898.4	0.00	0.00%	
1.3.3	Masonry timber structure	m <sup>2</sup>	885	2214.8	0.00	0.00%	
1.3.4	Simple structure	m <sup>2</sup>	380	180.8	0.00	0.00%	
1.3.5	Transition subsidy	m <sup>2</sup> per month	4	4520	0.00	0.00%	For 18 months

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	Remarks
1.3.6	Moving subsidy	m <sup>2</sup> per month	6	4520	0.00	0.00%	
1.4	Compensation for ground attachments	0,000 yuan			0.00	0.00%	
1.4.1	Cement telegraph poles	/	300	8	2.11	0.80%	
1.4.2	Wood telegraph poles	/	100	4	0.16	0.06%	
1.4.3	Big bridges	/	10000	1	0.02	0.01%	
1.4.4	Medium bridges	/	8000	0	0.00	0.00%	
1.4.5	Small bridges	/	5000	0	0.30	0.11%	
1.4.6	Tractor roads	m <sup>2</sup>	80	1378	0.00	0.00%	
1.4.7	Tombs	/	250	24	0.00	0.00%	
1.4.8	Toilets	/	160	1	0.00	0.00%	
1.4.9	Vegetable greenhouses	m <sup>2</sup>	12	67	0.00	0.00%	
1.4.10	Pumped wells	/	1500	4	0.00	0.00%	
1.4.11	Trees	/	15	1082	1.62	0.62%	
1.4.12	Fruit trees	/	20	0	0.00	0.00%	
<b>2</b>	<b>Taxes and fees</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>134.85</b>	<b>51.37%</b>	
2.1	LA management costs	0,000 yuan			3.01	1.15%	4% of basic costs
2.2	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	1333.34	22.65	4.03	1.53%	
2.3	Land reclamation costs	yuan/mu	30000	22.65	90.57	34.50%	
2.4	Fees for using additional construction land	yuan/mu	4000	26.45	35.47	13.51%	
2.5	Water resources fund	yuan/mu	500	26.45	1.77	0.68%	
<b>3</b>	<b>Survey and design costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.42%</b>	<b>1% of basic costs</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>External M&amp;E costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.42%</b>	<b>1% of basic costs</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Skills training costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.21%</b>	<b>0.5% of basic costs</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Administrative costs</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>2.23</b>	<b>0.85%</b>	<b>2% of basic costs</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Contingencies</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>11.15</b>	<b>4.25%</b>	<b>10% of basic costs</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0,000 yuan</b>			<b>262.50</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	



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

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

**Ma'anshan Municipal ADB-financed Project Leading Group  
March 2015**

- 1 Overview of the Subproject**  
**A. Background of the Subproject**

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

The Subproject will break ground in June 2015 and be completed in May 2017, with a construction period of 24 months. LA, HD and resettlement will begin in March 2015 and be completed in September 2015.

The resettlement costs of the Subproject are 122.3701 million yuan (prices in 2014), including basic land acquisition (occupation) costs, HD costs, taxes and contingencies, accounting for 26.89% of the Subproject's budget.

## **B. Summary of Resettlement Impacts**

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are permanent land acquisition and demolition of rural houses. 1,406 households with 5,542 persons in 91 groups of 16 villages in 4 townships in Hexian and Hanshan Counties will be affected by LA and resettlement. 1,440.33 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, including 992.71 mu of cultivated land, affecting 1,359 households with 5,328 persons. Rural residential houses of 19,002 m<sup>2</sup> will be demolished, affecting 105 households with 475 persons (in which 58 households with 261 persons will also be affected by LA). The Subproject will not involve the demolition of non-residential properties. 260 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, and 988.9 mu of land used for borrow pits.

## **C. Legal Framework and Policies**

### **C.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement**

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

#### **1. ADB policies**

- Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009

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

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

#### **3. Provincial policies**

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



- Measures for the Ruling of Disputes over Compensation for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APGO [2004] No.101) (January 1, 2005)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Publishing the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2009] No.132) (May 15, 2012)
- Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)
- Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Forwarding the Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guidelines of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land- expropriated Farmers (APGO [2006] No.38) (May 30, 2006)
- Notice of the General Office of the Anhui Provincial Government on Issuing the Measures for the Administration of Compensation Reserves for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APGO [2010] No.22) (May 4, 2010)

#### 4. Local policies

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

### C.2 Main Compensation Rates

#### Acquisition of Collective Land

According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition, and Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, and Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67), the compensation rates for LA in Shiyang and Shanhou Towns, Hexian County, and Zhaoguan and Xianzong Towns, Hanshan County are the same, as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1 Compensation Rates for Collective Land Acquisition**

No.	County	Town	AAOV rate (yuan/mu)	Farmland			Construction land and unused land		
				Compensation multiple	Subsidy multiple	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	Compensation multiple	Subsidy multiple	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)
1	Hexian	Shiyang, Shanhou	1565	7	14	32865	5	5.5	16433

2	Hanshan	Zhaoguan, Xianzong	1566	7	14	32886	5	5.5	16443
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### Temporary Land Occupation

According to the impact analysis, all land occupied temporarily for the Subproject is unused land and will be compensated for at 1,500 yuan/mu per annum. The occupation period will be two years. The proposed lands are unused but if there are crops, the young crop compensation will be paid to owners. The lands will be restored by the contractor. See Table 2.

