

Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 46078
June 2013

PRC: Anhui Huainan Urban Water Systems Integrated Rehabilitation Project

Prepared by the Huainan Municipal People's Government for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 28 June 2013)

Currency unit	–	yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.1626
\$1.00	=	CNY6.1490

ABBREVIATIONS

AAOV	–	average annual output value
ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AP	–	affected person/people
BOD	–	biological oxygen demand
CNY	–	yuan renminbi
COD	–	chemical oxygen demand
DH	–	displaced household
DMS	–	detailed measurement survey
DP	–	displaced people
EA	–	executing agency
FSR	–	feasibility study report
GDP	–	gross domestic product
HDRC	–	Huainan Development and Reform Commission
HMG	–	Huainan municipal government
IA	–	implementing agency
LA	–	land acquisition
LDI	–	local design institute
LIBOR	–	London interbank offered rate
M&E	–	monitoring and evaluation
PLG	–	project leading group
PMO	–	project management office
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
RMB	–	yuan renminbi
RP	–	resettlement plan
SPS	–	ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)
WWTP	–	wastewater treatment plant

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

cm	–	centimeter
km	–	kilometer
km ²	–	square kilometer
kW	–	kilowatt
m ²	–	square meter
m ³	–	cubic meter
m ³ /s	–	cubic meter per second
mu	=	A Chinese unit of measurement (1 mu = 666.67 m ²)

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year of the Government of the People's Republic of China and its agencies ends on 31 December.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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**Anhui Huainan Urban Water Systems Integrated
Rehabilitation Project**

Resettlement Plan

**Huainan People's Government ADB Loan Project
Working Group
June 2013**

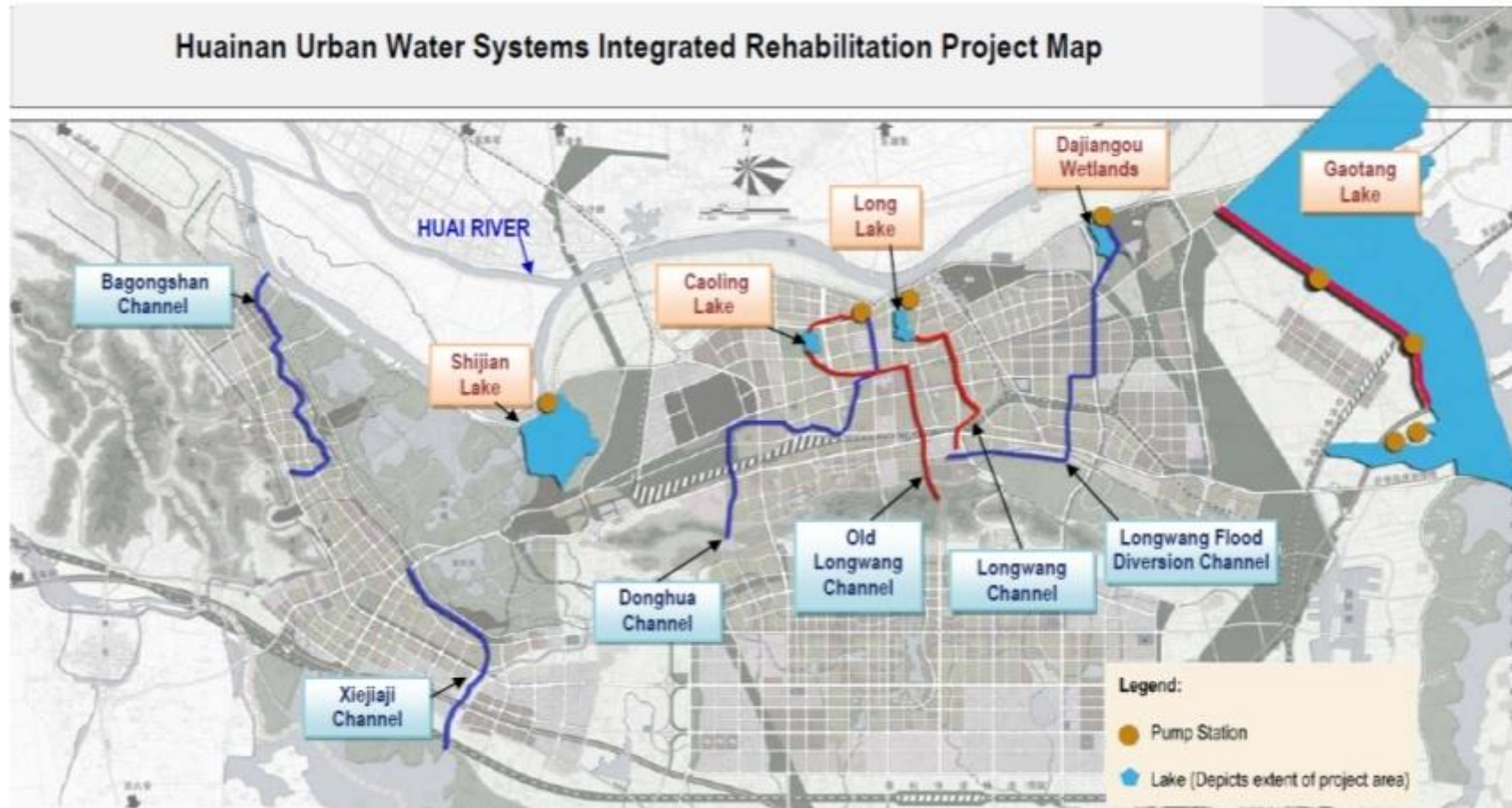
Letter of Commitment

Huainan Municipal People's Government has applied for a loan from ADB to finance Huainan City Water System Integrated Improvement Project. Therefore, it must be implemented in compliance with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). This Resettlement Plan is in line with a key requirement of ADB and will constitute the basis for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement of this Project. The Plan also complies with the laws of the People's Republic of China and local regulations, as well as with some additional measures and the arrangements for implementation and monitoring for the purpose of achieving better resettlement results.

Huainan Municipal People's Government hereby approves the contents of this Resettlement Plan and guarantees that funds will be made available as stipulated in the budget. Huainan Municipal People's Government has discussed the Resettlement Plan with relevant units that have confirmed their acceptance via Huainan Municipal Project Management office (PMO), project Implementing Agencies (IAs, including Huainan Municipal Urban Drainage Co., LTD, Huainan Municipal Administration Office, and Huainan Municipal Landscape Bureau). Huainan Municipal People's Government authorizes Huainan PMO and the relevant IAs as the responsible agencies for the resettlement activities.

Unit	Signature	Date
Huainan Municipal People's Government		

Huainan Urban Water Systems Integrated Rehabilitation Project Map



Executive Summary

I) Project Overview and Preparation of Resettlement Plan

Anhui Huainan Urban Water Systems Integrated Rehabilitation Project is an Asian Development Bank (ADB) Loan Project with total investment of 0.3 billion USD (equal to 1.89 billion RMB), of which 0.15 billion USD is proposed to be an ADB loan. The Project has three constructive subprojects (1) Sewage collection improvement, (2) Urban water environment and flood management Improvement and (3) Urban lakes improvement. The implementing agencies (IAs) of the three subprojects are Huainan Municipal Urban Drainage Company Ltd, Huainan Municipal Administration Office, and Huainan Municipal Landscape Bureau.

This RP is formulated on the basis of the recommended proposals in the Project Feasibility Study Report (FSR). Once detailed design and resettlement detailed measurement surveys are completed, this RP will be updated accordingly.

II) Land Acquisition and Housing Demolition

The proposed Project requires land acquisition and resettlement in Tianjia'an district (Shungeng town, Ancheng town), Datong district (Shangyao town, Luohe town), Xiejiaji district (Pingshan street, Xiejiaji street, Wangfenggang town, Tangshan town, Liyingzi town), and Bagongshan district (Xinzhuangzi street) in Huainan city. In total 33 urban communities and villages are affected.

The Project will (i) acquire land 1500.6 mu, which includes 980.5 mu agricultural land, 441 mu construction land, 79.1 mu unused land; (ii) require permanent appropriation of state-owned land 386.345 mu, including the state-owned construction land 30.915 mu, the state-owned agricultural land 355.43 mu in Huainan Farm; (iii) cause project temporary occupation of land 3720 mu; and (iv) require housing demolition including rural houses 15352 m², urban houses 1905 m² and shops 780 m². The Project will directly affect 2075 persons, including 498 households with 1963 persons, 10 shops with 22 persons, and one state-owned farm with 90 persons. Among those APs, 241 households with 967 persons will lose more than 10% of farmland, 142 households with 529 persons will be affected by house demolition, and 13 households with 45 persons are affected both by land acquisition and housing demolition. About 370 households with 1451 persons therefore will be physically displaced and/ or losing more than 10% of their productive assets.

III) Policy Framework and Entitlements

During the Project feasibility study full consultation has been made in respect of site selection, affected village groups, and resettlement to avoid or reduce adverse influence. Based on analysis of alternatives, the optimal Project scheme has been selected.

The Resettlement Plan is formulated in accordance with the Land Law of the People's Republic of China (2004), Notice on Strengthening Reform to Strict Land Management Promulgated by State Council (No.: GF [2004]28), relevant Anhui Provincial policies, and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

On the basis of the above policies and the negotiation with the local government and affected residents, the project specific policies of Resettlement Plan are as follows:

- 1) **Collective land acquisition, including land compensation, resettlement subsidy, young crops compensation and ground attachment compensation.** According to actual situation of Project area, 70% land acquisition fee shall be distributed to the affected households directly; the remaining 30% shall be paid to affected village collective, for developing collective economy or villagers welfare. Resettlement subsidy fee shall be distributed to affected households in full amount. Ground attachment compensation and young crops compensation shall be distributed to the owners directly.
- 2) **Rural housing Demolition.** Rural housing Demolition shall be compensated in accordance with Huainan City No. HFB [2011]7, according to the actual situation of affected village and the affected households, there are three kinds of resettlement compensation scheme: (1) monetary indemnity; (2) allocation of a homestead and monetary indemnity to rebuild the house; and (3) housing property rights transfer. At the same time, the relocated households can obtain the transition fee and relocation allowance.
- 3) **Urban housing Demolition.** Urban housing Demolition shall be compensated in accordance with Huainan People's Government office No. HFB [2011]99. The amount of compensation will be determined by the real estate appraisal institutions' independent evaluation according to the market price. There are two resettlement compensation schemes: (1) cash compensation; and (2) housing property rights transfer. At the same time, the relocated households can obtain the transition fee and relocation allowance.
- 4) **Shop Demolition.** The same as urban housing. The amount of compensation will be determined by the real estate appraisal institution's independent evaluation according to the market price. At the same time, the relocated shops can obtain the compensation for the production halt and close down, and relocation allowance.
- 5) **Unlicensed construction (temporary buildings approved) Demolition compensation:** For unlicensed¹ construction, provide monetary indemnity to the relocated households in accordance with the replacement cost (excluding location value), but do not give the option of housing property rights transfer. But if the relocation household has only one house which proved to be unlicensed construction, the district government should give priority to the household for affordable, low-rent housing.

IV) Compensation Standard and Resettlement Plan

Land acquisition should be executed in accordance with Land Acquisition Area Comprehensive Land Price Standard of Anhui Province (No.:WZ[2012]67). Different areas have different land acquisition compensation according to the standard of Huainan Municipality ranging from 44,000 to 68,000RMB/mu, and land acquisition compensation standard shall include land acquisition fee and resettlement subsidy. Compensation for young crops will be paid once and the vegetable land is 1500RMB/mu, cultivated land 900RMB/mu.

¹ The PMO, IAs, and related agencies did not agree to use the word illegal, so the term unlicensed construction or unlicensed structures is used in RP. The actual meaning of unlicensed here is illegal.

Rural housing compensation: referring to No. HFB [2011]7 and the actual price analysis of the category of the affected house, e.g. brick-concrete structure 630 RMB/ m², brick and tile structure 500 RMB/m². Transition fee: 3 RMB/ m²·month, residential relocation allowance 5 RMB/ m²·month; the transitional period is no less than 12 months.

Urban housing compensation: Urban residential housing acquisition and compensation standard is based on Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation (State Council Decree No. 590[2011]) and notice on printing the state-owned land of Huainan City housing acquisition and compensation standard (Huainan Municipal People's Government office No. HFB [2011]99). Conduct the market evaluation by the independent real estate appraisal company selected by both sides for the demolition, then compensate for the house on the basis of market evaluation price.

Shop compensation: the compensation principles for shops will be same to those of the urban housing. The independent real estate appraisal institution will be engaged to conduct a market evaluation, and then the shops will be compensated on the basis of market evaluation price.

Unlicensed construction compensation standard: For unlicensed construction, cash compensation will be provided to the affected households in accordance with the replacement price, the standard is 480RMB/m² and do not give resettlement. For households who have only one house and whose house is unlawful, housing demolition department shall provide economically affordable house or low-rent housing.

V) Public Participation and Information Disclosure

By various means, such as meetings, interviews, group discussions with villagers, public-participation meetings, and community consultations, all the affected persons (AP) have been told the key contents of the RP. Through the above activities, APs are involved in the Project and their opinions are taken into full account. The Resettlement Information Booklet, together with the Resettlement Plan will be distributed to the AP and village groups at the end of June, 2013, and the draft of Resettlement Plan will be released on the ADB website prior to the end of June, 2013. The grievance and appeal mechanism has been set up, so each agency will deal with grievances and complaints free of charge, and the reasonable expenses will be deducted from the contingency cost.

VI) Grievance Redress

The establishment of grievance redress mechanism to settle appeals, dispute of compensation, and other resettlement interests is to respond to the complaints from the APs in a timely and transparent manner. The complaints may be in connection with collective land acquisition and temporary land occupation. Therefore, Huainan City Project office, Project implementation agencies, and the affected township governments and village committees will be responsible for coordinating and dealing with complaints during the process of relocation. APs can make any complaint about resettlement, including compensation standards, etc.

VII) Organization

Huainan Development and Reform Commission (HDRC) as the representative of Huainan Municipal Government (HMG) will be the Executing Agency (EA) of the Project. The Project Leading

Group (PLG) led by Executive Vice Mayor of Huainan city has been organized and will provide coordination with all other departments, and will guide preliminary preparation and implementation work. Under the PLG, the Huainan Project Management Office (PMO) is set up to coordinate the preparation and subsequent implementation work. The Project implementing agencies (IAs) are the Huainan Municipal Sewage Co., Ltd(responsible for Subproject #1);Huainan Municipal Administration Management Department (responsible for Subproject #2 and Huainan Landscaping Management Bureau (responsible for Subproject #3).HPMO, IAs, District governments, and other relevant departments (such as Land and Resources Bureau, Real Estate Bureau) will be responsible for the implementation of the Resettlement Plan.

VIII) Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting

To ensure the implementation of the Resettlement Plan, internal monitoring and external monitoring will be carried out accordingly. One monitoring report will be issued semi-annually (i.e. twice yearly) by internal monitoring departments. PMO will hire an independent monitoring agency for external monitoring and semi-annual evaluation and the expense for this will be included in the relocation cost estimate.

IX) Cost Estimate of Resettlement and Implementation Schedule of the RP

Expenses incurred during land acquisition and resettlement will be included in the overall budget of the Project. Based on prices in December 2012, the total resettlement expenses are estimated to be RMB 292,000,000 (accounting for 15.25% of total Project cost), all are paid by domestic matched capital.

Resettlement implementation plan of Project: The total time limit of the RP is supposed to be 24 months, in accordance with the Project schedule. Resettlement is scheduled to start January 2014 and finish by December 2015.

