

Resettlement Plan (Draft)

September 2013

PRC: Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development

Prepared by Wuwei County ADB-financed Project Leading Group.

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

**Resettlement Plan
of
the S319 Highway Erba to Wuwei Section Improvement
Subproject**

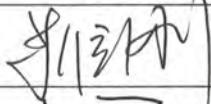
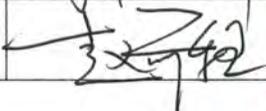
Wuwei County ADB-financed Project Leading Group

August 2013

Letter of Commitment

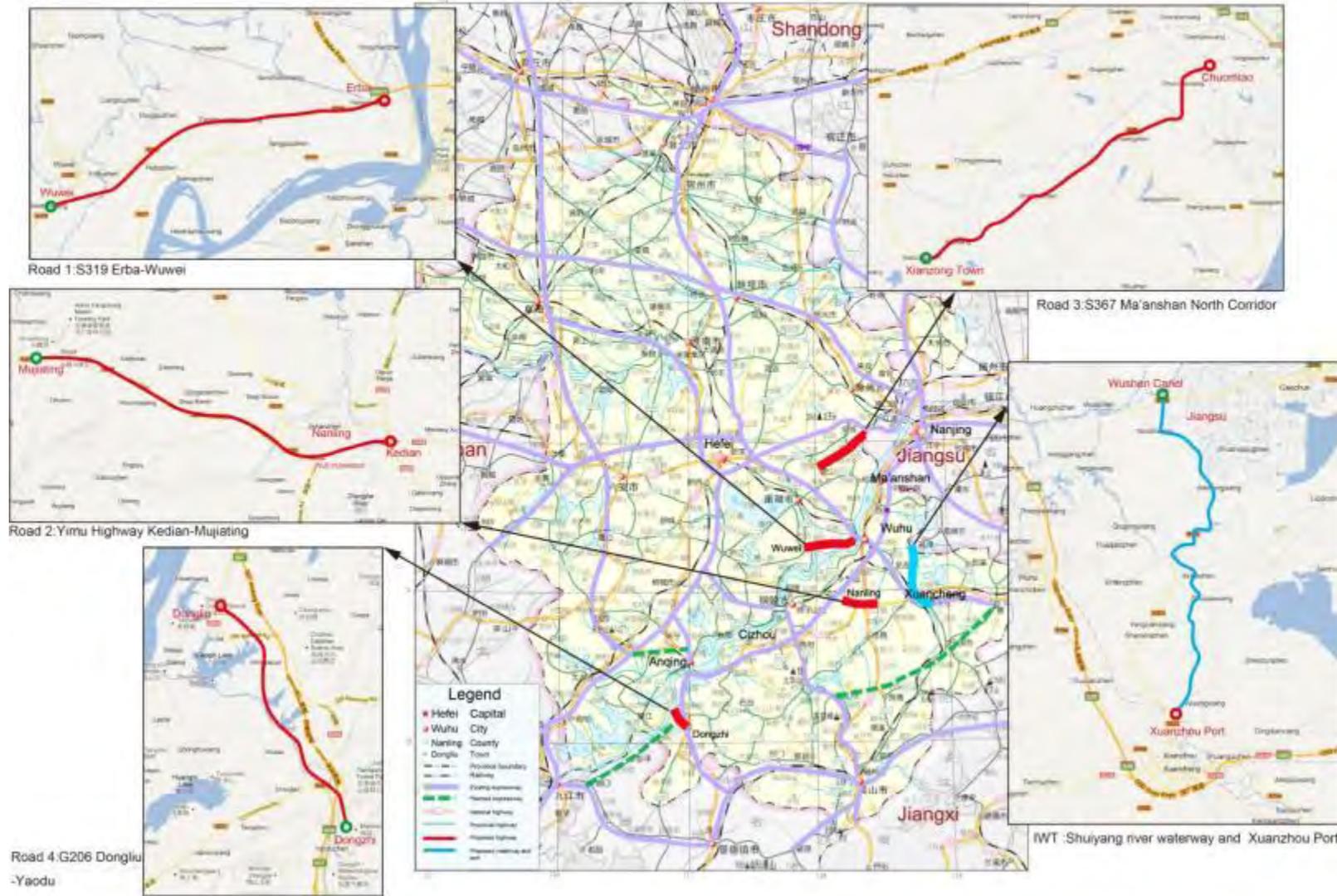
The Anhui Provincial Government has applied for a loan with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project through the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"), and the S319 Highway Erba to Wuwei Section Improvement subproject (hereinafter, the "Subproject") is a component thereof. Therefore, the Subproject must be implemented in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement requirements for Involuntary Resettlement. This resettlement plan (RP) represents a key requirement of ADB and becomes a basis for the land acquisition (LA), house demolition (HD) and resettlement work of the Subproject. This RP complies with the applicable laws of the PRC and local regulations. In order to complete resettlement more effectively, this RP includes some additional measures, and implementation and monitoring arrangements.

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

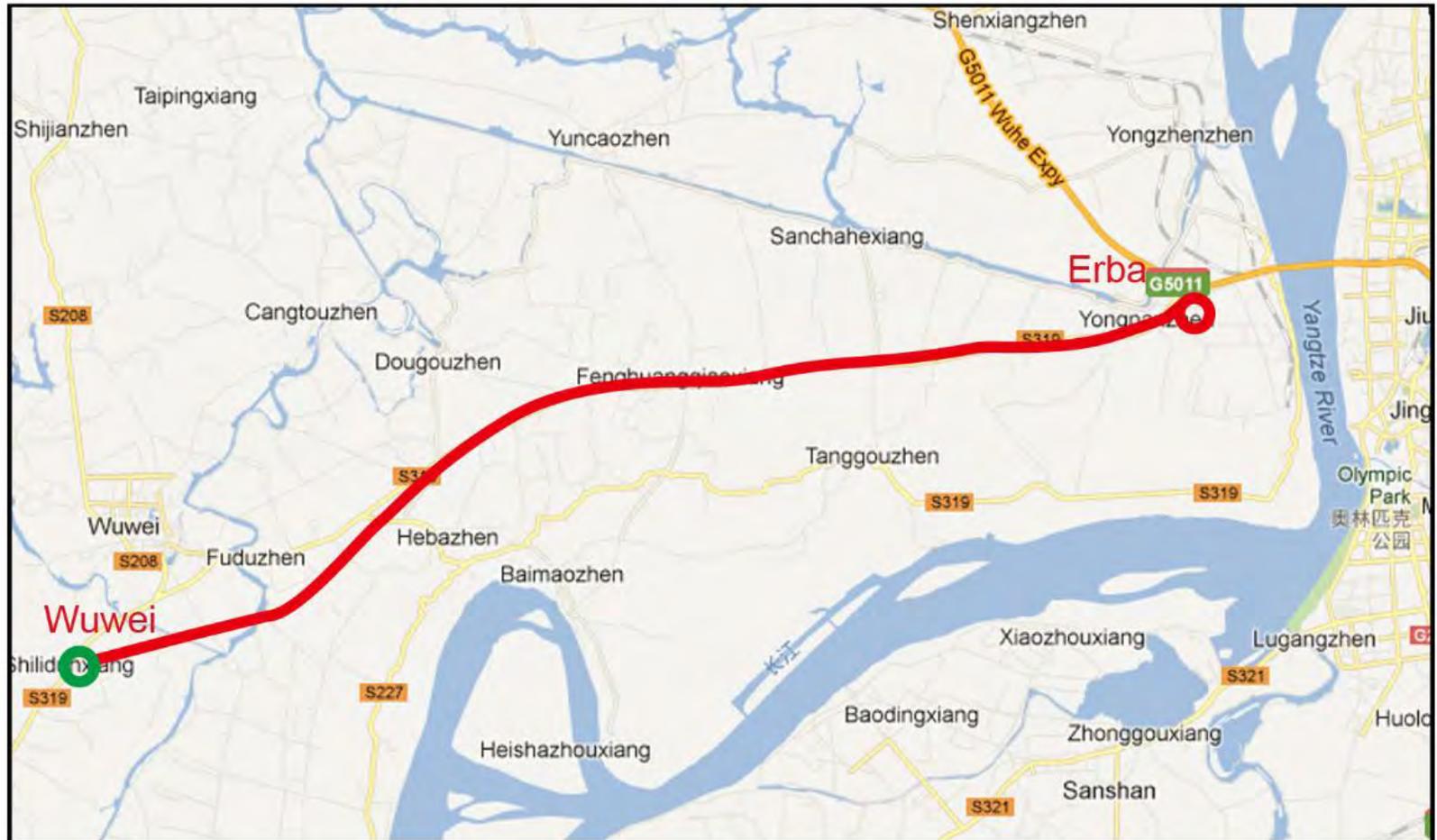
Agency	Signature	Date
Wuwei County Government		2019.9.27
WCTB		2019.9.27



Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project



Schematic Map of Erba to Wuwei Section of S319



Executive Summary

1. Overview of the Subproject

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

Based on the identification of resettlement impacts, a RP has been prepared for the Subproject based on the option identified in the Feasibility Study Report. The RP will be updated based on detailed design and detail measurement survey prior to the award of civil contracts.

The subproject will break ground in 2014 and be completed in 2016. Land acquisition (LA), house demolition (HD) and resettlement will begin in April 2014 and be completed in April 2015.

2. LA and HD

The Subproject will result in permanent land acquisition, rural house demolition and rural non-residential property demolition. In 113 groups of 15 villages/communities in Dougou Town, Fudu Town, Erba Town¹ and Tanggou Town², (Wuwei County).

A total of 364.71 mu land will be permanently acquired, of which 354.01 mu is collective land, and 10.7 mu is state-owned land affecting 1,502 households with 5,932 persons. Rural residential houses totaling 8,333 m² will be demolished affecting 60 households with 231 persons in which 34 households with 130 persons will also be affected by LA. Without double-counting, permanent land acquisition and house demolition will affect 1,528 households with 6033 persons. Non-residential properties totaling 977 m² will be demolished, affecting 2 enterprises with 45 persons. A total of 1,530 entities (1528 households and 2 non-residential properties) with 6,078 persons will be affected by land acquisition, house demolition and non-residential property demolition.

The project will temporarily occupy 199mu land affecting 22 households with 68 persons.

Since the Subproject is linear in shape, and involves expansion and reconstruction on the existing highway mostly, LA will have little impact on each AH. 1,288 households (85.75%) will have land loss rates of less than 10%, 154 households (10.25%) will have land loss rates of 10%-20%, 60 households (3.99%) will have land loss rates of 20%-30%, and no AH has a land loss rate of 30% or more.

3. Policy framework and entitlements

In order to avoid or reduce negative impacts of LA, adequate consultation with, the affected

¹ Due to the administrative re-division of Wuhu City in March 2013, Tanggou and Erba Towns were assigned to Jiujiang District, Wuhu City. The compensation rates for LA of these two towns will be temporarily the same as the former rates and finally as disclosed by the government.

² The same as above.

village groups and persons was conducted along the highway section to be upgraded at the feasibility study stage. The optimal road design 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:

- 1) Compensation for the acquired rural collective land includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees.
- 2) 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.
- 3) The demolished non-residential properties will be compensated through market appraisal, and each affected household or entity will receive a moving subsidy and a subsidy for production or business suspension, and may choose cash compensation or property swap.

4. Resettlement strategy

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 AAOV of Erba Town is 1,550 yuan/mu and that of the other affected towns 1,500 yuan/mu; the compensation multiple for farmland is 22 times the AAOV, including land compensation fees of 7 times and resettlement subsidies of 15 times, and that for construction land and unused land is 11 times, including land compensation fees of 5 times and resettlement subsidies of 6 times. Therefore, for Erba Town, the compensation rate for farmland is 34,100 yuan/mu, and that for construction land and unused land 17,050 yuan/mu; for the other affected towns, the compensation rate for farmland is 33,000 yuan/mu, and that for construction land and unused land 16,500 yuan/mu.

The compensation rates for demolished rural residential houses are 1,180 yuan/m² for masonry concrete structure, 930 yuan/m² for masonry tile structure, 380 yuan/m² for earth timber structure, moving subsidy 400 yuan/household for one time, and transition subsidy 4 yuan/m²/month. The demolished non-residential properties will be compensated for through market appraisal, with a moving subsidy of 5 yuan/m² per month and a subsidy for production or business suspension will also be appraised.

Since the Subproject is an expansion of the existing highway, the project area is linear in shape. Based on a statistical analysis, though many village groups and a large population will

be affected by the Subproject, each household is affected slightly and it is analyzed that the impact of LA on the AHs' routine agricultural production and net incomes will be less than 0.4% . Income restoration measures for the APs include cash compensation, skills training and priority employment for the Subproject.

Restoration measures for rural residential houses: The AHs may select either cash compensation or property swap. The resettlement communities for property swap are located in Changba and Xuqiao Groups of Fudu Community, Fudu Town.

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

5. Public participation and information disclosure

All APs (with 30% being women) have been informed of the key points of this RP by various means and involved in the Subproject, such as meeting, interview, FGD, public participation meeting and community consultation, and their opinions have been well incorporated into this RP. The Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) will be distributed to the affected villages at the end of September 2013, and the draft RP will be published on ADB's website by the end of September 2013.

6. Grievances and appeals

An appeal procedure has been established to settle disputes over compensation and resettlement. The aim is to respond to appeals of the APs timely and transparently. Grievances about the Subproject may be from collective LA and temporary land occupation. Correspondingly, the Wuwei County Project Management Office (Wuwei PMO), WCTB, 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 is the executing agency of the Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project, the Wuwei PMO is the executing agency of the Subproject, WCTB is the implementing agency (IA) of the Subproject, and WCTB and town governments will be responsible for the implementation of this RP.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

In order to ensure successful implementation of this RP, resettlement implementation will be subject to internal and external monitoring. The internal monitoring agency is the Wuwei PMO, which will conduct internal monitoring together with other agencies concerned (e.g., land

and resources bureau), and an internal monitoring report will be submitted to ADB quarterly. The Anhui PMO will appoint an independent agency to conduct external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) semiannually, and M&E costs will be included in the resettlement budget.

9. Resettlement budget

The general resettlement budget of this Subproject is 32.8882 million yuan, including compensation fees for collective land acquisition of 10.913 million yuan or 33.18% of the budget, compensation fees for the occupation of state-owned land of 727,600 yuan or 2.21% of the budget, compensation fees for the demolition of residential houses of 9.9968 million yuan or 30.37% of the budget, compensation fees for the demolition of non-residential properties of 2.1323 million yuan or 6.48% of the budget, compensation fees for ground attachments of 178,300 yuan or 0.54% of the budget, indirect costs of 6.1962 million yuan or 18.82% of the budget, and contingencies of 2.427 million yuan or 7.38% of the budget.

Glossary

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

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Abbreviations

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

Units

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

1 Overview of the Subproject

1.1 Background and Description of the Subproject

1.1.1 Background of the Subproject

The S319 Highway Erba to Wuwei Section is located in eastern Wuwei County, Wuhu City. It starts from the ramp entrance of the Wuwei connecting line of the Hefei-Wuhu Expressway, running from east to west will end at the west end of the Xihe Bridge. The road will be 36.37km long. Wuwei Economic Development Zone, Gaogou Industrial Park and Wucheng Industrial Park are located along this section, making this area an important area for industry clustering and industry shift from the Yangtze River Delta. In recent years, with the rapid development of the national economy, traffic volume has been increasing, and the pavement is damaged to varying degrees, impairing traffic safety and efficiency, and hindering future local traffic and economic development to some extent. Therefore, it is necessary to improve and expand this section to reduce maintenance costs, improve the service level and throughput of the highway (speediness, safety and comfort), and reduce negative social impacts.

1.1.2 Subcomponents and Identification of Resettlement Impacts

The Subproject is located in Wuwei County, Wuhu City, with a full length of 36.37km. The route of the existing S319 highway will be followed. The engineering proposal on the FSR is to upgrade/widen major part of the section to Class I road from K0~K30+600 and partially build the end section due to the urbanization effect of existing road. Concerning the Wuwei county plan, the proposed approach is to newly build the road from K30+600~K36+370, including Xihe bridge with a length of 872 meters.

The Subproject consists of: 1) road works; 2) bridge and culvert works; 3) crossover works; and 4) traffic works.

Based on preliminary identification, the main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are LA and HD. See Table 1-1 for the components and resettlement impacts of the Subproject, and Figure 1-2 for the cross sections.³

³ Suggested subgrade width is 25.5m in the widening section from K0~K30+600, consisted of 0.75m earth shoulder+3.5m hard shoulder+2X3.75m carriageways+0.5m left marginal strip+1m median divider+0.5m right marginal strip+2X3.75m carriageways+3.5m hard shoulder+0.75m earth shoulder, wider than the standard cross section of 24.5m, to fully use the roadbed within the street trees. Newly built road section from K30+600~K36+370 will be 26.5m in width, the difference is 2m median divider instead of 1m.

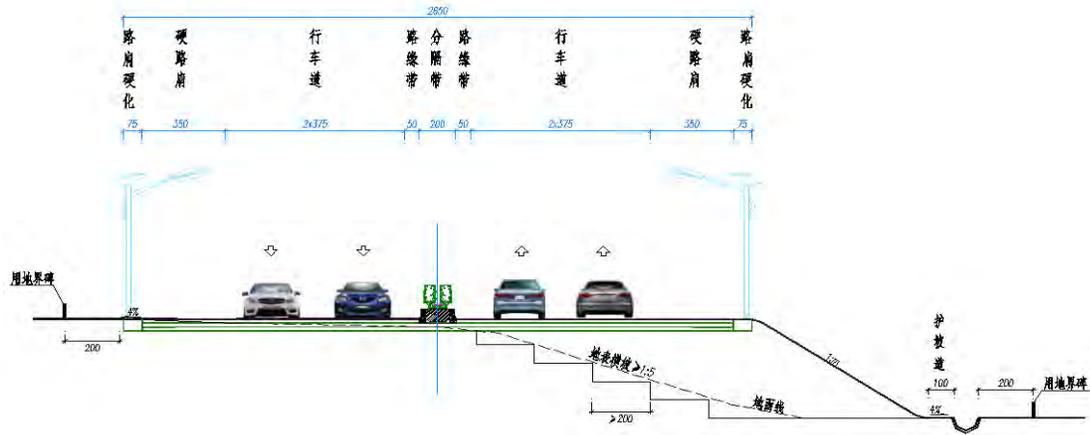


Figure 1-2

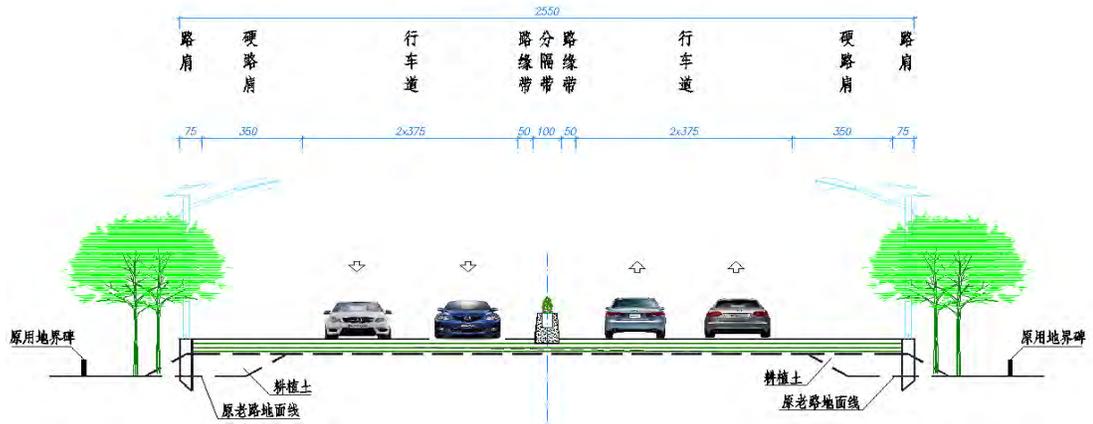


Figure 1-1 Cross-Section for the Upgrading Section

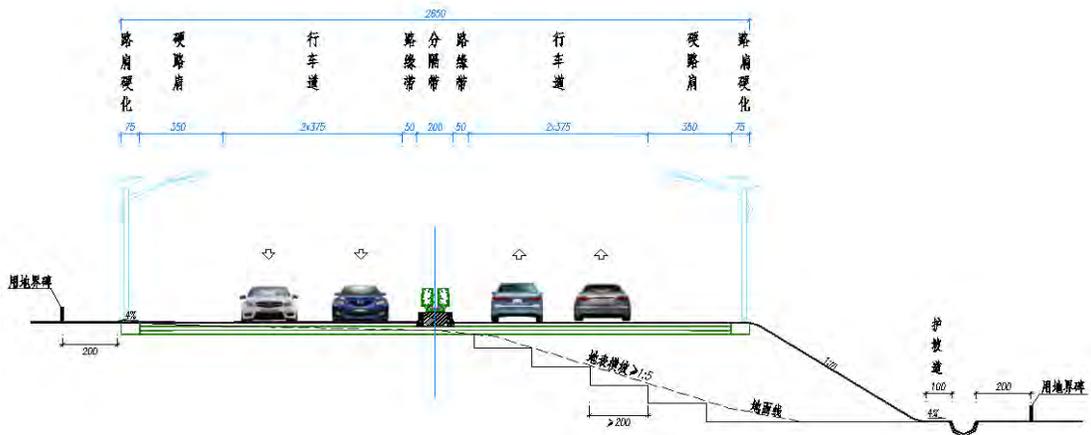


Figure 1-2 Cross-Section for the Newly Built Section

Table 1-1 Identification of components and Resettlement Impacts

No.	Component	Description	Location	Main resettlement impact	Remarks
1	Road works	Full length 36.37km, expanding the existing S319 highway for 30.6km, newly constructing 4.898km	Starting from the Wuwei connecting line of the Hefei-Wuhu Expressway, ending at the west head of the new Xihe Bridge	Occupying 354.01 mu of collective land and 10.7 mu of state-owned land permanently; demolishing rural residential houses totaling 8,333 m ² , and non-residential properties totaling 977 m ²	For 30.6km, the ROW will be increased from 22.5m to 25.5m; about 138mu land will be newly acquired, for 4.898km, a new ROW will be 26.5m and about 194.7mu land will be acquired. Therefore, 364.71 mu land will be totally acquired including some fragmented land due to project construction.
2	Bridge and culvert works	Bridges	One bridge (Xihe Bridge), 872m long	K36+066 Xihe Bridge near the ending point	Resettlement impacts covered by road works
3		Culverts	85 culverts, in which 48 will be reinforced, 28 extended after dredging, repair and reinforcement, and 9 newly constructed	/	Resettlement impacts covered by road works
4	Crossover works	at-grade intersection	59 at-grade intersctions, in which those with high-class roads and urban roads are channeled, and those with low-class roads are corner-widened	/	Resettlement impacts covered by road works
5		grade Separation	Two grade separations in total, crossing Tajiag Road and X042 at K18+315 and K27+810 respectively, both on branch lines	/	Resettlement impacts covered by road works
6		Overpass	Construction of 6 overpasses	/	Resettlement impacts covered by road works

No.	Component	Description	Location	Main resettlement impact	Remarks
7	Traffic works	Including traffic signs, markers, reflectors, protective facilities, no-entry facilities	/	No resettlement impacts	

1.1.3 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

1,530 entities (1528 households and 2 non-residential properties) with 6,078 persons will be affected by LA, HD and demolition of non-residential properties.. The main resettlement impacts are as follows:

- 1) 364.71 mu of land will be acquired for the Subproject, including 354.01 mu of collective land, affecting 1,502 households with 5,932 persons, and 10.7 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently, affecting 2 enterprises with 45 persons.
- 2) Rural residential houses totaling 8,333 m² will be demolished for the Subproject, affecting 60 households with 231 persons in total, in which 34 households with 130 persons will also be affected by LA.⁴
- 3) Non-residential properties totaling 977 m² will be demolished, affecting 2 enterprises with 45 persons.
- 4) 199 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, including 48 mu for general purposes, affecting 22 households with 68 persons, and 151 mu for borrow areas and spoil grounds, affecting no one. See Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Subcomponent			Road works					Total
			Wuwei					
County			Dougou	Fudu	Erba	Tanggou	Shijian	
Town								
Number of villages			3	3	2	7	1	16
Number of village groups			16	21	37	39	0	113
Permanent LA (mu)	Collective land	Subtotal	19.57	246.81	13.90	73.73	0	354.01
		Where: cultivated land	17.83	207.27	13.90	52.38	0	291.38
		Non-cultivated land	1.74	39.54	0.00	21.35	0	62.63
	State-owned land		10.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	10.70
	Total		30.27	246.81	13.90	73.73	0	364.71
Temporary land occupation (mu)	General purposes		0	48	0	0	0	48
	Borrow areas and spoil grounds		0	0	0	0	151	151
	Total		0	48	0	0	151	199
HD	Demolished rural residential houses (m ²)		0	8333	0	0	0	8333
	Demolished rural non-residential properties (m ²)		0	977	0	0	0	977
	Total (m ²)		0	9310	0	0	0	9310
Directly	LA	HHs	211	721	110	460	0	1502

⁴ LA and HD will affect a total of 6163 persons – LA accounting for 5932 persons and HD counting for 231 persons. However, of these total 6163 affected persons 130 persons will be affected by both LA and HD. Hence the total number of affected persons by LA and HD, without double counting, is 6163-130 = 6033.

Subcomponent		Road works						Total
County		Wuwei						
Town		Dougou	Fudu	Erba	Tanggou	Shijian		
affected population		Population	865	2797	417	1853	0	5932
	HD	HHs	0	60	0	0	0	60
		Population	0	231	0	0	0	231
	Both LA and HD	HHs	0	34	0	0	0	34
		Population	0	130	0	0	0	130
	Subtotal	HHs	211	747	110	460	0	1528
		Population	865	2898	417	1853	0	6033
	Demolished rural non-residential properties (m ²)	HHs	0	2	0	0	0	2
		Population	0	45	0	0	0	45
	Total	HHs	211	749	110	460	0	1530
Population		865	2943	417	1853	0	6078	

Note: The borrow areas and spoil grounds of the Subproject area located in Shijian Town, where unused land will be occupied temporarily, affecting no one.

1.2 Social and Economic Benefits

- 1) The Subproject will further strengthen traffic and economic connections with the Yangtze River Delta, and promote the development of the export-oriented economy of Wuwei County.
- 2) The Subproject will improve the local traffic environment.
- 3) The Subproject will provide a quick access to expressways in eastern Wuwei County, and realize the quick passenger and freight changeover among expressways, trunk highways and ordinary highways.
- 4) The Subproject will improve the technical level of trunk highways in Anhui, and play an important role in improving the structure, throughput and service level of the highway network.
- 5) The Subproject will drive the urban-rural integration of the surrounding areas based on the Wuwei county town, Wuwei Economic Development Zone, Gaogou Industrial Park and Wucheng Industrial Park, and establish a modern urban system in which urban and rural areas develop in a balanced manner.
- 6) The Subproject will strengthen the economic radiation capacity of key industrial parks, and guide the orderly shift of surplus labor to nonagricultural industries and towns, thereby increasing the employment income of farmers and promoting the development of Wuhu City.

1.3 Estimated Resettlement Budget and Implementation Plan

The gross investment in the Subproject is 943.4 million yuan. Construction funds will be raised from three sources, namely ADB, state and provincial finance, and municipal finance. The estimated resettlement costs of the Subproject are about 32.89million yuan, accounting for 3.49% of gross investment, all from domestic counterpart funds. The Subproject will be

constructed for two years. LA, HD and resettlement will begin in April 2014 and be completed in June 2015.