**Table 2 Compensation Rates for Temporarily Occupied Land**

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

### Rural Residential Houses

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

**Table 3 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Residential Houses and Attachments of Hexian County**

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

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

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

## Entitlement Matrix

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

**Table 5 Entitlement Matrix**

Type of impact		Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
Permanent LA		1,440.33 mu of collective land	91 groups of 16 villages in 4 towns, two counties	(1) 70% of land compensation fees (7 times the AAOV) will be paid to the APs directly, and the remaining 30% paid to the rural collective economic organization for public welfare of villagers, which will be used through villager meeting.	(1) Uniform AAOV: 1,565 yuan/mu in Hexian County and 1,566 yuan/mu in Hanshan County (2) Land compensation fees for farmland are 7 times the AAOV and resettlement subsidies 14 times. Hexian county rate (farmland) – 32865 Yuan per mu Hanshan county rate (farmland) – 32886 Yuan per mu (3) Land compensation fees for construction land and unused land are 5 times the AAOV and resettlement subsidies 5.5 times. Hexian county rate – 16433 Yuan per mu Hanshan county rate – 16443 Yuan per mu Training will be approved and supervised by the government at the next higher level. For the more seriously affected 18 groups, farmland improvement, crop restructuring and skills training for labor shift, endowment insurance for LEFs and other restoration measures will be taken in addition to cash compensation, and the other slightly affected groups will be subject to direct cash compensation	
			1,359 households with 5,328 persons	(2) Resettlement subsidies (14 times of AAOV) will be paid to APs directly. (3) Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops will be paid to their proprietors.		
Temporary land occupation	General purposes	260 mu	16 villages in 4 towns	(1) The land occupied temporarily will be compensated for in cash at a time, including young crop compensation fees and land reclamation costs, with a maximum occupation period of two years.	1,500 yuan/mu per annum, for two years	Temporary land occupation will be notified in advance supervised by the local land and resources bureaus.
	Borrow areas and spoil grounds	988.9 mu of land used for borrow areas & spoil	6 villages in two towns			

Type of impact		Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements	Remarks
		grounds		(2) The occupied land will be restored to the original condition after occupation.		
Demolition of residential houses		Totalling 19,002 m <sup>2</sup>	105 households with 475 persons	1) House compensation: based on structural type and quality level at replacement cost; 2) The AHs will receive moving and transition subsidies.	(1) Frame, masonry concrete, masonry timber and simple structures: 1,220 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> , 965 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> , 76 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> and 305 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> in Hexian County; 1,400 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> , 1,075 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> , 885 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> and 380 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> in Hanshan County; (2) Moving subsidy: 500 yuan/household (one-time) in Hexian County, 6 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> in Hanshan County; (3) Transition subsidy: 6 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> per month in Hexian County, 6 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> per month in Hanshan County, usually not more than 18 months; paid at 8 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> per month beyond 18 months	New housing sites will be selected by the affected villages and people.
Women	/		3,175 women	1) Cash compensation or improvement of the quality of remaining land, and crop restructuring, 2) Women have title to newly built houses. Assistance will be provided to women who have heavy workload during house reconstruction and relocation. 3) Women will jointly receive compensation for land acquisition;	50% of trainees of skills training will be women; During construction, women will obtain at least 30% of unskilled job	The women's federation will provide assistance in training for women.
Vulnerable groups		MLS households	38 households with 147 persons	Ensure that these households are not disproportionately affected and their livelihoods are restored or improved from the pre-project levels.	1.Two members (at least one woman) of each AH will receive livelihood training and prior job opportunities, e.g., participation in project construction. 2.Government subsidies will be granted to 260 Yuan per capita per month	Vulnerable households will be re-identified at the beginning of resettlement implementation, and monitored closely until sustainable restoration.

#### **D. Resettlement Organizational Structure**

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

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

#### **E. Grievances and Appeals**

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

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

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to HXCTB or HSCTB after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 3 weeks.