Glossary

Displaced (Affected) Persons (Households)	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

Land Measures

ha	hectare = 10,000 m ²
km	kilometer (1000 meters), km ² square kilometers
m	meters, m ² square meters
mu	Chinese unit of area (15 mu = 1 hectare)

Contents

1	PROJECT OVERVIEW	1
1.1	PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION	1
1.1.1	<i>Project background</i>	<i>1</i>
1.1.2	<i>Project Content and Resettlement Identification</i>	<i>1</i>
1.1.3	<i>Overview of Resettlement Impacts</i>	<i>7</i>
1.2	SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS	8
1.2.1	<i>Direct Economic Benefits</i>	<i>8</i>
1.2.2	<i>Indirect Economic Benefits</i>	<i>9</i>
1.3	ESTIMATE OF RESETTLEMENT INVESTMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	9
2	PROJECT INFLUENCE	10
2.1	MEASURES FOR AVOIDING OR MINIMIZING LAND ACQUISITION	10
2.1.1	<i>Project Design and Site Selection Principle</i>	<i>10</i>
2.1.2	<i>Comparison and selection of Project design option</i>	<i>10</i>
2.2	SURVEY SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS	13
2.3	SURVEY METHOD AND PROCESS	17
2.4	PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION AND IMPACT ANALYSIS	18
2.4.1	<i>Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land</i>	<i>18</i>
2.4.2	<i>Impact Analysis of Collective Land Acquired By The Project</i>	<i>24</i>
2.4.3	<i>Impact analysis of Aquaculture by Acquisition for the Project</i>	<i>30</i>
2.5	PERMANENT APPROPRIATION OF STATE-OWNED LAND	30
2.6	IMPACT OF HOUSING DEMOLITION	31
2.6.1	<i>Rural Housing Demolition</i>	<i>31</i>
2.6.2	<i>Urban Housing Demolition</i>	<i>31</i>
2.6.3	<i>Impact of Private Stores Demolition</i>	<i>34</i>
	SOURCE: SURVEY INVESTIGATIONS BY LDI, OCTOBER~ DECEMBER 2012.	34
2.7	TEMPORARY OCCUPANCY OF LAND	34
2.8	INFRASTRUCTURE AND GROUND ATTACHMENTS OF PROJECT IMPACT	39
2.9	AFFECTED POPULATION	39
2.9.1	<i>Overview</i>	<i>39</i>
2.9.2	<i>Vulnerable Groups</i>	<i>41</i>
2.9.3	<i>Influence on Affected Women</i>	<i>41</i>
3	SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILE	46
3.1	SOCIAL-ECONOMIC STATUS OF AFFECTED AREA	46
3.1.1	<i>Social-economic Profile of Huainan City and Affected Area</i>	<i>46</i>
3.1.2	<i>Social-economic Status of Affected Townships</i>	<i>46</i>
3.1.3	<i>Social-economic Status of Affected Village or Community</i>	<i>48</i>
3.2	SOCIAL-ECONOMIC STATUS OF AFFECTED POPULATION	49
3.2.1	<i>Survey of the Affected Persons Attitude to the Project</i>	<i>50</i>
3.2.2	<i>Gender Investigation and Analysis</i>	<i>50</i>

3.3	CONCLUSION	50
4	LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICY	51
4.1	LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND POLICIES OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	51
4.2	SUMMARY OF ADB POLICY	52
4.3	CHINESE LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND RELEVANT POLICIES AND ARTICLES	54
4.4	MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ADB POLICY AND CHINESE LAWS	58
5	COMPENSATION FOR ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	60
5.1	DETERMINATION OF COMPENSATION STANDARD FOR RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT	60
5.1.1	<i>Collective Land Acquisition</i>	<i>60</i>
5.1.2	<i>Temporary Land Compensation.....</i>	<i>62</i>
5.1.3	<i>Compensation for Occupation of State-Owned Land</i>	<i>62</i>
5.1.4	<i>Compensation for Housing Demolition</i>	<i>63</i>
5.1.5	<i>Compensation for shops.....</i>	<i>65</i>
5.1.6	<i>Compensation for Unlicensed Buildings</i>	<i>66</i>
5.1.7	<i>Ground Attachments and infrastructure Compensation</i>	<i>66</i>
5.1.8	<i>Other Taxes and Fees Standards</i>	<i>67</i>
5.1.9	<i>Vulnerable Groups.....</i>	<i>67</i>
5.1.10	<i>Policies to Support Women.....</i>	<i>68</i>
5.1.11	<i>Entitlement Matrix.....</i>	<i>68</i>
6	RESETTLEMENT AND INCOME RESTORATION	73
6.1	RESETTLEMENT OBJECTIVE	73
6.2	CUT-OFF DATE OF COMPENSATION	73
6.3	RESETTLEMENT AND RECOVERY PLANNING OF THE AFFECTED VILLAGES	73
6.3.1	<i>Summary of Restoration Measures of the Affected Villages.....</i>	<i>73</i>
6.3.2	<i>Recovery Measures for the Permanent Land Acquisition</i>	<i>74</i>
6.3.3	<i>Endowment Insurance for Land-Expropriated Farmers</i>	<i>74</i>
6.3.4	<i>Livelihood restoration programs for seriously affected villages.....</i>	<i>75</i>
6.3.5	<i>The Restoration Measures for Temporary Land Occupation</i>	<i>79</i>
6.3.6	<i>Housing Demolition and relocation</i>	<i>80</i>
6.3.7	<i>Basic Situation of Resettlement Communities.....</i>	<i>82</i>
6.4	TRAINING OF APS	83
6.5	WOMEN'S RIGHTS PROTECTION.....	85
6.6	ASSISTANCE MEASURES FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS.....	85
6.7	RESTORATION PLAN FOR THE INFRASTRUCTURE	86
7	RESETTLEMENT ORGANIZATION.....	87
7.1	RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY	87
7.1.1	<i>Organization Structuring.....</i>	<i>87</i>
7.1.2	<i>Responsibilities of Organizations.....</i>	<i>88</i>
7.2	PERSONNEL ALLOCATION AND FACILITY LAYOUT	90
7.2.1	<i>Personnel Allocation.....</i>	<i>90</i>
7.2.2	<i>Facility Layout</i>	<i>90</i>

7.2.3	<i>Institution Training Plans.....</i>	91
8	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	93
8.1	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	93
8.2	PARTICIPATION DURING THE PROJECT PREPARATION.....	93
8.3	PARTICIPATION PLANS DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	93
9	GRIEVANCE AND APPEALS	97
9.1	METHODS OF GATHERING AND HANDLING COMPLAINTS	97
9.2	PROCEDURE OF GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.....	97
9.3	PRINCIPLES OF HANDLING GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS	98
9.4	CONTENTS AND WAYS OF REPLIES TO COMPLAINTS.....	99
9.4.1	<i>Content of Replies to Complaints</i>	<i>99</i>
9.4.2	<i>Methods to Reply to Complaints.....</i>	<i>99</i>
9.5	RECORDING, TRACKING AND FEEDBACK OF GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.....	99
9.6	CONTACT INFORMATION FOR GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS	100
10	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET	101
10.1	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET	101
10.2	RESETTLEMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM AND SOURCE OF CAPITAL	102
10.3	RESETTLEMENT FUND MANAGEMENT AND APPROPRIATION	102
10.3.1	<i>Resettlement Fund Utilization</i>	<i>102</i>
10.3.2	<i>Management and Monitoring of the Resettlement Fund</i>	<i>102</i>
11	RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.....	104
11.1	RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION PRINCIPLES.....	104
11.2	IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE OF RESETTLEMENT.....	104
12	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	107
12.1	INTERNAL MONITORING	107
12.1.1	<i>Contents of Internal Monitoring</i>	<i>107</i>
12.1.2	<i>Methods of Internal Monitoring.....</i>	<i>108</i>
12.1.3	<i>Interval and Reporting.....</i>	<i>109</i>
12.2	EXTERNAL MONITORING	109
12.2.1	<i>Scope and Methods.....</i>	<i>110</i>
12.2.2	<i>Reporting.....</i>	<i>111</i>
12.3	POST-EVALUATION OF RESETTLEMENT	111
	ANNEX 1: RESETTLEMENT DUE DILIGENCE OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS.....	112
	ANNEX 2: DESCRIPTION OF HUAINAN MUNICIPALITY.....	116
	ANNEX 3: DETAILS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED	118
	ANNEX 4 GENDER INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSIS	124
	ANNEX 5 CALCULATION OF REPLACEMENT COST FOR RURAL HOUSE.....	126
	ANNEX 6 PUBLIC PARTICIPATIONS AND MINUTES OF MEETINGS	127

ANNEX 7 RESETTLEMENT INFORMATION BOOKLET	131
ANNEX 8 DETAILED RESETTLEMENT BUDGET ESTIMATE BY COMPONENTS	155
ANNEX 9 TERMS OF REFERENCE OF EXTERNAL RESETTLEMENT M&E	159
ANNEX 10 EXCERPT OF RELATED POLICIES.....	162

List of Tables

TABLE 1-1PROJECT HUAINAN COMPONENTS AND SUBPROJECTS AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	2
TABLE 1-2PROJECT CONSTRUCTION CONTENT AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS.....	3
TABLE 1-3 LAND AND BUILDING ACQUISITION BY COMPONENT	7
TABLE 1-4 DIRECTLY AFFECTED POPULATION BY COMPONENT	8
TABLE 2-1LENGTHS OF THE CHANNEL BY DIFFERENT CROSS SECTION	10
TABLE 2-2RESULTS OF OPTION #1	12
TABLE 2-3RESULTS OF OPTION #2	12
TABLE 2-4RESULTS OF OPTION #3	12
TABLE 2-5LIST OF PROJECT IMPACT SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION.....	14
TABLE 2-6PERMANENT ACQUISITION OF COLLECTIVE LAND(BY THE DISTRICT)	19
TABLE 2-7PERMANENT ACQUISITION OF COLLECTIVE LAND (BY COMPONENTS)	20
TABLE 2-8CONDITIONS OF RURAL COLLECTIVE LAND	25
TABLE 2-9ANALYSIS ON IMPACTS OF INCOME AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL	26
TABLE 2-10 DEGREE OF CULTIVATED LAND LOSS AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL	28
TABLE 2-11 ESTIMATED INCOME LOSS AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL	28
TABLE 2-12AQUISITION OF FISH PONDS.....	30
TABLE 2-13PERMANENT ACQUISITION OF STATED-OWNED LAND	30
TABLE 2-14INFLUENCE OF THE RURAL HOUSING DEMOLITION OF SUBPROJECT #2	32
TABLE 2-15: INFLUENCE OF THE URBAN HOUSING DEMOLITION	33
TABLE 2-16STATUS OF STORES TO BE DEMOLISHED	34
TABLE 2-17LIST OF TEMPORARY LAND OCCUPATION	37
TABLE 2-18AFFECTED GROUND ATTACHMENTS.....	39
TABLE 2-19AFFECTED POPULATION	40
TABLE 2-20AFFECTED VULNERABLE GROUPS	41
TABLE 2-21GENDER ANALYSIS	43
TABLE 3-1SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF HUAINAN AND AFFECTED TOWN (2011).....	46
TABLE 3-2SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS INVESTIGATION OF AFFECTED VILLAGES/COMMUNITIES	48
TABLE 4-1SUMMARY OF MAIN ARTICLES OF PRC LAND ADMINISTRATION LAW AND RELEVANT POLICIES	55
TABLE 5-1 COMPENSATION STANDARD FOR COLLECTIVE LAND ACQUISITION OF THIS PROJECT IN HUAINAN CITY	60
TABLE 5-2RURAL HOUSE REPLACEMENT COST, OTHER SUBSIDIES, AND COMPENSATION STANDARD	63
TABLE 5-3COMPENSATION STANDARD FOR GROUND ATTACHMENTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE	66
TABLE 5-4TAX AND FEE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	67
TABLE 5-5ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....	69
TABLE 6-1 SUMMARY INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES OF BOYING VILLAGE.....	76
TABLE 6-2 SUMMARY INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES OF YAOHE VILLAGE AND ZHANGYING VILLAGE	77
TABLE 6-3 SUMMARY INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES OF LIANHUA VILLAGE.....	79

TABLE 6-4RESETTLEMENT OPTION OF RURAL DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS.....	81
TABLE 6-5RESETTLEMENT OPTION OF URBAN DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS	81
TABLE 6-6THE AGRICULTURE TECHNOLOGY TRAINING PLANNING OF THE AFFECTED AREA	84
TABLE 6-7EMPLOYMENT TRAINING PLANNING LIST OF THE AFFECTED AREA.....	84
TABLE 7-1FACILITY LAYOUTS OF RESETTLEMENT ORGANIZATIONS AT ALL LEVELS	90
TABLE 7-2 TRAINING PLANS OF RESETTLEMENT ORGANIZATION.....	91
TABLE 8-1RESETTLEMENT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND MAIN ACTIVITIES OF CONSULTATION COMPLETED.....	94
TABLE 8-2PROJECT PUBLIC COMMUNICATION, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION PLAN FOR RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION	95
TABLE 9-1REGISTRATION SHEET OF GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS	99
TABLE 9-2AGENCIES ACCEPTING GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS, AND STAFF	100
TABLE 10-1ESTIMATION OF RESETTLEMENT COMPENSATION	101
TABLE 10-2RESETTLEMENT INVESTMENT PLAN	102
TABLE 11-1TIMETABLE OF RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES.....	104
TABLE 12-1SAMPLE SCHEDULE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	107
TABLE 12-2SAMPLE SCHEDULE OF FUND UTILIZATION	108
TABLE 12-3SAMPLE MONITORING FORM.....	108
TABLE 12-4RESETTLEMENT M&E AGENDA	111

List of Figures

FIGURE 7-1ORGANIZATION CHART	88
FIGURE 9-1GRIEVANCE REDRESS FLOWCHART.....	98

1 Project Overview

1.1 Project background and description

1.1.1 Project background

Huainan Municipality is located in the northern-central part of Anhui Province about 110 kilometers (km) north of the provincial capital of Hefei and is the second largest city by population in Anhui Province. Huainan Municipality spans both banks of the Huai River and the total length of the Huai River flowing through the municipality is 87 km.

Huainan, a prefecture-level municipality subject to the jurisdiction of Anhui provincial government, governs four districts and one county. The total land area is 2,584 km². The total population is 2.5 million, and approximately 64% of the resident population is urban.

Huainan has the largest coal reserves in Eastern China. In 1999, Huainan was approved by the State Council as the energy production base of coal and electricity in East China. Current production is on the order of 80 million tons per year and production is planned to reach 150 million tons in 2020. As an electricity base, Huainan is planned to have an installed electrical generation capacity of 20 million kilowatts (kW) in 2020.

The gross domestic product (GDP) for Huainan Municipality in year 2010 was CNY 60.3 billion comprised of 8% agriculture, 64% industry and construction, and 28% services. Huainan's GDP by sector is significantly higher in industry and lower in services compared to the national GDP, which in 2011 was 10% from agriculture, 47% from industry and construction, and 43% from services.

Future economic growth in Huainan will be stimulated through implementation of the strategy of the Hefei Economic Circle which consists of Hefei, Lu'an, Huainan, and Tongcheng county-level cities. Huainan is the north wing city of this circle.

Rapid urbanization and economic development, along with lagging infrastructure development, has resulted in heavy pollution loading to the existing urban water channels and lakes, which are clogged with sludge and severely polluted. At the same time, flood control capacity of the urban water systems is insufficient, and various locations in the Huainan municipality suffer water logging every year.

To prevent the water quality from deteriorating and meet the requirements of public health and sustainable development of economy, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) plans to provide a loan of 150 million USD to help finance this project.