2 Impacts of the Subproject

2.1 Measures to Avoid or Minimize LA and HD

2.1.1 Principles for Subproject Design and Site Selection

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

- Avoiding or minimizing occupation of existing and planned residential areas;
- Avoiding or minimizing occupation of high-quality farmland; and
- Gaining access to the proposed construction sites through existing state and local roads.

2.1.2 Comparison and Selection of Options

Negative impacts of the Project have been minimized without affecting the design outputs, especially the amount of resettlement, as shown in Table 2-1. In addition, at the detailed design stage, the project design will be further optimized to avoid or minimize LA and HD impacts.

Table 2-1 Comparison of Project Options

Project	Option 1	Option 2	Conclusion
The Project	The availability of the existing Wangfudu segment is 86.6%, and a new route is needed from k30+600 to the ending point, but this will avoid the densely populated and trafficked roads of Fudu Town; the new road and bridge at its end provide the throughput for rapid passage.	The existing Wangfudu segment and bridge at its end will be fully utilized, but densely populated and trafficked roads of Fudu Town are not avoided, and fast traffic will have a safety risk to pedestrians, and the bridge at the end has limited throughput and does not meet the requirement for rapid passage.	Compared to Option 2, Option 1 avoids the densely populated and trafficked roads of Fudu Town, and will facilitate fast and safe traffic; Option 1 is more suited to the rapid passage concept.

2.2 Range of Impact Survey of LA and HD

According to the recommended option, the subproject will affect 1,552 households with 6,146 persons in 113 groups of 15 villages/communities in 4 towns, Wuwei County, as shown in Table 2-2. See **Appendix 2: Summary of Collective Land to be Acquired for the Subproject** for details.

Table 2-2 Summary of the Project Area

Subproject	Town	Village	Type of impact
S319 Highway Erba to Wuwei Section	Dougou	Wuyi Village	LA
		Zhongtai Village	LA
		Hongxing Village	LA
	Fudu	Fudu Community	LA & HD
		Gonglu Village	LA
		Shipai Village	LA

Subproject	Town	Village	Type of impact
	Erba ⁵	Nongchang Village	LA
		Yongnan Community	LA
	Tanggou ⁶	Sanyuan Village	LA
		Mawei Village	LA
		Hanying Village	LA
		Louti Village	LA
		Qianjin Village	LA
		Liusi Village	LA
		Banqiao Village	LA

2.3 Survey Methods and Process

In May 2012, WCTB appointed Anhui Provincial Transport planning, Design and Research Institute to prepare the Feasibility Study Report of the Project.

Anhui Provincial Transport planning, Design and Research Institute conducted field investigation and data collection with the support of the Wuwei PMO in March 2012, and completed the first draft of the Feasibility Study Report in July 2012, determining the scope and range of the Project.

During September-December 2012, the survey team of Hohai University conducted a census on resettlement impacts in the project area according to the Feasibility Study Report, and a sampling socioeconomic survey on AHs, covering household population, impacts of LA, household economic status, and expected resettlement modes. During the survey, the survey team held 8 FGDs (see **Appendix 7: Public Participation and Minutes**), collected comments on LA and resettlement modes from village committees and affected persons and conducted extensive consultations. The survey team also interviewed and collected data from the Wuwei PMO, WCTB, land and resources bureau, HD management office, labor and social security bureau, etc. to learn local policies and practices on LA and resettlement.

From September 2012 to March 2013, this RP was completed on the basis of the feasibility study and survey data, and public participation. This RP analyzes and evaluates the Project's resettlement impacts and risks, and sets out remedies.

Through consultation, the key findings are as follows:

- Almost all villagers know that the Project is about to break ground, and support it.

⁵ Due to the administrative re-division of Wuhu City in March 2013, Tanggou and Erba Towns were assigned to Jiujiang District, Wuhu City. The compensation rates for LA of these two towns will be temporarily the same as the former rates and finally as disclosed by the government.

⁶ The same as above.

- The Project involves the permanent acquisition of collective land and HD mainly, as well as the demolition of small quantities of infrastructure and ground attachments.
- 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.
- 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

1,502 households with 5,932 persons in 113 groups of 15 villages/communities in 4 towns, Wuwei County will be affected by collective land acquisition, and 354.01 mu of collective land will be acquired for the subproject.

By land type, the acquired collective land includes 291.38 mu of cultivated land (82.31%), 2.81 mu of woodland (0.79%), 0.5 mu of garden land (0.14%), 42.05 mu of housing land (11.88%), 11.77 mu of fishponds (3.32%) and 5.5 mu of unused land (1.55%). See Table 2-3 and **Appendix 2: Summary of Collective Land to be Acquired for the Subproject.**

2.4.2 Impact Analysis

The acquisition of collective land will involve 113 groups of 15 villages in Dougou, Fudu, Erba and Tanggou Towns, Wuwei County, and 354.01 mu of collective land will be acquired for the Project, including 291.38 mu of cultivated land, affecting 1,502 households with 5,932 persons.

According to the socioeconomic survey, a comparative analysis has been made on the cultivated areas of the affected village groups before and after LA. After LA, 35 groups will have less than 1.0 mu per capita: Diao'er (0.97 mu), Makou (0.65 mu), Maba (0.63 mu), Fancun (0.82 mu), Hugeng (0.8 mu), Luocun (0.7 mu), Shencun (0.8 mu), Wucun (0.69 mu), Xinglong (0.71 mu), Liwei (0.67 mu), Jixu (0.73 mu), Jicun (0.76 mu), Gonglu (0.48 mu), Zhongxin (0.85 mu), Changba (0.67 mu), Cundong (0.85 mu), Cunnan (0.86 mu), Cunbei (0.86 mu), Nangeng (0.85 mu), Hekou (0.86 mu), Sungeng (0.83 mu), Huangcun (0.83 mu), Zhangwang (0.82 mu), Yongdong (0.83 mu), Datan 1 (0.83 mu), Datan 2 (0.82 mu), Datan 4 (0.82 mu), Datan 10 (0.82 mu), Xiaowang (0.93 mu), Xiaorui (0.61 mu), Dazheng (0.99 mu), Huangcun (0.56 mu), Gongqiao (0.93 mu), Xiaotan (0.61 mu) and Xiaoshang (0.89 mu). The other 78 groups will have per capita cultivated areas of over 1 mu.

According to the survey, among the 113 groups of 15 villages affected by LA, 3 groups will have relatively high land loss rates, which are Luocun Group (12.46%), Shencun Group (11.41%) and Liwei Group (16.72%) of Fudu Community. The land loss rates of the other 110 groups will be less than 10%, in which the land loss rates of 100 groups will be less than 4% (88.5%). It can

be seen that the acquisition of collective land will have little impact on the land resources of the affected villages in general, and will result in relatively high land loss rates in few groups only.

It is estimated that per capita income loss will range from 200.58 yuan (Liwei Group of Fudu Community) to 0.16 yuan (Xiyi Group of Wuyi Village), Liwei Group of Fudu Community will have the highest income loss rate of 3.09%, while the other 112 groups will have income loss rates of less than 3%. See Table 2-4.

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

subproject	Pile No.	Affected		Collective land to be acquired (mu)							Affected	
		County	Town	Cultivated land	Woodland	Garden land	Housing land	Fishpond	Unused land	Total	HHs	Population
The Project	k19+500-k24+000	Wuwei	Dougou	17.83			0.93	0.81		19.57	211	865
	k26+000-k36+370		Fudu	207.27			32.00	7.54		246.81	721	2797
	k0+000-k4+000		Erba	13.90			0.00	0		13.90	110	417
	k4+000-k19+500		Tanggou	52.38	2.81	0.5	9.12	3.42	5.5	73.73	460	1853
Total				291.38	2.81	0.50	42.05	11.77	5.50	354.01	1502	5932
Percent (%)				82.31	0.79	0.14	11.88	3.32	1.55	100.00		

Table 2-4 Impact Analysis of Collective Land Acquisition

Town	Village	No.	Group	Before LA				After LA				Land loss rate			Income loss (yuan)			
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu) ⁷	AHs	APs	Cultivated area acquired (mu)	Remaining per capita cultivated area ⁸ (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of APs (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss ⁹	Average loss per HH ¹⁰	Average loss per capita ¹¹	Percent to per capita income (%) ¹²
Dougou	Wuyi Village	1	Shayi	22	89	115	1.29	7	34	0.15	1.29	31.82	38.20	0.13	223.5	10.16	2.51	0.05
		2	Sha'er	30	120	132	1.1	4	17	1.08	1.09	13.33	14.17	0.82	1618.5	53.95	13.49	0.25
		3	Weiyi	40	138	189	1.37	7	25	1.13	1.36	17.50	18.12	0.60	1695	42.38	12.28	0.23
		4	Wei'er	54	143	204	1.43	6	23	1.19	1.42	11.11	16.08	0.5	1779	32.94	12.44	0.23

⁷ Per capita cultivated area= Cultivated area/ population

⁸ Remaining per capita cultivated area=(Cultivated area- Cultivated area acquired)/ population

⁹ Annual loss = uniform AAOV × acquired land area

¹⁰ Average loss per household = annual loss / number of households affected by LA

¹¹ Average loss per capita = annual loss / population affected by LA

¹² Percentage to per capita income = per capita income loss / per capita net income *100

Town	Village	No.	Group	Before LA				After LA				Land loss rate			Income loss (yuan)			
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu) ⁷	AHs	APs	Cultivated area acquired (mu)	Remaining per capita cultivated area ⁸ (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of APs (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss ⁹	Average loss per HH ¹⁰	Average loss per capita ¹¹	Percent to per capita income (%) ¹²
													8					
		5	Weixi	43	127	133	1.05	9	43	1.27	1.04	20.93	33.86	0.95	1900.5	44.20	14.96	0.28
		6	Heping	32	128	155	1.21	11	42	0.89	1.20	34.38	32.81	0.57	1335	41.72	10.43	0.19
		7	Xiliu	38	152	201	1.32	12	42	0.41	1.32	31.58	27.63	0.20	613.5	16.14	4.04	0.07
		8	Xisan	21	84	122	1.45	2	10	0.06	1.45	9.52	11.90	0.05	87	4.14	1.04	0.02
		9	Xiwu	26	104	218	2.1	2	10	0.07	2.10	7.69	9.62	0.03	105	4.04	1.01	0.02
		10	Xisi	32	128	200	1.56	3	18	0.04	1.56	9.38	14.06	0.02	66	2.06	0.52	0.01
		11	Xi'er	45	180	337	1.87	3	12	0.17	1.87	6.67	6.67	0.05	252	5.60	1.40	0.03
		12	Xiyi	48	192	253	1.32	1	6	0.02	1.32	2.08	3.13	0.01	31.5	0.66	0.16	0.00
		13	Jiyuan	45	180	194	1.08	7	26	0.30	1.08	15.56	14.44	0.15	445.5	9.90	2.48	0.04
		14	Dawang	42	168	195	1.16	7	36	0.30	1.16	16.67	21.43	0.16	456	10.86	2.71	0.05
		15	Dawan	21	84	103	1.23	6	25	0.08	1.23	28.57	29.76	0.08	123	5.86	1.46	0.03
		16	Gengshan	27	108	166	1.54	4	21	0.13	1.54	14.81	19.44	0.08	198	7.33	1.83	0.03
	Zhongtai Village	17	Wangdian	17	68	73	1.07	7	19	0.46	1.06	41.18	27.94	0.63	690.3	40.61	10.15	0.18
		18	Xiaolu	22	88	141	1.6	13	56	0.98	1.59	59.09	63.64	0.7	1476.45	67.11	16.78	0.31

Town	Village	No.	Group	Before LA				After LA				Land loss rate			Income loss (yuan)			
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu) ⁷	AHs	APs	Cultivated area acquired (mu)	Remaining per capita cultivated area ⁸ (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of APs (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss ⁹	Average loss per HH ¹⁰	Average loss per capita ¹¹	Percent to per capita income (%) ¹²
													0					
		19	Yangcun	23	92	124	1.35	9	35	0.55	1.34	39.13	38.04	0.44	825.075	35.87	8.97	0.16
		20	Shiqiao	32	128	161	1.26	10	41	0.71	1.25	31.25	32.03	0.44	1057.95	33.06	8.27	0.15
		21	Xiaobu	38	152	289	1.9	17	75	1.25	1.89	44.74	49.34	0.43	1869.3	49.19	12.30	0.22
		22	Zhangni	29	116	130	1.12	8	23	0.41	1.12	27.59	19.83	0.31	611.325	21.08	5.27	0.10
		23	Dadong	33	132	174	1.32	3	12	0.40	1.32	9.09	9.09	0.23	594.675	18.02	4.51	0.08
		24	Daxi	31	124	133	1.07	2	10	0.29	1.07	6.45	8.06	0.22	430.2	13.88	3.47	0.06
		25	Xiaohou	22	88	95	1.08	13	43	0.65	1.07	59.09	48.86	0.68	974.1	44.28	11.07	0.19
		26	Xiaozhuang	21	84	87	1.04	13	57	0.41	1.04	61.90	67.86	0.47	621.45	29.59	7.40	0.13
		27	Diaoyi	33	132	160	1.21	6	24	0.18	1.21	18.18	18.18	0.11	270.45	8.20	2.05	0.04
		28	Diao'er	34	136	132	0.97	5	15	0.26	0.97	14.71	11.03	0.20	388.8	11.44	2.86	0.05
	Hongxing Village	29	Dongwu	26	104	197	1.89	2	10	0.60	1.88	7.69	9.62	0.30	892.5	34.33	8.58	0.15
		30	Wudong	19	76	160	2.1	2	11	0.75	2.09	10.53	14.47	0.47	1125	59.21	14.80	0.26
		31	Yangliu	22	88	141	1.6	2	7	0.92	1.59	9.09	7.95	0.65	1380	62.73	15.68	0.28
		32	Yinyu	32	128	192	1.5	2	11	0.80	1.49	6.25	8.59	0.4	1200	37.50	9.38	0.16

Town	Village	No.	Group	Before LA				After LA				Land loss rate			Income loss (yuan)			
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu) ⁷	AHs	APs	Cultivated area acquired (mu)	Remaining per capita cultivated area ⁸ (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of APs (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss ⁹	Average loss per HH ¹⁰	Average loss per capita ¹¹	Percent to per capita income (%) ¹²
														2				
		33	Liu'er	26	104	260	2.5	2	9	0.46	2.50	7.69	8.65	0.18	690	26.54	6.63	0.12
		34	Liunan	29	116	267	2.3	4	17	0.48	2.30	13.79	14.66	0.18	720	24.83	6.21	0.11
Fudu	Fudu Community	35	Makou	87	348	240	0.69	66	240	15.05	0.65	75.86	68.97	6.27	22575	259.48	64.87	1.00
		36	Maba	58	232	162	0.7	45	162	16.05	0.63	77.59	69.83	9.88	24075	415.09	103.77	1.60
		37	Fancun	143	572	498	0.87	95	362	30.36	0.82	66.43	63.29	6.10	45540	318.46	79.62	1.22
		38	Hugeng	65	260	226	0.87	37	122	17.56	0.80	56.92	46.92	7.76	26340	405.23	101.31	1.56
		39	Luocun	29	116	93	0.8	25	66	11.56	0.70	86.21	56.90	12.46	17340	597.93	149.48	2.30
		40	Shencun	33	132	119	0.9	15	46	13.56	0.80	45.45	34.85	11.41	20340	616.36	154.09	2.37
		41	Wucun	65	260	198	0.76	42	164	17.50	0.69	64.62	63.08	8.86	26250	403.85	100.96	1.55
		42	Xinglong	59	236	184	0.78	28	123	17.00	0.71	47.46	52.12	9.24	25500	432.20	108.05	1.66
		43	Liwei	43	172	138	0.8	27	102	23.00	0.67	62.79	59.30	16.72	34500	802.33	200.58	3.09
		44	Jixu	34	136	109	0.8	24	93	8.90	0.73	70.59	68.38	8.18	13350	392.65	98.16	1.51
		45	Jicun	45	180	144	0.8	30	110	7.00	0.76	66.67	61.11	4.86	10500	233.33	58.33	0.90
		46	Gonglu	34	117	60	0.51	9	25	3.30	0.48	26.47	21.37	5.5	4950	145.5	42.31	0.48

Town	Village	No.	Group	Before LA				After LA				Land loss rate			Income loss (yuan)			
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu) ⁷	AHs	APs	Cultivated area acquired (mu)	Remaining per capita cultivated area ⁸ (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of APs (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss ⁹	Average loss per HH ¹⁰	Average loss per capita ¹¹	Percent to per capita income (%) ¹²
													2		9			
		47	Zhongxin	48	172	150	0.86	11	29	3.20	0.85	22.92	16.86	2.14	4800	100.00	27.91	0.33
		48	Changba	41	124	87	0.7	12	29	3.80	0.67	29.27	23.39	4.36	5700	139.02	45.97	0.55
	Gonglu Village	49	Dingwu	22	88	107	1.22	11	43	2.20	1.20	50.00	48.86	2.05	3300	150.00	37.50	0.60
		50	Beigeng	21	84	102	1.21	5	18	1.10	1.20	23.81	21.43	1.08	1650	78.57	19.64	0.31
		51	Zhongcun	19	76	82	1.08	4	18	0.90	1.07	21.05	23.68	1.10	1350	71.05	17.76	0.28
		52	Xinjian	18	72	78	1.09	4	21	0.86	1.08	22.22	29.17	1.10	1296	72.00	18.00	0.29
		53	Qiantou	17	68	88	1.3	3	13	0.60	1.29	17.65	19.12	0.68	900	52.94	13.24	0.21
		54	Nanba	25	100	106	1.06	5	21	1.10	1.05	20.00	21.00	1.04	1650	66.00	16.50	0.26
		55	Hexi	24	96	116	1.21	6	20	1.20	1.20	25.00	20.83	1.03	1800	75.00	18.75	0.30
		56	Licun	26	104	127	1.22	4	13	0.60	1.21	15.38	12.50	0.47	900	34.62	8.65	0.14
		57	Houcun	18	72	78	1.09	3	17	0.60	1.08	16.67	23.61	0.76	900	50.00	12.50	0.20
		58	Hedong	19	76	91	1.2	4	17	0.70	1.19	21.05	22.37	0.77	1050	55.26	13.82	0.22
		59	Xucun	20	80	96	1.2	5	27	0.85	1.19	25.00	33.75	0.89	1275	63.75	15.94	0.25
		60	Chendon	25	100	120	1.2	4	16	0.54	1.19	16.00	16.00	0.4	810	32.40	8.10	0.13

Town	Village	No.	Group	Before LA				After LA				Land loss rate			Income loss (yuan)			
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu) ⁷	AHs	APs	Cultivated area acquired (mu)	Remaining per capita cultivated area ⁸ (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of APs (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss ⁹	Average loss per HH ¹⁰	Average loss per capita ¹¹	Percent to per capita income (%) ¹²
			g										5					
		61	Chenxi	26	104	125	1.2	2	10	0.21	1.20	7.69	9.62	0.17	315	12.12	3.03	0.05
		62	Xingeng	21	84	101	1.2	2	7	0.26	1.20	9.52	8.33	0.26	396	18.86	4.71	0.07
		63	Fengxu	22	88	106	1.2	4	14	0.33	1.20	18.18	15.91	0.31	492	22.36	5.59	0.09
		64	Chenzhuang	23	92	110	1.2	4	16	0.23	1.20	17.39	17.39	0.21	342	14.87	3.72	0.06
		65	Heyi	25	100	120	1.2	4	12	0.56	1.19	16.00	12.00	0.47	846	33.84	8.46	0.13
	Shipai Village	66	Niandong	24	96	125	1.3	20	63	1.01	1.29	83.33	65.63	0.81	1516.5	63.19	15.80	0.25
		67	Nianxi	25	100	130	1.3	19	79	0.94	1.29	76.00	79.00	0.72	1402.5	56.10	14.03	0.22
		68	Xincun	26	104	135	1.3	13	47	1.11	1.29	50.00	45.19	0.82	1657.5	63.75	15.94	0.25
		69	Tongcun	24	128	166	1.3	21	106	1.16	1.29	87.50	82.81	0.70	1741.5	72.56	13.61	0.22
		70	Wanjia	45	180	234	1.3	23	126	0.38	1.30	51.11	70.00	0.16	571.5	12.70	3.18	0.05
		71	Litan	54	216	281	1.3	27	117	0.95	1.30	50.00	54.17	0.34	1422	26.33	6.58	0.10
		72	Damiao	43	172	224	1.3	22	124	0.67	1.30	51.16	72.09	0.30	1005	23.37	5.84	0.09
		73	Zhongwan	22	88	114	1.3	19	80	0.04	1.30	86.36	90.91	0.03	52.5	2.39	0.60	0.01
		74	Tongxiao	27	108	140	1.3	17	79	0.33	1.30	62.96	73.15	0.2	498	18.44	4.61	0.07

Town	Village	No.	Group	Before LA				After LA				Land loss rate			Income loss (yuan)			
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu) ⁷	AHs	APs	Cultivated area acquired (mu)	Remaining per capita cultivated area ⁸ (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of APs (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss ⁹	Average loss per HH ¹⁰	Average loss per capita ¹¹	Percent to per capita income (%) ¹²
														4				
Erba	Nongchang Village	75	Cundong	44	176	151	0.86	7	25	1.70	0.85	15.91	14.20	1.12	2635	59.89	14.97	0.22
		76	Cunnan	43	172	148	0.86	3	8	0.60	0.86	6.98	4.65	0.41	930	21.63	5.41	0.08
		77	Cunbei	39	156	134	0.86	2	7	0.60	0.86	5.13	4.49	0.45	930	23.85	5.96	0.09
		78	Nangeng	37	148	127	0.86	3	11	0.80	0.85	8.11	7.43	0.63	1240	33.51	8.38	0.12
		79	Hekou	45	180	155	0.86	3	11	0.90	0.86	6.67	6.11	0.58	1395	31.00	7.75	0.11
	Yongnan Community	80	Sungeng	62	248	206	0.83	11	44	0.85	0.83	17.74	17.74	0.41	1317.5	21.25	5.31	0.07
		81	Huangcun	53	212	176	0.83	11	43	1.02	0.83	20.75	20.28	0.58	1581	29.83	7.46	0.10
		82	Zhangwang	56	224	186	0.83	16	50	1.27	0.82	28.57	22.32	0.68	1968.5	35.15	8.79	0.12
		83	Yongdong	62	248	206	0.83	6	28	0.39	0.83	9.68	11.29	0.19	604.5	9.75	2.44	0.03
		84	Datan 1	61	244	203	0.83	3	8	0.12	0.83	4.92	3.28	0.06	186	3.05	0.76	0.01
		85	Datan 2	56	224	186	0.83	12	46	2.56	0.82	21.43	20.54	1.38	3968	70.86	17.71	0.25
		86	Datan 4	57	228	189	0.83	20	75	1.86	0.82	35.09	32.89	0.98	2883	50.58	12.64	0.18
		87	Datan 10	59	236	196	0.83	13	61	1.23	0.82	22.03	25.85	0.63	1906.5	32.31	8.08	0.11
Tangg	Sanyua	88	Jiangqia	66	241	423	1.76	5	25	0.66	1.75	7.58	10.37	0.1	990.75	15.01	4.11	0.06

Town	Village	No.	Group	Before LA				After LA				Land loss rate			Income loss (yuan)			
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu) ⁷	AHs	APs	Cultivated area acquired (mu)	Remaining per capita cultivated area ⁸ (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of APs (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss ⁹	Average loss per HH ¹⁰	Average loss per capita ¹¹	Percent to per capita income (%) ¹²
Louti	Dawang Village		o											6				
		89	Dawang	106	396	423	1.07	44	147	3.61	1.06	41.51	37.12	0.85	5417.55	51.11	13.68	0.20
		90	Xiaowan g	18	76	71	0.93	1	4	0.05	0.93	5.56	5.26	0.07	72.75	4.04	0.96	0.01
	Mawei Village	91	Linggeng	38	170	212	1.25	13	66	8.29	1.20	34.21	38.82	3.91	12435	327.24	73.15	1.06
		92	Jiazhuang	46	180	214	1.19	25	100	7.45	1.15	54.35	55.56	3.48	11175	242.93	62.08	0.90
	Hanying Village	93	Dongrui	67	245	290	1.18	19	71	1.02	1.18	28.36	28.98	0.35	1530	22.84	6.24	0.09
		94	Xiaoli	19	112	170	1.52	1	3	0.09	1.52	5.26	2.68	0.05	135	7.11	1.21	0.02
		95	Xiaorui	23	123	75	0.61	1	3	0.13	0.61	4.35	2.44	0.17	195	8.48	1.59	0.02
		96	Lingwan	65	230	270	1.17	16	56	1.19	1.17	24.62	24.35	0.44	1785	27.46	7.76	0.11
		97	Dazheng	21	103	103	1.00	14	57	1.18	0.99	66.67	55.34	1.15	1770	84.29	17.18	0.25
		98	Xiaozheng	26	112	151	1.35	6	13	0.56	1.34	23.08	11.61	0.37	840	32.31	7.50	0.11
	Louti Village	99	Xiaoyao	83	237	315	1.33	15	63	1.24	1.32	18.07	26.58	0.39	1860	22.41	7.85	0.12
		100	Dayao	42	234	292	1.25	9	34	0.63	1.25	21.43	14.53	0.22	945	22.50	4.04	0.06
		101	Changwei	22	78	86	1.10	11	42	0.53	1.10	50.00	53.85	0.62	795	36.14	10.19	0.15
		102	Yuetang	49	196	278	1.42	10	38	0.57	1.42	20.41	19.39	0.2	855	17.45	4.36	0.06

Town	Village	No.	Group	Before LA				After LA				Land loss rate			Income loss (yuan)			
				HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu) ⁷	AHs	APs	Cultivated area acquired (mu)	Remaining per capita cultivated area ⁸ (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of APs (%)	Land loss rate (%)	Annual loss ⁹	Average loss per HH ¹⁰	Average loss per capita ¹¹	Percent to per capita income (%) ¹²
		2												1				
		103	Huangcun	49	196	110	0.56	6	22	0.56	0.56	12.24	11.22	0.51	840	17.14	4.29	0.06
		104	Zhouqiao	70	294	375	1.28	11	42	2.17	1.27	15.71	14.29	0.58	3255	46.50	11.07	0.16
	Qianjin Village	105	Gongqiao	30	150	140	0.93	11	47	0.69	0.93	36.67	31.33	0.49	1035	34.50	6.90	0.10
		106	Zhongxin	26	118	160	1.36	13	46	1.03	1.35	50.00	38.98	0.64	1545	59.42	13.09	0.19
	Liusi Village	107	Xiaoyuqiao	67	320	410	1.28	43	191	2.43	1.27	64.18	59.69	0.59	3645	54.40	11.39	0.17
		108	Xiaotan	68	312	192	0.62	45	208	1.92	0.61	66.18	66.67	1.00	2880	42.35	9.23	0.14
		109	Qianzhang	47	230	260	1.13	46	197	1.94	1.12	97.87	85.65	0.75	2910	61.91	12.65	0.18
	Banqiao Village	110	Xiaoshang	30	136	123	0.90	19	69	2.22	0.89	63.33	50.74	1.80	3330	111.00	24.49	0.36
		111	Dashang	100	403	530	1.32	22	94	2.05	1.31	22.00	23.33	0.39	3076.5	30.77	7.63	0.11
		112	Gaowei	50	196	285	1.45	19	71	4.73	1.43	38.00	36.22	1.66	7095	141.90	36.20	0.53
		113	Xiaozhao	40	145	193	1.33	35	144	5.44	1.29	87.50	99.31	2.82	8160	204.00	56.28	0.83
Total				4442	17743	19956.47	1.33	1502	5932	291.38	1.11	33.81	33.43	1.46	437068.125	98.39	24.63	0.39

Since the subproject is linear in shape, and involves expansion and reconstruction on the existing highway mostly, LA will have little impact on each AH. 1,288 households (85.75%) will have land loss rates of less than 10%, 154 households (10.25%) will have land loss rates of 10%-20%, 60 households (3.99%) will have land loss rates of 20%-30%, and no AH has a land loss rate of 30% or more. See Table 2-5 and Table 2-6.