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

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

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

Affected persons can decide to go through the legal system directly or may decide not to use

project level grievance channels. An aggrieved person may also express grievance to the external monitor, who would then report to it to BPMP and BDIG. Alternatively, the aggrieved person(s) may submit a complaint to the ADB project team to try to solve the problem. If good faith efforts are still unsuccessful, and if there are grievances that stemmed from a violation of ADB's safeguard policy, the affected persons may appeal directly to ADB in accordance with ADB's accountability mechanism.<sup>11</sup>

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

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

**Table 6 Registration Form of Grievances and Appeals**

Accepting agency:		Time:		Location:	
Appellant	Appeal	Expected solution	Proposed solution	Actual handling	
Appellant (signature)			Recorder (signature)		
Notes: 1. The recorder should record the appeal and request of the appellant factually. 2. The appeal process should not be interfered with or hindered whatsoever. 3. The proposed solution should be notified to the appellant within the specified time.					

The resettlement agencies will appoint persons chiefly responsible to accept and handle grievances and appeals. See Table 7.

**Table 10 Agencies Accepting Grievances and Appeals, and Staff**

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

<sup>11</sup> For more information, see <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

## F. Resettlement Implementation Plan

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

**Table 8 Resettlement Implementation Schedule**

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Information disclosure</b>				
1.1	RIB	16 villages	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB, HSCTB	Dec. 2012	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		Anhui and Ma'anshan PMOs	Mar. 2015	
<b>2</b>	<b>RP and budget</b>				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (including compensation rates)	122.3701 million yuan	Ma'anshan Municipal Government, PMO	Dec. 2014	
2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	16 villages	Village committees	Feb. 2015	
2.3	Updating the RP based on the detailed design		IAs, PMO	Jan. 2015	
<b>3</b>	<b>DMS</b>				
3.1	Detailed project design		Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB, HSCTB	Dec. 2014	
3.2	DMS on the affected villages		Ma'anshan PMO	Jan. 2015	
<b>4</b>	<b>Compensation agreement</b>				
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	16 villages	County land & resources bureaus	Mar. 2015	
4.2	Household land compensation agreement	935 AHs	Village committees	Apr. 2015	
4.3	House compensation agreement	612 AHs	HXCTB, HSCTB	Apr. 2015	
<b>5</b>	<b>Implementation of livelihood restoration measures</b>				
5.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to households and land reallocation (if possible)	935 AHs	Town governments, village collectives	Mar. – Jul. 2015	
5.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	16 villages	Village collectives	May – Nov. 2015	
5.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	1,538 AHs	Town governments, village collectives, county labor & social security bureaus	Jul. 2015 – Jan. 2016	
5.4	Implementation of training program	1,538 AHs	County labor & social security bureaus	Mar. – Jul. 2015	
5.5	Identifying vulnerable households and implementing assistance measures	58 households with 172 persons	County civil affairs bureaus, HXCTB, HSCTB	May – Nov. 2015	
5.6	Hiring APs at the construction stage	600 APs	Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB, HSCTB, contractor	Mar. – Jul. 2015	



No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
<b>6</b>	<b>House reconstruction</b>				
6.1	Selection and preparation of housing sites	419 AHs with 1,836 persons	HXCTB, HSCTB, town governments	Mar. 2015	
6.2	House reconstruction and relocation	419 AHs with 1,836 persons	HXCTB, HSCTB, town governments	Dec. 2015	
<b>7</b>	<b>Capacity building</b>				
7.1	Training of staff of Ma'anshan PMO, HXCTB, HSCTB and land & resources bureaus	15 persons	ADB	Jun. 2015	
7.2	Training of county, town and village officials	200 persons	PMO, land & resources bureaus	Feb. 2015 – Feb. 2016	
<b>8</b>	<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>				
8.1	Baseline survey	As per the RP	External M&E agency	Mar. 2015	
8.2	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	Anhui and Ma'anshan PMOs	Mar. 2015	
8.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	Anhui PMO	Jun. 2014	
8.4	Internal monitoring reporting	Quarter report	Anhui and Ma'anshan PMOs	From Mar. 2015	
8.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	Jun. 2015	1 <sup>st</sup> report
				Dec. 2015	2 <sup>nd</sup> report
				Jun. 2016	3 <sup>rd</sup> report
8.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	Jun. 2017	1 <sup>st</sup> report
				Dec. 2017	2 <sup>nd</sup> report
8.7	Post-resettlement evaluation report	One report	Anhui PMO	Jun. 2018	
<b>9</b>	<b>Public consultation</b>		IAs	Ongoing	
<b>10</b>	<b>Grievance redress</b>		IAs	Ongoing	
<b>11</b>	<b>Disbursement of compensation fees</b>				
11.1	Disbursement to IA	Initial funds		Mar. 2015	
11.2	Disbursement to villages	Most funds	IAs	Jun. – Nov. 2015	
11.3	Disbursement to households	Most funds	IAs, village committees	Aug. – Dec. 2015	
<b>12</b>	<b>Commencement of civil construction</b>				
12.1	Commencement of civil works		HXCTB and HSCTB	Jun. 2015	