1.1.2 Project Content and Resettlement Identification

Huainan City Urban Water Systems Integrated Rehabilitation Project (the Project) consists of four Subprojects as shown in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Project Huainan Components and Subprojects and Implementing Agency

List of Sub Projects	Quantity	Implementing Agency	
Component#1: Wastewater Collection		Huainan Municipal Sewage Company	
Sub-Project 1. Eastern Urban Area			
Installation of new sewer mains	112.638 km		
Existing Urban Area	74.273 km		
Binhe New District	12.86 km		
Gaotang Lake New District	25.505 km		
Construction of wastewater pump stations	1		
Sub-Project 2. Western Urban Area			
Installation of new sewer mains (Existing Urban Area)	57.2 km		
Construction of wastewater pump stations	2		
Component #2: Urban water environment and flood management		Huainan Municipal Administration Management Department	
Component #2-1: Urban Drainage Channels			
Bagongshan	7.578 km		
Xiejiaji	7.157 km		
Donghua	8.934 km		
Old Longwang	8.040 km		
Longwang	4.816 km		
Longwang Flood Diversion Channel	12.650 km (4628m new)		
Component #2-2: Improvement of Flood Control Facilities			
Shijian Lake PS	30 m3/s		
Long Lake PS	30 m3/s		
Dajiangou PS	26 m3/s		
Gaotang Lake PS#1	9.5 m3/s		
Gaotang Lake PS#2	14.5 m3/s		
Gaotang Lake PS#3	2.8 m3/s		
Gaotang Lake PS#4	1.2 m3/s		
Gaotang Embankment	14.7 km		
Component #2-3: Sustainable Urban Water and Lake Management (technical assistance that overlaps with Component #3)			
Component #2-4: Urban Flood Management Master Plan and Forecasting and Warning System (associated TA)			
Component #3 Urban Lake Environment		Huainan Landscaping Management Bureau	
	Revetment (m2)		Wetlands (m2)
Shijian Lake	25,200		3 at 224,000
Caoling Lake	----		1 at 60,000
Long Lake	2,820		1 at 40,000
Dajiangou Wetlands	12,300		1 at 25,000
Gaotang Lake	---		2 at 570,000
Component #4:Project Management and Capacity Building		PMO	
To provide consultant support and training for theHMG for Project implementation			

Note: km = kilometer, m2 = square meters m3 = cubic meters, m3/s = cubic meter per second. Revetment area is a maximum value. Areas with natural vegetation and adequate soil and erosion protection along the shoreline will not be touched. Long Lake has 60,000 m3 of dredging.

According to the preliminary impact identification, the Project will cause land acquisition, temporary land use and house demolition. Project construction content and the identification of resettlement impact are shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2Project Construction Content and Resettlement Impacts

No.	Component	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Specific Location	Main Resettlement Impact	Implementation Agencies
1	Improvement of sewage collection	Sewage treatment factory and pump station construction	In eastern area, construction length of sewage pipe network is about 112.638km, construct one pump station; In western area, construction length of sewage pipe network is 56.955km, construct two pump stations at the same time.	Shiyaowan pump station permanent land acquisition is 3 mu, vacant construction land; No.4 and No.5 pump stations permanent acquisition is 5 mu, vacant stated-owned construction land, only need to perform the state-owned land transfer formalities.	Project construction content refers to attachment 1 for detailed information;Shiyaowan pump station, No.4 pump station and No.5 pump station are on vacant state-owned land.	Adopting pipe jacking and constructing along the available road minimizes temporary land occupationimpacts	Huinan Municipal Drainage Company, Ltd.
2	Improvement of urban water environment and flood management						
2.1	Urban water system improvement	Bagongshan ditch	7.578km	108.2 mu of which agricultural land is 51.8 mu, and constructionl land is 56.4 mu, involving the urban housing demolition 1298 m ²	Total length 7.578km, of which 0+184~0+613,2+875~3+080 reach river bottom width is 4m; 0+700~1+285 reach river bottom width is 13~26.4m;1+291~2+1465 reach river bottom width is 5m;2+309~2+500 reach river bottom is 6m;3+080~7+525 reach river bottom is 5.5~17.2m.	Land acquisition and house demolition involves Zhidong community and Shengli community; Xinzhuangzi town, Bagongshan district. A total of 70Households and 266 (persons including 30 rural households with 127 persons and 40 urban households with 127 persons) will be affected.	Huainan Municipal Management Department

No.	Component	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Specific Location	Main Resettlement Impact	Implementation Agencies
		Xiejiaji ditch	7.157km	127 mu of which agricultural land is 90.5 mu, and construction land is 36.5 mu, involving rural housing demolition 1048 m ²	Total length is 7.157km, of which 0+820~1+020, 1+083~1+750, 1+750~2+050, 2+720~2+850 reach river bottom width is 5m; 2+977~3+070 reach river bottom width is 3m; 3+177~3+450 reach river bottom width is 3~4m; 3+763~6+100, 6+100~7+157 reach river bottom is 20m.	Land acquisition and house demolition involves Ruian community Pingshan street, Xiejiaji district, Hongxin community and Honglun community Xiejiaji street, Yongqing village, Ershidian village and Shangan village Wangfenggang town, Lianhua community Tangshan town and Laishan village, Menggang village and Xinhe village Liyingzi town. a total of 93 households with 346 persons will be affected. All are rural.	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		Donghua blocking flood ditch	8.950km	106.66 mu of which agricultural land is 23.12 mu, and construction land is 83.54 mu, involving rural house demolition 3903 m ²	Total length is 8.95km, of which 0+000~1+560, 1+820~2+350 reach river bottom is 6m; 2+450~3+850 reach river bottom width is 4~6m; 5+200~5+420 reach river bottom width is 7.5~9.35m; 7+100~8+934 reach river bottom width is 10m.	Land acquisition and housing demolition involves Jiangchen community, Caoju community, Yannan community, Shungeng town Tianjiaan district and Ancheng village Ancheng Town Tianjiaan district. A total of 29 households with 100 persons will be affected. All are rural.	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		Laolongwang ditch	8.04km	The land for construction is 68.3 mu, of which agricultural land is 60.2 mu, and construction land is 8.1 mu, involving urban housing demolition 607 m ²	Total length is 8.040km, of which 4+530~6+000 reach river bottom width is 7m; 6+000~8+040 reach river bottom width is 12m.	Land acquisition and housing demolition involves Baiying village Chaoyang street Tianjiaan district, a total of 15 households with 65 persons, including 5 urban households with 19 persons and 10 rural households with 46 persons will be affected.	Huainan Municipal Management Department

No.	Component	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Specific Location	Main Resettlement Impact	Implementation Agencies
		Longwang ditch water system	4.816km	60.85 mu of which agricultural land is 6.39 mu, and construction land is 54.46 mu, involving rural housing demolition 6900 m ²	Total length is 4.816km, whole line is box culvert.	Land acquisition and housing demolition involve Shungeng community, Shanghu community, Qianfeng community and Zhaowei community Shungeng town Tianjiaan district, a total of 50 rural households with 192 persons will be affected.	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		Longwang flood diversion ditch	12.65 km (newly built 4.628km)	201 mu of which agricultural land is 164.8 mu, and construction land is 36.2 mu, involving urban and rural housing demolition 3501 m ²	Total length is 12.650km, of which 2+980~5+110 reach river bottom width is 7.5~9.5m; 5+270~6+210 reach river bottom width is 3.6~6.5m; 6+560~7+390 reach river bottom width is 30m; 7+990~11+200, 11+200~12+650 reach river width is 6~15m.	Land acquisition and housing demolition involve Qingfeng community Tianjiaan district, Yunnangang village, Zhangying village and Mamiao village Shangyao town Datong district. A total of 64 rural households with 268 persons will be affected.	Huainan Municipal Management Department
2.2	improve the flood control facilities	New-built embankment next to Gaotang Lake	14.47km	888.58 mu of which agricultural land is 355.43 mu, construction land is 288.25 mu, and unused land is 79.11 mu, with no housing demolition		Land acquisition involves total 164 rural households and 673 persons of Fanglou village, Hongguang village, Yuxiang village, Yaohe village, Yunnangang village, Zhangying village and Mamiao village Shangyao town Datong district	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		New-built four pump station along Gaotang Lake dam	/	Total area of Gaotang Lake no.1~4 pump station is 10.15 mu	State-owned land - vacant	No resettlement impact	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		Dajian ditch pump station	/	5.07 mu, 26 m ³ /s	State-owned land - vacant	No resettlement impact	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		Dragon Lake pump station	/	4.38 mu, 30.0 m ³ /s	State-owned land - vacant	No resettlement impact	
		Shijian lake	/	6.01mu, 30.0 m ³ /s	State-owned land - vacant	No resettlement impact	Huainan Municipal

No.	Component	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Specific Location	Main Resettlement Impact	Implementation Agencies
		pump station					Management Department
		Dajiangou wetlands	/	28.5mu (farmland)	/	Land acquisition affects Chenying village and Gongji village Luohe town Datong district , involving 15 rural households and 62 persons	Huainan Landscape Management Bureau
		Shijian Lake		267mu (farmland, type is fish pond)	/	land acquisition involves farmers of Shitoubu village and Liangang village Ancheng town, such as Wangzhaoguang etc. , a total of 11 rural households and 46 persons will be affected.	Huainan Landscape Management Bureau

The preparation of the resettlement plan is based on the Feasibility Study Report prepared by the Anhui Transportation Design Institute. Once the Project's detailed engineering design is completed and resettlement detailed measurement survey is conducted, then the RP will be updated accordingly.

The construction of the wastewater pipeline network (component #1) will increase flow to the Eastern and Western wastewater treatment plants (WWTP). The expansion of the WWTP will be financed under a separate project. **Annex 1** describes the WWTP and reports that the WWTP expansion has no land acquisition or resettlement impacts.

1.1.3 Overview of Resettlement Impacts

The Project will acquire permanent land, temporarily occupy land and demolish some residential housing. The impact of land acquisition and resettlement of the Project involves 4 districts, 12 towns/streets, and 33 communities/villages.

Huainan urban water system comprehensive treatment Project's main influences are permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation, and housing demolition. This Project will acquire collective land 1500.6 mu, including farmland 980.5 mu, construction land 441 mu, and unused land 79.1mu; permanently occupy state-owned land 386.345 mu, including state-owned construction land 30.915mu, state-owned farmland 355.43 mu of Huainan state-owned Farm; temporarily occupy land 3720 mu; the Project will demolish rural houses 15352 m², urban houses 1905 m² and shops 780 m². The Project will directly affect a population of 2075, including 453 rural households with 1805 persons, 45 urban households with 158 persons, 10 shops with 22 persons, and one state-owned farm, 90 persons. Among those APs, 241 households with 967 persons will lose more than 10% of farmland, 142 households with 529 persons will be affected by house demolition, and 13 households with 45 persons are affected both by land acquisition and housing demolition. About 370 households with 1451 persons therefore will be physically displaced and/ or losing more than 10% of their productive assets.

See Table 1-3 for details about land and building acquisition according to component and Table 1-4 for directly affected population.

Table 1-3 Land and Building Acquisition by Component

Category		Component			Total
		1	2	3	
Acquisition of collective land (mu)	Farmland	0	685	295.5	980.5
	construction land	0	441	0	441
	unused land	0	79.1	0	79.1
	Subtotal	0	1205.1	295.5	1500.6
Permanent allocation of state-owned land (mu)	Farmland	0	355.43	0	355.43
	Construction land	5.31	25.605	0	30.915
	Subtotal	5.31	381.035	0	386.345
Temporary land occupation (mu)	By filling area	0	88.4	0	88.4
	By borrow pit	0	920	0	920
	By spoil area	11.3	791.8	0	803.1
	By construction layout area	88	143	150	381

Category		Component			Total
		1	2	3	
	by earth pile	1005.4	36.2	0	1041.6
	by construction access	191.9	290.3	3.7	485.9
	Subtotal	1296.6	2269.7	153.7	3720
Residential housing demolition (m ²)	Rural	0	15352	0	15352
	Urban	0	1905	0	1905
	Subtotal	0	17257	0	17257
Small shops(m ²)		0	780	0	780

Table 1-4 Directly Affected Population by Component

Category		Component			Total
		1	2	3	
Affected villages and communities-Households					
by Land Acquisition (LA) only	Household	0	330	26	356
	Person	0	1326	108	1434
By House Demolition (HD) only	Household	0	129	0	129
	Person	0	484	0	484
	-Rural households	0	84	0	84
	-Rural population	0	326	0	326
	-urban households	0	45	0	45
	-urban population	0	158	0	158
-by LA and HD	Household	0	13	0	13
	Person	0	45	0	45
Affected shops					
	Household	0	10	0	10
	Person	0	22	0	22
Affected state-owned farm, Huainan Farm					
	Household	0	1	0	1
	Person	0	90	0	90
Total	Household	0	483	26	509
	Person	0	1967	108	2075

1.2 Social and Economic Benefits

1.2.1 Direct Economic Benefits

Urban flood prevention Project benefits means reducing flood loss within protection zone after finishing Project. Urban flood prevention of Huainan city protects Heili reach, Laoying reach, Gengshi reach, Tianjian reach and Yaohe reach. Urban flood prevention benefits mainly include indirect and direct economic loss of industrial and mining enterprises in the mentioned regions, such as fixed assets, current assets, suspend production and business, as well as household property, the affected housing repair cost and farmland inundated loss. Flood prevention benefit of the flood prevention Project is the difference between flood loss with flood prevention Project and flood loss without flood prevention Project. According to feasibility study information of Project, average direct and indirect flood prevention benefit for many years is 123.3 million RMB and 24.7 million RMB respectively.

As a result, urban flood prevention Project average flood prevention benefit of Huainan city for many years is 148.0 million RMB.

After completion of this Project, it will improve flood prevention standard so as to reduce flood prevention expenses, such as personnel, goods and materials and so on, and hydraulic facilities repair costs, traffic recovering costs and industrial and agricultural production losses.

1.2.2 Indirect Economic Benefits

The primary social and economic benefits will be indirect investment benefits, which will be produced by reducing economic losses of water pollution to society and the benefits are listed below:

- 1) After the completion of the whole Project, it will greatly reduce the pollution of the surface water and underground water in the urban area to ensure water supply to production, life, agriculture, and fishery, and maintain the sustainable development of economy.
- 2) It will improve the living conditions and landscape level of Huainan and promote the development of tourism and leisure time nearby after environmental improvement.
- 3) It will prevent water source from polluting, reduce expenses of water treatment and infrastructure due to pollution (reduction during treatment and adverse water source avoidance, for instance).
- 4) It will improve water quality, reduce organism concentration, increase dissolved oxygen, avoid aquatic products, animal products and underproduction of food crop and ensure the development of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery.
- 5) Water pollution can increase the disease incidence and health expenditure and decrease labor productivity while pollution treatment can protect the health of human beings and decrease health expenditure.
- 6) Various temporary facilities construction will provide some job opportunities for local residents.

1.3 Estimate of Resettlement Investment and Implementation Plan

The total investment of the Project will be RMB 1.906025billion. The preliminary planning of construction fund will be from the following two sources, namely, the Asian Development Bank and the Huainan Municipality. The total cost estimate of land acquisition and resettlement is RMB 286.6 million, accounting for 15% of the total investment, and will be domestically funded, i.e. not paid from ADB loan funds.

The implementation plan of resettlement will begin from Jan. 2014 and be completed in December 2015.

2 Project Influence

2.1 Measures for Avoiding or Minimizing Land Acquisition

2.1.1 Project Design and Site Selection Principle

During the engineering design, minimizing land acquisition should be taken into consideration. The main principles are as follows:

- Avoid or minimize acquisition of residential housing and residential planning areas
- Avoid or minimize acquisition of high-quality farmland
- Use existing national and local roads to the planned construction sites
- Avoid or minimize the impacts on environment-sensitive area.

2.1.2 Comparison and selection of Project design option

In the process of design by design unit, a lot of optimized work has been made under the premise that achieves engineering effect, so as to reduce the negative effect brought by engineering construction, especially reduce the amount of affected persons. The work is mainly reflected as follows:

1) In the design of the embankment, change of embankment lines or engineering measures is employed to reduce the amount of house demolition in area where the houses are densely located.

2) In the engineering design of river, some rivers use design of variable slope, and some rivers decrease excavation section through increasing design slope, so as to reduce the excavation land occupying and the physical volume of the house demolition.

3) In the process of construction organization and design, reasonable choice of soil taking and disposal sites are necessary in order to reduce the impact on production and living of local farmers due to soil taking.

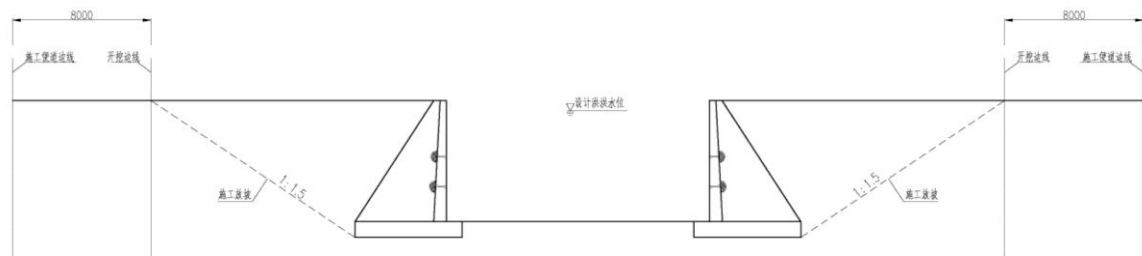
The river is located in urban area of Huainan; parts of the river are located in the center of the city. Three types of river channel sections are selected in this design. The comparison of river section is made respectively at dense housing area and scarce housing areas mainly with combination of house demolition and land acquisition cost.