In Dougou, Fudu, Erba and Tanggou Towns affected by LA, the main crops are paddy rice, cotton and vegetables, and the main income source of the AHs is outside employment. Almost no AH relies entirely on agricultural income. In Fudu Town which is affected more seriously, most laborers work on construction outside, and some women and elderly people manage vegetable cultivation and poultry raising. In sum, LA will have little income impact on the affected groups and most of the affected households.

Table 2-5 Land Loss Rates of the Affected Groups

Town	Village	Group	Land loss rate								Subtotal
			<10%		10%-20%		20%-30%		30% or more		
			HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)	
Dougou	Wuyi Village	Shayi	7	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7
		Sha'er	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4
		Weiyi	7	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7
		Wei'er	6	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6
		Weixi	9	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9
		Heping	11	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11
		Xiliu	12	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	12
		Xisan	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2
		Xiwu	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2
		Xisi	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3
		Xi'er	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3
		Xiyi	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1
		Jiyuan	7	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7
		Dawang	7	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7
		Dawan	6	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6
		Gengshan	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4
	Zhongtai Village	Wangdian	6	85.71	1	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	7
		Xiaolu	12	92.31	1	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	13
		Yangcun	9	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9
		Shiqiao	10	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10
		Xiaobu	17	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	17
		Zhangni	8	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8
		Dadong	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3
		Daxi	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2
Xiaohou	13	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	13		

Town	Village	Group	Land loss rate								Subtotal
			<10%		10%-20%		20%-30%		30% or more		
			HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)	
Fudu	Hongxing Village	Xiaozhuang	13	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	13
		Diaoyi	6	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6
		Diao'er	5	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5
	Fudu Community	Dongwu	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2
		Wudong	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2
		Yangliu	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2
		Yinyu	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2
		Liu'er	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2
		Liunan	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4
		Makou	34	51.52	22	33.33	10	15.15	0	0.00	66
		Maba	15	33.33	21	46.67	9	20.00	0	0.00	45
Fancun	67	70.53	23	24.21	5	5.26	0	0.00	95		
Gonglu Village	Hugeng	17	45.95	14	37.84	6	16.22	0	0.00	37	
	Luocun	13	52.00	7	28.00	5	20.00	0	0.00	25	
	Shencun	7	46.67	4	26.67	4	26.67	0	0.00	15	
	Wucun	22	52.38	15	35.71	5	11.90	0	0.00	42	
	Xinglong	17	60.71	7	25.00	4	14.29	0	0.00	28	
	Liwei	12	44.44	8	29.63	7	25.93	0	0.00	27	
	Jixu	11	45.83	12	50.00	1	4.17	0	0.00	24	
	Jicun	20	66.67	7	23.33	3	10.00	0	0.00	30	
	Gonglu	5	55.56	3	33.33	1	11.11	0	0.00	9	
	Zhongxin	7	63.64	4	36.36	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	
	Changba	7	58.33	5	41.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	
	Dingwu	11	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	
	Beigeng	5	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	
	Zhongcun	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	
	Xinjian	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	
	Qiantou	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	
	Nanba	5	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	
Hexi	6	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6		
Licun	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4		
Houcun	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3		
Hedong	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4		
Xucun	5	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5		
Chendong	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4		
Chenxi	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2		
Xingeng	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2		
Fengxu	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4		
Chenzhuang	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4		

Town	Village	Group	Land loss rate								Subtotal
			<10%		10%-20%		20%-30%		30% or more		
			HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)	
	Shipai Village	Heyi	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4
		Niandong	20	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	20
		Nianxi	19	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	19
		Xincun	13	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	13
		Tongcun	21	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	21
		Wanjia	23	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	23
		Litan	27	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	27
		Damiao	22	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	22
		Zhongwan	19	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	19
Tongxiao	17	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	17		
Erba	Nongchang Village	Cundong	7	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7
		Cunnan	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3
		Cunbei	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2
		Nangeng	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3
		Hekou	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3
	Yongnan Community	Sungeng	11	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11
		Huangcun	11	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11
		Zhangwang	16	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	16
		Yongdong	6	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6
		Datan 1	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3
		Datan 2	12	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	12
		Datan 4	20	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	20
		Datan 10	13	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	13
Tanggu	Sanyuan Village	Jiangqiao	5	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5
		Dawang	44	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	44
		Xiaowang	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1
	Mawei Village	Linggeng	13	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	13
		Jiazhuang	25	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25
	Hanying Village	Dongrui	19	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	19
		Xiaoli	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1
		Xiaorui	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1
		Lingwan	16	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	16
		Dazheng	14	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	14
		Xiaozheng	6	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6
	Louti Village	Xiaoyao	15	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15
		Dayao	9	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9
		Changwei	11	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11
		Yuetang	10	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10
		Huangcun	6	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6
		Zhouqiao	11	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11

Town	Village	Group	Land loss rate								Subtotal	
			<10%		10%-20%		20%-30%		30% or more			
			HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)		
	Qianjin Village	Gongqiao	11	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	
		Zhongxin	13	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	13	
	Liusi Village	Xiaoyuqiao	43	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	43	
		Xiaotan	45	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	45	
		Qianzhang	46	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	46	
	Banqiao Village	Xiaoshang	19	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	19	
		Dashang	22	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	22	
		Gaowei	19	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	19	
		Xiaozhao	35	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	35	
	Total			1288	85.75	154	10.25	60	3.99	0	0.00	1502

Table 2-6 Land Loss Rates of AHs

Land loss rate	HHs				Subtotal
Former cultivated area	<10%	10%-20%	20%-30%	30% or more	
<1 mu	572	67	25	0	664
1-3 mu	716	87	35	0	838
3-5 mu	0	0	0	0	0
>5 mu	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1288	154	60	0	1502

Since the affected villages vary in development level and degree of impact, resettlement and income restoration programs will be developed based on the degree of impact, practical characteristics and expectations of each village, as shown in Table 2-7. Cash compensation is the resettlement mode accepted by and available to each AH due to slight impacts. After receiving compensation, the AHs can continue agriculture farming or nonagricultural activities including working outside or doing business after training, and eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily.

Table 2-7 Expected Income Restoration Modes of Households Affected by LA¹³

Town	Village	Ahs	Income Restoration mode (AHs)			
			Cash compensation	Agricultural intensification and sidelines	Nonagricultural employment or business	Social security
Dougou	Wuyi Village	91	34	13	21	37
	Zhongtai Village	106	37	11	25	26

¹³In 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.

Town	Village	Ahs	Income Restoration mode (AHs)			
			Cash compensation	Agricultural intensification and sidelines	Nonagricultural employment or business	Social security
	Hongxing Village	14	14	2	3	7
Fudu	Fudu Community	466	87	7	98	137
	Gonglu Village	74	21	12	12	10
	Shipai Village	181	42	13	57	59
Erba	Nongchang Village	18	7	9	8	9
	Yongnan Community	92	43	12	26	41
Tanggu	Sanyuan Village	50	23	10	18	21
	Mawei Village	38	16	6	7	17
	Hanying Village	57	32	5	5	27
	Louti Village	62	36	7	11	31
	Qianjin Village	24	12	2	9	10
	Liusi Village	134	26	18	72	65
	Banqiao Village	95	21	21	54	32
Total		1502	451	148	426	529
Percent (%)			30.03	9.85	28.36	35.22

2.4.3 Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

10.7 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently for the subproject, affecting two enterprises with 45 workers (the details are in section 2.7). See Table 2-8.

Table 2-8 Summary of Permanently Occupied State-owned Land

Town	Village	Group	Enterprise	Area (mu)	Nature	Affected workers
Fudu	Fudu Community	Changba	Changba Cotton Co., Ltd.	5.7	Transfer	30
Fudu	Fudu Community	Changba	Fangsun Edible Fungi Co., Ltd.	5.0	Transfer	15

2.5 Temporary Land Occupation

199 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, including 48 mu of collective land in Fudu Town (33 mu of cultivated land and 15 mu of unused land) for general purposes, affecting 22 households with 68 persons, and 151 mu of collective land for borrow areas and spoil grounds, affecting no one. The planned period of occupation will be 24 months. See Table 2-9.

Table 2-9 Summary of Temporarily Occupied Land

subproject	Town	Village	Collective land (mu)			Affected		Planned period of occupation	Remarks
			Cultivated land	Unused land	Subtotal	HHs	APs		
Erba to Wuwei of	Fudu	Fudu Community	33	15	48	22	68	24 months	Access road, prefabrication

subproject	Town	Village	Collective land (mu)			Affected		Planned period of occupation	Remarks
			Cultivated land	Unused land	Subtotal	HHs	APs		
S319									yard, mixing station
	Shijian	Fanzhuang Village	0	151	151	0	0	24 months	Borrow areas and spoil grounds
	Total		33	166	199	22	68		
Percent (%)			16.6	83.4	100				

2.6 Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

Rural residential houses totaling 8,333 m² will be demolished for the Subproject, including 8,083 m² in masonry concrete structure (97%), 167 m² in masonry timber structure (2%) and 83 m² in timber structure (1%), affecting 60 households with 231 persons in total, in which 34 households with 138 persons will also be affected by LA. See Table 2-10.

Table 2-10 Summary of Demolished Rural Residential Houses

Project	Town	Community	Area (m ²)				Affected			
			Masonry timber structure	Masonry tile structure	Earth timber structure	Subtotal	HD		Also affected by LA	
							HHs	Population	HHs	Population
The Project	Fudu	Fudu	8083	167	83	8333	60	231	34	130
Percent(%)			97.0	2.0	1.0	100.0				

2.7 Demolition of Rural Non-residential Properties

Non-residential properties totaling 977 m² will be demolished for the subproject, affecting two enterprises, all in masonry timber structure, and enclosing walls totaling 322 m² will be demolished, affecting 45 persons. Fangsun Edible Fungi Co., Ltd. and Changba Cotton Co., Ltd. will be affected fully.

Fangsun Edible Fungi Co., Ltd. is located in Changba Group of Fudu Community, with a floor area of about 5 mu. This company operates from August to February, and has 15 casual workers, paid 1,500 yuan/month each.

Changba Cotton Co., Ltd. is located in Changba Group of Fudu Community, with a floor area of about 5.7 mu. This company operates from August to December, deals mainly with cotton process, and has about casual 30 workers, paid 2,000 yuan/month each.

Through consultation, the affected enterprise can be relocated during the period out of business so that the operation of the enterprises won't be affected. The affected enterprises prefer to be relocated to Chengdong Industrial Park of Wuwei county after receiving the

compensation. See Table 2-11.

Table 2-11 Summary of Rural Enterprises Affected by HD

Town	Community	Enterprise	Area of demolished non-residential properties (m ²)	Attachments	Affected workers	Degree of impact	Expected mode of resettlement
			Masonry timber structure	Enclosing wall (m ²)			
Fudu	Fudu	Fangsun Edible Fungi Co., Ltd.	545	0	15	Full	Relocation
		Changba Cotton Co., Ltd.	432	322	30	Full	Relocation
Total			977	322	45		

2.8 Affected Population

2.8.1 Summary

A total of 364.71 mu land will be permanently acquired, of which 354.01 mu is collective land, and 10.7 mu is state-owned land affecting 1,502 households with 5,932 persons. Rural residential houses totaling 8,333 m² will be demolished affecting 60 households with 231 persons in which 34 households with 130 persons will also be affected by LA. Without double-counting, permanent land acquisition and house demolition will affect 1,528 households with 6,033 persons. Non-residential properties totaling 977 m² will be demolished, affecting 2 enterprises with 45 persons. A total of 1,530 entities (1,528 households and 2 non-residential properties) with 6,078 persons will be affected by land acquisition, house demolition and non-residential property demolition.

Temporary land occupation will impact 22 households with 68 persons. See Table 2-12.

Table 2-12 Summary of the Affected Population

Subcomponent		Road works				Total	
County		Wuwei					
Town		Dougou	Fudu	Erba	Tanggou		
Number of villages		3	3	2	7	15	
Number of village groups		16	21	37	39	113	
Directly affected population	LA only	HHs	211	721	110	460	1502
		Population	865	2797	417	1853	5932
	HD only	HHs	0	60	0	0	60
		Population	0	231	0	0	231

Subcomponent		Road works				Total
County		Wuwei				
Town		Dougou	Fudu	Erba	Tanggou	
Both LA and HD	HHS	0	34	0	0	34
	Population	0	130	0	0	130
Subtotal	HHS	211	747	110	460	1528
	Population	865	2898	417	1853	6033
Demolished rural non-residential properties	HHS	0	2	0	0	2
	Population	0	45	0	0	45
Total	HHS	211	749	110	460	1530
	Population	865	2943	417	1853	6078

2.8.2 Affected Vulnerable Groups

For the purpose of the Project, vulnerable groups include the disabled, five-guarantee households¹⁴, women-headed households, MLS households¹⁵. In the subproject, 28 households fall into vulnerable groups, including 7 five-guarantee households and 21 MLS households. All vulnerable APs are Han people. See Table 2-13 and **Appendix 3: Summary of Affected Vulnerable Groups**.

Table 2-13 Summary of Affected Vulnerable Groups

Project	Town	Five-guarantee households	MLS households	Total
The Project	Dougou	4	9	13
	Fudu	0	7	7
	Erba	0	3	3
	Tanggou	3	2	5
	Total	7	21	28

2.8.3 Affected Women

In the population affected by the subproject, there are 3,146 women, accounting for 52.42%. According to the survey, the affected women enjoy the same rights as men, including land contracting, education receiving, family planning and election. Most of the female labor respondents think that they have the same autonomy in production and management as men, and may elect to get employed or do small business independently. With the flow of rural labor, the pattern of division of labor between men and women is that “men are in charge of external affairs and women in charge of internal affairs”. Women do more housework, sideline operations (e.g., household stockbreeding) and handicraft work, while men mostly deal with transport or

¹⁴ For elderly, weak, widowed and disabled members who are unable to work and have no means of living, or whose households lack labor, a rural production cooperative would provide production and living assistance, including daily supplies, education for the young and burial for the elderly.

¹⁵ Rural MLS benefit in the project area: 150 yuan/month.

work outside. Generally, the working hours of women are 1.2 times those of men. Relatively, women are advantaged in wholesale, retail, catering, social services and apparel processing, while disadvantaged in construction and transport.

The subproject may slightly impact women's income resulting from reduction in agricultural production due to the acquisition of cultivated land. Boys and girls have equal opportunities in education, showing no gender-related difference.

According to the survey, women have the same concerns as those of men: (a) Compensation rates should comply strictly with the state laws and policies; (b) Compensation fees should be disbursed directly to the AHs; and (c) Housing sites should be allocated and new houses completed before demolition.

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

2.1 Affected Infrastructure and Ground Attachments

The Project will affect 7 types of attachments, such as telegraph poles, timber forests, fruit trees. See Table 2-14.

Table 2-14 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

Item	Unit	Wuyi Village	Zhongtai Village	Gonglu Village	Fudu Community	Shipai Village	Nongchang Village	Yongnan Community	Sanyuan Village	Mawei Village	Hanying Village	Louti Village	Qianjin Village	Liusi Village	Banqiao Village	Total
Wooden telegraph poles	/														20	20
Simple houses	m ²													20.09		20.09
Timber trees	Dia. ≥5cm	/							493		230	950	170	449		2292
	Dia. <5cm	/							400		250	1100	150	400		2300
Fruit trees	Dia. <3cm	/												5		5
	Dia. ≥3cm but <5cm	/												9		9
	Dia. ≥5cm	/														0
Tombs	Earth	/						115						1		1
Ponds	Asbestos tile	m ²						322						440.22		440.22

3 Socioeconomic Profile

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

3.1.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Wuwei County

Wuwei County is located in central Anhui, bordered by the Yangtze River on the south, opposite to Wuhu and Tongling Cities. The county governs 23 townships and two province-level development zones, with a land area of 2,433 km² and a population of 1.424 million. The county is 100km away from Hefei City, 90km from Ma'anshan City and 120km away from Nanjing, enjoying an advantaged geographic location.

In 2010, the county's regional GDP was 22.02 billion yuan, an increase of 15.3% from the previous year, in which the added value of primary industries was 3.85 billion yuan, up 4.7%; that of secondary industries 12.2 billion yuan, up 21.9%; and that of tertiary industries 5.97 billion yuan, up 11.8%. Per capita GDP was 15,456 yuan, social retail sales of consumer goods 6.36929 billion yuan, fiscal revenue 1.776 billion yuan, up 16%, fixed asset investment 21.3 billion yuan, up 37.2%, urban residents' per capita disposable income 15615 yuan and per capita consumptive expenditure 10,873 yuan, rural residents' per capita net income 6,193 yuan and per capita consumptive expenditure 4,048 yuan. See Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of Wuwei County (2010)

No.	Item	Unit	Wuwei County
1	Land area	km ²	2433
1.1	Cultivated area	0,000 mu	165
2	Population	0,000	142.4
2.1	Agricultural population	0,000	124.5
2.2	Nonagricultural population	0,000	17.9
3	GDP	00 million yuan	219.2
3.1	Primary industries	0,000 yuan	802.08
3.2	Secondary industries	0,000 yuan	557.08
3.3	Tertiary industries	0,000 yuan	588
3.4	Per capita GDP	yuan	15392
4	Per capita disposable income of urban residents	yuan	15615
5	Per capita net income of rural residents	yuan	6193

Source: Statistical Bulletin 2010 on National Economic and Social Development of Wuwei County

3.1.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Towns

1) **Dougou Town**

Dougou Town is located in northeastern Wuwei County, bordered by Tanggou Town on the east, Baimao Town on the south, and Wucheng and Fudu Towns on the west, with a land area of

132.3 km². The town governs 3 communities and 14 villages, and has a population of 74,361. At the end of 2010, the town's cultivated area was 6,502 hectares, growing cotton, paddy rice and rape mainly, with 2 harvests a year, and aquaculture area was 1,125 hectares, including fish, crabs, shrimps, mud eel, soft-shelled turtle, etc. There are 135 enterprises in the town, including 120 private ones, specializing in special aquaculture, leather and cotton processing, rubber products, cement members, mining machinery and automobile parts. Many villagers in the town work outside, mostly young adults, where men deal with construction and transport mainly, and women deal with catering services mainly. In 2010, per capita net income was 5,961 yuan.

2. Fudu Town

Fudu Town is located in the east suburb of Wuwei County, run through by Tongjiang Avenue (with a stretch of 12.66km). The town governs 8 villages and 2 communities, with a land area of 76 km², a cultivated area of 46,560 mu and a population of 42,340, including an agricultural population of 40,362. There are 8 enterprises with annual operating revenue of over 100 million yuan, 16 with annual operating revenue of over 10 million yuan and 35 with annual operating revenue of over 5 million yuan. Crop cultivation is focused on cotton, and stockbreeding focused on live pigs, goats and poultry. Many villagers in the town work outside, mostly young adults, where men deal with construction and transport mainly, and women deal with catering services mainly. In 2010, per capita net income was 6,477 yuan.

3. Erba Town¹⁶

Erba Town is located in eastern Wuwei County, surrounded by the Yangtze River and Yuxi River, opposite to Wuhu City across the river on the southeast, bordered by Tanggou Town on the west. The town has a land area of 114 km², a cultivated area of 3,490 hectares, a stretch of over 30km of the Yangtze River, a stretch of over 10km of the Yuxi River, and a population of 58,446. The town governs 4 communities and 10 villages. Waihuwei along the river is an efficient agricultural production base. In recent years, with the extension of green vegetables, vegetables and aquatic products produced in the town are sold to major cities, with a gross annual output value of over 30 million yuan, becoming a major income source for local farmers. In 2010, per capita net income was 6,15 yuan.

4. Tanggou Town¹⁷

Tanggou Town is located in eastern Wuwei County, bordered by the Yangtze River, run through by Tongjiang Avenue and Jun'er Road, with a land area of 112 km², a cultivated area of 4581 hectares, a water area of 14,400 mu, and a population of 62,906. The town governs two communities and 12 villages. The town is focused on the development characteristic and

¹⁶ Due to the administrative re-division of Wuhu City in March 2013, Tanggou and Erba Towns were assigned to Jiujiang District, Wuhu City. The compensation rates for LA of these two towns will be temporarily the same as the former rates and finally as disclosed by the government.

¹⁷ Due to the administrative re-division of Wuhu City in March 2013, Tanggou and Erba Towns were assigned to Jiujiang District, Wuhu City. The compensation rates for LA of these two towns will be temporarily the same as the former rates and finally as disclosed by the government.

order-based agriculture, high-grade cotton, vegetable and grape bases, stockbreeding and aquaculture. In recent years, the town has made remarkable progress in investment promotion, involving farm product processing, apparel processing, large steel structures, new building materials, shipbuilding, etc. In 2010, per capita net income was 5,791 yuan. See Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Towns (2010)

No.	Town	HHS	Population	Labor forced	Cultivated area (hectare)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Farmers' per capita net income (yuan)
1	Dougou	19498	74361	37180	6502	1.31	5961
2	Fudu	11049	42340	21170	2920	1.03	6477
3	Erba	13413	58446	29223	3490	0.90	6915
4	Tanggou	14197	62906	31453	4581	1.09	5791

3.1.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages/Communities

Wuyi Village has 1,020 households with 4,200 persons, including 2,350 men, accounting for 55.95%, and a labor force of 2,800. This village has 5,760 mu of cultivated land, 1.37 mu per capita, mostly used to grow cotton, rape and other cash crops, with per capita net income of 5,600 yuan.

Zhongtai Village has 1,264 households with 4,625 persons, including 3700 men, accounting for 51.46%, and a labor force of 2,700. This village has 6,540 mu of cultivated land, 1.41 mu per capita, mostly used to grow cotton, rape and other cash crops, with per capita net income of 5,700 yuan.

Hongxing Village has 1106 households with 3,680 persons, including 2,119 men, accounting for 57.58%, and a labor force of 2,178. This village has 6,509 mu of cultivated land, 1.77 mu per capita, mostly used to grow cotton, rape and other cash crops, with per capita net income of 5,700 yuan.

Fudu Village has 1,523 households with 5,476 persons, including 2,947 men, accounting for 53.82%, and a labor force of 3,386. This community has 4,327 mu of cultivated land, 0.79 mu per capita, mostly used to grow cotton, with per capita net income of 6,300 yuan.

Gonglu Village has 1,135 households with 4,448 persons, including 2,269 men, accounting for 51.01%, and a labor force of 2,849. This village has 5,483 mu of cultivated land, 1.23 mu per capita, mostly used to grow cotton, with per capita net income of 6,500 yuan.

Shibei Village has 1,210 households with 4,411 persons, including 2,507 men, accounting for 56.84%, and a labor force of 2,680. This village has 5,906 mu of cultivated land, 1.34 mu per capita, mostly used to grow cotton, with per capita net income of 6,300 yuan.

Nongchang Village has 1,685 households with 6,742 persons, including 3,501 men, accounting for 51.93%, and a labor force of 3,900. This village has 5,786 mu of cultivated land, 0.86 mu per capita, mostly used to grow vegetables, with per capita net income of 6,800 yuan.

Yongnan Village has 2,356 households with 7,068 persons, including 3,534 men, accounting for 50%, and a labor force of 4,212. This community has 5,900 mu of cultivated land, 0.83 mu per capita, mostly used to grow vegetables, with per capita net income of 7,200 yuan.

Sanyuan Village has 873 households with 3,404 persons, including 1,872 men, accounting for 54.99%, and a labor force of 1,960. This village has 4,481 mu of cultivated land, 1.32 mu per capita, mostly used to grow cotton and vegetables, with per capita net income of 6,825 yuan.

Mawei Village has 769 households with 2,960 persons, including 1,709 men, accounting for 50%, and a labor force of 1,712. This village has 4,127 mu of cultivated land, 1.39 mu per capita, mostly used to grow cotton and vegetables, with per capita net income of 6,895 yuan.

Hanying Village has 910 households with 3,108 persons, including 1,480 men, accounting for 54.99%, and a labor force of 1,741. This village has 3,744 mu of cultivated land, 1.2 mu per capita, mostly used to grow cotton and vegetables, with per capita net income of 6,825 yuan.

Louti Village has 771 households with 3,066 persons, including 1,686 men, accounting for 54.99%, and a labor force of 1,772. This village has 3,744 mu of cultivated land, 1.43 mu per capita, mostly used to grow cotton and vegetables, with per capita net income of 6,825 yuan.

Qianjin Village has 1,429 households with 5,248 persons, including 2,886 men, accounting for 54.99%, and a labor force of 3,148. This village has 6,321 mu of cultivated land, 1.2 mu per capita, mostly used to grow cotton and vegetables, with per capita net income of 6,825 yuan.

Liusi Village has 1,023 households with 3,923 persons, including 2,157 men, accounting for 54.98%, and a labor force of 2,294. This village has 6,052 mu of cultivated land, 1.54 mu per capita, mostly used to grow cotton and vegetables, with per capita net income of 6,835 yuan.

Banqiao Village has 1,282 households with 4,606 persons, including 2,533 men, accounting for 54.99%, and a labor force of 2,649. This village has 5,687 mu of cultivated land, 1.23 mu per capita, mostly used to grow cotton and vegetables, with per capita net income of 6,895 yuan. See Table 3-3 and **Appendix 4: Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Village Groups**.

Table 3-3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages/Communities (2010)

No.	Town	Village	HHS	Population	Where: men	Labor force	Average population per household	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Farmers' per capita net income (yuan)
1	Dougou	Wuyi Village	1020	4200	2350	2800	4.12	5760	1.37	5600
2		Zhongtai Village	1264	4625	2380	2700	3.66	6540	1.41	5700
3		Hongxing Village	1106	3680	2119	2178	3.33	6509	1.77	5700
4	Fudu	Fudu Community	1523	5476	2947	3386	3.60	4327	0.79	6300
5		Gonglu Village	1135	4448	2269	2849	3.92	5483	1.23	6500
6		Shibei Village	1210	4411	2507	2680	3.65	5906	1.34	6300
7	Erba	Nongchang Village	1685	6742	3501	3900	4.00	5786	0.86	6800
8		Yongnan Community	2356	7068	3534	4212	3.00	5900	0.83	7200
9	Tanggou	Sanyuan Village	873	3404	1872	1960	3.90	4481	1.32	6825
10		Mawei Village	769	2960	1480	1155	3.85	4127	1.39	6895
11		Hanying Village	910	3108	1709	1741	3.42	3744	1.20	6825
12		Louti Village	771	3066	1686	1772	3.98	4373	1.43	6825
13		Qianjin Village	1429	5248	2886	3148	3.67	6321	1.20	6825
14		Liusi Village	1023	3923	2157	2294	3.83	6052	1.54	6835
15		Banqiao Village	1282	4606	2533	2649	3.59	5687	1.23	6895

Data source: statistic station of towns, 2011

3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Population

In September 2012, in order to learn the basic information of the APs, the survey team conducted a sampling survey on the AHs. Among the 1,552 households with 6,146 persons, 451 households with 1533 persons were sampled, with a sampling rate of 29.06%, in which 428 households with 1455 persons are affected by LA and 23 households with 78 persons by HD. See ***Appendix 5: Distribution of the Sample Population.***

3.2.1 Ethnic and Gender Analysis

The 451 sample households with 1,533 persons have 1,026 laborers in total and an average population of 3.4 persons, all being Han people, including 782 women, accounting for 51.0%. Women deal with crop cultivation, housework and services mainly.

3.2.2 Age Structure

Among the 451 sample households with 1,533 persons, 301 persons are aged 16 years or less, accounting for 19.69%; 1,026 aged 17-60 years, accounting for 66.93%; and 206 aged above 60 years, accounting for 13.38%. See Figure 3-1.