According to the feasibility study report, the river section of channel and ditch mainly includes trapezoidal, duplex and box culvert form. Lengths of the channel by different cross section are as the following table:

Table 2-1 Lengths of the channel by different cross section

No.	Name	Duplex (m)	Trapezoidal (m)	Box Culvert (m)	Total Length (m)
1	Bagongshan gully	5995	808	722	7525
2	Donghua cut-off ditch	2734	1840	4360	8934
3	Laolongwang ditch	3340		4700	8040
4	Drainage of Longwang ditch	0	0	4816.3	4816.3
5	Longwang flood ditch	6570	1990	4090	12650

vertical revetment foundation slope excavation and construction access roads of the ditches on both sides. The ROW width varies from 21 m to 31 m.



Comparisons of permanent land requisition, temporary land requisition, resettlement and investment of three options are shown in the following Tables.

Table 2-2 Results of Option #1

No.	Name	Permanent land requisition (mu)	Temporary land occupation (mu)	Area of house demolition (m2)
1	Bagongshan gully	108.20	155.0	1298
2	Donghua cut-off ditch	106.66	243.6	3903
3	Laolongwang ditch	68.30	142.3	607
4	Longwang flood ditch	201.00	145.9	3501
5	Xiejiaji channel	127.00	33.7	1048
6	Drainage of Longwang ditch	60.85	367.2	6900
	Total	672.01	1087.7	17257

Table 2-3 Results of Option #2

No.	Name	Permanent land requisition (mu)	Temporary land occupation (mu)	Area of house demolition (m2)
1	Bagongshan gully	135.25	193.75	1622.5
2	Donghua cut-off ditch	127.992	292.32	4683.6
3	Laolongwang ditch	81.96	170.76	728.4
4	Longwang flood ditch	211.05	153.195	3676.05
5	Xiejiaji channel	158.75	42.125	1310
6	Drainage of Longwang ditch	76.0625	459	8625
	Total	791.06	1311.15	20645.55

Table 2-4 Results of Option #3

No.	Name	Permanent land requisition (mu)	Temporary land occupation (mu)	Area of house demolition (m2)
1	Bagongshan gully	100.3	178.25	1233.1
2	Donghua cut-off ditch	99.6	251.42	3707.85
3	Laolongwang ditch	90.47	135.185	607
4	Longwang flood ditch	220.95	138.605	3325.95
5	Xiejiaji channel	120.65	32.015	995.6
6	Drainage of Longwang ditch	60.85	367.2	7800
	Total	692.82	1102.675	17669.5

From the perspective of resettlement: option#3 (vertical section) is with the minimum permanent land requisition, temporary land requisition, and area of house demolition. But compared with option #1 (recommended option), the land acquisition and resettlement of option #3 will add about 28.1 mu permanent land acquisition, 14.9 mu temporary land occupation and 412 m² house demolition. This is because vertical revetment foundation slope excavation and each 8m construction access road on both sides require land requisition and house demolition. Option #2 is with excessive land requisition and house demolition, and the engineering construction is difficult. Further, from the perspective engineering investment:

Option #3 uses the vertical retaining wall form, so the investment is relatively large, respectively 143.5 million RMB and 255 million RMB larger than option #1 and option #2.

Based on the above comparisons, option #1 is recommended for the Project, even though option #2 is cheaper. Engineers reviewed the impact of the channel ROW which is the minimum requirement given the methods of construction and installation.

2.2 Survey scope of land acquisition and resettlement impacts

According to the option recommended by the Project feasibility study report and the resettlement impact identification, The Project will affect 11 towns/streets, 33 communities/villages of Tianjia'an District, Datong District, Xiejiaji District, and Bagongshan District in Huainan City. Details are in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5 List of Project Impact Scope of Land Acquisition

NO.	Component		Districts And Counties	Towns/Streets	Affected villages/communities		
					Land Acquisition Only	House Demolition Only	LA and HD
1	Improvement of sewage collection		Tianjia'an District, Datong District, Xiejiaji District, Bagongshan District	Shungeng Town, Chaoyang Street, Shangyao Town, Luohe Town, Pingshan Street, Xiejiaji Street, Wangfenggang Town, Tangshan Town, Liyingzi Town,Xinzhuangzi street	Temporary land occupation of 1296.6 mu. 4# and 5# Sewage pumping stations require permanent state land allocation.		
2	Improvement of urban water environment and flood management						
2.1	Urban water system improvement	Bagongshan Ditch	Bagongshan District	Xinzhuangzi Street	land acquisition of 93.2 mu in Shengli and Zhidong community, Xinzhuangzi Street, affecting 30 households, 127 persons; The silt Yard temporary covers 299.6 mu.	Housedemolitionof 1298m²in Shengli and Zhidong communities including illegal structures of 461 m², affecting 40 households, 139 persons	2 households, 7 persons, Xinzhuangzi Street
				Bagongshan Town	land acquisition of 15 muconstruction land	/	/
		Xiejiaji Ditch	XiejiajiDistrict	PingshanStreet	Ruian Community 12.42 mu	/	/
				Xiejiaji Street	Hongxin community 3.9 mu,Honglun community 20.175 mu	/	/
				Wangfenggang Town	Yongqing village 15.45 mu,affecting 17households,61persons	Yongqing village Housedemolitionof 175m2,affecting1households,5persons	1 households, 5 persons in Yongqing Village
				Tangshan Town	Lianhua village 14.7mu,Ershidian village 8.145mu,Shangan village 15.3mu,totally affecting 32 households,119 persons	Lianhua village 390m2, ,affecting 2 households,7 persons,Ershidian village 273 m2,affecting 2 households,5 persons,Shangan village 210 m2,affecting 2 households,6 persons	Lianhua village 1 households,4 persons,Ershidian village 1 households,3 persons
				Liyingzi Town	Laishan village 17.265 mu, affecting 13households,59persons,Menggang village	/	/

NO.	Component		Districts And Counties	Towns/Streets	Affected villages/communities		
					Land Acquisition Only	House Demolition Only	LA and HD
					11.7 mu,affecting 12households,43persons,Xinhe village7.95 mu,affecting 12households,41persons		
		Donghua	Tianjia'an District	Ancheng town	Ancheng village 31.2 mu,affecting 1 households,5 persons	Ancheng village 847m2	/
		flood intercepting trench		Shungeng Town	Jiangchen community 23.85 mu,affecting 2 households,5 persons,Caoju community 26.85 mu,affecting 4 households,15 persons,Yaonan community 24.75 mu,affecting 2 households,5 persons	Jiangchen community 877 m2,affecting 3 households,11 persons,Caoju community 1380 m2,affecting 8 households,27 persons,Yaonan community 799 m2,affecting 4 households,14 persons	Caoju community 1 households,3 persons
		Old dragon king trench	Tianjia'an District	Chaoyang Street	Bo'ying village land acquisition of 68.3 mu,affecting 10households,46persons.Temporary land acquisition of 325.2 mu	Bo'ying village housing demolitionof 607m2,among which, illegal construction of 146m2,affecting 5 households, 19 persons	3 households, 12 persons in Bo'ying village
		Dragon king	Tianjia'an District	Shungeng Town	Shungen Community g 23.115 mu,Shanghu Community 8.67 mu,affecting 1 households,4 persons,Zhaoyu Community 9.525 mu,affecting 2 households,7 personsQianfeng Community 19.545 mu,affecting 2 households,8 persons。	Shungeng Community 2438 m2,affecting 22 households,17 persons,Shanghu Community 1403 m2,affecting 8 households,34 persons,Zhaoyu Community 1524 m²,affecting 7 households,25 persons,Qianfeng Community 1535 m²,affecting 8 households,37 persons	Zhaoyu Community 1 households,4 persons,Qianfeng Community 1 households,3 persons
		River system					
		Dragon king Skimming flood ditch	Tianjia'an District	Shungeng Town	Qianfeng Community 26.01 mu,affecting 1households,1 person	Qianfeng Community 373 m2,affecting 2households,5 persons	/
			Datong District	Shangyao town	Yunnangang Village 86.49 mu,affecting 20 households,83 persons,Zhangying Village 39 mu,affecting 7 households,34 人,Mamiaio Village 49.5 mu,affecting 11 households,45persons	Yunnangang Village 1087 m2,affecting 7 households,29 persons, Zhangying Village 1103 m2,affecting 9 households,41 persons, Mamiao Village 938 m2,affecting 7 households,30 persons	Yunnangang Village 2 households,6 persons

NO.	Component	Districts And Counties	Towns/Streets	Affected villages/communities		
				Land Acquisition Only	House Demolition Only	LA and HD
2.2	improve the flood control facilities	Datong District	Shangyao town	Fanglou Village 92.1 mu,affecting 30 households,127persons,Hongguang Village 80.1 mu,affecting 29households,128 persons,Yuxiang Village 78.6 mu, affecting 30 households,125 persons,Yaohe Village 83.71 mu,affecting 30 households,131 persons,Yunnangang Village 63.77 mu,affecting 20 households,82 persons,Zhangying Village 67.42 mu,affecting 12 households,35 persons,Mamiao Village 67.45 mu, affecting 13 households,45 persons	/	/
		Huainan farmyard		Stated-owned farmland 355.43 mu,affecting 90persons		
3	Improve urban lakes environment	Tianjia'an District	Ancheng town	Ancheng Village 46.7 mu,affecting 2 households,6 persons,Shangguo Village 78.4 mu,Liangang Village 80.5mu,affecting 5 households,21 persons,Shitoubu Village 61.4 mu,affecting 4 households,19 persons	/	/
		Datong District	Luohe town	Chenying Village 15.01 mu,affecting 8 households,30 persons, Gongji Village 13.49 mu, affecting 7 households,32 persons	/	/

2.3 Survey Method and Process

In February, 2012, the Project Office of Huainan ADB Loan entrusted Anhui Transportation Planning and Design Institute Co., Ltd. [Local Design Institute, LDI] with the preparation of FSR (Feasibility Study Report) on the Huainan City River System Comprehensive Treatment Project. The report was submitted 16 April 2013 to Huainan Development Reform Commission (DRC) and it is expect to have FSR approval by second half of June 2013by the Anhui Province DRC.

In September, 2012, according to the requirements of the Asian Development Bank and assisted by affected villages and villagers, the engineering technicians of the LDI carried out a preliminary study of the resettlement influence within the Project area.

From October 2012 to December 2012, the investigation team from Hefei Design Research Institute for Coal Industry carried out a general investigation of the corresponding social and economic status and Project resettlement impact according to the FSR. Meanwhile, sampling investigation was carried out to the social and economic circumstances, whose contents mainly include family population, impact of land acquisition, economic position of family and resettlement desire, etc. During the process, the investigation team also listened to the views of village committee and villages in respect of land acquisition, and resettlement, and carried out extensive consultation. In March 2013, according to the latest design of the Project, Coal Industry Design and Research Institute of Hefei Resettlement Team conducted supplementary investigation.

From December 2012 to April 2013, based on Project feasibility study, survey data, and public participation, the draft Resettlement Plan was prepared. The Project analyzed and evaluated resettlement impacts and risks and put forward preliminary remedies.

During investigation, investigators also listened to the desires of village committee and villagers with respect to land acquisition and resettlement method and consulting was carried out as well. Through communicating and consulting, the main results are listed below:

- 1) Almost all the villagers know that the Project is to be constructed soon and express their support of the Project.
- 2) The Project mainly involves permanent acquisition of collective land and house demolition. Meanwhile, the Project will also involve impacts on infrastructure and ground attachments.
- 3) The resettlement policies, rates and entitlements are discussed and consulted.
- 4) Almost all the affected persons believe that land acquisition will exert a slight impact. After land acquisition, they can continue to cultivate the remaining land and therefore prefer cash compensation.
- 5) The compensation should be paid immediately and transparently, and intermediate links should be minimized.
- 6) The affected persons tend to adopt a nearby and centralized resettlement way of housing relocation.
- 7) There are no ethnic minorities in the Project area.

2.4 Permanent Land Acquisition and Impact Analysis

2.4.1 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

The acquisition of the collective land in this Project is mainly caused by improving the urban water environment, strengthening flood prevention management, and improving the urban lakes environment.

The acquisition of rural collective land in this Project impacts Tianjia'an District, Datong District, Xiejiaji District, and Bagongshan District of Huainan City. The Project acquires 1500.6mu lands, of which, 980.6mu farmland (65.3%), 4310.0 mu construction land (28.7%), 865.5 mu unused land(3.5%). The land acquisition directly impacts 369rural households with1479persons.

Judging from the affected area, the acquisition of collective lands are from Tianjian'an District 528.82 mu (65.3%), Datong District 736.6 mu (49.1%), Xiejiaji District 127 mu (8.5%), Bagongshan District 108.2 mu (7.2%).

From the view of component, the acquisition of collective land in improving the urban water environment and strengthening flood prevention management component is 1205.1mu(80.3%), and improving urban lakes environment sub Project is 295.5mu(19.7%).

Table 2-6 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land (by the District)

Project			Land acquisition (mu)							Affected population	
			Farmland				Construction Land	Unused Land	total	household	population
			cultivated land	fishpond	garden plot	subtotal					
Tianjia'an District	Shungeng Town	Jiangchen community	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	0.0	23.9	2	5
		Caoju community	12.6	0.0	0.0	12.6	14.2	0.0	26.9	4	15
		Shungeng community	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.0	23.1	0	0
		Yaonan community	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	21.8	0.0	24.8	2	5
		Shanghu community	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	6.7	0.0	8.7	1	4
		Qianfeng community	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	17.3	0.0	19.6	2	8
		Qingfeng community	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	26.0	1	1
		Zhaoyu community	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	7.3	0.0	9.5	2	7
	Chaoyang Street	Bo'ying village	60.2	0.0	0.0	60.2	8.1	0.0	68.3	10	46
	Ancheng Town	Ancheng village	7.5	46.7	0.0	54.2	23.7	0.0	77.9	3	11
		Shitoubu village	0.0	61.4	0.0	61.4	0.0	0.0	61.4	4	19
		Lingang village	0.0	80.5	0.0	80.5	0.0	0.0	80.5	5	21
		Shangguo village	0.0	78.4	0.0	78.4	0.0	0.0	78.4	/	/
	Subtotal		87.7	267.0	2.0	356.7	172.1	0.0	528.8	36	142
Datong District	Shangyao Town	Fanglou village	47.5	0.0	0.0	47.5	30.3	14.3	92.1	30	127
		Hongguang village	43.7	0.0	0.0	43.7	28.6	7.8	80.1	29	128
		Yuxiang village	36.8	0.0	0.0	36.8	23.5	18.3	78.6	30	125
		Yaohe village	48.5	0.0	0.0	48.5	21.4	13.8	83.7	30	131
		Yunnangang village	38.1	0.0	76.3	114.4	26.1	9.8	150.3	40	165
		Zhangying village	35.3	0.0	39.0	74.3	21.0	11.1	106.4	19	59
		Mamiao village	38.4	0.0	49.5	87.9	25.1	4.0	117.0	24	90
		Chenying village	15.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	8	30
	Luohe Town	Gongji village	13.5	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	13.5	7	32
	Subtotal		316.8	0.0	164.8	481.6	176.0	79.1	736.6	217	887
Xiejiaji District	Pingshan Street	Rui'an community	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	12.4	0	0

Project			Land acquisition (mu)							Affected population	
			Farmland				Construction Land	Unused Land	total	household	population
			cultivated land	fishpond	garden plot	subtotal					
	Xiejiaji Street	Hongxin community	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.9	0	0
		Honglun community	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	0.0	20.2	0	0
	Wangfenggang Town	Yongqing village	15.5	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	15.5	17	61
	Tangshan Town	Lianhua village	14.7	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	14.7	13	42
		Ershidian village	8.1	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	8.1	10	45
		Shangan village	15.3	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	15.3	9	32
	Liyngzi Town	Laishan village	17.3	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	17.3	13	59
		Menggang village	11.7	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	11.7	12	43
		Xinhe village	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	12	41
	Subtotal		90.5	0.0	0.0	90.5	36.5	0.0	127.0	86	323
Bagongs han District	Xinzhuangzi Street	Shengli community	26.1	0.0	0.0	26.1	15.2	0.0	51.4	18	74
		Zhidong community	25.7	0.0	0.0	25.7	16.2	0.0	41.8	12	53
	Bagongshan Town		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	0	0
	Subtotal		51.8	0.0	0.0	51.8	46.4	0.0	108.2	30	127
Total			546.8	267.0	166.8	980.6	431.0	79.1	1500.6	369	1479

Table 2-7Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land (by Components)

NO.	Component	District County	And	Town/Street	Community/village	Land acquisition area (mu)				Affected population	
						Farmland	Construction land	Unused land	Total	Household	Population

NO.	Component		District And County	Town/Street	Community/village	Land acquisition area (mu)				Affected population	
						Farmland	Construction land	Unused land	Total	Household	Population
1	Improving the urban water environment and strengthening flood prevention management	Bagongshan ditch	Bagongshan District	Xinzhuangzi	Shengli community	26.1	25.2	0.0	51.4	18	74
				Street	Zhidong community	25.7	16.2	0.0	41.8	12	53
				Bagongshan Town		0.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	0	0
				subtotal		51.8	56.4	0.0	108.2	30	127
		Xiejiaji Ditch	Xiejiaji District	Pingshan street	Rui'an community	0.0	12.4	0.0	12.4	0	0
				Xiejieji street	Hongxin community	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.9	0	0
					Honglun community	0.0	20.2	0.0	20.2	0	0
				Wangfenggang town	Yongqing village	15.5	0.0	0.0	15.5	17	61
				Tangshan town	Lianhua village	14.7	0.0	0.0	14.7	13	42
					Ershidian village	8.1	0.0	0.0	8.1	10	45
					Shangan village	15.3	0.0	0.0	15.3	9	32
				Liyngzi town	Laishan village	17.3	0.0	0.0	17.3	13	59
					Menggang village	11.7	0.0	0.0	11.7	12	43
					Xinhe village	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	12	41
				subtotal		90.5	36.5	0.0	127.0	86	323
		Donghua flood intercepting trench	Tianjia'an District	Ancheng town	Ancheng village	7.5	23.7	0.0	31.2	1	5
				Shungeng town	Jiangchen community	0.0	23.9	0.0	23.9	2	5
					Caoju community	12.6	14.2	0.0	26.9	4	15
					Yaonan community	3.0	21.8	0.0	24.8	2	5
				subtotal		23.1	83.5	0.0	106.7	9	30
		old dragon king trench	Tianjia'an District	Shungeng town	Bo'ying village	60.2	8.1	0.0	68.3	10	46
				subtotal		60.2	8.1	0.0	68.3	10	46

NO.	Component		District County	And	Town/Street	Community/village	Land acquisition area (mu)				Affected population	
							Farmland	Construction land	Unused land	Total	Household	Population
		Dragon king River system	Tianjia'an District	Shungeng village	Shungeng community	0.0	23.1	0.0	23.1	0	0	
					Shanghu community	2.0	6.7	0.0	8.7	1	4	
					Zhaoyu community	2.2	7.3	0.0	9.5	2	7	
					Qianfeng community	2.3	17.3	0.0	19.5	2	8	
				subtotal		6.4	54.5	0.0	60.9	5	19	
		Dragon king Skimming flood ditch	Tianjia'an District	Shungeng town	Qingfeng community	0.0	26.0	0.0	26.0	1	1	
			Datong District	Shangyao town	Yunnangang village	76.3	10.2	0.0	86.5	20	83	
					Zhangying village	39.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	7	24	
					Mamiao village	49.5	0.0	0.0	49.5	11	45	
				subtotal		164.8	10.2	0.0	175.0	38	152	
			subtotal		164.8	36.2	0.0	201.0	39	153		
		Gaotang Lake levee and revertment Project	Datong District	Shangyao town	Fanglou village	47.5	30.3	14.3	92.1	30	127	
					Hongguang village	43.7	28.6	7.8	80.1	29	128	
					Yuxiang village	36.8	23.5	18.3	78.6	30	125	
					Yaohe village	48.5	21.4	13.8	83.7	30	131	
					Yunnangang village	38.1	15.9	9.8	63.8	20	82	
					Zhangying village	35.3	21.0	11.1	67.4	12	35	
					Mamiao village	38.4	25.1	4.0	67.5	13	45	
				subtotal		288.3	165.8	79.1	533.2	164	673	
		Total					685.0	441.0	79.1	1205.1	343	1371
2	Improving urban lakes	Dajiangou wetland	Datong District	Luohe town	Chenying village	15.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	8	30	
					Gongji village	13.5	0.0	0.0	13.5	7	32	

NO.	Component		District County	And	Town/Street	Community/village	Land acquisition area (mu)				Affected population	
							Farmland	Construction land	Unused land	Total	Household	Population
	environment sub Project				subtotal		28.5	0.0	0.0	28.5	15	62
		Shijian Lake Project	Tianjia'an District	Ancheng Town	Shitoubu Village	61.4	0.0	0.0	61.4	4	19	
					Liangang Village	80.5	0.0	0.0	80.5	5	21	
					Shangguo Village	78.4	0.0	0.0	78.4	0	0	
					Ancheng Village	46.7	0.0	0.0	46.7	2	6	
					subtotal		267.0	0.0	0.0	267.0	11	46
		Total					295.5	0.0	0.0	295.5	26	108
Total						980.5	441.0	79.1	1500.6	369	1479	

2.4.2 Impact Analysis of Collective Land Acquired By The Project

According to the survey, of all the affected villages (33 in total), the acquisition of land in this Project impacts 9 towns or streets, 8 urban communities and 16 villages of Tianjia'an, Datong, Xiejiaji, and Bagongshan District, Huainan city. According to the social and economic investigation, comparative analysis of farmland has been made before and after land acquisition.

Among the 24 affected urban villages and communities, the lowest and highest percentage of farmland loss is 0.43% (Chenyong Village, LuoheTown) and 26.08% (Zhidong community, Xinzizhuang street) respectively. For conditions of rural collective land, please refer to Table 2-8.

In the affected villages, the income of Zhidong Community, Xinzhuang Street, of Bagongshan District is most seriously affected with 2.61% loss. The Project acquisition of land has fairly small influences at the village level. Refer to Table 2-9 for influence of income.

Table 2-8 Conditions of Rural Collective Land

Town	Village	Affected Household	Total population	Male	Female	Labour	Existing farmland	Land acquisition	Percentage of land acquisition
		No	No	No	No	No	mu	mu	%
Shangyao Town	Fanglou Village	30	127	65	62	80	3027	47.5	1.57
	Hongguang Village	29	128	60	68	81	2070	43.7	2.11
	Yuxiang Village	30	125	60	65	75	3700	36.8	0.99
	Yaohe Village	30	131	73	58	97	2060	48.5	2.35
	Yunnangang Village	40	165	78	87	90	3650	38.09	1.43
	Zhangying Village	19	59	30	29	45	2300	35.3	1.53
	Mamiao Village	24	90	46	44	55	2380	38.36	1.61
Luohe Town	Chenying Village	8	30	16	14	20	3456	15.01	0.43
	Gongji Village	7	32	15	17	20	2112	13.49	0.64
Wangfenggang Town	Yongqing Village	17	61	29	32	38	260	15.45	5.94
Tangshan Town	Lianhua Village	13	42	20	22	25	650	14.7	2.26
	Ershidian Village	10	45	21	24	29	1600	8.145	0.51
	Shangan Village	9	32	17	15	20	3196	15.3	0.48
Liyngzi Town	Laishan Village	13	59	30	29	35	834	17.265	2.07
	Menggang Village	12	43	23	20	25	1327	11.7	0.88
	Xinhe Village	12	41	19	22	25	763	7.95	1.04
Shungeng Town	Caoju Community	4	15	6	9	8	414	12.615	3.05
	Yaonan Community	2	5	2	3	3	190	3	1.58
	Qianfeng Community	2	8	3	5	4	265	2.25	0.85
	Zhaoyu Community	2	7	4	3	4	100	2.19	2.19
Chaoyang Street	Bo'ying	10	46	25	21	30	500	60.15	0.12
Ancheng Town	Ancheng	3	11	10	9	13	168	7.5	4.46
Xinzhuangzi street	Shengli Community	18	74	38	36	45	100.45	26.145	26.03
	Zhidong Community	12	53	28	25	33	98.32	25.65	26.08
Total		356	1429	718	719	900	35220.77	546.82	1.55

Table 2-9 Analysis on impacts of income at the village level

Town	Village	Per capita income	Per capita agricultural income	Agricultural income proportion	Affected Household Number	Affected population	Existing cultivated land	Acquired land	Acquisition of land proportion ²	Income loss proportion ³
		RMB/person	RMB/person	%	HH	person	mu	mu	%	%
Shangyao Town	Fanglou Village	5,900	738	12.51	30	127	3027	47.5	1.57	0.20
	Hongguang Village	7,200	968.4	13.45	29	128	2070	43.7	2.11	0.28
	Yuxiang Village	7,100	937.2	13.20	30	125	3700	36.8	0.99	0.13
	Yaohe Village	9,800	764.4	7.8	30	131	131	39.1	29.84	2.33
	Yunnangang Village	8,900	703.1	7.9	40	165	336	71.1	21.16	1.67
	Zhangying Village	6,300	952.6	15.12	32	165	280	50.25	17.95	2.71
	Mamiao Village	6,700	952.1	14.21	40	167	225	45.58	20.26	2.88
Luche Town	Chenyong Village	6,100	608.8	9.98	8	35	50	11.25	22.5	2.55
	Gongji Village	6,200	762.6	12.30	3	14	17.8	2.95	16.57	2.04
Ancheng Town	Shitoubu Village	6,500	715	11.0	6	20	5.99	/	/	
	Liangang	8,900	712	8.0	9	33	34.6	/	/	
	Shangguo Village	6,400	736	11.5	/	/	/	/	/	
	Ancheng Village	6,200	527	8.5	3	11	1	/	/	
Shungeng Town	Jiangchen Community	9,350	748	8	2	7	2.05	/	/	
	Caoju Community	9,350	748	8	15	63	10.7	/	/	
	Shungeng Community	9,350	748	8	2	7	1.0	/	/	
	Yaonan Community	9,350	748	8	2	9	/	/	/	
	Shanghu Community	9,350	748	8	1	4	1.5	/	/	
	Qiangfeng Community	9,350	748	8	2	8	/	/	/	

Source: ,Statistics Station of Town, 2012 and a survey of Affected Households

²Requisition of land proportion= Requisition of cultivated land/existing cultivated land×100%

³Income loss proportion=Agricultural income per capita×requisition proportion/ per capita income×100%

Town	Village	Per capita income	Per capita agricultural income	Agricultural income proportion	Affected Household Number	Affected population	Existing cultivated land	Acquired land	Acquisition of land proportion ²	Income loss proportion ³
		RMB/person	RMB/person	%	HH	person	mu	mu	%	%
	Qingfeng Community	9,350	748	8	6	24	3	/	/	
	Zhaowei Community	9,350	748	8	2	7	2.5	/	/	
Chaoyang Sub-district	Baiying Village	10,386	623	6	10	41	/	/	/	
Xinzhuangzi Sub-district	Shengli Community	8,600	860	10	3	13	/	/	/	
	Zhidong Community	8,600	860	10	5	19	/	/	/	
Wangfenggang Town	Yongqing Village	7,900	647.8	8.2	17	61	7.5	/	/	
Tangshan Town	Lianhua Village	9,500	760	8.0	13	42	15	4	26.6	2.13
	Ershidian Village	9,320	745.6	8.0	10	45	40	10	25.0	2.00
	Shangan Village	10,084	857.1	8.5	9	32	65	18	27.7	2.35
Liyongzi Sub-district	Laishan Village	10,884	925.1	8.5	13	59	20	3	15.0	1.28
	Menggang Village	10,912	872.9	8.0	12	43	40	11	27.5	2.20
	Xinhe Village	11,030	882.4	8.0	12	41	28	6	21.4	1.71
Total					417	1742	2,022.64	403.23	19.94	

The Project acquisition of collective land has influence on 356 rural households with 1429 people, of which, 32.30% of affected households (115 households) the land loss is less than 10% in terms of influence; 67.70% of affected households (241 households) ranges from 10% to 30% in terms of influence; no households will lose above 30% of land. For the degree of land loss at the household level, refer to Table 2-10.

Combined with Table 2-9 and Table 2-10, it can be inferred that no households will lose the income more than 5%. A total of 223 households (62.64%) will lose income less 3% and 133 households (37.36%) will lose income between 3% and 5%, see details in Table 2-11.

Table 2-10 Degree of Cultivated Land Loss at the Household Level

Unit: No. of households

Township	Village	<10% Loss	10%~30% Loss	>30% Loss	Sub-total
Shangyao Town	Wanlou Village	10	20	0	30
	Hongguang Village	6	23	0	29
	Yuxiang Village	11	19	0	30
	Yaohe Village	12	18	0	30
	Yunnangang Village	12	28	0	40
	Zhangying Village	5	14	0	19
	Mamiao Village	8	16	0	24
Luohe Town	Chenying Village	5	3	0	8
	Gongji Village	5	2	0	7
Wangfenggang Town	Yongqing Village	4	13		17
Tangshan Town	Lainhua Village	6	7	0	13
	Ershidian Village	4	6	0	10
	Shangan Village	2	7	0	9
Liyingsi Town	Laishan Village	3	10	0	13
	Menggang Village	3	9	0	12
	Xinhe Village	2	10	0	12
Shungeng Town	Caoju Community	1	3	0	4
	Yaonan Community	0	2	0	2
	Qianfeng Community	0	2	0	2
	Zhaoyu Community	1	1	0	2
Chaoyang Street	Bo'ying Village	1	9	0	10
Ancheng Town	Ancheng Village	1	2	0	3
Xinzhuangzi Street	Shengli Community	10	8	0	18
	Zhidong Community	3	9	0	12
Total Households		115	241	0	356
Proportion		32.3%	67.7%	0.0%	100.0%

Table 2-11 Estimated Income Loss At The Household Level

Township	Village	<3% Loss	3~5% Loss	>5% Loss	Sub-total
Shangyao Town	Wanlou Village	10	20	0	30
	Hongguang Village	6	23	0	29
	Yuxiang Village	11	19	0	30
	Yaohe Village	30	0	0	30
	Yunnangang Village	40		0	40
	Zhangying Village	5	14	0	19
	Mamiao Village	8	16	0	24

Township	Village	<3% Loss	3~5% Loss	>5% Loss	Sub-total
Luohe Town	Chenying Village	5	3	0	8
	Gongji Village	5	2	0	7
Wangfenggang Town	Yongqing Village	17		0	17
Tangshan Town	Lainhua Village	13		0	13
	Ershidian Village	10		0	10
	Shangan Village	2	7	0	9
Liyingsi Town	Laishan Village	3	10	0	13
	Menggang Village	12		0	12
	Xinhe Village	12		0	12
Shungeng Town	Caoju Community	4		0	4
	Yaonan Community	2		0	2
	Qianfeng Community	2		0	2
	Zhaoyu Community	2		0	2
Chaoyang Street	Bo'ying Village	10		0	10
Ancheng Town	Ancheng Village	1	2	0	3
Xinzhuangzi Street	Shengli Community	10	8	0	18
	Zhidong Community	3	9	0	12
Total Households		223	133	0	356
Proportion		62.64%	37.36%	0.00%	100.00%

The field survey showed that the Project area located in the outskirt areas of Huainan City, with the accelerated process of urbanization, and the coming of the real estate business, some villages and farmers have already been involved in land acquisition, so the farmers know the resettlement policies well. The villagers are mainly engaged in construction, transport and services. After the village changed into a community⁴, they no longer engaged in cultivation, the survey showed that the per capita income these transitional communities is higher than that of neighboring villages in Huainan City.