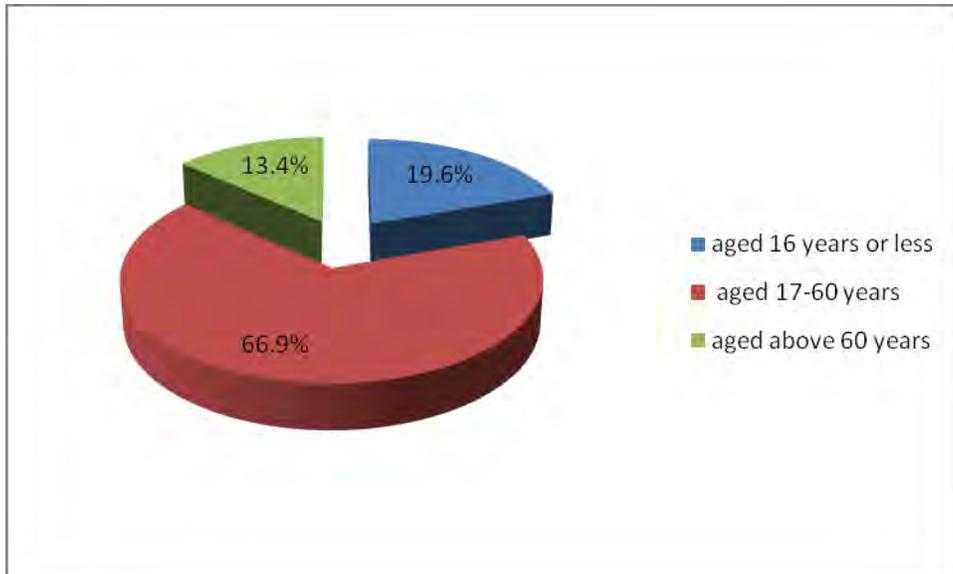


Figure 3-1 Age Distribution

3.2.3 Educational Level

Among the 451 sample households with 1,533 persons, 386 have received primary school, accounting for 25.2%; 683 have received junior high school education, accounting for 44.6%; 309 have received senior high school education, accounting for 20.2%; and 155 have received higher education, accounting for 10.1%. See Figure 3-2.

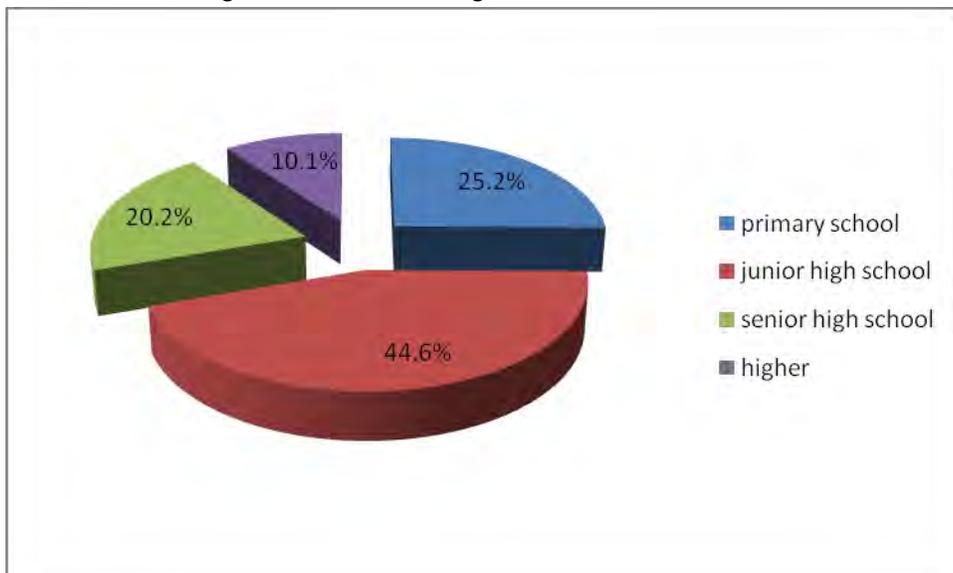


Figure 3-2 Educational Level Distribution

3.2.4 Living Conditions

All houses of the 451 sample households are in masonry timber structure, with an average size of 165.93 m² per household or 48.93 m² per capita. Indoor water and power supply, and broadcast facilities are complete. See Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Residential Conditions of the Population Affected by HD

Housing conditions				Cable TV access rate (%)	Lighting power access rate (%)	Telephone (cell phone) possession (%)	Drinking water	
Structure	Size (m ²)	Average size per household (m ²)	Average size per capita (m ²)				Mode of supply	Percent (%)
Masonry timber	3816.34	165.93	48.93	100	100	100	Tap water	100

3.2.5 Residential Infrastructure

Among the 23 sample households with 78 persons affected by HD, the average distance from the county town is 1.56 kilometers, that from the nearest school 1.78 kilometers, that from the nearest hospital 1.43 kilometers and that from the nearest bus station 1.02 kilometers. See Table 3-4.

Table 3-5 Residential Conditions of the Households Affected by HD

Living environment	Average distance (km)
Distance from county town (Km)	1.56
Distance from the nearest school (Km)	1.78
Distance from the nearest hospital (Km)	1.43
Distance from the nearest bus station (Km)	1.02

3.2.6 Land Resources

Among the 428 sample households affected by LA, total cultivated area is 1,934.9 mu and average cultivated area 4.29 mu per household or 1.26 m per capita. The main crops are paddy rice, cotton and vegetables.

3.2.7 Household Properties

Among the 451 sample households, an average household has 1.11 TV sets, 0.65 refrigerator/air-conditioner, 0.18 hi-fi, 2.45 fixed telephones/mobile phones, 0.86 bicycle/motorcycle and 0.03 tractor indicating a medium living standard.

3.2.8 Household Income and Expenditure

1. Household income

Among the 451 sample households, per capita annual income is 9,770.55 yuan, in which agricultural income 1,943.56 yuan, accounting for 19.89%, stockbreeding income 1,264.74 yuan, accounting for 12.94%, wage income 1,979.57 yuan, accounting for 20.26%, employment

income 4,107.68 yuan, accounting for 42.04%, other nonagricultural income 224.04 yuan, accounting for 2.29%, and property income 127.09 yuan, accounting for 1.30%.

2. Household expenditure

The per capita gross expenditure of the sample households is 5,360.33 yuan, in which operating expenses are 3,134.52 yuan, accounting for 58.48%; consumptive expenses 2,153.66 yuan, accounting for 40.18%; and other expenses 72.15 yuan, accounting for 1.35%. See Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Summary of Income and Expenditure of the Sample Households

Item		Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
Annual household income	Agricultural income	6606.38	1943.56	19.89
	Stockbreeding income	4300.12	1264.74	12.94
	Wage income	6730.54	1979.57	20.26
	Employment income	13966.12	4107.68	42.04
	Government subsidy	421.14	123.86	1.27
	Other nonagricultural income	761.74	224.04	2.29
	Property income	432.12	127.09	1.30
	Subtotal	33218.16	9770.55	100.00
Annual household expenditure	Operating expenses	10657.36	3134.52	58.48
	Consumptive expenses	7322.45	2153.66	40.18
	Other	245.32	72.15	1.35
	Subtotal	18225.13	5360.33	100.00
Net income ¹⁸		22560.80	6636.04	/

3.3 Social and Gender Analysis

3.3.1 Summary

To further learn the basic information of affected women, the survey team conducted a sampling survey by means of interview, questionnaire survey and women's FGD. No widowed, divorced or abandoned woman was found among the respondents.

3.3.2 Income Analysis

The occupations of women have restricted their income. In people's eyes, farming, doing housework and taking care of families in rural areas is not counted as income, and only the money earned by men through employment is counted as income. The survey shows that the proportion of men's income to household income (73.88%) is much higher than that of women's income (26.12%). See Table 3-7.

¹⁸ Net income = annual household income – household operating expense

Table 3-7 Household Income of the Samples by Gender

Item	Household income
Men (%)	73.88
Women (%)	26.12
Total	100

3.3.3 Educational Level

The survey shows that the overall educational level of women in the project area is much lower than that of men. For example, the proportion of men having received senior high school / technical secondary school education (22.32%) is higher than that of women (17.67%), the proportion of women having received higher education (3.37%) is lower than that of men (4.47%), and the proportion of women having received primary school or below education (36.83%) is much higher than that of men (23.16%). See Table 3-8.

Table 3-8 Educational Levels of the Samples by Gender

Educational level	Women (%)	Men (%)
Primary school or below	36.83	23.16
Junior high school	42.13	50.05
Senior high school / technical secondary school	17.67	22.32
Higher education	3.37	4.47
Total	100	100

3.3.4 Occupations

Not many women in the project area work outside. Among women not working outside, those taking care of family members account for 41.89%, those doing farm work account for 52.31%, and those working outside (at restaurants, guesthouses and processing plants in the county town) account for 5.8%. In contrast, men taking care of family members account for 8.71%, men doing farm work account for 69.27% and men working outside 22.02%.

Table 3-9 Statistics of Occupations of the Sample Population by Gender

Occupations	Women (%)	Men (%)
Taking care of family	41.89	8.71
Farm work	52.31	69.27
Outside employment	5.8	22.02
Total	100	100

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

3.3.5 Analysis of Expected Income Restoration Modes

Cash compensation is accepted by and available to every household affected by LA. After receiving compensation, the AHs can continue agriculture farming or nonagricultural activities including working outside or doing small business after training. Most women prefer nonagricultural resettlement (51.96%), and women preferring nonagricultural resettlement account for 11.75%, which is closely associated with their current occupations and household

division of labor. In addition, eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily. See Table 3-10.

Table 3-10 Expected livelihood restorations of Women in Households Affected by LA¹⁹

Town	Village	AHs	APs	Where: women		Resettlement mode (HH)			
				HHs	Population	Cash compensation	Agricultural intensification and sidelines	Nonagricultural employment or business	Social security
Dougou Town	Wuyi Village	91	390	46	199	23	17	4	21
	Zhongtai Village	106	410	54	209	21	21	5	23
	Hongxing Village	14	65	7	33	4	2	1	3
Fudu Town	Fudu Community	466	1673	238	853	80	187	31	59
	Gonglu Village	74	303	38	155	12	16	4	16
	Shipai Village	181	821	92	419	43	31	12	21
Erba Town	Nongchang Village	18	62	9	32	5	2	2	5
	Yongnan Community	92	355	47	181	21	17	5	15
Tanggou Town	Sanyuan Village	50	176	26	90	13	14	2	6
	Mawei Village	38	166	19	85	8	9	2	8
	Hanying Village	57	203	29	104	12	16	3	14
	Louti Village	62	241	32	123	14	14	4	12
	Qianjin Village	24	93	12	47	6	5	3	6
	Liusi Village	134	596	68	304	21	28	7	13
	Banqiao Village	95	378	48	193	23	19	5	15
Total		1502	5932	766	3025	306	398	90	237
Percent (%)						39.95	51.96	11.75	30.94

¹⁹In 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.

3.4 Summary

The survey team has found that:

- 1) The land acquired for the Project is linear in shape and overall impact is minor; for a small number of farmers affected more seriously, a land-expropriated farmer (LEF) with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after LA may participate in basic endowment insurance for LEFs according to the local policy;
- 2) In the affected village groups, agricultural income accounts for about 33% of gross income, and employment is the main income source, so LA will affect the APs' income level slightly;
- 3) Most APs think the Project is good to the country and the people, and are willing to accept LA as long as compensation is reasonable and timely.

4 Legal Framework and Policies

4.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement

The resettlement policies of the Project 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 and local policies

- 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 Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)
- Guidelines of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing Well in Employment and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (APG [2005] No.63)
- Interim Measures for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Wuwei County (WCG [2006] No.137)
- Notice on Issues concerning Contribution to the Basic Endowment Insurance Fund for Land-expropriated Farmers (WCGO [2009] No.154)
- Notice on Publishing Moving Subsidy, Transition Subsidy, Subsidy for Production or Business Suspension, and Subsidy for Attachments for Urban Houses in the Wucheng Region (WCGO [2009] No.12)
- Notice on the New Transition Subsidy Rate in the Wucheng Region (WCGO [2010] No.146)

4.2 Abstract of ADB Policies

ADB's policy requirements 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 Project. 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 Project together with the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238).

The Wuhu Municipal and Wuwei 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, Wuhu City and Wuwei County

Item		Key points	Index
Acquisition of collective land	Fixation of compensation rates	1. Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies for acquired collective land in the administrative region of our province shall be subject to the new compensation rates for land acquisition. If the same AAOV or integrated location-based price applies to construction land, the compensation rate shall be consistent. 4. The compensation rates for land acquisition of each city or county shall be fixed by the provincial government in a unified manner, and adjusted every two years based on local conditions. Each municipal government shall develop compensation rates for houses, other attachments and young crops on acquired land based on local conditions, submit them to the provincial	Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)

Item	Key points	Index
	department of land and resources for reference before implementation, and adjust them every two years.	
Eligibility for endowment insurance	All farmers losing all land or with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after land acquisition according to law in Wuwei County, having attained 16 years, and having not participated in basic endowment insurance	Article 2 of the Interim Measures for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Wuwei County (WCG [2006] No.137)
Sources of endowment insurance fund	1) The basic endowment insurance fund consists of a pooling fund and an individual fund. The pooling fund consists of a government contribution and a collective contribution. The government contribution will be disbursed from land transfer fees at 10 yuan/m ² for allocated land, 30 yuan/m ² for transferred land or 10/m ² for other industrial land.2) The individual fund consists of the amount contributed voluntarily by the LEF and the interest thereon. There are two contribution levels – 3,600 yuan and 6,600 yuan, to be chosen by the LEF.	Articles 5 and 6 of the Interim Measures for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Wuwei County (WCG [2006] No.137)
Benefits of endowment insurance	Each LEF will receive a pension monthly from 60 years for men or 55 years for women. The pension consists of a basic pension and an individual fund pension, where the basic pension is disbursed from the pooling fund, and the individual fund pension from the individual fund. The rates are as follows: 1) For an individual contribution of 3,600 yuan, a basic pension of 105 yuan and an individual fund pension of 30 yuan will be paid monthly, totaling 135 yuan. 2) For an individual contribution of 6,600 yuan, a basic pension of 115 yuan and an individual fund pension of 55 yuan will be paid monthly, totaling 170 yuan. 3) If an LEF attains the age specified above without making contribution, he/she will be paid a basic pension of 100 yuan monthly.	Article 7 of the Interim Measures for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Wuwei County (WCG [2006] No.137)
Demolition of rural residential houses	Compensation rates ²⁰ Compensation rates: 1,180 yuan/m ² for masonry concrete structure, 930 yuan/m ² for masonry tile structure, 380 yuan/m ² for earth timber structure, moving subsidy 200 yuan/household. Within 50 m ² of lawful building area, transition subsidy is 2.5 yuan/m ² , and the portion in excess of 50 m ² will be paid for at 2 yuan/m ² ; in case of property swap, a transition subsidy for one year will be paid at a time until 4 months after resettlement; if the transition period exceeds 18 months, transition subsidy will be doubled and moving subsidy paid twice. In case of cash compensation, moving subsidy will be paid at a time, and a transition subsidy for 4 months will be paid.	Notice on the New Transition Subsidy Rate in the Wucheng Region (WCGO [2010] No.146)

²⁰ The compensation rates for demolished rural houses in Wuwei County are based on Documents WCGO [2009] No.12 and WCGO [2010] No.146, and may be adjusted in practice.

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: 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 Wuwei 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. No such cases are involved in this Subproject.

Resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting

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

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

4.5 Principles for Compensation

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

Table 4-2 Principles for Resettlement

Principles	
1	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.
2	The APs are granted compensation and rights that can at least maintain or even improve their livelihoods in the absence of the project.
3	The APs are given compensation and assistance in resettlement whether legal title is available or not.
4	If the land available to everyone is insufficient to maintain his/her livelihood, replacement in cash or in kind and other income-generating activities are provided for the lost land.
5	The APs fully understand their entitlements, the method and standard of compensation, the livelihood and income restoration plan, and the project schedule, and participate in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan.
6	The executing agency and an independent agency / third party should monitor the compensation, relocation and resettlement operations.
7	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.
8	The RP is consistent with the master plans of the affected city (district/county) and town.
9	The resettlement expenses are sufficient to cover all affected aspects.

4.6 Cut-off Date of Compensation

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

4.7 Fixation of Compensation Rates for Resettlement Impacts of the Project

4.7.1 Compensation Rates for Acquisition of Collective Land

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

Table 4-3 Compensation Rates for Collective Land Acquisition

No.	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	Wuwei	Erba	1550	7	15	34100	5	6	17050
2		Tanggou, Fudu, Dougou	1500	7	15	33000	5	6	16500

In accordance with ADB policy requirements, the proposed standards should be at least equivalent than the replacement cost. Since there is no market value for collective land²¹ in the PRC, compensation standards for acquisition of collective land are based on the gross annual output value of the land category times a multiple. In 2004, the State Council issued a decree stipulating that the minimum multiple for farmland should be 16 times. This was determined based on nearly 20 years of experience with multiples of 6 and 10 times, which were deemed to be inadequate because many villages had refused to transfer their lands. Furthermore, the net income from farmland is typically 30% to 50% of the of the gross output value after deducting production costs. This is supported by evidence of low lease rates for idle farmland (i.e., the person with the land use right doesn't expect much income from the land and can earn much more from off-farm employment). This means the compensation with a multiple of 16 times is equivalent to 32 to 50 years of net income from the land. The proposed multiples of farmland for this project is 22, which is equivalent to 44 years of net income at least. Farmers suffering partial loss (say 20% loss of their 5 mu of farmland) would receive 33,000~34,000 Yuan which can be used to improve their remaining farmland, or plant cash crops, or seek off-farm employment or save in a bank and earn enough interest²² to cover the net income loss.

The compensation rates for young crops on acquired cultivated land is 800 yuan/mu.

4.7.2 Compensation Rates for Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

The state-owned occupied permanently for the Project will be obtained through allocation without compensation.

4.7.3 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

According to the Notice of the Land and Resources Department of Anhui Province on Strengthening the Management of Temporary Land Use (ALRD [2010] No.119), temporarily occupied land will be compensated for at local AAOV, namely 1,500 yuan/mu per annum in Fudu Town. The period of occupation of the Project will be two years.

WCTB and the contractor will restore the temporarily occupied land after the expiry of the above period, and relevant costs will be included in the general budget of the Project.

²¹ Collective land cannot be directly sold; it must be converted to state-owned construction land. Collective land can be leased out but these rates are often much less than the value of land.

²² A savings account earning 4% interest annually would earn the same as the net income from the land, without touching the principle amount.

4.7.4 Compensation Rates for Rural Residential Houses

The compensation rates for demolished rural houses have been fixed at replacement cost and based on practices of similar projects. The compensation rates under the Project are higher than local replacement costs. See Table 4-4 and Table 4-5.

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

Type	Item		Unit	Rate (yuan/unit)	Remarks
House compensation	Masonry timber		m ²	1180	
	Masonry tile		m ²	930	
	Earth timber		m ²	380	
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	Residential houses	yuan per household	400	If the transition period exceeds 18 months, moving subsidy paid twice. In case of cash compensation, moving subsidy will be paid at one time.
		Non-residential properties	yuan/m ² per month	5	A transition subsidy for one year will be paid at a time until 4 months after resettlement; if the transition period exceeds 18 months, transition subsidy will be doubled and moving subsidy paid twice
	Transition subsidy		yuan/m ² per month	4	in case of property swap, a transition subsidy for one year will be paid at a time until 4 months after resettlement; if the transition period exceeds 18 months, transition subsidy will be doubled and moving subsidy paid twice. In case of cash compensation, moving subsidy will be paid at a time, and a transition subsidy for 4 months will be paid.

Table 4-5 Analysis of Replacement Costs

Item	Unit	Masonry timber structure			Masonry tile structure			Earth timber structure		
		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)
A. Main building materials										
Timber	m ³	0.05	1680	84	0.08	1680	134.4	0.05	1680	84
Cement	ton	80	3	240	40	3	120	10	3	30
Brick	Pcs.	200	0.65	130	250	0.65	162.5	50	0.65	32.5
Steel	ton	5	4	20	1.5	4	6	1	4	4
Lime putty	kg	40	2.4	96	30	2.4	72	4	2.4	9.6
Stone	m ³	0.4	75	30	0.3	75	22.5	0.2	75	15
Sand	m ³	0.2	90	18	0.1	90	9	0.1	90	9
Asphalt	kg	6	4.8	28.8	0	4.8	0	0	4.8	0

Item	Unit	Masonry timber structure			Masonry tile structure			Earth timber structure		
		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)
B. Other and foundation			100			80	80		60	60
C. Labor		3	100	300	2	100	200	1	100	100
Total	Structural price			946.8			806.4			344.1

4.7.5 Compensation Rates for Enterprises Affected by HD

An enterprise affected by HD in the subproject can choose cash compensation or relocation, and receive moving and transition subsidies, and compensation fees for operating losses. The amount of cash compensation will be determined through market appraisal.

The 2 affected enterprises are operating seasonally and the workers are casual. These 2 enterprises can be relocated during the non-operating business period so that the workers will not be affected. Through initial consultation, these 2 enterprises prefer to be relocated in Chengdong Industrial Park of Wuwei county after receiving the compensation and will retain the existing workers.

4.7.6 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

The compensation rates for attachments and infrastructure have been fixed at replacement cost. See Table 4-6.

Table 4-6 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan/unit)	Remark
Wooden telegraph poles	/	60	
Simple houses	m ²	400	
Timber trees	Dia. ≥5cm	/	30
	Dia. <5cm	/	10
Fruit trees	Dia. <3cm	/	5
	Dia. ≥3cm but <5cm	/	10
	Dia. ≥5cm	/	20
Tombs	Earth	/	600
Ponds	Asbestos tile	m ²	10

4.7.7 Rates of Other Costs

See Table 4-7.

Table 4-7 Resettlement Taxes and Other Costs

No.	Item	Rate	Received by
1	Farmland occupation tax	1334 yuan/mu	Land and resources bureau
2	Land reclamation costs	9000 yuan/mu	Land and resources bureau
3	Land surveying costs	240 yuan/mu	Land and resources bureau

No.	Item	Rate	Received by
4	Fees for using additional construction land	16 yuan/m ²	Land and resources bureau
5	LA management costs	4% of basic costs	Land and resources bureau
6	Survey and design costs	3% of basic costs	Design agency
7	Administrative costs	5% of basic costs	IA
8	Skills training costs	3% of basic costs	
9	External M&E costs	4% of basic costs	
10	Contingencies	10% of basic costs	

4.7.8 Vulnerable Groups (how many vulnerable households?)

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

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

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) At least 30% of unskilled jobs will be offered to women .
- 2) 1,100 men-times of APs will be trained, in which not less than 550 men-times (50%) will be provided to female labor.
- 3) Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation.
- 4) A special FGD for women will be held to introduce resettlement policies and improve their awareness.
- 5) The compensation agreement for house and land must be signed by the couple.

4.8 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix has been established in accordance with the applicable policies in this chapter, as shown in Table 4-8.

Table 4-8 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements of AP
Permanent acquisition of collective land	354.01 mu, involving 15 villages in 4 towns	1,502 households with 5,932 persons	(1) Land acquired will be compensated for at the rates stipulated by the local government. (2) Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be paid fully and directly to the AHs; the APs may participate in local employment training voluntarily for free; eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily; (3) The compensation rates for LA are based on the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67).	Land compensation rates: cultivated land: 34,100 yuan/mu in Erba Town, 33,000 yuan/mu in the other 3 towns; 33,000 yuan/mu for woodland, 33,000 yuan/mu for garden land and fishponds, 16,500 yuan/mu for housing land and unused land Skill training: APs are entitled to skills training program with 1,000 men-times to be trained. Priority employment to APs for unskilled jobs generated during construction and operation.
Young crop		Proprietor	Half of the AAOV to be negotiated with the proprietors at the time of land acquisition	800 yuan/mu
Permanent occupation of state-owned land	10.7 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently	/	Allocated without compensation because the land is reserved by the Government and the subproject is non-profitable.	
Temporary land occupation	199 mu, including 33 mu of cultivated land and 15 mu of unused land in Fudu Town, and 151 mu of unused land in Fanzhuang Village, Shijian Town	22 households with 68 persons	According to the Notice of the Land and Resources Department of Anhui Province on Strengthening the Management of Temporary Land Use (ALRD [2010] No.119), temporarily occupied land will be compensated for at local AAOV. The period of occupation of the Project will be two years.	1,500 yuan/mu per annum in Fudu Town.
Demolition of residential houses	8,333m ²	60 households with 231 persons	Two modes are available to AHs: ➢ Property swap (1) Resettlement housing will be provided at the standard of 35 m ² per capita. (2) If an household affected by HD has a per capita housing size of less than 35 m ² , per capita size will be made up to 35 m ² at 520 yuan/m ² , and any additional size will be purchased at appraised	<u>House compensation rates</u> 1,180 yuan/m ² for masonry concrete structure, 930 yuan/m ² for masonry tile structure, 380 yuan/m ² for earth timber structure Affected households are entitled to

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements of AP
			<p>price.</p> <p>(3) After property swap at the specified standard (35 m² per capita), any excess size will be subject to cash compensation at replacement cost.</p> <p>(4) Sizes: Resettlement housing is available in Size A (about 135 m²), Size B (about 110 m²), Size C (about 90 m²), Size D (about 70 m²) and Size E (about 48 m²).</p> <p>➤ Cash compensation</p> <p>The size within 35 m² per capita will be settled at appraised price, about 1800 Yuan/m², and any excess size settled at replacement cost.</p>	<p>salvage materials without any deduction from compensation.</p> <p><u>Subsidies:</u></p> <p>Moving subsidy - 400 yuan/household</p> <p>Transition subsidy - 4 yuan/m² per month. In case of property swap, a transition subsidy for one year will be paid at a time until 4 months after resettlement; if the transition period exceeds 18 months, transition subsidy will be doubled and moving subsidy paid twice. In case of cash compensation, moving subsidy will be paid at a time, and a transition subsidy for 4 months will be paid.</p> <p>Skill Training: APs are entitled to skills training program with 1,000 men-times to be trained.</p> <p>Priority employment to APs for unskilled jobs generated during construction and operation.</p>
Demolition of non-residential properties	977 m ²	2 enterprises with 45 persons	There are two modes: 1) cash compensation based on appraised price; and 2) relocation. The details are in section 5.4.2.	<p>1) Moving subsidy 5 yuan/m²,</p> <p>2) subsidy for production or business suspension and house compensation based on market appraisal</p>
Ground attachments	6 types, including telegraph poles, timber forests, fruit trees	Proprietors	Affected special facilities will be reconstructed by the owner according to the original size, standard and function.	<p>/i) Wooden telegraph poles – 60Yuan per unit</p> <p>ii) Simple houses – 400Yuan/m²</p> <p>iii) Timber trees Dia. ≥5cm</p>

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements of AP
				30Yuan per unit and Dia< 5cm 10 Yuan per unit iv) Fruit trees Dia. <3cm 5 Yuan per unit; Dia. ≥3cm but <5cm 10 Yuan per unit; Dia. ≥5cm 20 Yuan per unit (The rates are for transplantation of tree) v) Tombs (earth) – 600 per unit vi) Ponds (asbestos tile) – 10 Yuan per m2
Vulnerable groups	Five-guarantee households	7 households	. Ensure that these households are not disproportionately affected and their standard of living improves	/ Land compensation fees will be retained by the village collective, which will provide subsidies and free medical care to five-guarantee households
	MLS households	21 households	Ensure that these households are not disproportionately affected and their standard of living improves	1)150 Yuan per capita per month under Government subsidies. 2) Priority employment and training under the project for two members of each AH
Seriously affected households	Households with land loss rates of over 10%		Ensure that these households are not disproportionately affected and their standard of living improves .	1)Two members (at least one woman) of each AH will receive livelihood training and 2) prior job opportunities, e.g., participation in project construction
Women		/	Ensure that these households are not disproportionately affected and their standard of living improves	1) Unskilled jobs generated during project implementation and maintenance will be first made available to women. 2) equal pay for equal work 3) Priority in terms of skills training. Of 1,100

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements of AP
				person-time training which not less than 50% will be provided to women from affected households.
Grievances and appeals	Compensation rates, payment of compensation, and resettlement measures	All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies	/

5 Resettlement and Income Restoration

5.1 Resettlement Objectives

The objective of resettlement of the Project is to develop an action plan for restoration for those affected by the Project so that they benefit from the Project, 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 Project should be improved.