Agricultural income in these communities is less than 10% of the total income of the affected households. Most labor workers in the affected areas go to Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shanghai and other nearby provinces and cities for work, where the salaries are higher. With the new bullet train system transportation is faster. Generally the working period is about 10 months, and workers return only in the busy seasons or Spring Festival, working outside is now becoming the major source of income of the affected households; besides, some villagers of the affected areas work in the village industry, like Ancheng village and Liangang village, Ancheng Town, in Lianshi Animal Husbandry Limited Company or Huaqiang Glass Factory. The land acquisition for the Project has little impact on the farmers' agricultural production and agricultural income.

Meanwhile, according to the resettlement opinion survey, the affected households think that the impact from land acquisition is small, and choose currency compensation. After the households acquiring currency compensation, they will be involved into corresponding technology training, learn or improve skills and go out to seek non-agriculture employment opportunity. The households affected by land acquisition expressed the following income/livelihood rehabilitation strategies: a) use the compensation fund of land acquisition to invest third industries like dining, grocery, repair, etc. to improve economic income, there are 161 households choosing this method, accounting for 45.23% of the total number of households with land acquired; b) participate into training class held by Labor and Security Department and conduct certain skill study and training, and go out to seek employment opportunity, there are 70 households choosing this method, accounting for 19.66%; c) adjust the planting structure and transform the low-benefit planting structure dominated by food crops like rice and rape to the high-benefit structure dominated by vegetables and sugarcane. This method is selected by 125 households, accounting for 35.11% of the total.

⁴When farmland falls below 0.3 mu per capita, the villages will be converted into urban communities. The rural residents (Hukou) will be transferred to urban residents, but the property of land and house will be remained as the original status. That means the remaining land is still collective-owned, and the house is still regarded as rural house. When the house is demolished, they will be treated as rural house.

2.4.3 Impact analysis of Aquaculture by Acquisition for the Project

According to the survey, in the Subproject # 3, Urban Lakes Environment Improvement, Shijian Lake Ecosystem Construction will have influence on the fish breeding industry of Ancheng village, Shitoubu village, Liangang village, and Shangguo village in Ancheng Town.

In Shitoubu village, breeding specialized household Wang Zhaoguang contracts 150 mu fishpond, and pays rent of 7,000 RMB a year to the village. The village committee signs a contract with the contracting households every four years. The current contract will expire by the end of June 2013. Due to the construction of this Project, the village committee will no longer renew the contract. This breeding specialized household at the same time engaged in the transportation industry and is rich, with the breeding income accounting for only 15% of his general income, so the influence is not large.

Five household such as Lian Shaohan and Kong Debao specialized in aquaculture in Liangang Village, sign the contract with the village committee every three years. The current contract will expire the end of December 2013. At this stage, the contracted households are principally engaged in the transportation industry at the same time. They have long-distance freight cars or minibuses, and some of them work in Huaqiang glass factory, the monthly income is between 2000~3000 RMB.

Ten village groups in Ancheng and Shangguo village have collective water surface rights, but because of poor management of the original contracting households, the collective water surface has been barren for about three years, and at this stage no one contracts it for fishpond. The villagers are mainly engaged in the transportation and other industries, such that arable cultivation and breeding are not the main income of the people.

Table 2-12 Acquisition of Fish Ponds

District	Town	Village	Acquisition Area (mu)	Comment
Tianjiaan District	Ancheng Town	Ancheng village	46.7	abandoned
		Shitoubu village	61.4	
		Liangang village	80.5	
		Shangguo village	78.4	abandoned
Total			267	

2.5 Permanent Appropriation of State-Owned Land

The Project will acquire (appropriate) state-owned land; this land will be allocated to the Project after payment of compensation. Permanent appropriation of state-owned land in this Project is 386.35mu, among which:

- 1) The Project's sewage pumping plants and their construction permanently appropriate state-owned construction land 33.51mu, these are all allocated state-owned open spaces, no people will be affected.
- 2) Gaotang Lake Levee's construction will appropriate 355.43 mu state-owned land in Huainan Farm. Huainan Farm now has 4200 staff and 23000 mu cultivated land, the current per capita cultivated land is 5.476mu. This permanent appropriation of the cultivated land of Huainan Farm only accounts for 1.55% of the total cultivated land, so the influence is small. The affected staff is 90 persons.

Table 2-13 Permanent Acquisition of Stated-Owned Land

No.	Component	Content	Acquisition of State-Owned Land (mu)	remark
1	Sewage collection improvement	Shiyaowan pump station	3	vacant construction land
		No.3 and No.4 pump stations	5	vacant construction land
		Subtotal	8	
2	Urban water system	Gaotang Lake no.1~4	10.15	vacant construction land

No.	Component	Content	Acquisition of State-Owned Land (mu)	remark
	improvement and strengthnflood prevention management	pump station		
		Dajian ditch pump station	5.07	vacant construction land
		Dragon Lake pump station	4.38	vacant construction land
		Shijian lake pump station	6.01	vacant construction land
		Gaotang Lake Levee	355.43	State-owned farmland
		Subtotal	381.04	
	Total		386.35	

2.6 Impact of Housing Demolition⁵

2.6.1 Rural Housing Demolition

The impact of rural housing demolition caused by component 2.1—Urban Drainage Channels is shown in Table 2-14. A total of 15352 m², including concrete construction 2048m², brick and tile structure 13304m², will be demolished, totally affecting 97 households with 371 persons. Among those, unlicensed buildings are 3615m², (23.5%), all is brick and tile structures. The survey found that no affected households possess unlicensed buildings only. The unlicensed buildings of rural housing demolition are mostly storage rooms, kitchens, sheds and other non-residential houses farmers built themselves.

Among the affected households, 25 (25.77%) households have housing areas between 51 to 100 m²; 40 (41.24%) have housing areas between 101 to 150 m², and 32 (32.99%) of more than 151 m².

2.6.2 Urban Housing Demolition

Urban housing demolition is caused by the component 2.1--Urban Drainage Channels. It needs to demolish 1905m² urban resident housing area in Bo'ying Village, Chaoyang Street, Tianjia'an District; Shengli and Zhidong Community, Xinzhuangzi Street, Bagongshan District; among which, unlicensed building is 607m². Totally impact 45 households with 158 persons. See Table 2-15.

According to the survey, about 20 households will be involved in the demolition of unlicensed buildings. The majority of unlicensed buildings in the urban housing demolition are the buildings that citizens built without permission, such as storage room, kitchen, and so on. These buildings will be compensated at replacement cost without land value.

⁵ Classifying housing as rural or urban is based on the certificates of house or land.

Table 2-14 Influence of the Rural Housing Demolition of Subproject #2

Component#2	District and county	towns	Villages/community	Housing Demolition(m ²)					Affected Population	
				Concrete Construction	brick and tile structure	Unlicensed	Licensed	Subtotal	Households	Population
Xiejiaji Ditch	Xiejiaji District	Wangfenggang town	Yongqing village	55	120	0	175	175	1	5
		Tangshan town	Lianhua village	0	390	90	300	390	2	7
			Ershidian village	96	177	120	153	273	2	5
			Shangan village	0	210	45	165	210	2	6
		subtotal		151	897	255	793	1048	7	23
Donghua flood intercepting trench	Tianjia'an District	Shungeng town	Jiangchen community	128	749	127	750	877	3	11
			Caoju community	0	1380	394	986	1380	8	27
			Yaonan community	268	531	136	663	799	4	14
		Ancheng town	Ancheng village	0	847	241	606	847	5	18
		subtotal		396	3507	898	3005	3903	20	70
Dragon king River system	Tianjia'an District	Shungeng village	Shungeng community	756	1682	258	2180	2438	22	77
			Shanghu community	124	1279	203	1200	1403	8	34
			Zhaoyu community	220	1304	841	683	1524	7	25
			Qianfeng community	0	1535	285	1250	1535	8	37
		Subtotal		1100	5800	1587	5313	6900	45	173
Dragon king Skimming flood ditch	Tianjia'an District	Shungeng town	Qingfeng community	260	113	106	267	373	2	5
	Datong District	Shangyao town	Yunnangang village	141	946	202	885	1087	7	29
			Zhangying village	0	1103	267	836	1103	9	41
			Mamiao village	0	938	300	638	938	7	30
	subtotal		141	2987	769	2359	3128	23	100	
Total				2048	13304	3615	11737	15352	97	371

Table 2-15: Influence of the Urban Housing Demolition

Component	District and county	towns	Villages/ community	Housing demolition (m ²)					Affected population	
				concrete construction	brick and tile structure	Unlicensed	Licensed	Subtotal	Households	Population
Bagongshan ditch	Bagongshan District	Xinzhuangzi street	Shengli community	130	771	351	550	901	25	95
			Zhidong community	0	397	110	287	397	15	44
		subtotal		130	1168	461	837	1298	40	139
Old dragon king trench	Tianjia'an District	Chaoyang Street	Bo'ying village	60	547	146	461	607	5	19
Total				190	1715	607	1298	1905	45	158

2.6.3 Impact of Private Stores Demolition

In component 2.2--improvement of urban water environment--Bagongshan ditch need to demolish 780 m², which affect 10 stores with 22 owners and workers. The labors in these stores are all community residents. No enterprise and public institution will be affected by the Project. Details are referred to Table 2-16.

Table 2-16 Status of Stores to be Demolished

No.	Name	Area (m ²)	No. of workers	State of operation	Address	Degree of impacts
1	Refrigeration maintenance	30	2	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
2	Phoenix mutton soup shop	100	3	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
3	Wholesale duck egg storage	50	1	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
4	Window screen shop	20	2	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
5	Hongyang wineshop	160	4	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
6	Xiaoyulu fair price supermarket	90	2	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
7	Hengyi barber shop	40	1	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
8	Wangsheng fair price supermarket	100	2	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
9	Waiting for you restaurant	90	2	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
10	Electric welding shop	100	3	General	Downstairs of Heyang building, Shengli Community	All demolition
	Total	780	22			

Source: Survey investigations by LDI, October~ December 2012.

2.7 Temporary Occupancy of Land

The temporary land acquisition of this Project includes (a) borrow area for soil, (b) spoil area for disposal of dredged material, and (c) construction layout area and temporary roads of the construction. The period of occupation will be reduced to the extent possible and will not exceed two years, included the disposal area for dredged materials which will be restored to farmland, if possible.

➤ Subproject #1: Wastewater Collection

The construction layout area will be placed on both sides of the existing roads, which is state-owned land; most of sewage pipe networks will be laid along the established city roads, the temporary mound area and roads of construction are state-owned land. A few sewage pipe networks will be laid in the planning and constructing roads, including Linchang Road, the planning No.2 Road, the planning No.15 Road and Fansheng Road in Datong District; Caoying Road, Xueyuan North Road, west part of the Brewery Road, Sewage pipes of Donghua blocking flood ditch and Longwang ditch in Tianjiaan District; Pingshan Road, east

part of the Wolongshan Road in Xiejiaji District; Qianhuaicun Road, west part of the Weiliu Road are planning roads; the temporary mound area and roads of construction are collective farmland(138 mu) and vacant construction land(101.4 mu).

➤ **Subproject #2: Urban water environment and flood management**

Bagongshan ditch: temporary spoil area is 124.5 mu, temporary construction layout area is 8 mu, temporary roads of the construction area is 22.5 mu. Among which, the temporary spoil area requires 124.5 mu of collective land, including temporary occupied vegetable field 18.3465mu, dry land 57.4665mu, and other land 48.729mu.

Xiejiaji ditch: temporary spoil area is 215.6 mu, temporary construction layout area is 7 mu, temporary roads of the construction area is 21 mu. Among which, the temporary spoil area requires 215.6 mu of collective land, including temporary occupied paddy land 114.15mu, wasted water surface 101.45mu.

Donghua blocking flood ditch: the temporary borrow area 79.2mu, temporary spoil area is 27.9 mu, the current situation of the land is wasted land and water surface, temporary construction layout area is 9mu, and temporary roads of the construction area is 26.2 mu, all of which is village collective land.

Laolongwang ditch: the temporary borrow area is 87.2mu, temporary spoil area is 30.8 mu, the current situation of the land is wasted land 8.35mu and dry land 22.45mu, temporary construction layout area is 8 mu, and temporary roads of the construction area is 19.9 mu, all of which is village collective land.

Longwang ditch water system: temporary spoil area is 14.2 mu, the current situation of the land is waste land, temporary construction layout area is 6 mu, and temporary roads of the construction area is 13.5 mu, all of which is village collective land.

Longwang flood diversion ditch: the temporary borrow area is 111.4mu, temporary spoil area is 207 mu, among which irrigated land is 36.38mu, dry land is 170.62mu, collective land, and temporary construction layout area is 15 mu, temporary roads of the construction area is 33.7 mu, which is village collective land.

The temporary occupied land for the sludge disposal site in Datong District is a coal mining subsidence area, this place has finished removal and renovation, the current situation is unused water surface; the temporary occupied land of the sludge stock dump in Xiejiaji District is now a refuse landfill, which is state-owned land; the temporary occupied land of the sludge stock dump in Bagongshan District is collective land, and it covers 32.6 mu. According to the environmental impact assessment report, for the sludge created during the channel cleanout, there are no heavy metal or other injurious ingredient which may lead to secondary pollution, and the sludge contains a large amount of nutrients which can meet the demand of crops' growth. As a sludge stock dump, two years later, after the sludge dries up, there will be a fertile soil layer, and the village collective plan to turn it into farmland, then the villagers can plant crops or fruit trees, which can increase the income of collective economic organizations.

The construction of Gaotang Lake Dam, on the premise that the soil texture meets the requirements, uses the earth from the back side of the lake so that the natural environment of the Gaotang Lake will not be affected. According to the survey, this borrow area now has been planned for a water park in Binhu new region's plan, the land belongs to Huainan State-owned

Farm. In March 2013, Huainan PMO, IAs and Hefei Coal Industry Design and Research Institute Resettlement Investigation Team conducted a survey to Huainan State-owned Farm. The survey results are as follows: the Huainan State-owned Farm was established in 1956, is subordinate to Nongken Bureau of Anhui Province, located in Huainan economic and technological development zone. It has about 4200 staff, the farm covers an area of 43000 mu, among which, cultivated land is 23000 mu, intensive aquaculture water surface is 8000 mu, and the staff have an average per capita income of 3500 RMB. Now, the farmland is cultivated by the staff to generate income, and the staff is not getting salary from the Farm. The Farm distributes the land to the staff and charges the rent of 500 RMB/mu/year. This time, the temporary occupation of the stated-owned land will affect about 210 staff.

According to the field investigation, referring to the temporary land occupation, compensation for previous key Projects implemented in Huainan, the temporary land compensation should be paid to Huainan State-owned Farm, and the compensation for young crops will be paid to staff, if any.

The temporary land occupation of Gaotang Lake no.1~4 pump stations, Dajiangou pump station, Long Lake pump station, Shijian Lake pump station, and Long Lake ecosystem are all state-owned land, but now farmers nearby are planting some vegetables there; if so, young crops compensation should be paid.

➤ **Subproject #3 Urban Lake Environment**

The temporary land occupations of Gangtanghu, Dajiangou, Caolinghu, and Shijianhu ecosystems are all collective land.

To sum up, according to the Project feasibility study and field investigation, the total temporary land occupations are 3720 mu, among which, the borrow areas 920 mu(24.7%), the spoil areas 803.1 mu(21.6%), the construction layout areas 381 mu(10.2%), the mound areas 1041.6 mu(28.0%), temporary roads of the construction 485.9 mu(13.1%), others 88.4 mu(2.4%).

The borrow areas should as much as possible be land that cannot be cultivated. If using cultivated land is unavoidable, and then choose the low-productive and easily waterlogged low-lying areas or derelict land, because then the influence to the agricultural production can be lower. In the future, combining with the local villagers' will and the geological conditions, natural environment rules, recover the borrow pits by river system, fishpond, farmland, or landfills.

Table 2-17List of Temporary Land Occupation

No.	Project Name:	Filling area	Borrow Area	Spoil Area	Construction Layout Area	Temporary Mound Area	Temporary roads of the construction	Total	Proportion
1	Improvement of sewage collection and transport system	0	0	11.3	88	1005.4	191.9	1296.6	34.9%
1.1	eastern pipe network	0	0		50	599.7	112.4	762.1	20.5%
1.2	eastern pump station	0	0	3.8	4	0.3	3	11.1	0.3%
1.3	western pipe network	0	0		30	404.8	75	509.8	13.7%
1.4	western pump station	0	0	7.5	4	0.6	1.5	13.6	0.4%
2	Urban water environment and flood management improvement	88.4	920	791.8	143	36.2	290.3	2269.7	61.0%
2.1	water system improvement	0	277.8	620	53	0	136.8	1087.6	29.2%
2.1.1	Bagongshan ditch	0	0	124.5	8	0	22.5	155	4.2%
2.1.2	Xiejiaji ditch	0	0	215.6	7	0	21	243.6	6.5%
2.1.3	Donghua blocking flood ditch	0	79.2	27.9	9	0	26.2	142.3	3.8%
2.1.4	Laolongwang ditch	0	87.2	30.8	8	0	19.9	145.9	3.9%
2.1.5	Longwang ditch water system	0	0	14.2	6	0	13.5	33.7	0.9%
2.1.6	Longwang flood diversion ditch	0	111.4	207	15	0	33.7	367.1	9.9%
2.2	sludgestock dump	0	0	106.2	0	0	0	106.2	2.9%
2.2.1	Datong District	0	0	42.7	0	0	0	42.7	1.1%
2.2.2	Xiejiaji District	0	0	30.9	0	0	0	30.9	0.8%
2.2.3	Bagongshan District	0	0	32.6	0	0	0	32.6	0.9%

No.	Project Name:	Filling area	Borrow Area	Spoil Area	Construction Layout Area	Temporary Mound Area	Temporary roads of the construction	Total	Proportion
2.3	strengthen the flood control capacity	88.4	642.2	65.6	90	36.2	153.5	1076.3	28.9%
2.3.1	Gaotang Lake Dam	0	631	0	30	0	104.9	766.4	20.6%
2.3.2	Gaotang Lake pump station	0	0	45.9	24	4	18.7	92.5	2.5%
	1#	0	0	12.3	6	1.4	6	25.7	0.7%
	2#	0	0	18.1	6	1.4	6	31.4	0.8%
	3#	0	0	8.1	6	0.6	3.7	18.5	0.5%
	4#	0	0	7.4	6	0.6	3	16.9	0.5%
2.3.3	Dajiangou pump station	0	0	9.5	12	11.3	9	41.7	1.1%
2.3.4	Longhu pump station	88.4	11.2	0	12	10.7	9.7	132	3.5%
2.3.5	Shijianhu pump station	0	0	10.2	12	10.2	11.2	43.7	1.2%
3	establish ecosystem	0	0	0	150	0	3.7	153.7	4.1%
3.1	Gaotang Lake	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	0.8%
3.2	Dajiangou	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	0.8%
3.3	Longhu	0	0	0	30	0	3.7	33.7	0.9%
3.4	Caolinghu	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	0.8%
3.5	Shijianhu	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	0.8%
	Total	88.4	920	803.1	381	1041.6	485.9	3720	100.0%
	Proportion	2.4%	24.7%	21.6%	10.2%	28.0%	13.1%	100.0%	

2.8 Infrastructure and Ground Attachments of Project Impact

The Project will affect the infrastructures, such as power facilities, telecommunication facilities, trees, wells, transformers, roads, water supply and drainage pipes. For more details, refer to Table 2-18.

Table 2-18 Affected ground attachments

Project	unit	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Total
Public toilet	4m ² /set	/	17		17
10KV pole	piece	2	9	4	15
380V pole	piece	2	/	/	2
transformer	set	/	3	/	3
canal	m ²	/	281	/	281
bridge	set	/	1	/	1
Gravel road	m	/	1140	/	1140
Farm tractor road	m	/	2031	/	2031
underground structure	m	10	/	/	10
Gas pipe	m	/	3500	/	3500
Water supply pipe	m	/	2800	/	2800
Drain pipe	m	/	2800	/	2800
communication cables	m	/	132	/	132
Power cable	m	/	53	/	53
Tap water pipe	m	/	3100	/	3100
vegetable greenhouse (structure)	m ²	/	/	80	80
Driven well, Dug well	No.	/	3	/	3
Big tree (non-fruit)	piece	/	1031	1547	2578
Small tree (non-fruit)	piece	287	639	352	1134
Sporadic fruit tree	piece	/	/	267	267
fence	m	/	/	81	81
pigpen	4m ² /set	/	1	4	5
Hand press well	No.	/	4	7	11
Phone	set	/	15	/	15
Wired TV	set	/	57	/	57
Air-condition	set	/	49	/	49
Water heater	set	/	47	/	47
Range	set		58	/	58
Cement pit	set		10	/	10

Note: m = meter, m² = square meter

2.9 Affected Population

2.9.1 Overview

The Project affects 2075 persons totally, among which, affected by land acquisition and demolishing, there are 498 households with 1963 persons; 10 affected stores with 22 owners and workers; one stated-owned farm, Huainan Farm, affecting 90 staff. The affected population is shown in Table 2-19.

Table 2-19 Affected Population

Category		Component			Total
		1	2	3	
Affected villages/communities-households					
land acquisition only	Households	0	330	26	356
	Population	0	1326	108	1434
demolition only	Households	0	129	0	129
	Population	0	484	0	484
	-Rural households	0	84	0	84
	-Rural population	0	326	0	326
	-urban households	0	45	0	45
	-urban population	0	158	0	158
rural LA and demolition	Households	0	13	0	13
	Population	0	45	0	45
Subtotal	Households	0	472	26	498
	Population	0	1855	108	1963
Affected stores					
	Households	0	10	0	10
	Population	0	22	0	22
Affected state-owned farm–Huainan Farm					
	Households	0	1	0	1
	Population	0	90	0	90
Total	Households	0	483	26	509
	Population	0	1967	108	2075

The Project affects 369 households covering a population of 1479 during the Demolition of collective land, and there are 356 households with 1429 persons affected by cultivated land losses. Among which, the affected proportion of 32.3% affected households (115) is less than 10% farmland loss; 67.7% affected households (241) is 10-30%, and no household loss more than 30%. The housing demolition affects 142 households, with 529 persons, and 13 households with 45 persons are affected both by land acquisition and housing demolition.

At the same time, about 455 persons including 210 workers of Huainan state-owned farm will be affected temporarily.

2.9.2 Vulnerable Groups

According to the tenet of the Project, vulnerable groups refer to the disabled, households enjoying the five guarantees⁶, and elderly persons living on their own.

According to the investigation, the affected population belongs to Han nationality totally, and the vulnerable groups are mainly disabled, households enjoying the five guarantees, and elderly persons living on their own. The vulnerable groups in two communities of Shungeng Town, Tianjia'an District; two villages of Shangyao Town, Datong District; two streets and two communities of Xiejia'ji District; and two streets of Xinzhuangzi, Bagongshan District have 19 households (33 persons). Special care will be given to them (refer to Section 6.6).

According to the investigation results of the site and Huainan Municipal Civil Affairs Bureau, the minimum support standard of Huainan City households enjoying the five guarantees is 1,650 RMB / person a year. In addition, the community, and the village committee provide assistance annually to elderly persons living on their own. These people need to be paid special attention in the resettlement process. Affected vulnerable groups are shown in Table 2-20.

Table 2-20 Affected Vulnerable Groups

No.	District/ town	Village/ community	Category (households)			Impact
			Five-guarantee	Elderly person of no family	Disabled	
1	Shungeng town	Caozui	1		1	Land acquisition
2		Shungeng	1		2	Land acquisition
3	Shangyao town	Fanglou	1	2	1	Land acquisition
4		Yuxiang		2	1	Land acquisition
5	Xiejiajie District	Pingshan		1	1	Land acquisition
6		Xiejiaji			2	Land acquisition
7	Bagongshan District	Xinzhuangzi	1		1	Land acquisition
8		Baogongshan			1	Land acquisition
	Total		4	5	10	

2.9.3 Influence on Affected Women

Among 135 sampled households, the population of females is 262, accounting for 48.4% of persons in sampled households. According to the investigation, the affected women will be entitled to the same rights as men, including contract land, property rights, access to

⁶As for those who are deprived by working capacity and old, weak, orphaned, widowed and disabled without income source, the Agricultural Producers' Cooperative will provide appropriate arrangement and care in production and life to ensure their food, clothes, firewood, as well as education (the young) and burial (the old).

compensation and training, and disclosure and consultation. Most of the female interviewees believe that they have the same autonomy in management as men and are capable of becoming migrant workers or doing small business based on independent choices. Of course, men and women have differences in the labor division between family life and production. Women undertake more housework and raise the children, family sideline production (e.g. animal breeding) and work in handcraft factory while men are mainly engaged in transportation or leave the home to for job opportunities, etc. Generally, the working time of women is 1.2 times as much as that of men.

As for the women, the main source of income is affected by reduction of agricultural production due to land acquisition and family breeding. However, because the affected area is close to the Huainan downtown area, the non-agricultural income is becoming the main source of income in recent years, and the income percentage of farming and livestock breeding has decreased. Farmers can engage in other non-agricultural production activities in the urban area.

As far as education is concerned, boys and girls are entitled to same opportunities. If the child is diligent, the parents will do their utmost to finance their tuition fee.

According to the investigation, women are concerned about the same problems as the men: According to the requirements of the affected households, the compensation should be directly delivered to them.

As for the differences, some requirements of women are different from those of men: (a) Women require cash compensation; (b) Women require the training in respect of farming, livestock breeding and handicraft; (c) For most families, male occupies the majority in the participation, and yet women hope to participate in village management.

According to the investigation: (1) The main impact to women is mainly attributable to the reduction of agricultural income and livestock breeding income due to land acquisition; (2) Because the affected area mainly locates in the suburban area, as well as the development of Huainan in recent years, a great many non-agricultural employment opportunities has been created for women, as a result, the income of women has shifted from farming-dominated structure to a non-farming-dominated one; (3) The Project exerts a slight impact on women's income. For the gender analysis table, refer to Table 2-21.

Table 2-21 Gender Analysis

A—Rural women gender analysis of Project area	
1) Women's Legal rights and interests	In accordance with Chinese laws, although some women still have not realized, women and men enjoy the same legal rights.
2) Women's social position	The status of women in the Project area is good comparatively, the major family issues are decided by both spouses jointly through consultation. Man is the backbone of the family, they attend main meetings of the village, but women impact men on making decision to attend the meeting.
3) Land and property rights and interests	Women have the same rights. Project area is as the same as other regions in China, since the household contract responsibility system in 1982 was carrying out, when daughter is married, her land is left in the mother's home, and she can only share the husband's family's land. However, if the affected villages have adjusted land again (before and after 1996), which has been corrected, if involving in land acquisition, housing demolition and resettlement of inhabitants, women's still have same compensation rights and interests.
4) Collective property rights	Women have the same rights.
5) Life and gender role	No restrictions of gender roles, but women in the rural areas of China mainly do housework and work in the surrounding area, but men work outside more. In general, women's work time is 1.2 times of men's. At the same time, many young women also work outside the home. From the industrial view, women are cooperatively more competitive in industrial wholesale and retail, food and beverage industry, social services, garment processing industry, but have disadvantage in the construction, transportation industry.
6) Contribution to family income	Women's income mainly comes from family sideline production and service, accounting for about 30% of total income.
7) Family position	Women have the same rights to express their opinions at home, when men are working outside of home, women decide on lots of affairs.
8) Education background	Girls and boys have the same opportunities to get into school. If children study hard, then parents will try their best to support.
9) Health condition	Health status of women is good comparatively. Compared with men, there is no obvious difference on nutrition. However, medical expenses proportion in family expenses is upward; the burden on women may increase.
10) Village and government organization	There women representatives in the villagers' committee. Meanwhile, in the village and village group, women have good informal networks. Women can participate in the general election of the village committee; have the rights to vote and stands for election. Local government attaches great importance to women's development, especially to poverty alleviation.

A—Rural women gender analysis of Project area	
Overall evaluation and major risk	In Project area, the status of women is good comparatively, without the limitations of gender roles. Although fewer women participate in the public affairs of the village, but they can express their views through a variety of channels (as the same as male family members)

B- Gender analysis of Resettlement Impacts			
Gender issues	Stake/risk	Project affection	Mitigation measures
1) Land, property and the right to compensation	Women will be deprived of their land or property or the right to compensation	Women and men have the same rights to the land acquisition and resettlement of inhabitant, compensation. The Project would not have a significantly adverse impact on women.	Monetary compensation or improvement of the quality of the remaining land, and planting structure adjustment, agriculture and non-agriculture training and priorities of job opportunities.
2) House demolition and redevelopment	Women do not have the right to participate in decision-making or use compensation	Women enjoy housing property rights. Housing reconstruction is jointly decided by the family members, so that women can participate in the homestead selection, housing construction, and transitional housing arrangements	Women enjoy property rights to rebuilt houses; involve women in house relocation decisions
3) The production and income restoration after land acquisition.	Women are more severely affected, and receive less assistance.	All affected households only partially lost their land, and therefore, the affected households just lose part of their incomes. Compensation use are decided by affected households. Only seriously affected farmers have to change the source of income. In addition to the cash compensation, the Project will provide auxiliary measures to help affected households recovering income (such as priority employment during the construction, technical training and post-support etc.)	(1)Women shall get land acquisition compensation (2)Women must account for at least 50% in technical training. (3)During Project construction, women can get at least 30% non-technical jobs, especially, jobs created by the Project during O&M of the infrastructure.

B- Gender analysis of Resettlement Impacts			
Gender issues	Stake/risk	Project affection	Mitigation measures
4) Increasing gender inequality	Resettlement leads to a heavier burden on women or fewer opportunities	It won't lead to gender inequality. For some families, the impact of farmland loss and/or house relocation is serious. Adequate compensation and livelihood support measures will help women to change the planting structure (such as planting more cash crops), which will increase women's incomes.	Provide livelihood support measures for women who are seriously affected. Monitoring
5) Community network system	Community network system will be damaged.	The Project won't have serious impact on community network system as many villages have already experienced the transition from rural to urban communities.	Monitor the incremental impact
6) Health /social problems increasing	Resettlement pressures lead to serious health problems or social problems (violence, the spread of AIDS etc.)	The Project won't have any adverse impact on villages and it will eventually improve conditions.	Public health and sanitation awareness programs should target affected villages. Women can play a lead role. Provide assistance with civil affairs department.

3 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILE

The Project will affect Datong District, Tianjiaan District, Xiejiaji District and Bagongshan District of Huainan City. See **Annex 2** for a description of Huainan City and the Districts.

3.1 Social-economic Status of Affected Area

3.1.1 Social-economic Profile of Huainan City and Affected Area

For the rural per capita net income of Datong District, Tianjia'an District, Xiejiaji District, Bagongshan District of Huainan City, refer to Table 3-1. The table shows the rural per capital net income of the affected town is higher than the average level of Huainan City.

Table 3-1 Socio-economic Status of Huainan and Affected Town (2011)

Area	Land Area	Population	Cultivated area	Regional GDP	Financial Revenue	Per capital income of farmers	Income of Urban Residents
	Km ²	Ten thousand	Ten thousand (mu)	100 million (RMB)	100 million (RMB)	RMB	RMB
Huainan City	2,585	245.64	174	709.5	138.9	6,795	18,219
Tianjia'an District	251	59.4	13.6	175.39	11.63	7,975	18,279.6
Datong District	350	18.0	6.67	47.15	3.45	6,977	21,810
Xiejiaji District	275.7	33.7	15.0	82.25	4.02	7,424	18,114.3
Bagongshan District	105	18.0	3.8	48.95	2.85	8,644	18,731

Data source: Huainan Statistic Yearbook, 2012

3.1.2 Social-economic Status of Affected Townships

A total of 11 towns/ sub-districts will be affected by the Project. The social economic profiles are following:

Shungeng Town of Tianjia'an District is in the rural-urban fringe zone, close to the southern bank of Huaihe River, bordering on Mount Shungeng in the south, Datong District in the east, and Ancheng Town in the west; it may be called central area of Tianjia'an District as it is 2 km away from the municipal government and 0.5 km from the district government. Its total area is about 50 km², including constructed urban area of 28 km², cultivated area of no more than 200 hectares, and forest area of about 60 hectares. It has jurisdiction over 1 administrative village, 12 communities, with population of 25,100. In 2011, the rural per capita income was RMB 9,350 and the urban per capita income was RMB 23,215.