2) House reconstruction

- (i) AHs may select the mode of house reconstruction, including self-construction under unified planning; construction sites shall be determined by the village groups in consultation with displaced households;
- (ii) A moving subsidy will be granted;
- (iii) Compensation fees for house demolition must be paid to displaced households before they vacate;
- (iv) Displaced households must pay extra costs for additional living space or higher housing quality beyond their entitlements, which is at their own discretion; and
- (v) During house reconstruction and relocation, the village committees, town governments and PMO will provide assistance to vulnerable households and others that encounter difficulties.

5.3 Impacts of Collective Land Acquisition and Restoration Programs

5.3.1 Summary of Restoration Programs for the Affected Villages/Communities

Resettlement and income restoration programs have been developed based on the willingness survey, and in consultation with the affected villages and representatives of the APs, and are as follows:

5.3.1.1 Cash compensation

The affected village groups and AHs will receive cash compensation, in which the compensation rate for farmland is 34,100 yuan/mu (excluding young crop compensation fees), and that for construction land and unused land 17,050 yuan/mu in Erba Town; the compensation rate for farmland is 33,000 yuan/mu (excluding young crop compensation fees), and that for construction land and unused land 16,500 yuan/mu in Fudu, Tanggou and Dougou Towns.

In compensation fees for LA, 1) land compensation fees and all resettlement subsidies will be paid directly to AHs; 2) Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops will be paid to their proprietors.

The AHs affected by LA may take the following agricultural and nonagricultural livelihood restoration measures freely after receive cash compensation as above.

5.3.1.2 Agricultural development measures

Due to local economic, social and natural restraints, most affected village groups have per capita cultivated areas of less than 2 mu, and a few groups have per capita cultivated areas of 2-2.5 mu before LA. In addition, no group will have a land loss rate of over 20%, only 3 groups will have land loss rates of 10%-20%, and the land loss rates of the other 110 groups (97.35% of all affected groups) will be less than 10% after LA. In sum, as evident in the table 2-4, the AHs will still have most of their cultivated land, and agricultural development will be one viable means for their income restoration. Per capita income loss resulting from land acquisition is very minimal.

Through consultation with the town governments, the Wuwei PMO, WCTB, ACs and APs have designed the following agricultural development measures – demonstration cotton fields, green vegetable cultivation and characteristic stockbreeding, which are expected to increase agricultural income by 20%. 1) In the development of demonstration cotton fields, demonstration households will use new techniques and measures to improve unit output, and interplant cotton with spring maize, garlic, lettuce, green bean and potato. It is expected that the output value per mu will be 30,000-50,000 yuan, increasing by 5,000-10,000 yuan; 2) For green vegetable cultivation, steel greenhouses will be built at the green vegetable base. It is expected that the output value per mu will be 5,000-10,000 yuan, increasing by 2,500-5,000 yuan; 3) For characteristic stockbreeding, crabs and shellfish will be raised on a large scale. It is expected that the output value per ton will be 10,000-15,000 yuan, increasing by 5,000-10,000 yuan.

5.3.1.3 Employment

1) Employment guidance

APs will be organized for employment training and consultation, and provided with employment services and information, and legal assistance on labor security.

2) Job opportunities offered by the Project

It is estimated that at the construction stage, 7,500 temporary jobs will be generated per annum, including 1,500 skilled jobs and 6,000 unskilled jobs; at the operation and maintenance stage, 195 permanent jobs will be generated, including 162 unskilled jobs and 33 skilled jobs.

APs will be employed with priority at the construction of the Project, and placed to such permanent jobs after completion as road maintenance and cleaning.

3) Skills training

A skills training program will be developed for APs and those affected by HD in the Project. 1,000 men-times will be trained.

- **Trainees**

Trainees will be laborers with registered residence in Wuwei County, having attained 18 years, with a certain educational level, and affected by LA or HD in the Project. The Wuwei County Labor and Social Security Bureau will issue certificates of training as evidence of training.

- **Scope**

Agricultural training will include fine vegetable cultivation and natural freshwater aquaculture.

Nonagricultural training will cover local employment needs, and mainly include cooking, sewing, housekeeping, driving, wire and cable making, etc.

In addition, farmers working outside will be trained on common knowledge of urban life, protection of rights and interests, work safety, disaster reduction and state employment policies.

- **Institutional arrangements**

The IA, and Wuwei County Labor and Social Security Bureau will be responsible for training activities.

5.3.1.4 Endowment insurance for LEFs

1) Scope and subjects

According to the Interim Measures for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Wuwei County (WCG [2006] No.137), and Notice on Issues concerning Contribution

to the Basic Endowment Insurance Fund for Land-expropriated Farmers (WCGO [2009] No.154), all farmers losing all land or with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after land acquisition according to law in Wuwei County, having attained 16 years, and having not participated in urban basic endowment insurance will be included in basic endowment insurance for LEFs.

2) Funding sources

The basic endowment insurance fund consists of a pooling fund and an individual fund. The pooling fund consists of a government contribution and a collective contribution. The government contribution will be disbursed from land transfer fees at 10 yuan/m² for allocated land, 30 yuan/m² for transferred land or 10/m² for other industrial land.

The individual fund consists of the amount contributed voluntarily by the LEF and the interest thereon.

3) Contribution to individual account

There are two contribution levels – 3,600 yuan and 6,600 yuan, to be chosen by the LEF.

4) Starting age and standard of benefits

Each LEF will receive a pension monthly from 60 years for men or 55 years for women. The rates are as follows:

- For an individual contribution of 3,600 yuan, a basic pension of 105 yuan and an individual fund pension of 30 yuan will be paid monthly, totaling 135 yuan.
- For an individual contribution of 6,600 yuan, a basic pension of 115 yuan and an individual fund pension of 55 yuan will be paid monthly, totaling 170 yuan.
- If an LEF attains the age specified above without making contribution, he/she will be paid a basic pension of 100 yuan monthly.

See Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Policy on Endowment Insurance for LEFs of Wuwei County

County	One-time contribution		Benefit (yuan/month)			Benefit for one attaining specified age without contribution ²³ (yuan/month)
	Level	Amount (yuan)	Basic pension	Individual fund pension	Subtotal	
Wuwei	1	3,600	105	30	135	100
	2	6,600	115	55	170	100

²³ See Section 5.3.1.4 for details.

5.3.2 Resettlement Restoration Programs for the Affected Villages/Communities

5.3.2.1 Summary of Restoration Programs for the Affected Villages/Communities

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Project are the permanent acquisition of collective land and the demolition of residential houses on collective land. The permanent acquisition of collective land will affect 113 groups of 15 villages/communities. 354.01 mu of collective land will be acquired for the Project, including 291.38 mu of cultivated land (82.31%), 2.81 mu of woodland (0.79%), 0.5 mu of garden land (0.14%), 42.05 mu of housing land (11.88%), 11.77 mu of fishponds (3.32%) and 5.5 mu of unused land (1.55%).

Since the Project is linear in shape, and involves expansion and reconstruction on the existing highway mostly, the 13 affected groups of Fudu Community have relatively higher land loss rates of 4.36%-16.72%, while the land loss rates of the other 100 groups are less than 4%. In addition, since the variation in per capita cultivated area arising from LA is relatively small, income loss rates at household level are relatively low, ranging from 0.01% to 3.09%.

Maba, Hugeng, Luocun, Shencun, Wucun, Xinglong, Liwei and Jixu Groups of Fudu Community have relatively higher per capita income loss rates of 1.6%, 1.56%, 2.30%, 2.37%, 1.55%, 1.66%, 3.09% and 1.51% respectively, all above 1.5%, and their per capita annual income losses are 103.77 yuan, 101.31 yuan, 149.48 yuan, 154.09 yuan, 100.96 yuan, 108.05 yuan, 200.58 yuan and 98.16 yuan respectively. The per capita income loss rates of the other 105 village groups are all below 1.5%. See Table 2-4 for details.

In the field survey, almost all AHs support the Project 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. Different restoration programs have been developed in consultation with the village committees and AHs.

In sum, depending on the degree of impact, Maba, Hugeng, Luocun, Shencun, Wucun, Xinglong, Liwei and Jixu Groups of Fudu Community will be supported for crop restructuring, skills training and other restoration measures in addition to cash compensation, while the other 105 slightly affected groups will have losses offset by cash compensation directly.

5.3.2.2 Restoration program for slightly affected groups

The 105 slightly affected groups will be subject to cash compensation. Compensation fees will be distributed as follows:

- Compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops will be paid to their proprietors, and
- Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be paid fully and directly to the AHs; the APs may participate in local employment training voluntarily for free; eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily.

5.3.2.3 Restoration programs for key groups

According to the LA impact analysis, Maba, Hugeng, Luocun, Shencun, Wucun, Xinglong, Liwei and Jixu Groups of Fudu Community will have higher income loss rates (>1.5%). 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.

1) Liwei Group of Fudu Community

This group has 43 households with 172 persons, where farmers' income is mainly from employment and other nonagricultural resources. This group has 138 mu of cultivated land, 0.8 mu per capita, and per capita income is 6,500 yuan, which is medium in Fudu Community.

23 mu of cultivated land of this group will be acquired for the Project. Per capita cultivated area will be 0.67 mu after LA, and 27 households with 102 persons will be affected.

Through consultation with the APs, the possible income restoration measures for this group are as follows:

This group will have 115 mu of cultivated land after LA. Necessary engineering and biological measures may be taken to improve land productivity.

The AHs will shift from less profitable food crops to more profitable greenhouse vegetables. It is planned to improve 60 mu and build 20 mu of vegetable greenhouses, totaling 80 mu. Annual net income per mu will be 4,600 yuan, bringing additional gross income of 368,000 yuan and benefiting 153 persons in this group (including 102 persons affected by the Project), with per capita additional income of 2,405 yuan. See Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Crop Restructuring Program of Liwei Group, Fudu Community

No.	Income restoration measure	Qty.(mu)	Investment		Income			
			Unit price (yuan/mu)	Investment (yuan)	Net income per unit (yuan)	Net income (yuan)	Beneficiary population	Additional income per capita (yuan)
1	Crop	80	3500	280000	4600	368000	153	2405

No.	Income restoration measure	Qty.(mu)	Investment		Income			
			Unit price (yuan/mu)	Investment (yuan)	Net income per unit (yuan)	Net income (yuan)	Beneficiary population	Additional income per capita (yuan)
	restructuring							
Subtotal			/	280000	/	368000	/	/

It is estimated that the annual income of this group will be reduced by 34,500 yuan as a result of the Project, and the above income restoration measure will increase the income of the AHs by 245,333 yuan²⁴, so their living standard will be improved. See Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Expected Income Restoration of Liwei Group, Fudu Community

Group	Reduction in annual income (yuan) (A)	Additional income (yuan)(B)		Difference (B-A)(yuan)
		Crop restructuring		
Liwei Group, Fudu Community	34500	245333		210833

2) Luocun and Shencun Groups of Fudu Community

The basic information and LA impacts of these two groups are shown in Table 5-4. Through consultation with the APs, the possible income restoration measures for these groups are as follows:

These groups have aquaculture bases and breed crabs mainly. The government offers preferential policies and tax relief, organizes aquaculture training and provides marketing assistance.

The community committee plans to expand the scale of aquaculture to an annual output of 3.3 tons, which will increase annual income by 405,000 yuan and benefit 350 persons (including 135 persons affected by the Project), increasing per capita income by 3,000 yuan.

It is estimated that the annual income of these groups will be reduced by 75,140 yuan and 88,140 yuan respectively as a result of the Project, and the above income restoration measure will increase the income of the AHs by 88,140 yuan and 138,000 yuan²⁵ respectively, so their living standard will be improved. See Table 5-5.

²⁴ This measure will increase per capita income by 2,405 yuan. Since 102 persons of this group will be affected, total income will be increased by 245,333 yuan.

²⁵ This measure is expected to increase per capita income by 3,000 yuan. Since 89 and 46 persons in Luocun and Shencun Groups will be affected respectively, total income will be increased by 267,000 yuan and 138000 yuan respectively.

Table 5-4 Basic Information of Key Affected Groups

Group	Before LA				After LA			Per capita cultivated area	
	HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income (yuan)	AHs	APs	Cultivated area (mu)	Before LA (mu)	After LA (mu)
Luocun	29	116	93	6500	25	89	11.56	0.8	0.70
Shencun	33	132	119	6500	15	46	13.56	0.9	0.80

Table 5-5 Expected Income Restoration of Luocun and Shencun Groups

Group	Reduction in annual income (yuan) (A)	Additional income (yuan)(B)	Difference (B-A)(yuan)
		large-scale stockbreeding	
Luocun	75140	267000	191860
Shencun	88140	138000	49860

3) Maba, Hugeng, Wucun, Xinglong and Jixu Groups of Fudu Community

The basic information and LA impacts of these 4 groups are shown in Table 5-6. Through consultation with the APs, the possible income restoration measures for these groups are as follows:

Maba, Hugeng, Xinglong and Jixu Groups will have 146.35 mu, 180.1 mu, 167.08 mu and 99.9 mu of cultivated land after LA. Necessary engineering and biological measures may be taken to improve land productivity.

The AHs will shift from less profitable paddy rice to more profitable cotton inter-planting. It is planned to develop 50 mu of greenhouses to grow Crown Daisy (Luhao), spring maize and cotton with 3 harvests a year, and 50 mu of fields to grow spring maize and cotton with two harvests a year. Annual net income will be 5,500 yuan per mu or 550,000 yuan in total, benefiting 600 persons in these groups (including 545 persons affected by the Project), increasing per capita income by 1,009 yuan. See Table 5-7.

Table 5-6 Basic Information of Key Affected Groups

Group	Before LA				After LA			Per capita cultivated area	
	HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita net income (yuan)	AHs	APs	Cultivated area (mu)	Before LA (mu)	After LA (mu)
Maba	58	232	162	6500	45	162	16.05	0.7	0.63
Wucun	65	260	198	6500	42	167	17.50	0.76	0.69
Xinglong	59	236	184	6500	28	123	17.00	0.78	0.71
Jixu	34	136	109	6500	24	93	8.90	0.8	0.73

Table 5-7 Summary of Crop Restructuring Programs of Affected Groups

Group	Reduction in annual income (yuan) (A)	Additional income (yuan)(B) ²⁶	Difference (B-A)(yuan)
		Crop restructuring	
Maba	104325	163458	59133
Wucun	113750	168503	54753
Xinglong	110500	124107	13607
Jixu	57850	93837	35987

5.4 Restoration Programs for Rural HD

5.4.1 Restoration Programs for Demolition of Rural Residential Houses

Rural residential houses totaling 9,310 m² will be demolished, affecting 33 households with 127 persons in Fudu Community, Fudu Town. The demolished houses have such problems as unsound interior facilities, aged structure, poor day-lighting and ventilation conditions, and supporting infrastructure. Resettlement in the Project will be an opportunity for the AHs to improve their residential conditions and environment. Based on consultation, two modes are available at option:

1) Property swap

(i) Size and settlement of price difference

- Resettlement housing will be provided at the standard of 35 m² per capita.
- If an household affected by HD has a per capita housing size of less than 35 m², per capita size will be made up to 35 m² at 520 yuan/m², and any additional size will be purchased at appraised price.
- After property swap at the specified standard (35 m² per capita), any excess size will be subject to cash compensation at replacement cost.
- Sizes: Resettlement housing is available in Size A (about 135 m²), Size B (about 110 m²), Size C (about 90 m²), Size D (about 70 m²) and Size E (about 48 m²).

(ii) Resettlement site:

The resettlement site of the subproject is Changba and Xuqiao Groups of Fudu Community in the Chengdong New Area of Fudu Town. The resettlement community has an area of 108 mu and a building area of 180,000 m². LA for the Chengdong New Area resettlement site was completed in December 2012. The resettlement community will break ground in July 2013 and is expected to be completed in July 2014. 1,900 apartments will be constructed. The sizes available include Size A (about 135 m²), Size B (about 110 m²), Size C (about 90 m²), Size D (about 70 m²) and Size E (about 48 m²). See Table 5-8 Summary of Resettlement Sites for HD and **Appendix 8: Spot Photos.**

²⁶ Additional income from productive restoration measures = per capita additional income × affected population

Table 5-8 Summary of Resettlement Sites for HD

Town	Resettlement site	Groups	Floor area (mu)	Building area (m²)	Number of apartments
Fudu	Chengdong New Area	Changba, Xuqiao	108	180,000	1,900

2) Cash compensation

The size within 35 m² per capita will be settled at appraised price (estimated to be 1,800 yuan/m²), and any excess size settled at replacement cost. The replacement costs are 1,180 yuan/m² for masonry concrete structure, 930 yuan/m² for masonry tile structure and 380 yuan/m² for earth timber structure.

5.4.2 Restoration Programs for Demolition of Non-residential Properties

The Project will affect two enterprises (Fangsun Edible Fungi Co., Ltd. and Changba Cotton Co., Ltd.), with a total demolition area of 977 m², affecting 45 persons.

Fangsun Edible Fungi Co., Ltd. is located in Changba Group of Fudu Community, with a floor area of about 5 mu. This company operates seasonally, from August to next February, and has 15 casual workers, paid 1,500 yuan/month each.

Changba Cotton Co., Ltd. is located in Changba Group of Fudu Community, with a floor area of about 5.7 mu. This company operates seasonally from August to December, deals mainly with cotton process, and has about casual 30 workers, paid 2,000 yuan/month each.

The affected non-residential properties will receive cash compensation or property swap: 1) In case of cash compensation, the value of any demolished property and its related land will be appraised by a qualified real estate appraisal agency. 2) In case of property swap, an enterprise will be relocated to Chengdong Industrial Park and receive a standard industrial building of the same size.

According to the survey and consultations, the enterprises prefer to property swap, and will be relocated during the period out of business so that the operation of the enterprise and the workers will not be affected.

5.5 Restoration Program for Infrastructure and Attachments

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

Restoration measures for demolished facilities must be planned in advance, and suited to local conditions so as to be safe, efficient, timely and accurate, with minimum adverse impact on nearby residents. Affected special facilities will be demolished according to the construction drawings without affecting project construction and with minimum amount of relocation. Affected

pipelines will be rebuilt before demolition (or relocated) without affecting regular lives of residents along such pipelines (including those not to be relocated).

5.6 Assistance Measures for Vulnerable Groups

In the Project, 28 households fall into vulnerable groups, including 7 five-guarantee households and 21 MLS households. During the whole relocation process, the Wuwei PMO, WCTB 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:

1) Five-guarantee households

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

2) 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 ensure MLS of APs achieving 150 Yuan per capita per month.

3) Seriously Affected Households (land loss rate > 10%, about 214 households)

- Two members (at least one woman) of each AH will receive livelihood training and prior job opportunities, e.g., participation in project construction.
- Replacement land will be provided if possible.

5.7 Training of APs

In order to ensure that the APs change the traditional employment concept, build up a proper sense of occupation and master necessary labor skills, the IA will give training to them together with the Wuwei County Labor and Social Security Bureau.

It is learned from surveys and consultations that most of the affected laborers are willing to attend skills training on farm machinery and vehicle operation and maintenance, building, cooking, trading, greenhouse vegetable cultivation, and poultry and crab raising. Therefore, a special skills training program for LEFs and persons affected by HD in the Project has been developed.

At the implementation stage, the Wuwei County Government and Wuwei PMO will offer different training courses to the APs based on local industrial and service development, and labor demand. The Wuwei PMO will learn farmers' needs for employment skills and offer all training courses for free. Such training will mitigate negative impacts of LA on farmers and enhance their

capacity to restore livelihoods. At least two members (one male and one female if possible) of each AH will be trained.

The Wuwei County Labor and Social Security Bureau, and town labor and social security offices will be responsible for the skills training and reemployment of the AHs, develop a training program and set up training courses scientifically. Training will be subject to semiannual reporting, and the training program will be adjusted timely based on employment needs. All APs may attend such training for free. The training programs for the APs are shown in Table 5-9 and Table 5-10.

Table 5-9 Agricultural Skills Training in the Project Area

County	Town	Time	Trainees	Men-times trained per annum	Scope	Agency responsible	Training period (Day)	Budget (0,000 yuan)
Wuwei	Dougou, Fudu, Erba and Tanggou Towns	Mar. 2014	APs	250	Greenhouse vegetables	Dougou and Fudu Town Labor and Social Security Offices	7	5
		Jun. 2014	APs	250	Crab and other aquatic products	Erba and Tanggou Town Labor and Social Security Offices	7	5

Table 5-10 Summary of Employment Skills Training Programs in the Project Area

County	Town	Time	Trainees	Men-times trained per annum	Scope	Agency responsible	Training period (day)	Budget (0,000 yuan)
Wuwei	Dougou, Fudu, Erba and Tanggou Towns	Feb. & Jun. 2014	APs	100	Cooker & waiter	Dougou Town Labor and Social Security Offices	7	2
		Feb. & Jun. 2014	APs	320	Employment skills training	Fudu and Erba Town Labor and Social Security Offices	10	6.4
		Feb. & Jun. 2014	APs	180	Cooker & waiter	Tanggou Town Labor and Social Security Offices	7	3.6
		Other irregular training					Town governments	

The training program will be disclosed in the affected towns and villages, and training costs will be disbursed from the training budget of the Project.

5.8 Protection of Women's Rights and Interests

At the RP preparation stage, women in the project area took an active part in the impact survey, and were consulted about ideas on income restoration programs. Women support the Project, and think the Project will improve traffic infrastructure. In addition, they expect cash

compensation, job opportunities from the Project, and training on crop cultivation, stockbreeding, employment skills and catering services.

Unskilled jobs generated during project implementation and maintenance will be first made available to women. In addition, women will receive equal pay for equal work like men do. Employment of child labor is prohibited.

Priority will be given to female labor in terms of skills training so as to ensure that their economic status and income. 1,100 men-times of APs will be trained, in which not less than 500 men-times (50%) will be provided to female labor.

Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and be able to participate in resettlement consultation. Special FGDs for women will be held to introduce resettlement policies and improve their awareness.

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 Project are:

- *Anhui PMO*
- *Wuhu Municipal Transport Bureau*
- *Wuwei Project Leading Group*
- *Wuwei PMO*
- *WCTB*
- *Town governments*
- *Village (community) committees*
- *Design agency*
- *External M&E agency*
- *Other agencies: land and resources bureau, HD management office, women's federation, labor and social security bureau, etc.*

6.1.2 Organizational Responsibilities

- ***Anhui PMO***

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

- ***Wuhu Municipal Transport Bureau***

Responsible for the communication and coordination between the Anhui PMO and IAs

- ***Wuwei Project Leading Group***

Leading the decision-making and construction of the Project

- ***Wuwei PMO***

- The Wuwei PMO is the office established by the Wuwei Project Leading Group, and is the highest IA of the Project. Key responsibilities:

- Executing major decisions of the Project Leading Group on the Project;
 - Responsible for the overall organization, management, coordination, supervision and guidance of the Project;
 - Contact with the state, provincial and municipal departments concerned, and ADB;
 - Coordinating the finalization of legal documents of the Project with ADB, and reporting to the Wuwei Project Leading Group and Anhui PMO regularly;
 - Appointing an external resettlement M&E agency to monitor and evaluate resettlement activities
- **WCTB**
 - 1) Appointing a resettlement consulting agency to prepare for resettlement
 - 2) Coordinating the consulting agency with other agencies at the preparation stage
 - 3) Coordinating the implementation progress of the Project and the RP
 - 4) Reporting the resettlement fund disbursement plan and supervising the disbursement of funds
 - 5) Coordinating the work of the resettlement agencies
 - 6) Raising resettlement funds; disbursing resettlement funds
 - 7) Responsible specifically for resettlement implementation
 - 8) Tracking and supervising the disbursement of resettlement funds
 - 9) Handling grievances and appeals of APs arising from resettlement
 - 10) Supporting the work of the external M&E agency
 - 11) Collecting and compiling information required for internal monitoring reporting
 - 12) Managing resettlement archives
- **County land and resources bureau / HD management office**
 - 1) Developing resettlement policies in coordination with authorities concerned
 - 2) Responsible for all-around affairs of LA (including social insurance for LEFs)
 - 3) Participating in the DMS
 - 4) Supervising the implementation of resettlement activities
- **Town governments**
 - 1) Participating in the DMS
 - 2) Participating in the calculation of compensation fees for AHs
 - 3) Participating in the disbursement of compensation fees to APs
 - 4) Handling grievances and appeals arising from resettlement
 - 5) Participating in the allocation of housing sites
 - 6) Organizing skills training for APs
 - 7) Taking employment measures for APs
- **Village Committees**
 - 1) Participation in the investigation of land acquisition and resettlement,

- 2) Participation in calculation of the compensation funds of AHs
- 3) Supervision over the distribution of compensation fund for APs
- 4) Handling the complaints from APs during the resettlement process
- 5) Participation in training of occupational skills for APs
- 6) Participation in implementation of employment measures for APs.

- **Design agency**

- 1) Minimizing resettlement impacts through design optimization
- 2) Defining the range of LA and HD

- **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 Wuwei PMO and ADB; and
- (ii) Providing technical advice to the Wuwei PMO in data collection and processing.

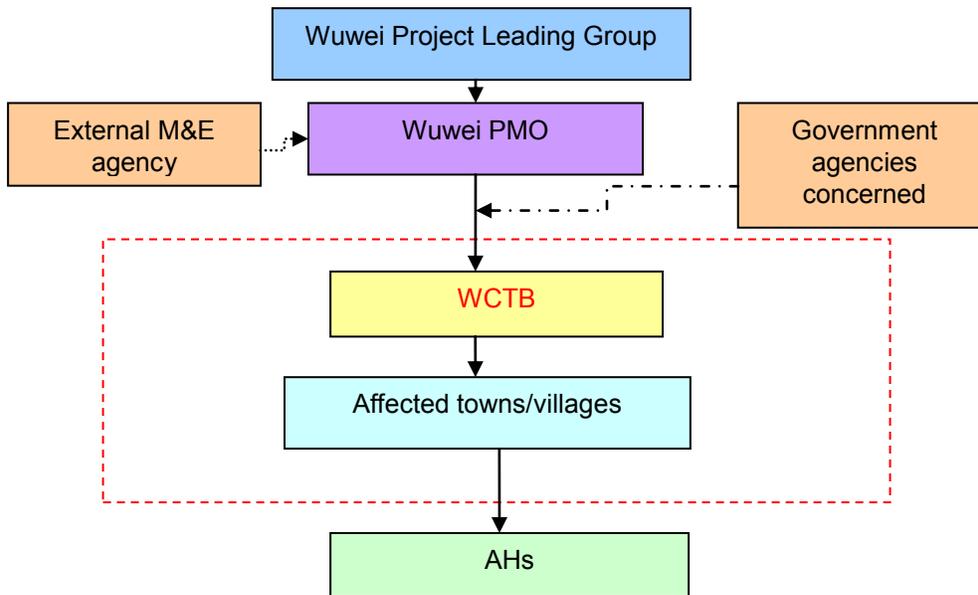


Figure 6-1 Resettlement Organizational Chart

6.2 Staffing and Equipment

6.2.1 Staffing

To ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, the PMO will ensure a

full-time staff trained and experienced in implementation of the RP who will be assisted by required staff and will be provide adequate resources. . Each resettlement agency is composed mainly of 3 to 6 administrative staff members and specialized technicians, all of whom have certain professional and management skills, and considerable experience in LA, HD and resettlement. A smooth channel of communication has been established See Table 6-2.

Table 6-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Workforce	Composition
Wuwei Project Leading Group	4	Civil servants
Wuwei PMO	8	Civil servants, technicians
Wuwei County Land & Resources Bureau, and HD Management Office	4	Civil servants
WCTB	3	Civil servants
Wuwei County Labor and Social Security Bureau	2	Civil servants
Affected townships and villages	4-6	Officials and representatives of APs
External M&E agency	Several	Resettlement experts

6.2.2 Equipment

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

6.2.3 Organizational Training Program

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

A staff training and human resources development system will be developed for the resettlement agencies at all levels. Training will be given in such forms as workshop, training course, visit of similar projects and field training (see Table 6-2 for the training program), and will cover:

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

Table 6-2 Resettlement Training Program

Time	Location	Training mode	Trainees	Scope	Budget (0,000 yuan)
Jun. 2013	Wuwei	Seminar	Resettlement staff	Operational training on resettlement	1.5

Time	Location	Training mode	Trainees	Scope	Budget (0,000 yuan)
Sep. 2013	Wuwei	Learning tour	Resettlement management staff	Resettlement learning tour of domestic ADB projects	5
Feb. 2014	Wuwei	Workshop	Resettlement staff	Discussion on experience and issues in resettlement	1.5
Jun. 2014	Wuwei	Learning tour	Resettlement management staff	Resettlement learning tour of domestic ADB projects	5

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 grievance redress mechanism to receive 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

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

7.1.1 Public Participation at the Preparation Stage

Since April 2012, the Wuwei PMO, WCTB 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 the TA consultants. At the preparation stage, the Wuwei PMO, IAs and design agency conducted extensive consultation on land acquisition and resettlement. See Table 7-1 for a summary and **Appendix 7: Public Participation and Minutes** for minutes. The RIB will be distributed in September 2013 (see **Appendix 11: RIB**).

Table 7-1 Key Information Disclosure and Public Consultation Activities

No.	Time	Activity	Participants	# of persons	Organized by
1	Apr. – May 2012	Optimization of project design	Wuwei PMO, WCTB, design institute, town governments, reps. of villages, groups and APs	200	Wuwei PMO
2	Jun. – Aug. 2012	Initial resettlement impact survey	Wuwei PMO, WCTB, design institute, town governments, reps. of villages, groups and APs	150	Wuwei PMO
3	October 2012	Social assessment of the subproject	Wuwei PMO, WCTB, Wuwei County Land and Resources Bureau, county labor and social security bureau, town governments, groups and APs	150	Wuwei PMO
4	October. – December 2012	Compensation rates for LA	Wuwei PMO, WCTB, Wuwei County Land and Resources Bureau, county labor and social security bureau, town governments, groups and APs	250	Wuwei PMO
5	October – December 2012	Compensation rates for HD	Wuwei PMO, WCTB, Hohai University, Wuwei County Land and Resources Bureau, HD management office, reps. of villages, groups and APs	300	Wuwei PMO
6	September~November 2012	Socioeconomic survey and consultations	Wuwei PMO, WCTB, Hohai University, Wuwei County Land and Resources Bureau, HD management office, labor and social security bureau, women's federation, agricultural bureau, poverty reduction office, county civil affairs bureau, reps. of villages, groups and APs	350	Wuwei PMO

No.	Time	Activity	Participants	# of persons	Organized by
7	September~November. 2012	Determination of resettlement modes	Wuwei PMO, WCTB, Hohai University, reps. of villages, groups and APs	200	Wuwei PMO
8	January 2013	Discussion of draft RP	Wuwei County Land and Resources Bureau, county labor and social security bureau, town governments, groups and APs	100	Wuwei PMO
9	Feb 2013	Supplementary survey	Wuwei County Land and Resources Bureau, design institute, town governments, groups and APs	100	
10	Feb ~Mar. 2013	Confirmation of Resettlement policies and resettlement restoration measures	Wuwei PMO, WCTB, town governments, reps. of villages, groups and APs	200	Wuwei PMO
11	July 2013	Draft finalized RP	Anhui PMO and Wuwei PMO, PPTA consultant, ADB expert, and DI	10	Anhui PMO

7.1.2 Participation Plan at the Implementation Stage

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

Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participants	Topic
Disclosure of the RIB	RIB	Sep. 2013	Wuwei PMO	WCTB, town governments, village committees	Disclosing the RP and its key points
Disclosure of the RP	Website	Sep. 2013	ADB	Anhui & Wuwei PMOs	Disclosure of the RP on the website
LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Mar. 2014	Wuwei PMO, WCTB, county land and resources bureau, town and village officials	All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement options for LA	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Mar. 2014	Wuwei PMO, WCTB, county land and resources bureau, town and village officials	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
DMS results verification	Field survey	Mar. 2014	Wuwei PMO, WCTB, county land and resources bureau, town and village officials	All APs	1) Finding out anything omitted to determine the final impacts 2) Preparing a list of lost land & assets 3) Preparing a basic compensation agreement
Determination	Village	Before	Wuwei PMO, WCTB,	All APs	Discussing the final income

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participants	Topic
of income restoration plan	meeting (many times)	implementation	county land and resources bureau, town and village officials		restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees
Training program	Village meeting	June. 2014 – Dec. 2015	Wuwei PMO, WCTB, county land and resources bureau, town and village officials	All APs	Discussing training needs
M&E	Sampling survey, FGD and interview	Mar. 2014 – Dec. 2016	External M&E agency, 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, substantial disputes are unlikely to arise. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. In order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and LA, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established. The basic grievance redress mechanism is as follows:

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

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

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

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

Stage 5: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 4, he/she may file an appeal to the Anhui PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

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

AP can also submit complaints to ADB which will be handled by the Project Implementation Team. If an AP is still not satisfied and believes he/she has been harmed due to non-compliance with ADB policy, he/she may submit a complaint to ADB's Office of Special Project Facility or Office of Compliance Review in accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism²⁷.

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the affected persons for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingency costs. The above appeal channel will be notified to APs at a meeting or otherwise, so that APs are fully aware of their right of appeal. Mass media will be utilized for publicity, and opinions and advice about resettlement will be compiled into messages for study and disposition by the resettlement agencies.

7.2.2 Recording, Tracking and Feedback of Grievances and Appeals

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

Table 7-3 Registration Form of Grievances and Appeals

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

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

7.2.3 Contact Information for Grievances and Appeals

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

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

Agency	Contact	Title	Tel
Wuwei PMO	Director Wan	Transport Building, Fenghe Road	0553-6301327
WCTB	Director Zhou	Transport Building, Fenghe Road	0553-6301328

²⁷ For further information, see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

Agency	Contact	Title	Tel
County land and resources bureau	Director Bao	Erba Road, Wucheng New Area	0553-6314681
County HD management office	Director Chen	South Street, county town	0553-6325077
Dougou Town Government	Section Chief Guo	East of Wuwei County	0553-6521326
Fudu Town Government	Director Gong	East suburb of Wuwei County	0553-6640453
Erba Town Government	Section Chief Wang	North side of the Wuhu Yangtze River Bridge	0553-6660010
Tanggou Town Government	Section Chief Zhang	East of Wuwei County	0553-6680111

8 Budget and Funding Sources

8.1 Resettlement Budget

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

Based on prices in the second half of 2012, basic resettlement costs are 24.27 million yuan (73.80% of the budget), indirect costs 6.1912 million yuan (18.82% of the budget) and contingencies 2.427 million yuan (7.38% of the budget).

The general resettlement budget will be included in the overall costs of the Project. See Table 8-1 for a summary and **Appendix 6: Detailed Resettlement Budget** for details.

Table 8-1 Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Compensation (0'000Yuan)	Percent (%)
1	Basic resettlement costs	2427.00	73.80
1.1	Compensation fees for collective land acquisition	1091.30	33.18
1.2	Compensation fees for state-owned land occupation	72.76	2.21
1.3	Compensation fees for residential houses	998.68	30.37
1.4	Compensation fees for non-residential properties	213.23	6.48
1.5	Infrastructure and ground attachments	17.83	0.54
1.6	Compensation fees for temporary land occupation	9.90	0.30
2	Water resources fund	17.70	0.54
3	Administrative costs ²⁸	97.08	2.95
4	Resettlement planning and monitoring costs	121.35	3.69
5	Training costs (for APs and IA staff)	72.81	2.21
6	Taxes on LA	310.18	9.43
Subtotal of Items 2-6		619.12	18.82
7	Contingencies	242.70	7.38
8	Total	3288.82	100.00

8.2 Annual Investment Plan

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

Table 8-2 Resettlement Investment Plan

Year	2014	2015	Subtotal
Investment (0,000 yuan)	2302.17	986.65	3288.82

²⁸ Includes costs involved for resettlement implementation and management. Also covers specific measures for women in households affected by the project and for meeting costs related to redress of grievances.

Year	2014	2015	Subtotal
Percent	70%	30%	100%

8.3 Disbursement and Management of Resettlement Funds

8.3.1 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. Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be paid directly to the APs; compensation fees for young corps will be paid directly to the APs; compensation fees for infrastructure and ground attachments will be paid to the entities and individuals concerned.

- The Wuwei PMO will appoint a consulting agency to conduct regular internal audits on the use of resettlement funds.
- The municipal and district finance and audit departments have the power to monitor and audit the use of special funds.
- The external M&E agency will conduct special follow-up monitoring on the payment of compensation fees to the AHs.

8.3.2 Disbursement of Resettlement Funds

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 Project.
- Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be fully paid before LA to ensure that all APs are resettled properly.
- Compensation fees for HD will be paid to the AHs after the signature of house compensation agreements.
- 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.

9 Resettlement Implementation Plan

9.1 Principles for Resettlement Implementation

According to the project implementation schedule, the Project will be constructed from 2014 to 2016. In order that the resettlement schedule links up the construction schedule of the Project, land acquisition will begin in September 2013 and end in September 2014. 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 Project. 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 Project has been drafted based on the progress of project construction, LA and HD, and resettlement preparation and implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress. See Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	RIB	113 groups of 15 villages	Wuwei PMO, WCTB	Sep. 2013	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		Anhui and Wuwei PMOs	Sep. 2013	
2	RP and budget				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (including compensation rates)	32.8882 million yuan	Wuwei County Government, PMO	Sep. 2013	
2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	113 groups of 15 villages	Village committees	Jan. 2014	
2.3	Updating of the RP based on the detailed design	15 villages	Wuwei PMO, WCTB	Mar. 2014	
3	DMS				
3.1	DMS on the 10 affected villages	15 villages	WCTB, land resources bureau &	Feb. 2014	
4	Compensation agreement				

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	113 groups of 15 villages	WCTB, land resources bureau	Apr. 2014 – Apr 2015.	
4.2	Household land compensation agreement	60 AHs	WCTB, land resources bureau	Jun.~ Dec 2014	
5	Implementation of livelihood restoration measures				
5.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to households and land reallocation (if possible)	15 villages	Town governments, village collectives	Apr. 2014~Oct. 2014	
5.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	15 villages	Village collectives	July 2014 – July. 2015	
5.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	1,502 AHs	Town governments, village collectives, labor & social security bureau	Apr. 2014 – Apr. 2014	
5.4	Implementation of training program	1,502 AHs	Labor & social security bureau	Mar. 2014 – June. 2015	
5.5	Identifying vulnerable households and implementing assistance measures	28 households with 35 persons	Civil affairs bureau, PMO	Feb. 2014	
5.6	Hiring APs at the construction stage	322 APs	PMO, labor & social security bureau, contractor	July. 2014 – Dec. 2016	
6	House reconstruction				
6.1	Selection and preparation of housing sites	Two	Town governments, village committees, AHs	End of Dec. 2012	Completed
6.2	Preparation of infrastructure for housing sites		Wuwei PMO, contractor	End of June. 2014	
6.3	HD	60 AHs	AHs	Sep. 2014	
7	Capacity building				
7.1	Training of staff of Wuwei PMO, WCTB and land & resources bureau	15 persons	ADB / TA experts	May 2013 – Apr. 2014	
7.2	Training of county, town and village officials	60 persons	Anhui and Wuwei PMOs, IA	Dec. 2013 – Dec.. 2014	
8	Monitoring and evaluation				
8.1	Baseline survey	As per the RP	External M&E agency	From 2014 Mar.	
8.2	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	PMO, IA	Dec, 2013	
8.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	PMO	Dec. 2013	
8.4	Internal monitoring reporting	quarter report	PMO, IA	From June. 2014	
8.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	July. 2014	1 st report
				Jan. 2015	2 nd report

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

10 Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the RP and realize the objectives of resettlement properly, LA, HD and resettlement activities of the Project 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 Scope

Internal monitoring will cover the following:

- 1) Organizational structure: setup, division of labor, staffing and capacity building of resettlement implementation and related agencies;
- 2) Resettlement policies and compensation rates: development and implementation of resettlement policies; actual implementation of compensation rates for different types of impacts (permanent LA, temporary land occupation, HD, relocation of entities and special facilities), with particular focus on compliance with the rates in the RP and reasons for deviations;
- 3) LA, HD and resettlement progress: overall and annual schedules, resettlement agencies and staffing, LA and HD progress, construction progress of resettlement housing and special facilities, progress of relocation and other resettlement activities (see Table 10-1 for the reporting format);
- 4) Resettlement budget and implementation thereof: level-by-level disbursement of resettlement funds, fund use and management, disbursement of compensation fees to proprietors, holders of land use rights and land users, village-level use and management of compensation fees, supervision and auditing of fund use (see Table 10-2 for the reporting format);
- 5) Employment and resettlement of APs: main modes of resettlement, employment and resettlement of APs in entities, resettlement of vulnerable groups, effectiveness of resettlement;
- 6) House reconstruction and production resettlement: form of house reconstruction, three supplies and one leveling of housing sites, disbursement of compensation fees, and construction of special facilities;
- 7) Grievance redress, public participation and consultation, information disclosure, and external monitoring: appeal channel, procedure and agencies; key points of appeal and handling thereof, key activities and progress of public participation and consultation, RIB and information disclosure, external M&E agency, activities and effectiveness;
- 8) Handling of relevant issues in the Memorandum of the ADB Mission; and
- 9) Existing issues and solutions.

Table 10-1 Sample Schedule of LA and HD

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

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

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

Table 10-2 Sample Schedule of Fund Utilization

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

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

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

10.1.2 Methods

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

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

- 1) Normative statistical reporting system

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

Table 10-3 Sample Monitoring Form

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

2) Regular or irregular reporting

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

3) Regular meeting

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

4) Inspection

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

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

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

10.1.3 Interval and Reporting

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

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

10.2 External Monitoring

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

should:

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

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

10.2.1 Scope and Methods

1) Baseline survey

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

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

- Payment and amount of compensation fees;
- Preparation and adequacy of the resettlement site;
- House rebuilding;
- Relocation of the APs;
- Compensation and resettlement of entities;
- Training;
- Support for vulnerable groups;
- Restoration and rebuilding of infrastructure and special facilities;
- Production resettlement and restoration;
- Compensation for lost assets;
- Compensation for lost working hours;
- Transition subsidy;
- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);

- Resettlement organization;
- Use of compensation fees for collective land and income of APs;
- Income growth of labor through employment; and
- If APs have benefited from the Project

2) Public consultation

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

3) 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 Wuwei PMO semiannually. See Table 10-4.

Table 10-4 Resettlement M&E Schedule

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

10.3 Post-resettlement Evaluation

After project implementation, the theory and methodology of post-evaluation will be applied to evaluate the Project'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: Types of Land to be Acquired for the subproject

subproject	Affected by LA				Type of impact
	County	Town	Village	Group	
Erba to Wuwei Section of S319	Wuwei	Dougou	Wuyi Village	Shayi	LA
				Sha'er	LA
				Weiyi	LA
				Wei'er	LA
				Weixi	LA
				Heping	LA
				Xiliu	LA
				Xisan	LA
				Xiwu	LA
				Xisi	LA
				Xi'er	LA
				Xiyi	LA
				Jiyuan	LA
				Dawang	LA
				Dawan	LA
				Gengshan	LA
				Collective	LA
			Zhongtai Village	Wangdian	LA
				Xiaolu	LA
				Yangcun	LA
				Shiqiao	LA
				Xiaobu	LA
				Zhangni	LA
				Dadong	LA
				Daxi	LA

subproject	Affected by LA				Type of impact		
	County	Town	Village	Group			
				Xiaohou	LA		
				Xiaozhuang	LA		
				Diaoyi	LA		
				Diao'er	LA		
				Collective	LA		
			Hongxing Village	Dongwu	LA		
				Wudong	LA		
				Yangliu	LA		
				Yinyu	LA		
				Liu'er	LA		
				Liunan	LA		
				Collective	LA		
				Fudu	Fudu Community	Makou	LA & HD
						Maba	LA
	Fancun	LA & HD					
	Hugeng	LA					
	Luocun	LA & HD					
	Shencun	LA					
	Wucun	LA & HD					
	Xinglong	LA & HD					
	Liwei	LA & HD					
	Jixu	LA & HD					
	Jicun	LA & HD					
	Gonglu	LA					
	Zhongxin	LA					
	Changba	LA & HD					
			Gonglu Village	Dingwu	LA		
Beigeng				LA			
Zhongcun				LA			

subproject	Affected by LA				Type of impact	
	County	Town	Village	Group		
				Xinjian	LA	
				Qiantou	LA	
				Nanba	LA	
				Hexi	LA	
				Licun	LA	
				Houcun	LA	
				Hedong	LA	
				Xucun	LA	
				Chendong	LA	
				Chenxi	LA	
				Xingeng	LA	
				Fengxu	LA	
				Chenzhuang	LA	
				Heyi	LA	
				Niandong	LA	
				Nianxi	LA	
				Xincun	LA	
				Tongcun	LA	
				Wanjia	LA	
				Litan	LA	
		Damiao	LA			
		Zhongwan	LA			
		Tongxiao	LA			
			Erba	Nongchang Village	Cundong	LA
					Cunnan	LA
					Cunbei	LA
	Nangeng	LA				
	Hekou	LA				
		Yongnan Community	Sungeng	LA		

subproject	Affected by LA				Type of impact
	County	Town	Village	Group	
				Huangcun	LA
				Zhangwang	LA
				Yongdong	LA
				Datan 1	LA
				Datan 2	LA
				Datan 4	LA
				Datan 10	LA
				Jiangqiao	LA
				Dawang	LA
				Xiaowang	LA
				Linggeng	LA
				Jiazhuang	LA
				Dongrui	LA
		Xiaoli	LA		
		Xiaorui	LA		
		Lingwan	LA		
		Dazheng	LA		
		Xiaozheng	LA		
		Xiaoyao	LA		
		Dayao	LA		
		Changwei	LA		
		Yuetang	LA		
		Huangcun	LA		
		Zhouqiao	LA		
		Collective	LA		
		Gongqiao	LA		
		Zhongxin	LA		
Xiaoyuqiao	LA				
Xiaotan	LA				

subproject	Affected by LA				Type of impact
	County	Town	Village	Group	
				Qianzhang	LA
			Banqiao Village	Xiaoshang	LA
				Dashang	LA
				Gaowei	LA
				Xiaozhao	LA

Appendix 2: Summary of Collective Land to be Acquired for the Subproject

Subproject	Affected by LA			Acquired land area (mu)								Affected	
	County	Town	Village	Group	Cultivated land	Woodland	Garden land	Housing land	Fishpond	Unused land	Total	HHs	Population
Erba to Wuwei Section of S319	Wuwei	Dougou	Wuyi Village	Shayi	0.15						0.15	7	34
				Sha'er	0.08						0.08	4	17
				Weiyi	0.33						0.33	7	25
				Wei'er	0.19						0.19	6	23
				Weixi	0.27						0.27	9	43
				Heping	0.26						0.26	11	42
				Xiliu	0.41						0.41	12	42
				Xisan	0.06						0.06	2	10
				Xiwu	0.07						0.07	2	10
				Xisi	0.04						0.04	3	18
				Xi'er	0.17						0.17	3	12
				Xiyi	0.02						0.02	1	6
				Jiyuan	0.3						0.3	7	26
				Dawang	0.3						0.3	7	36
				Dawan	0.08						0.08	6	25
				Gengshan	0.13						0.13	4	21
			Collective	3						0.805	3.8		
			Zhongtai Village	Wangdian	0.46						0.46	7	19
				Xiaolu	0.98						0.98	13	56
				Yangcun	0.55						0.55	9	35
				Shiqiao	0.71						0.71	10	41
				Xiaobu	1.25						1.25	17	75
				Zhangni	0.41						0.41	8	23
Dadong	0.4						0.0795	0.48	3	12			

Subproject	Affected by LA				Acquired land area (mu)							Affected			
	County	Town	Village	Group	Cultivated land	Woodland	Garden land	Housing land	Fishpond	Unused land	Total	HHs	Population		
				Daxi	0.29						0.29	2	10		
				Xiaohou	0.65			0.093				0.74	13	43	
				Xiaozhuang	0.41							0.41	13	57	
				Diaoyi	0.18							0.18	6	24	
				Diao'er	0.26							0.26	5	15	
				Collective	1.37			0.7596				2.13			
			Hongxing Village	Dongwu	0.6							0.6	2	10	
				Wudong	0.75							0.75	2	11	
				Yangliu	0.92							0.92	2	7	
				Yinyu	0.8							0.8	2	11	
				Liu'er	0.46							0.46	2	9	
				Liunan	0.48							0.48	4	17	
			Fudu	Fudu Community	Makou	15.05				2.2	1.61		18.82	66	240
					Maba	16.05					0.3		16.35	45	162
		Fancun			30.36				4.5	0.64		35.5	95	362	
		Hugeng			17.56				1.2	0.6		19.36	37	122	
		Luocun			11.56				1.2	0.5		13.26	25	66	
		Shencun			13.56					0.5		14.06	15	46	
		Wucun			17.5				2.6	0.6		20.74	42	164	
		Xinglong			17				4.9	0.1		22	28	123	
Liwei	23						6.7	0.5		30.2	27	102			
Jixu	8.9						5	0.2		14.08	24	93			
Jicun	7				2.5	0.16		9.66	30	110					
Gonglu	3.3						0.4		3.7	9	25				

Subproject	Affected by LA				Acquired land area (mu)							Affected		
	County	Town	Village	Group	Cultivated land	Woodland	Garden land	Housing land	Fishpond	Unused land	Total	HHs	Population	
				Village										
				Zhongxin	3.2						3.2	11	29	
				Changba	3.8			0.7	0.54		5.06	12	29	
			Gonglu Village	Dingwu	2.2			0.2			2.42	11	43	
				Beigeng	1.1				0.1		1.2	5	18	
				Zhongcun	0.9						0.9	4	18	
				Xinjian	0.86			0			0.9	4	21	
				Qiantou	0.6						0.6	3	13	
				Nanba	1.1						1.1	5	21	
				Hexi	1.2				0		1.24	6	20	
				Licun	0.6						0.6	4	13	
				Houcun	0.6						0.6	3	17	
				Hedong	0.7						0.7	4	17	
				Xucun	0.85						0.85	5	27	
				Chendong	0.54						0.54	4	16	
				Chenxi	0.21						0.21	2	10	
				Xingeng	0.26					0		0.3	2	7
				Fengxu	0.33					0.1		0.4	4	14
				Chenzhuang	0.23					0.1		0.3	4	16
				Heyi	0.56					0		0.6	4	12
			Shipai Village	Niandong	1.01					0.1		1.09	20	63
				Nianxi	0.94					0.2		1.11	19	79
				Xincun	1.11					0.1		1.16	13	47
				Tongcun	1.16					0.1		1.26	21	106
				Wanjia	0.38							0.38	23	126

Subproject	Affected by LA				Acquired land area (mu)							Affected		
	County	Town	Village	Group	Cultivated land	Woodland	Garden land	Housing land	Fishpond	Unused land	Total	HHs	Population	
				Litan	0.95				0.2		1.19	27	117	
				Damiao	0.67				0.1		0.8	22	124	
				Zhongwan	0.04				0.04		19	80		
				Tongxiao	0.33				0.33		17	79		
		Erba	Nongchang Village	Cundong	1.7						1.7	7	25	
				Cunnan	0.6						0.6	3	8	
				Cunbei	0.6						0.6	2	7	
				Nangeng	0.8						0.8	3	11	
			Hekou	0.9						0.9	3	11		
			Yongnan Community	Sungeng	0.85							0.85	11	44
				Huangcun	1.02							1.02	11	43
				Zhangwang	1.27							1.27	16	50
				Yongdong	0.39							0.39	6	28
				Datan 1	0.12							0.12	3	8
				Datan 2	2.56							2.56	12	46
			Datan 4	1.86							1.86	20	75	
			Datan 10	1.23							1.23	13	61	
		Tanggu	Sanyuan Village	Jiangqiao	0.66							0.66	5	25
				Dawang	3.61							3.61	44	147
				Xiaowang	0.05							0.05	1	4
			Mawei Village	Linggeng	8.29				1.66	2.18		12.13	13	66
Jiazhuang	7.45			1.3			4.23			12.98	25	100		
Hanying Village	Dongrui		1.02						0.1	1.12	19	71		
	Xiaoli		0.09							0.09	1	3		
	Xiaorui	0.13							0.13	1	3			

Subproject	Affected by LA				Acquired land area (mu)							Affected				
	County	Town	Village	Group	Cultivated land	Woodland	Garden land	Housing land	Fishpond	Unused land	Total	HHs	Population			
				Lingwan	1.19				0.1		1.29	16	56			
				Dazheng	1.18					1.18	14	57				
				Xiaozheng	0.56					0.56	6	13				
			Louti Village	Xiaoyao	1.24				0.25		1.49	15	63			
				Dayao	0.63				0.04		0.67	9	34			
				Changwei	0.53				0.03		0.56	11	42			
				Yuetang	0.57				0.13		0.7	10	38			
				Huangcun	0.56				0.14		0.7	6	22			
				Zhouqiao	2.17				0.18		2.35	11	42			
				Collective	1.65						1.65					
			Qianjin Village	Gongqiao	0.69						0.69	11	47			
				Zhongxin	1.03	1.03					2.06	13	46			
			Liusi Village	Xiaoyuqiao	2.43						2.43	43	191			
				Xiaotan	1.92	0.08			1.43	0.08	3.51	45	208			
				Qianzhang	1.29					0.19	1.48	46	197			
			Banqiao Village	Xiaoshang	2.22		0.5	0.4			1.5	4.62	19	69		
				Dashang	1.05	0.4					0.8	2.25	22	94		
				Gaowei	4.73			0.7			1.8	7.23	19	71		
				Xiaozhao	5.44			0.7			1.4	7.54	35	144		
			Total					291.38	2.81	0.5	42.06	11.76	5.5	354.01	1502	5932
			Percent(%)					82.31	0.79	0.14	11.88	3.32	1.55	100		

Appendix 3: Summary of Affected Vulnerable Groups

County	Town	Village	Group	5-guarantee households	MLS households	Ethnic minorities	Total	
County	Dougou	Wuyi Village	Shayi	1	1	0	2	
			Xiliu	0	1	0	1	
			Xiwu	1	0	0	1	
			Jiyuan	0	1	0	1	
			Dawang	1	0	0	1	
			Dawan	1	1	0	2	
		Gengshan	0	1	0	1		
		Zhongtai Village	Wangdian	0	1	0	1	
			Xiaolu	0	1	0	1	
			Xiaohou	0	1	0	1	
			Diao'er	0	1	0	1	
		Fudu	Fudu Community	Makou	0	1	0	1
				Hugeng	0	1	0	1
				Liwei	0	1	0	1
			Beigeng	0	1	0	1	
			Houcun	0	1	0	1	
			Nianxi	0	1	0	1	
			Wanjia	0	1	0	1	
	Erba	Nongchang Village	Cundong	0	1	0	1	
			Huangcun	0	1	0	1	
		Datan 2	0	1	0	1		
	Tanggou	Sanyuan Village	Jiangqiao	1	0	0	1	
			Xiaorui	1	0	0	1	
		Banqiao Village	Xiaoshang	0	1	0	1	
			Xiaozhao	1	1	0	2	
	Total				7	21	0	28

Appendix 4: Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Village Groups

No.	Town	Village	Group	HHS	Population	Where: men	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Farmers' per capita net income (yuan)
1	Dougou	Wuyi Village	Shayi	22	89	45	115	1.29	5400
2			Sha'er	30	120	55	132	1.1	5400
3			Weiyi	40	138	78	189	1.37	5400
4			Wei'er	54	143	67	204	1.43	5400
5			Weixi	43	127	76	133	1.05	5400
6			Heping	32	128	64	155	1.21	5400
7			Xiliu	38	152	76	201	1.32	5400
8			Xisan	21	84	42	122	1.45	5400
9			Xiwu	26	104	52	218	2.1	5400
10			Xisi	32	128	64	200	1.56	5400
11			Xi'er	45	180	90	337	1.87	5400
12			Xiyi	48	192	96	253	1.32	5700
13			Jiyuan	45	180	90	194	1.08	5700
14			Dawang	42	168	84	195	1.16	5700
15			Dawan	21	84	42	103	1.23	5700
16			Gengshan	27	108	54	166	1.54	5700
17		Zhongtai Village	Wangdian	17	68	34	73	1.07	5500
18			Xiaolu	22	88	44	141	1.6	5500
19			Yangcun	23	92	46	124	1.35	5500
20			Shiqiao	32	128	64	161	1.26	5500
21			Xiaobu	38	152	76	289	1.9	5500
22			Zhangni	29	116	58	130	1.12	5500
23			Dadong	33	132	66	174	1.32	5800
24			Daxi	31	124	62	133	1.07	5800
25			Xiaohou	22	88	44	95	1.08	5800
26			Xiaozhuang	21	84	42	87	1.04	5800
27			Diaoyi	33	132	66	160	1.21	5800
28			Diao'er	34	136	68	132	0.97	5800

No.	Town	Village	Group	HHs	Population	Where: men	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Farmers' per capita net income (yuan)	
29		Hongxing Village	Dongwu	26	104	52	197	1.89	5700	
30			Wudong	19	76	38	160	2.1	5700	
31			Yangliu	22	88	44	141	1.6	5700	
32			Yinyu	32	128	64	192	1.5	5700	
33			Liu'er	26	104	52	260	2.5	5700	
34			Liunan	29	116	58	267	2.3	5700	
35	Fudu	Fudu Community	Makou	87	348	174	240	0.69	6500	
36			Maba	58	232	116	162	0.7	6500	
37			Fancun	143	572	286	498	0.87	6500	
38			Hugeng	65	260	130	226	0.87	6500	
39			Luocun	29	116	58	93	0.8	6500	
40			Shencun	33	132	66	119	0.9	6500	
41			Wucun	65	260	130	198	0.76	6500	
42			Xinglong	59	236	118	184	0.78	6500	
43			Liwei	43	172	86	138	0.8	6500	
44			Jixu	34	136	68	109	0.8	6500	
45			Jicun	45	180	90	144	0.8	6500	
46			Gonglu	34	117	60	60	0.51	8737	
47			Zhongxin	48	172	86	150	0.86	8523	
48			Maba	41	124	67	87	0.7	8419	
49			Gonglu Village	Dingwu	22	88	44	107	1.22	6300
50				Beigeng	21	84	42	102	1.21	6300
51				Zhongcun	19	76	38	82	1.08	6300
52				Xinjian	18	72	36	78	1.09	6300
53	Qiantou	17		68	34	88	1.3	6300		
54	Nanba	25		100	50	106	1.06	6300		
55	Hexi	24		96	48	116	1.21	6300		
56	Licun	26		104	52	127	1.22	6300		
57	Houcun	18		72	36	78	1.09	6300		
58	Hedong	19		76	38	91	1.2	6300		

No.	Town	Village	Group	HHs	Population	Where: men	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Farmers' per capita net income (yuan)	
59	Erga		Xucun	20	80	40	96	1.2	6300	
60			Chendong	25	100	50	120	1.2	6300	
61			Chenxi	26	104	52	125	1.2	6300	
62			Xingeng	21	84	42	101	1.2	6300	
63			Fengxu	22	88	44	106	1.2	6300	
64			Chenzhuang	23	92	46	110	1.2	6300	
65			Heyi	25	100	50	120	1.2	6300	
66			Shipai Village	Niandong	24	96	48	125	1.3	6300
67		Nianxi		25	100	50	130	1.3	6300	
68		Xincun		26	104	52	135	1.3	6300	
69		Tongcun		24	128	64	166	1.3	6300	
70		Wanjia		45	180	90	234	1.3	6300	
71		Litan		54	216	108	281	1.3	6300	
72		Damiao		43	172	86	224	1.3	6300	
73		Zhongwan		22	88	44	114	1.3	6300	
74		Tongxiao	27	108	54	140	1.3	6300		
75		Erba	Nongchang Village	Cundong	44	176	88	151	0.86	6800
76				Cunnan	43	172	86	148	0.86	6800
77				Cunbei	39	156	78	134	0.86	6800
78				Nangeng	37	148	74	127	0.86	6800
79				Hekou	45	180	90	155	0.86	6800
80			Yongnan Community	Sungeng	62	248	124	206	0.83	7200
81				Huangcun	53	212	106	176	0.83	7200
82				Zhangwang	56	224	112	186	0.83	7200
83	Yongdong			62	248	124	206	0.83	7200	
84	Datan 1			61	244	122	203	0.83	7200	
85	Datan 2			56	224	112	186	0.83	7200	
86	Datan 4			57	228	114	189	0.83	7200	
87	Datan 10			59	236	118	196	0.83	7200	
88	Tanggou	Sanyuan Village	Jiangqiao	66	241	120.5	423	1.76	6876	

No.	Town	Village	Group	HHs	Population	Where: men	Cultivated area (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Farmers' per capita net income (yuan)
89			Dawang	106	396	198	423	1.07	6876
90			Xiaowang	18	76	38	71	0.93	6849
91		Mawei Village	Linggeng	38	170	85	212	1.25	6875
92			Jiazhuang	46	180	90	214	1.19	6916
93		Hanying Village	Dongrui	67	245	123	290	1.18	6788
94			Xiaoli	19	112	56	170	1.52	6814
95			Xiaorui	23	123	62	75	0.61	6825
96			Lingwan	65	230	115	270	1.17	6836
97			Dazheng	21	103	52	103	1.00	6796
98			Xiaozheng	26	112	56	151	1.35	6845
99		Louti Village	Xiaoyao	83	237	119	315	1.33	6789
100			Dayao	42	234	117	292	1.25	6823
101			Changwei	22	78	39	86	1.10	6847
102			Yuetang	49	196	98	278	1.42	6856
103			Huangcun	49	196	98	110	0.56	6913
104			Zhouqiao	70	294	147	375	1.28	6816
105		Qianjin Village	Gongqiao	30	150	75	140	0.93	6850
106			Zhongxin	26	118	59	160	1.36	6920
107		Liusi Village	Xiaoyuqiao	67	320	160	410	1.28	6842
108			Xiaotan	68	312	156	192	0.62	6785
109			Qianzhang	47	230	115	260	1.13	6873
110		Banqiao Village	Xiaoshang	30	136	68	123	0.90	6846
111			Dashang	100	403	202	530	1.32	6825
112	Gaowei		50	196	98	285	1.45	6879	
113	Xiaozhao		40	145	73	193	1.33	6797	

Appendix 5: Distribution of the Sample Population

No.	Town	Village	Group	AHs	Sample size		Sampling rate (%)
					HHs	Population	
1	Dougou	Wuyi Village	Shayi	7	3	10	42.86
2			Sha'er	4	1	3	25.00
3			Weiyi	7	5	17	71.43
4			Wei'er	6	2	7	33.33
5			Weixi	9	6	20	66.67
6			Heping	11	4	14	36.36
7			Xiliu	12	6	20	50.00
8			Xisan	2	1	3	50.00
9			Xiwu	2	1	3	50.00
10			Xisi	3	1	3	33.33
11			Xi'er	3	1	3	33.33
12			Xiyi	1	1	3	100.00
13			Jiyuan	7	1	3	14.29
14			Dawang	7	1	3	14.29
15			Dawan	6	1	3	16.67
16			Gengshan	4	3	10	75.00
17		Zhongtai Village	Wangdian	7	6	20	85.71
18			Xiaolu	13	6	20	46.15
19			Yangcun	9	5	17	55.56
20			Shiqiao	10	4	14	40.00
21			Xiaobu	17	11	37	64.71
22			Zhangni	8	5	17	62.50
23			Dadong	3	2	7	66.67
24			Daxi	2	2	7	100.00
25			Xiaohou	13	4	14	30.77
26			Xiaozhuang	13	4	14	30.77
27		Diaoyi	6	2	7	33.33	
28		Diao'er	5	2	7	40.00	
29		Hongxing Village	Dongwu	2	1	3	50.00
30			Wudong	2	1	3	50.00
31			Yangliu	2	1	3	50.00
32			Yinyu	2	1	3	50.00
33			Liu'er	2	1	3	50.00
34			Liunan	4	2	7	50.00
35	Fudu	Fudu Community	Makou	76	21	71	27.63
36			Maba	55	15	51	27.27
37			Fancun	95	45	153	47.37
38			Hugeng	47	9	31	19.15
39			Luocun	35	12	41	34.29
40			Shencun	25	6	20	24.00

No.	Town	Village	Group	AHs	Sample size		Sampling rate (%)
					HHs	Population	
41			Wucun	42	14	48	33.33
42			Xinglong	28	10	34	35.71
43			Liwei	27	13	44	48.15
44			Jixu	24	12	41	50.00
45			Jicun	30	7	24	23.33
46			Gonglu	9	2	7	22.22
47			Zhongxin	11	3	10	27.27
48			Erba	12	3	10	25.00
49			Gonglu Village	Dingwu	11	2	7
50		Beigeng		5	1	3	20.00
51		Zhongcun		4	1	3	25.00
52		Xinjian		4	1	3	25.00
53		Qiantou		3	1	3	33.33
54		Nanba		5	1	3	20.00
55		Hexi		6	1	3	16.67
56		Licun		4	1	3	25.00
57		Houcun		3	1	3	33.33
58		Hedong		4	1	3	25.00
59		Xucun		5	1	3	20.00
60		Chendong		4	1	3	25.00
61		Chenxi		2	1	3	50.00
62		Xingeng		2	1	3	50.00
63		Fengxu		4	1	3	25.00
64		Chenzhuang		4	1	3	25.00
65		Heyi	4	1	3	25.00	
66		Shipai Village	Niandong	20	12	41	60.00
67			Nianxi	19	12	41	63.16
68			Xincun	13	2	7	15.38
69			Tongcun	21	6	20	28.57
70			Wanjia	23	4	14	17.39
71			Litan	27	6	20	22.22
72	Damiao		22	11	37	50.00	
73	Zhongwan		19	10	34	52.63	
74	Tongxiao	17	8	27	47.06		
75	Erba	Nongchang Village	Cundong	7	2	7	28.57
76			Cunnan	3	1	3	33.33
77			Cunbei	2	1	3	50.00
78			Nangeng	3	1	3	33.33
79			Hekou	3	1	3	33.33
80		Yongnan Community	Sungeng	11	7	24	63.64
81			Huangcun	11	5	17	45.45

No.	Town	Village	Group	AHs	Sample size		Sampling rate (%)	
					HHs	Population		
82			Zhangwang	16	4	14	25.00	
83			Yongdong	6	1	3	16.67	
84			Datan 1	3	2	7	66.67	
85			Datan 2	12	2	7	16.67	
86			Datan 4	20	2	7	10.00	
87			Datan 10	13	2	7	15.38	
88	Tanggou	Sanyuan Village	Jiangqiao	5	2	7	40.00	
89			Dawang	44	16	54	36.36	
90			Xiaowang	1	1	3	100.00	
91		Mawei Village	Linggeng	13	1	3	7.69	
92			Jiazhuang	25	1	3	4.00	
93		Hanying Village	Dongrui	19	1	3	5.26	
94			Xiaoli	1	1	3	100.00	
95			Xiaorui	1	1	3	100.00	
96			Lingwan	16	2	7	12.50	
97			Dazheng	14	2	7	14.29	
98			Xiaozheng	6	2	7	33.33	
99		Louti Village	Xiaoyao	15	2	7	13.33	
100			Dayao	9	2	7	22.22	
101			Changwei	11	2	7	18.18	
102			Yuetang	10	2	7	20.00	
103			Huangcun	6	2	7	33.33	
104			Zhouqiao	11	2	7	18.18	
105		Qianjin Village	Gongqiao	11	3	10	27.27	
106			Zhongxin	13	2	7	15.38	
107		Liusi Village	Xiaoyuqiao	43	2	7	4.65	
108			Xiaotan	45	2	7	4.44	
109			Qianzhang	46	2	7	4.35	
110		Banqiao Village	Xiaoshang	19	2	7	10.53	
111			Dashang	22	2	7	9.09	
112			Gaowei	19	2	7	10.53	
113			Xiaozhao	35	2	7	5.71	
Total				1552	451	1533	29.06	

Appendix 6: Detailed Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Unit	Dougou Town			Fudu Town			Tanggou Town			Erba Town			Total amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)
			Rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)		
1	Basic resettlement costs	0,000 yuan			64.47			2080.03			233.99			48.51	2427.00	73.80
1.1	Compensation fees for permanent LA	0,000 yuan			63.05			761.66			219.19			47.40	1091.30	33.18
1.1.1	Cultivated land	mu	33000	17.83	58.85	33000	207.27	683.98	33000	52.38	172.86	34100	13.90	47.40	963.09	29.28
1.1.2	Woodland	mu	33000	0.00	0.00	33000	0.00	0.00	33000	2.81	9.27	34100	0.00	0.00	9.27	0.28
1.1.3	Garden land	mu	33000	0.00	0.00	33000	0.00	0.00	33000	0.5	1.65	34100	0.00	0.00	1.65	0.05
1.1.4	Fishpond	mu	33000	0.81	2.66	33000	7.54	24.88	33000	3.42	11.29	34100	0.00	0.00	38.82	1.18
1.1.5	Housing land	mu	16500	0.93	1.54	16500	32.00	52.80	16500	9.12	15.05	17050	0.00	0.00	69.39	2.11
1.1.6	Unused land	mu	16500	0.00	0.00	16500	0.00	0.00	16500	5.5	9.08	17050	0.00	0.00	9.08	0.28
1.2	Young crop compensation fees	mu	800	17.83	1.43	800	207.27	16.58	800	52.38	4.19	800	13.90	1.11	23.31	0.71
1.3	Compensation fees for state-owned land occupation	mu				68000	10.70	72.76							72.76	2.21
1.4	Temporary land occupation	mu	1500	0.00	0.00	1500	33.00	9.90	1500	0.00	0.00	1550	0.00	0.00	9.90	0.30
1.5	Compensation fees for rural residential houses	0,000 yuan			0.00			998.68			0.00			0.00	998.68	30.37
1.5.1	Masonry timber structure	m ²	1180	0	0.00	1180	8083	953.79	1180	0	0.00	1180	0	0.00	953.79	29.00
1.5.2	Masonry tile structure	m ²	930	0	0.00	930	167	15.53	930	0	0.00	930	0	0.00	15.53	0.47
1.5.3	Earth timber structure	m ²	380	0	0.00	380	83	3.15	380	0	0.00	380	0	0.00	3.15	0.10
1.5.4	Moving subsidy	yuan/household	200	0	0.00	200	60	1.20	200	0	0.00	200	0	0.00	1.20	0.04
1.5.5	Transition subsidy	yuan/ m ² per month	2.5	0	0.00	2.5	8333	25.00	2.5	0	0.00	2.5	0	0.00	25.00	0.76
1.6	Compensation fees for non-residential properties	0,000 yuan						213.23							213.23	6.48
1.6.1	Masonry timber structure	m ²	2000	0	0.00	2000	977	195.40	2000	0	0.00	2000	0	0.00	195.40	5.94
1.6.2	Moving subsidy	yuan/ m ²	5	0	0.00	5	977	5.86	5	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	5.86	0.18

No.	Item	Unit	Dougou Town			Fudu Town			Tanggou Town			Erba Town			Total amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)	
			Rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)			
		per month															
1.6.3	Subsidy for production or business suspension	yuan/ m ² per month	10	0	0.00	10	997	11.96	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	11.96	0.36	
1.7	Compensation fees for ground attachments	0,000 yuan			0.00			7.22			10.61			0.00	17.83	0.54	
1.7.1	Wooden telegraph poles	/	60	0	0.00	60	0	0.00	60	20	0.12	60	0	0.00	0.12	0.00	
1.7.2	Simple houses	m ²	400	0	0.00	400	0	0.00	400	20.09	0.80	400	0	0.00	0.80	0.02	
1.7.3	Timber trees	Dia. ≥5cm	/	30	0	0.00	30	0	0.00	30	2292	6.88	30	0	0.00	6.88	0.21
1.7.4		Dia. <5cm	/	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	10	2300	2.30	10	0	0.00	2.30	0.07
1.7.5	Fruit trees	Dia. <3cm	/	5	0	0.00	5	0	0.00	5	5	0.00	5	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.7.6		Dia. ≥3cm but <5cm	/	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	10	9	0.01	10	0	0.00	0.01	0.00
1.7.7		Dia. ≥5cm	/	20	0	0.00	20	0	0.00	20	0	0.00	20	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.7.8	Tombs	Earth	/	600	0	0.00	600	115	6.90	600	1	0.06	600	0	0.00	6.96	0.21
1.7.9	Ponds	Asbestos tile	m ²	10	0	0.00	10	322	0.32	10	440.22	0.44	10	0	0.00	0.76	0.02
2	Water resources fund	mu	500	19.57	0.98	500	246.81	12.34	500	73.73	3.69	500	13.90	0.70	17.70	0.54	
3	Administrative costs	0,000 yuan	4% of basic costs		2.58	4% of basic costs		83.20	4% of basic costs		9.36	4% of basic costs		1.94	97.08	2.95	
4	Resettlement planning and monitoring costs	0,000 yuan			3.22			104.00			11.70			2.43	121.35	3.69	
4.1	Survey and design costs	0,000 yuan	3% of basic costs		1.93	3% of basic costs		62.40	3% of basic costs		7.02	3% of basic costs		1.46	72.81	2.21	
4.2	M&E costs	0,000 yuan	2% of basic costs		1.29	4% of basic costs		41.60	4% of basic costs		4.68	4% of basic costs		0.97	48.54	1.48	
5	Training costs (for APs and agencies)	0,000 yuan	3% of basic costs		1.93	3% of basic costs		62.40	3% of basic costs		7.02	3% of basic costs		1.46	72.81	2.21	
6	Taxes on LA	0,000 yuan			18.93			220.51			56.02			14.72	310.18	9.43	

No.	Item	Unit	Dougou Town			Fudu Town			Tanggou Town			Erba Town			Total amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent (%)
			Rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Rate (yuan/unit)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)		
6.1	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	1334	17.83	2.38	1334	207.27	27.65	1334	52.38	6.99	1334	13.90	1.85	38.87	1.18
6.2	Land reclamation costs	yuan/mu	9000	17.83	16.05	9000	207.27	186.54	9000	52.38	47.14	9000	13.90	12.51	262.24	7.97
6.3	Land surveying costs	yuan/mu	240	19.57	0.47	240	246.81	5.92	240	73.73	1.77	240	13.90	0.33	8.50	0.26
6.4	Fees for using additional construction land	yuan/m ²	16	19.57	0.03	16	246.81	0.39	16	73.73	0.12	16	13.90	0.02	0.57	0.02
Subtotal of Items 1-6		0,000 yuan			92.12			2562.48			321.78			69.75	3046.12	92.62
7	Contingencies	0,000 yuan	10% of basic costs		6.45	10% of basic costs		208.00	10% of basic costs		23.40	10% of basic costs		4.85	242.70	7.38
8	Total	0,000 yuan			98.56			2770.48			345.18			74.60	3288.82	100.00

Appendix 7: Public Participation and Minutes

Time	September 25, 2012
Location	Meeting room of Wuwei PMO
Organizer	Wuwei PMO
Participants	Wuwei PMO, Hohai University, design institute
Topics	Working mechanism, construction progress, summary of resettlement
Key points	A weeking meeting system should be established, and the list of information updated regularly. Hohai University made a brief description of the subsequent resettlement work and required support. The scope of construction and feasibility study report were discussed.
Time	September 26, 2012
Location	Wuwei County Land and Resources Bureau
Organizer	Wuwei PMO
Participants	Wuwei PMO, Hohai University, county land and resources bureau
Topics	Consulting about LA and HD policies
Key points	1) Learning impacts of LA and HD 2) Learning compensation rates and policies on LA and HD 3) Learning payable taxes and fees 4) Learning past LA and HD policies in the project area
Time	September 26, 2012
Location	County HD management office
Organizer	Wuwei PMO
Participants	Wuwei PMO, Hohai University, HD management office
Topics	Consulting about urban HD policies of Wuwei County
Key points	1) Learning urban HD policies and resettlement modes in Wuwei County 2) Learning compensation and resettlement programs for HD in other construction projects
Time	September 26, 2012
Location	Town governments
Organizer	Wuwei PMO, NRCR survey team
Participants	NRCR, town heads, Wuwei PMO
Topics	Basic information of the affected towns and groups, LA impacts
Key points	1) Learning basic information of the affected towns and groups 2) Learning LA and HD impacts of the affected towns and groups 3) Learning town and village development plans
Time	September 27, 2012
Location	Project site
Organizer	Wuwei PMO, NRCR survey team
Participants	NRCR, WCTB, AHs
Topics	Interviewing AHs to learn their project awareness, expected resettlement modes, comments and suggestions
Key points	1) Learning APs' awareness of the Project 2) Collecting comments and suggestions on the Project 3) Learning AHs' expected resettlement modes
Time	January 2013
Location	WCTB
Organizer	Wuwei PMO
Participants	NRCR survey team, WCTB, AHs, land and resources bureau, HD management office, etc.
Topics	Consulting with APs about RP policies, staff training
Key points	1) Consulting with agencies concerned and training them on about RP policies 2) Learning the APs' comments and suggestions on the Project

	3) Training relevant staff
Time	April 2013
Location	WCTB, project site
Organizer	Wuwei PMO
Participants	NRCR survey team, WCTB, design agency, land and resources bureau, HD management office, construction headquarters of Chengdong Industrial Park, planning bureau, head of Fudu Town
Topics	Project design change, supplementary survey and information collection
Key points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Determining the updated project design with the design agency 2) Conducting supplementary survey and collecting relevant information 3) Holding an FGD with town and community officials to learn resettlement modes 4) Holding an FGD with heads of the land and resources bureau, HD management office, planning bureau, and labor and social security bureau to learn relevant policies and compensation rates, collecting relevant information

Appendix 8: Spot Photos

Spot and interview photos



Photo 1 Starting point of the Project



Photo 2 Ending point of the Project



Photo 3 Resettlement site



Photo 4 Interview with labor and social security bureau



Photo 5 Interview with town head



Photo 6 Interview with AP



Photo 7 Site visit



Photo 8 FGD

Appendix 9: Gender Analysis Form

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

Part A—Gender analysis of rural women in the project area			
2. House demolition and reconstruction	Women have no right to make decisions or use compensation fees.	Women have title to houses, and house reconstruction is determined jointly by all family members, so women can participate in housing site selection, house construction and transitional housing arrangement, etc.	(2) Women have title to newly built houses.
3. Production and income restoration after land acquisition	Women are affected even more seriously, and receive less assistance.	All AHs will lose part of land only, so the AHs will lose part of income only. Compensation fees will be used at the AHs' discretion. Only seriously affected households have to change their income sources. In addition to cash compensation, the AHs will be assisted in restoring income through auxiliary measures (priority in employment during construction, skills training and subsequent support, etc.)	(1) Women will receive compensation fees for land acquisition; (2) At least 50% of trainees of skills training will be women; (3) During construction, women will obtain at least 30% of unskilled job opportunities.
4. Increase of gender inequalities	Women have a heavier burden or fewer opportunities.	The Project 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 Project 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 Project 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 10 Due Diligence Report of the Chengdong New Area Resettlement Site

LA for the Chengdong New Area resettlement site was completed in December 2012. LA compensation agreements have been entered into with the AHs (see Figure 1), and all compensation fees have been paid. As required by ADB, the Wuwei PMO and project owner conducted a resettlement due diligence survey on the completed resettlement activities and prepared this report.

The resettlement community will break ground in July 2013 and is expected to be completed in July 2014. 1,900 apartments will be constructed. The sizes available include Size A (about 135 m²), Size B (about 110 m²), Size C (about 90 m²), Size D (about 70 m²) and Size E (about 48 m²).

I. Resettlement impacts

The resettlement site of the Project has a floor area of 108 mu, and the acquisition thereof will affect 116 households with 288 persons; no HD is involved. See Table 1.

Table 1 LA Impacts of Resettlement Site in Fudu Community

Town	Community	Group	Land type	Affected	
			Cultivated land (mu)	HHs	Population
Fudu	Fudu	Xuqiao	38	46	157
		Changba	70	70	131

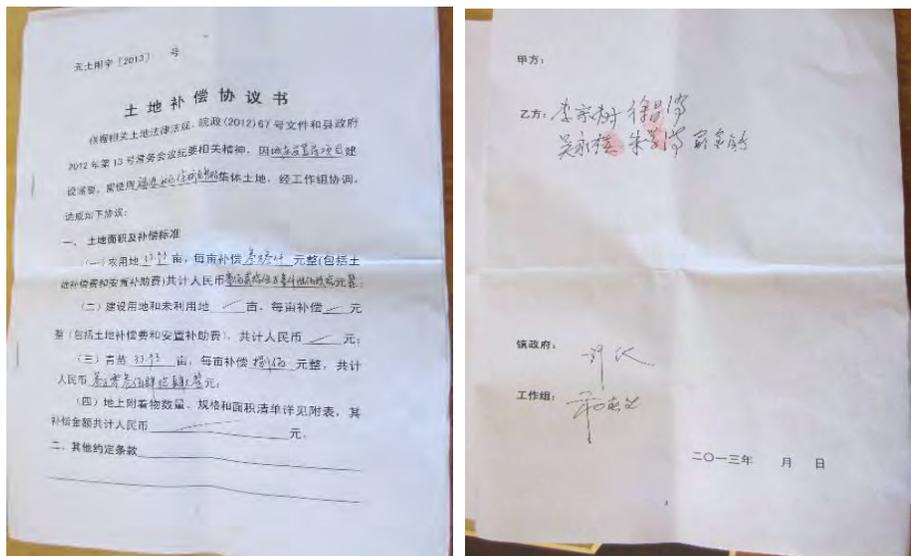


Figure 1 LA Compensation Agreement for Resettlement Site

II. Compensation policy and rates

LA for the Chengdong New Area resettlement site is based on the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui

Province (APG [2012] No.67). See Table 2.

Table 2 LA Compensation Rates

Land type	Uniform AAOV (yuan/mu)	Compensation multiple	Subsidy multiple	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	Compensation rate for young crops (yuan/mu)
Cultivated land	1500	7	15	33000	800

The total amount of compensation fees for LA is 3.564 million yuan, in which land compensation fees amount to 1.134 million yuan, resettlement subsidies amount to 2.43 million yuan and young crop compensation fees 86,400 yuan. All compensation fees have been paid to the AHs.

Table 3 Payment of LA Compensation Fees (Unit: yuan)

Group	Land compensation	Resettlement subsidy	Young crop compensation	Subtotal	Payment
Xuqiao	399000	855000	30400	1284400	Full payment
Changba	735000	1575000	56000	2366000	Full payment
Total	1134000	2430000	86400	3650400	

III. Resettlement program and implementation thereof

According to the field survey, the resettlement mode for the Chengdong New Area resettlement site is “cash compensation + employment training”; eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs.

(1) Cash compensation: After land measurement, an AH may enter into a compensation agreement if it has no objection and will receive compensation fees directly.

(2) Endowment insurance for LEFs. According to the Interim Measures for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Wuwei County (WCG [2006] No.137), and Notice on Issues concerning Contribution to the Basic Endowment Insurance Fund for Land-expropriated Farmers (WCGO [2009] No.154), all farmers losing all land or with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after land acquisition according to law in Wuwei County, having attained 16 years, and having not participated in urban basic endowment insurance will be included in basic endowment insurance for LEFs. In LA for the Chengdong New Area resettlement site, eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs. According to the survey, 228 APs have been included in endowment insurance for LEFs.

Table 4 APs included in endowment insurance for LEFs

Group	Affected		Included in insurance		Percent (%)
	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	
Xuqiao	46	157	36	124	78.98
Changba	70	131	56	104	79.39

(3) Employment training: The main income sources of villagers in Changba and Xuqiao Groups are outside employment and doing business. Therefore, the Wuwei County Labor and Social Security Bureau will conduct employment training regularly to help local farmers improve nonagricultural labor skills, including welding, sewing and housekeeping. In addition, the community committee will also provide referral services based on employment needs.

IV. Conclusion

1. As of December 2012, LA for the Chengdong New Area resettlement site had been completed, the town government had entered into LA compensation fees with the AHs, and compensation fees had been fully paid.

2. This resettlement community will break ground in July 2013 and is expected to be available in July 2014, which is consistent with the progress of resettlement.

3. As of March 2013, no appeal or lawsuit arising from LA for the Chengdong New Area resettlement site had occurred, and the resettlement work progressed smoothly.

Appendix 11: RIB

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

**Resettlement Information Booklet
of
the S319 Highway Erba to Wuwei Section Improvement Project**

**Wuwei, China
August 2013**

1 Overview of the Subproject

1.1 Description of the Subproject

The Subproject is located in Wuwei County, Wuhu City, with a full length of 36.37km. The route of the existing S319 highway will be followed. The engineering proposal on the FSR is to upgrade/widen major part of the section to Class I road from K0~K30+600 and partially build the end section due to urbanized effect of existing road. Concerning the Wuwei county plan, the proposed approach is to newly build the road from K30+600~K36+370, including a Xihe bridge 872m in total length.

The Subproject consists of: 1) road works; 2) bridge and culvert works; 3) crossover works; and 4) traffic works.

Based on preliminary identification, the main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are LA and HD.

1.2 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

The Subproject will result in permanent land acquisition, rural house demolition and rural non-residential property demolition. In 113 groups of 15 villages/communities in Dougou Town, Fudu Town, Erba Town²⁹ and Tanggou Town³⁰, (Wuwei County).

A total of 364.71 mu land will be permanently acquired, of which 354.01 mu is collective land, and 10.7 mu is state-owned land affecting 1,502 households with 5,932 persons. Rural residential houses totaling 8,333 m² will be demolished affecting 60 households with 231 persons in which 34 households with 130 persons will also be affected by LA. Without double-counting, permanent land acquisition and house demolition will affect 1,528 households with 6033 persons. Non-residential properties totaling 977 m² will be demolished, affecting 2 enterprises with 45 persons. A total of 1,530 entities (1528 households and 2 non-residential properties) with 6,078 persons will be affected by land acquisition, house demolition and non-residential property demolition.

The project will temporarily occupy 199mu land affecting 22 households with 68 persons.

Since the Subproject is linear in shape, and involves expansion and reconstruction on the existing highway mostly, LA will have little impact on each AH. 1,288 households (85.75%) will have land loss rates of less than 10%, 154 households (10.25%) will have land loss rates of 10%-20%, 60 households (3.99%) will have land loss rates of 20%-30%, and no AH has a land loss rate of 30% or more.

The main resettlement impacts are as follows:

See Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Subcomponent	Road works					Total
	Wuwei					
	Dougou	Fudu	Erba	Tanggou	Shijian	
County						
Town						
Number of villages	3	3	2	7	1	16
Number of village groups	16	21	37	39	0	113

²⁹ Due to the administrative re-division of Wuhu City in March 2013, Tanggou and Erba Towns were assigned to Jiujiang District, Wuhu City. The compensation rates for LA of these two towns will be temporarily the same as the former rates and finally as disclosed by the government.

³⁰ The same as above.

Subcomponent			Road works					Total
County			Wuwei					
Town			Dougou	Fudu	Erba	Tanggou	Shijian	
Permanent LA (mu)	Collective land	Subtotal	19.57	246.81	13.90	73.73	0	354.01
		Where: cultivated land	17.83	207.27	13.90	52.38	0	291.38
		Non-cultivated land	1.74	39.54	0.00	21.35	0	62.63
	State-owned land		10.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	10.70
	Total		30.27	246.81	13.90	73.73	0	364.71
Temporary land occupation (mu)	General purposes		0	48	0	0	0	48
	Borrow areas and spoil grounds		0	0	0	0	151	151
	Total		0	48	0	0	151	199
HD	Demolished rural residential houses (m ²)		0	8333	0	0	0	8333
	Demolished rural non-residential properties (m ²)		0	977	0	0	0	977
	Total (m ²)		0	9310	0	0	0	9310
Directly affected population	LA only	HHs	211	743	110	460	0	1502
		Population	865	2865	417	1853	0	5932
	HD only	HHs	0	60	0	0	0	60
		Population	0	231	0	0	0	231
	Both LA and HD	HHs	0	34	0	0	0	34
		Population	0	130	0	0	0	130
	Subtotal	HHs	211	769	110	460	0	1528
		Population	865	2966	417	1853	0	6033
	Demolished rural non-residential properties (m ²)	HHs	0	2	0	0	0	2
		Population	0	45	0	0	0	45
	Total	HHs	211	771	110	460	0	1530
Population		865	3011	417	1853	0	6078	

Note: The borrow areas and spoil grounds of the Subproject area located in Shijian Town, where unused land will be occupied temporarily, affecting no one.

1.3 Estimated Resettlement Budget and Implementation Plan

The gross investment in the Subproject is 943.4 million yuan. Construction funds will be raised from three sources, namely ADB, state and provincial finance, and municipal finance. The estimated resettlement costs of the Subproject are 32.89 million yuan, accounting for 3.49% of gross investment, all from domestic counterpart funds. The Subproject will be constructed for two years. LA, HD and resettlement will begin in April 2014 and be completed in June 2015.

2 Legal Framework and Policies

2.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement

The resettlement policies of the Project 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 and local policies

- 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 Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67)
- Guidelines of the Anhui Provincial Government on Doing Well in Employment and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers (APG [2005] No.63)
- Interim Measures for Basic Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers of Wuwei County (WCG [2006] No.137)
- Notice on Issues concerning Contribution to the Basic Endowment Insurance Fund for Land-expropriated Farmers (WCGO [2009] No.154)
- Notice on Publishing Moving Subsidy, Transition Subsidy, Subsidy for Production or Business Suspension, and Subsidy for Attachments for Urban Houses in the Wucheng Region (WCGO [2009] No.12)
- Notice on the New Transition Subsidy Rate in the Wucheng Region (WCGO [2010] No.146)

2.2 Cut-off Date of Compensation

The cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation is September 30, 2013, which will be disclosed in the project area. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the

project area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. Any building constructed or tree planted purely for extra compensation will not be counted in.

2.3 Compensation Rates for Acquisition of Collective Land

According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition, and Measures of Anhui Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, compensation fees for LA include land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crop compensation fees. In the Project, the acquired collective land will be compensated for in accordance with the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67). See Table 2

Table 2 Compensation Rates for Collective Land Acquisition

No.	County	Town	AAOV rate (yuan/mu)	Farmland			Construction land and unused land		
				Compensation multiple	Subsidy multiple	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)	Compensation multiple	Subsidy multiple	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)
1	Wuwei	Erba	1550	7	15	34100	5	6	17050
2		Tanggou, Fudu, Dougou	1500	7	15	33000	5	6	16500

The compensation rates for young crops on acquired cultivated land is 800 yuan/mu.

2.4 Compensation Rates for Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

The state-owned occupied permanently for the Project will be obtained through allocation without compensation.

2.5 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

According to the Notice of the Land and Resources Department of Anhui Province on Strengthening the Management of Temporary Land Use (ALRD [2010] No.119), temporarily occupied land will be compensated for at local AAOV, namely 1,500 yuan/mu per annum in Fudu Town. The period of occupation of the Project will be two years.

WCTB and the contractor will restore the temporarily occupied land after the expiry of the above period, and relevant costs will be included in the general budget of the Project.

2.6 Compensation Rates for Rural Residential Houses

The compensation rates for demolished rural houses have been fixed at replacement cost and based on practices of similar projects. The compensation rates under the Project are higher than local replacement costs. See Table 3.

Table 3 Compensation Rates for Demolished Rural Residential Houses and Attachments

Type	Item	Unit	Rate (yuan/unit)	Remarks
House compensation	Masonry timber	m ²	1180	
	Masonry tile	m ²	930	
	Earth timber	m ²	380	

Type	Item		Unit	Rate (yuan/unit)	Remarks
Other compensation	Moving subsidy	Residential houses	yuan per household	400	If the transition period exceeds 18 months, moving subsidy paid twice. In case of cash compensation, moving subsidy will be paid at one time.
		Non-residential properties	yuan/m ² per month	5	A transition subsidy for one year will be paid at a time until 4 months after resettlement; if the transition period exceeds 18 months, transition subsidy will be doubled and moving subsidy paid twice
	Transition subsidy		yuan/m ² per month	4	in case of property swap, a transition subsidy for one year will be paid at a time until 4 months after resettlement; if the transition period exceeds 18 months, transition subsidy will be doubled and moving subsidy paid twice. In case of cash compensation, moving subsidy will be paid at a time, and a transition subsidy for 4 months will be paid.

2.7 Compensation Rates for Enterprises Affected by HD

An enterprise affected by HD in the subproject can choose cash compensation or relocation, and receive moving and transition subsidies, and compensation fees for operating losses. The amount of cash compensation will be determined through market appraisal.

2.8 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

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

Table 4 Compensation Rates for Attachments and Infrastructure

Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan/unit)	remark
Wooden telegraph poles	/	60	
Simple houses	m ²	400	
Timber trees	Dia. ≥5cm	/	30
	Dia. <5cm	/	10
Fruit trees	Dia. <3cm	/	5
	Dia. ≥3cm but <5cm	/	10
	Dia. ≥5cm	/	20
Tombs	Earth	/	600
Ponds	Asbestos tile	m ²	10

2.9 Vulnerable Groups

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

(1) Laborers in vulnerable households will be provided with occupational training, and employment information and guidance in order to increase their job opportunities.

(2) During project construction, laborers in vulnerable households will have priority in being employed for unskilled jobs.

(3) A special support fund will be established in cooperation with the Wuwei County Labor and Social Security Bureau.

2.10 Supporting Measures for Women

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

(1) At least 30% of unskilled jobs will be offered to women .

(2) 1,100 men-times of APs will be trained, in which not less than 550 men-times (50%) will be provided to female labor.

(3) Women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation.

(4) A special FGD for women will be held to introduce resettlement policies and improve their awareness.

(5) The compensation agreement for house and land must be signed by the couple.

2.11 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 of AP
Permanent acquisition of collective land	354.01 mu, involving 15 villages in 4 towns	1,502 households with 5,932 persons	(1) Land acquired will be compensated for at the rates stipulated by the local government. (2) Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be paid fully and directly to the AHs; the APs may participate in local employment training voluntarily for free; eligible APs may participate in endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily; (3) The compensation rates for LA are based on the Notice of the Anhui Provincial Government on Adjusting Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Anhui Province (APG [2012] No.67).	Land compensation rates: cultivated land: 34,100 yuan/mu in Erba Town, 33,000 yuan/mu in the other 3 towns; 33,000 yuan/mu for woodland, 33,000 yuan/mu for garden land and fishponds, 16,500 yuan/mu for housing land and unused land
Young crop		Proprietor	Half of the AAOV to be negotiated with the proprietors at the time of land acquisition	800 yuan/mu
Permanent occupation of state-owned land	10.7 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently	/	Allocated without compensation because the land is reserved by the Government and the subproject is non-profitable.	
Temporary land occupation	199 mu, including 33 mu of cultivated land and 15 mu of unused land in Fudu Town, and 151 mu of unused land in Fanzhuang Village, Shijian Town	22 households with 68 persons	According to the Notice of the Land and Resources Department of Anhui Province on Strengthening the Management of Temporary Land Use (ALRD [2010] No.119), temporarily occupied land will be compensated for at local AAOV. The period of occupation of the Project will be two years.	1,500 yuan/mu per annum in Fudu Town.
Demolition of residential houses	8,333m ²	60 households with 231 persons	Two modes are available to AHs: ➤ Property swap (1) Resettlement housing will be provided at the standard of 35 m ² per capita. (2) If an household affected by HD has a per capita housing size of less than 35 m ² , per capita size will be made up to 35 m ² at 520 yuan/m ² , and any additional size will be purchased at appraised price. (3) After property swap at the specified standard (35 m ² per capita), any excess size will be subject to cash compensation at replacement cost. (4) Sizes: Resettlement housing is available in Size A (about 135 m ²), Size B (about 110 m ²), Size C (about 90 m ²), Size D (about 70	<u>House compensation rates</u> 1,180 yuan/m ² for masonry concrete structure, 930 yuan/m ² for masonry tile structure, 380 yuan/m ² for earth timber structure <u>Subsidies:</u> Moving subsidy - 400 yuan/household Transition subsidy - 4 yuan/m ² per month. In case of property swap, a transition subsidy for one year will be paid at a time until 4

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements of AP
			m ²) and Size E (about 48 m ²). ➤ Cash compensation The size within 35 m ² per capita will be settled at appraised price, about 1800 Yuan/m ² , and any excess size settled at replacement cost.	months after resettlement; if the transition period exceeds 18 months, transition subsidy will be doubled and moving subsidy paid twice. In case of cash compensation, moving subsidy will be paid at a time, and a transition subsidy for 4 months will be paid.
Demolition of non-residential properties	977 m ²	2 enterprises with 45 persons	There are two modes: 1) cash compensation based on appraised price; and 2) relocation. The details are in section 5.4.2.	3) Moving subsidy 5 yuan/m ² , 4) subsidy for production or business suspension and house compensation based on market appraisal
Ground attachments	6 types, including telegraph poles, timber forests, fruit trees	Proprietors	Affected special facilities will be reconstructed by the owner according to the original size, standard and function.	/i) Wooden telegraph poles – 60Yuan per unit ii) Simple houses – 400Yuan/m ² iii) Timber trees Dia. ≥5cm 30Yuan per unit and Dia< 5cm 10 Yuan per unit iv) Fruit trees Dia. <3cm 5 Yuan per unit; Dia. ≥3cm but <5cm 10 Yuan per unit; Dia. ≥5cm 20 Yuan per unit (The rates are for transplantation of tree) v) Tombs (earth) – 600 per unit vi) Ponds (asbestos tile) – 10 Yuan per m ²
Vulnerable groups	Five-guarantee households	7 households	Ensure that these households are not disproportionately affected and their standard of living improves	/ Land compensation fees will be retained by the village collective, which will provide subsidies and free medical care to five-guarantee households
	MLS households	21 households	Ensure that these households are not disproportionately affected and their standard of living improves	1)150 Yuan per capita per month under Government subsidies. 2) Priority employment and training

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Entitlements of AP
				under the project for two members of each AH
Seriously affected households	Households with land loss rates of over 10%		Ensure that these households are not disproportionately affected and their standard of living improves	1) Two members (at least one woman) of each AH will receive livelihood training and 2) prior job opportunities, e.g., participation in project construction
Women		/	Ensure that these households are not disproportionately affected and their standard of living improves	4) Unskilled jobs generated during project implementation and maintenance will be first made available to women. 5) equal pay for equal work 6) Priority in terms of skills training. Of 1,100 person-time training which not less than 50% will be provided to women from affected households.
Grievances and appeals	Compensation rates, payment of compensation, and resettlement measures	All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies	/

3 Resettlement Organizational Structure

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

- Anhui PMO
- Wuhu Municipal Transport Bureau
- Wuwei Project Leading Group
- Wuwei PMO
- WCTB
- Town governments
- Village (community) committees
- Design agency
- External M&E agency
- Other agencies: land and resources bureau, HD management office, women's federation, labor and social security bureau, etc.

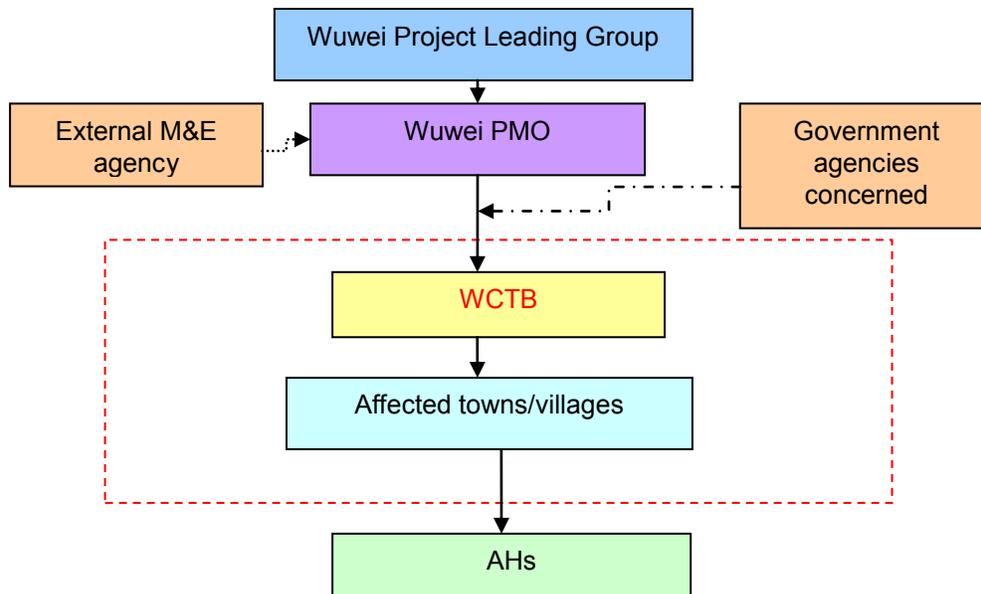


Figure 1 Resettlement Organizational Chart

4 Grievances and Appeals

In order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and LA, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established. The basic grievance redress mechanism is as follows:

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

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

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

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

Stage 5: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 4, he/she may file an appeal to the Anhui PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

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

AP can also submit complaints to ADB which will be handled by the Project Implementation Team. If an AP is still not satisfied and believes he/she has been harmed due to non-compliance with ADB policy, he/she may submit a complaint to ADB's Office of Special Project Facility or Office of Compliance Review in accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism³¹..

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.

During the implementation of the RP, the resettlement agencies will register and manage appeal and handling information, and submit such information to the Wuwei PMO in writing on a monthly basis. The Wuwei PMO will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly.

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

³¹ For further information, see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

grievances and appeals.

Table 6 Agencies Accepting Grievances and Appeals, and Staff

Agency	Contact	Title	Tel
Wuwei PMO	Director Wan	Transport Building, Fenghe Road	0553-6301327
WCTB	Director Zhou	Transport Building, Fenghe Road	0553-6301328
County land and resources bureau	Director Bao	Erba Road, Wucheng New Area	0553-6314681
County HD management office	Director Chen	South Street, county town	0553-6325077
Dougou Town Government	Section Chief Guo	East of Wuwei County	0553-6521326
Fudu Town Government	Director Gong	East suburb of Wuwei County	0553-6640453
Erba Town Government	Section Chief Wang	North side of the Wuhu Yangtze River Bridge	0553-6660010
Tanggou Town Government	Section Chief Zhang	East of Wuwei County	0553-6680111

5 Resettlement Implementation Plan

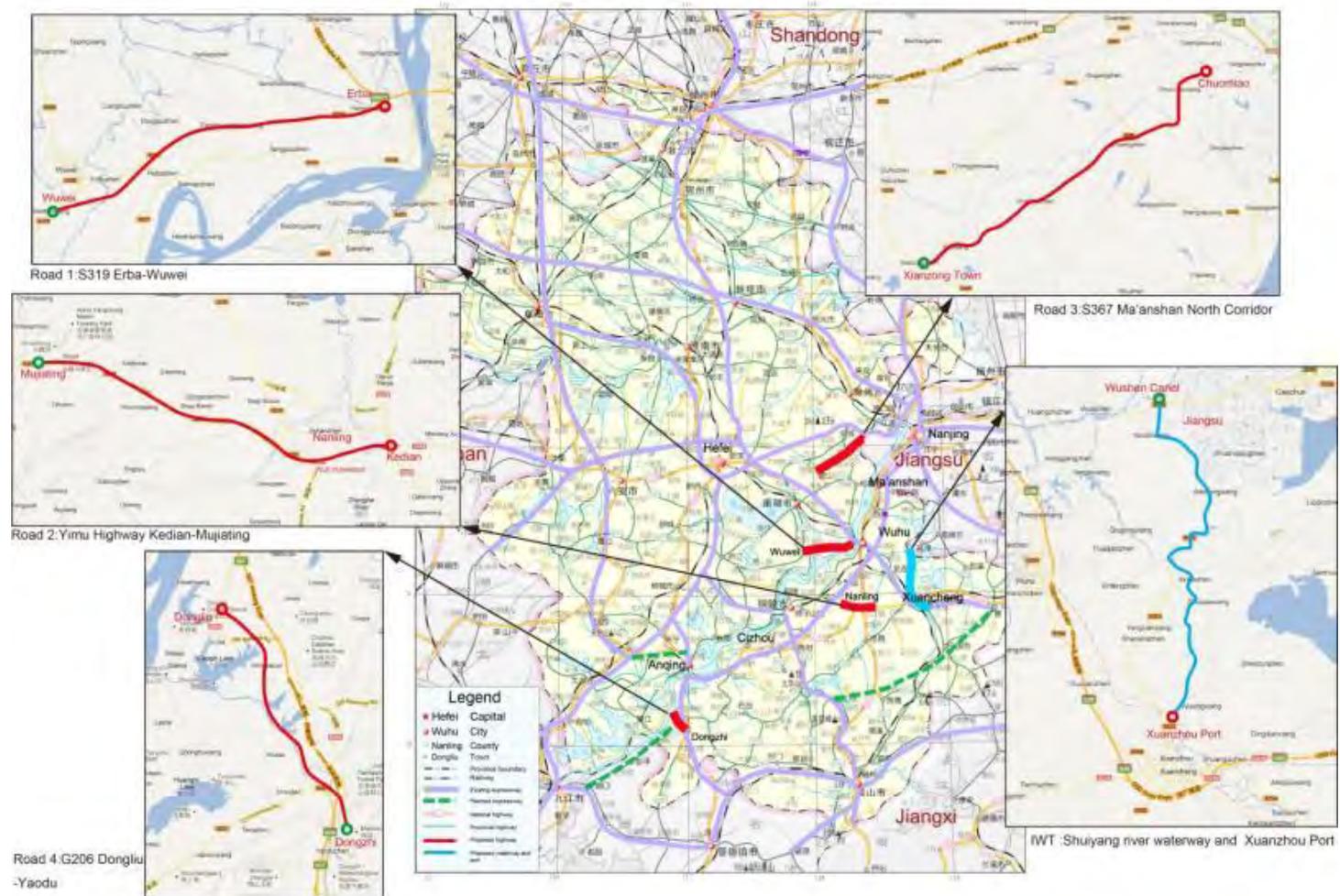
The general resettlement schedule of the Project has been drafted based on the progress of project construction, LA and HD, and resettlement preparation and implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress. See Table 7.

Table 7 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	RIB	113 groups of 15 villages	Wuwei PMO, WCTB	Sep. 2013	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		Anhui and Wuwei PMOs	Sep. 2013	
2	RP and budget				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (including compensation rates)	32.8882 million yuan	Wuwei County Government, PMO	Sep. 2013	
2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	113 groups of 15 villages	Village committees	Jan. 2014	
2.3	Updating of the RP based on the detailed design	15 villages	Wuwei PMO, WCTB	Mar. 2014	
3	DMS				
3.1	DMS on the 10 affected villages	15 villages	WCTB, land resources bureau &	Feb. 2014	
4	Compensation agreement				
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreement	113 groups of 15 villages	WCTB, land resources bureau &	Apr. 2014 – Apr. 2015.	
4.2	Household land compensation agreement	60 AHs	WCTB, land resources bureau &	Jun.~ Dec. 2014	
5	Implementation of livelihood restoration measures				
5.1	Distribution of land compensation fees to households and land reallocation (if possible)	15 villages	Town governments, village collectives	Apr. 2014~Oct. 2014	
5.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	15 villages	Village collectives	July 2014 – July. 2015	
5.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	1,502 AHs	Town governments, village collectives, labor & social security bureau	Apr. 2014 – Apr. 2014	
5.4	Implementation of training program	1,502 AHs	Labor & social security bureau	Mar. 2014 – June. 2015	
5.5	Identifying vulnerable households and implementing assistance measures	28 households with 35 persons	Civil affairs bureau, PMO	Feb. 2014	
5.6	Hiring APs at the construction stage	322 APs	PMO, labor & social security bureau,	July. 2014 – Dec. 2016	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
			contractor		
6	House reconstruction				
6.1	Selection and preparation of housing sites	Two	Town governments, village committees, AHS	End of Dec. 2012	Completed
6.2	Preparation of infrastructure for housing sites		Wuwei PMO, contractor	End of June. 2014	
6.3	HD	60 AHS	AHS	Sep. 2014	
7	Capacity building				
7.1	Training of staff of Wuwei PMO, WCTB and land & resources bureau	15 persons	ADB / TA experts	May 2013 – Apr. 2014	
7.2	Training of county, town and village officials	60 persons	Anhui and Wuwei PMOs, IA	Dec. 2013 – Dec. 2014	
8	Monitoring and evaluation				
8.1	Baseline survey	As per the RP	External M&E agency	From Mar. 2014	
8.2	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	PMO, IA	Dec, 2013	
8.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	PMO	Dec. 2013	
8.4	Internal monitoring reporting	quarter report	PMO, IA	From June. 2014	
8.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	July. 2014	1 st report
				Jan. 2015	2 nd report
				Jul. 2015	3 rd report
8.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2016	1 st report
				Jan. 2017	2 nd report
8.7	Post-resettlement evaluation report	One report	PMO, IA	Jul. 2017	
9	Public consultation		IA	Ongoing	
10	Grievance redress		IA	Ongoing	
11	Disbursement of compensation fees				
11.1	Disbursement to IA	Initial funds		Feb. 2014	
11.2	Disbursement to villages	Most funds	IA	Mar~ Dec 2014	
11.3	Disbursement to households	Most funds	IA, village committees	Mar. Dec 2014	
12	Commencement of civil construction				
12.1	The subproject		IA	July. 2014	

Anhui Intermodal Sustainable Transport Development Project



Schematic Map of Erba to Wuwei Section of S319