Ancheng Town of Tianjia'an District is located in western Tianjia'an District of Huainan City and an important place to connect the east and the west, close to Mounting Shungeng in the south and Huaihe River in the north. It has jurisdiction over 7 administrative villages, 7 communities and 2 agricultural economic entities of tree farm and fishery, with a total area of 39.9 km² and population of 31,743. There are 250 enterprises here with original value of fixed

assets of RMB 616 million. In 2011, the rural per capita income was RMB 7,500 and the urban per capita income was RMB 20,132.

Zhaoyang Sub-district of Tianjia'an District is in the northeast downtown of Tianjia'an District. It was under the jurisdiction of Wangyao Township of Fengtai County in the past but then Dongshan Town after the foundation of China, and administrated by Dongshan and Gongyuan Sub-district Office successively in 1960s. After approval of Board on Geographical Names of Anhui Provincial Department of Civil Affairs, Zhaoyang Sub-district was established by delimiting a part in Dongshan Sub-district and Gongyuan Sub-district respectively, and the institution was built in May, 1990. The total area under administration is 6.5 km², from western Renmin Road in the east to Provincial Industry and Trade School and the First Plant of Building Materials in the west, and from northern Fuyang- Huainan railway in the south and southern Guoxing Road in the south. There are 15,650 residential households with population of 95,915. It is the economic, cultural, commercial and trade and financial centre of Tianjia'an District with 9 community residential committees under its jurisdiction.

Shangyao Town of Datong District is in the northeast of Datong District, Huainan City, Anhui Province, at the south bank of Huaihe River in middle reaches, and in eastern Huainan City, known as the east gate of Huainan City. It covers an area of 64.6 km² with population of 31,000 and 1 community and 11 administrative villages under its jurisdiction. In 2011, the rural per capita income was RMB 7,400 and the urban per capita income was RMB 18,000.

Luohe Town of Datong District is located in the northwest of Datong District, close to Huaihe River in the north, leaning on Mount Shungeng in the south, bordering on Shangyao Town in the east and Tianjia'an District in the west. It covers land area of 42 km² with population of 41,000. There are 10 administrative villages and 7 community residential committees (including 3 residential committees reformed from village committee (Zhaoyang, Jinzhuang, Huwei)) under its jurisdiction. In 2011, the rural per capita income was RMB 6,100 and the urban per capita income was RMB 17,000.

Wangfenggang Town of Xiejiaji District is in the rural-urban fringe zone, bordering on Tianjiaan District in the east, Bagongshan District in the west, Panji District in the north, and Mount Shungeng in the south. There are 8 administrative villages and 14 residential committees under its jurisdiction with total population of 48,500, including agricultural population of 9,100; its total area is 36 km², including cultivated area of 324 hectares and water area of nearly 3,000 hectares. The urban area is 22,000 km² with a large number of factories and mines and convenient land and water transport, as well as rich underground coal reserves. In 2011, the rural per capita income was RMB 7,900 and the urban per capita income was RMB 19,000.

Tangshan Town of Xiejiaji District is at the western gate of Huainan City, close to Mount Bagong in the north, Wabu Lake in the south, bordering main urban area of Xiejiaji in the east and Shou County, a historical cultural city in the west. It covers a total area of 40km², including cultivated area of 16,035 mu, forest area of 6,000 mu, water area for fishery of 700 mu, with 12 administrative villages and 1 residential committee. It has a population of 19,800, including rural population of 17,600. In 2011, the rural per capita income was RMB 9,500 and the urban per capita income was RMB 21,000.

Liyizi Town of Xiejiaji District is provincial “Top 100 Towns” for developing township enterprises, provincial small town of key construction, and demonstration town of “Two-hundred Project”. It is located the southwest part of Huainan City, bordering on Changfeng County in the south and Caijiagang in the north, with Hefei- Fuyang highway, Shuizhang - Zhanglou railway across the area. The area of 6 village committees and 6 community residential committees under its administration is 23.5 km², including urban area of 2.8 km² and cultivated area of 8,802 mu. Its total population is 42,000, including urban population of 34,000. In 2011, the rural per capita income was RMB 9,500 and the urban per capita income was RMB 21,000.

Pingshan Sub-District Office of Xiejiaji District was established in December 28, 1991, located in central area of Xiejiaji District, bordering on Tangshan Road in the east, Tangshan Town in the west, Xiesancun Sub-district in the north, and connecting respective Xiejiaji Sub-districts, covering an area of 6.8km². There are 5 community residential committees under its administration, such as Fangcao Garden, Wenshan, Ruian, Xinan, and Business, with total population of 23,000.

Xiejiaji Sub-district of Xiejiaji District was established in 1970 and its office is located in the south of the overpass on Xiayingzi Road. There are 10 communities under the administration of the Sub-district office, including Hongxin, Honglun, Kuangjian, Xicheng, Huayuan, Zhaoyingzi, Huxi, Hubin, Xinlian, Yingtaoyuan, with permanent residential households of 11,080, permanent resident population of 54,031, and floating population of 2,200.

Xinzhuangzi Sub-District of Xiejiaji District is in the central area of Bagongshan District, close to Huaihe River in the east, bordering on Tubazi Sub-district in the south, Dingshan Village of Shanwang Town in the west, and Qianhuai Village of Bagongshan Town in the north. It covers an area of about 5 km², with permanent population of 57,880 in 16,779 households.

3.1.3 Social-economic Status of Affected Village or Community

The Project involves 7 towns, 4 sub-district, 13 communities and 20 villages in Tianjia'an District, Datong District, Xiejiaji District, and Bagongshan District.

Table 3-2 Socio-economic Status Investigation of Affected Villages/Communities

Town	Village	Number of Household	Total population	Male	Existing Cultivated Land	Rural per Capita Net Income
		household	person	person	mu	RMB/year
Shangyao Town	Fanglou Village	547	2,285	1,156	3,027	5,900
	Hongguang Village	520	1,544	715	2,070	7,200
	Yuxiang Village	640	2,159	1,060	3,700	7,100
	Yaohe Village	544	2,057	1,280	2,060	9,800
	Yunnangang Village	430	1,790	850	3,650	8,900
	Zhangying Village	393	1,338	678	2,300	6,300
	Mamiao Village	440	1,750	920	2,380	6,700
Luohe Town	Chenyang Village	533	2,238	1,147	3,456	6,100
	Gongji Village	415	1,669	868	2,112	6,200

Town	Village	Number of Household	Total population	Male	Existing Cultivated Land	Rural per Capita Net Income
		household	person	person	mu	RMB/year
Ancheng Town	Shitoubu Village	584	2,471	1,285	741	6,500
	Liangang	898	3,112	1,690	3,265	8,900
	Shangguo Village	678	2,567	1,310	645	6,400
	Ancheng Village	482	1,867	992	168	6,200
Shungeng Town	Jiangchen Community	462	1,316	721	198	9,350
	Caoju Community	750	2,760	1,462	414	
	Shungeng Community	612	1,974	1,016	258	
	Yaonan Community	265	2,685	1,487	190	
	Shanghu Community	386	1,218	711	120	
	Qiangfeng Community	889	2,207	1,200	265	
	Qingfeng Community	740	1,970	950	394	
	Zhaowei Community	257	1,002	510	100	
Chaoyang Sub-district	Baiying Village	2,700	5,001	2,650	500	10,386
Xinzhuangzi Sub-district	Shengli Community	149	407	196	/	8,600
	Zhidong Community	822	2,701	1,208	/	
Wangfenggang Town	Yongqing Village	954	2,300	1,160	260	7,900
Tangshan Town	Lianhua Village	756	2,175	1,080	650	9,500
	Ershidian Village	560	1,820	819	1,600	9,320
	Shangan Village	601	1,672	820	3,196	10,084
Liyingsi Town	Laishan Village	635	2,456	1,184	834	10,884
	Menggang Village	423	1,440	700	1,327	10,912
	Xinhe Village	326	1,187	670	763	11,030
Pingshan Sub-district	Ruian Community	1,260	3,860	1,900	/	7,424
Xiejiaji Sub-district	Hongxin Community	1,200	3,754	1,900	/	8,000
	Honglun Community	1,187	3,600	1,710	/	8,000

Data source: Statistic Station of town/sub-district

3.2 Social-economic Status of Affected Population

To be acquainted with the basic situation of the affected population, the social-economic group carried out the sampling investigation in the affected people which consists of 1479 persons in 369 households affected by land acquisition of the Project, 529 persons in 142 households affected by housing demolition, and 45 persons in 13 households affected by both.

The total number of sample population is 541 from 135 households accounting for 26% of the total (524) affected households. See **Annex 3** for details about the survey participants (education, income, housing, etc.)

3.2.1 Survey of the Affected Persons Attitude to the Project

The investigation team investigated the social and economic conditions, at the same time as they conducted a survey of the APs attitude: 94% of people agree with this Project; while 6% are unconcerned and no one opposes it. 15% of the investigated households think the Project construction will affect the transportation and environment; 40% think the housing demolition will bring economic loss to them because the APs think it will take them some time to rebuild or move to new house; and 45% think land acquisition will have little influence on their income. All the investigated households stated a preference for cash compensation rather than land rearrangement.

3.2.2 Gender Investigation and Analysis

To better understand the affected females in the Project area, the survey participants included 262 females. See **Annex 4** for details. Key findings are:

- Male income is more than female income: 65% vs. 35%.
- The education level of female is lower than that of the male in the Project area with larger proportion of males having higher education levels except for primary school degree which is almost the same for both male and female.
- Women are mainly engaged in agricultural production and family care. By comparison, fewer men stay at home to take care of the family or choose to be a farmer. 79% of men work outside the house in non-farm employment.

These findings indicate that the burden of land acquisition and resettlement will be borne more by women than men; therefore, more attention should be paid to about 580 women in households that have serious impacts (i.e., house relocation and/or farmland income loss greater than 3%).

3.3 Conclusion

According to the field investigation and sample survey, it is learned: 1) the income from farmland of the affected village/group, such as aquaculture and agriculture production, etc., occupies only a small proportion in the per capita income at the village level. Income from the outside work comprises the majority of income for most households, but some still rely heavily on farm incomes and related sideline activities. Therefore, although the loss resulting from land acquisition is relatively low on average, it will influence the normal living condition of about 133 households, and such burdens will be borne more by women; 2) the affected area is close to the urban areas, so the secondary and tertiary industries are relatively developed, which can provide many non-farming job opportunities; 3) most of the villagers believe that the Project will benefit the nation and people. So long as the compensation is reasonable, fair, and timely, they will be accept land acquisition and house relocation, and support the Project as well.

4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICY

4.1 Laws and regulations and policies of land acquisition and resettlement

✧ **ADB policies**

- *Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)*, June 2009

✧ **Chinese laws and regulations and policies**

- *Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China* (implemented from January 1, 1999, revised on August 28, 2004)
- *Land administration law implementing regulations of the People's Republic of China* (implemented from January 1, 1999)
- *Measures for Announcement of Land acquisition* (No.10 decree of the Ministry of Land and Resources) (January 1, 2002)
- *Notice on Strengthening Reform to Strict Land Management Promulgated by the State Council* (No. GF [2004]28) (October, 21, 2004)
- *Guidelines on Perfection of Land Acquisition Compensation System* (No. GTZF [2004]238)(November 3, 2004)
- *Measures for Construction Project Land Pre-trial Management* (No.27 decree of the Ministry of Land and Resources)(November 1, 2004)
- *Notice on Farmer Employment Training and Social Security Promulgated by the General Office of the State Council to the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China* (No. GBF [2006]29) (April 10, 2006)
- *Notice of the State Council on the Relevant Issues about Intensifying the Land Control* (No. GF[2006]31) (August 31, 2006)
- *Regulations on Housing Collection and Compensation at State-Owned Land* (January, 2011)

✧ **Relevant policies of Anhui Province and local authorities**

- *Notice of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Implementation of Land Acquisition Compensation, Resettlement and Maintenance of Farmers' Lawful Rights*
- *Implementing Regulations on Farmland Reclamation Fee Levy and Utilization Management* (No. CZ[2001]1061)
- *Implementation of Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China in Anhui Province* (December 1, 2002)
- *Guidelines of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Land-expropriated Farmers' Employment and Social Security* (No. YZ[2005]63)
- *Procedures of Anhui Province on the Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (revision) (July 1, 2004)
- *Measures for Compensation Settlement of Land Acquisition* (No. YZB[2004]101) (January 1, 2005)
- *Notice of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Announcement of Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition* (No. YZ[2009]132)(December 31, 2009)
- *Notice of General Office of the People's Government of Anhui Province by the General Office of the State Council and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China on the Guidelines of Land-expropriated*

Farmers' Employment Training and Social Security (No. YZB [2006]38) (May 30, 2006)

- *Notice of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Printing and Distribution of Measures for Management of Land-expropriated Compensation Reserve*(No. YZB [2010]22) (May 4, 2010)
- *Notice on the Implementation of Compensation Standard for New Land Acquisition* (No. YGTZ [2012]166)
- *Comprehensive Land Price Standard of Anhui Province for Land Acquisition Area*(No. YZ [2012]67)
- *Notice on the Announcement of Compensation Standards for Attachment Demolition and Young Crops at Collective Land Expropriated in Huainan City* (No. HFB[2011]7)
- *Notice of People's Government Office of Huainan City on Printing and Distributing Compensation Standards for Demolition of Expropriated Land in Huainan City* (No. HFB[2011]10)
- *Notice on Printing and Distributing Compensation Standards for Expropriating Houses at State-Owned Land of Huainan City* (No. HFB[2011]99)
- *Notice on Adjustment of Endowment Insurance Treatment for Land-Expropriated Farmers* (No. HFM[2012]35)
- *Notice on Printing Resettlement Methods for Changing Property Rights of Demolished Houses on Collective Land of Huainan City* (No. HFM[2009]61)
- *Notice of People's Government of Huainan City on Printing and Distributing Development Outlines of Females and Children in Huainan City(2011-2020)* (No. HF [2012]39)
- *Opinions on Carrying out and Implementing Regulations of House Demolition and Compensation at Huainan State-Owned Land*(No. HFB[2011]102)
- *Interim Procedures on Endowment Insurance of Huainan Land-expropriated Farmers* (No. HF [2006]69)
- *Other Compensation and subsidy standards for Huainan Urban House Demolition*(No. HF [2008]91)

4.2 Summary of ADB Policy

Three key elements of ADB involuntary resettlement policy requirements include: (i) Replacement of property loss, livelihood and income compensation; (ii) Assistance to resettlement, including provision of resettlement place, suitable facilities and services; and (iii) Assistance of recovery to the minimum living standards prior to the resettlement. The resettlement plan should be integrated with Project design and implementation.

Furthermore, the following principles should also be taken into account:

i. Start the arrangement of Project influence as early as possible, and identify the history and status of involuntary resettlement and prospective influence and risk. Based on investigation and/or census of the affected population, the scope of the resettlement plan should be determined, including gender analysis, particularly the analysis related to resettlement influence and risk.

ii. Negotiate with the affected population, resettlement area and non-governmental organization effectively. All the affected people should be familiar with the rights and selectable

resettlement option. It should be ensured in the case of resettlement plan, implementation and monitoring evaluation. Especially the vulnerable groups (people, landless farmer, elderly, women, children and indigenous peoples who are living under the poverty line and those who are deprived of lawful rights) and their participation into negotiation should be ensured. Establish appeal system and be acquainted with problems drawing the attention of the affected people and study the option; Support social and cultural system of the resettlement population; provide assistance for the local population in the resettlement area. In case that the influence and risk of involuntary resettlement are complex and sensitive, one social preparatory stage should be arranged before the decision of compensation and resettlement program.

iii. Improve or restore the living standards of all the APs based on the following measures: (1) If the APs live on land, the land-based resettlement strategy should be adopted; if land loss doesn't necessarily change the way in which living is made, cash or other means of compensation can be taken into consideration; (2) Assets replacement of equivalence or higher value should be provided as soon as possible; (3) The unrecoverable assets should be compensated timely and adequately according to the replacement price; (4) If possible, extra income and services should be provided by means of gain sharing of the Project.

iv. Provide necessary support for the affected population: (1) In case of any relocation, the land-use right of resettlement should be ensured. Living conditions, employment and production opportunities should be available in the resettlement area to make the APs be integrated into the original community economically and financially, and make the local community benefit from the Project; (2) Provide support and assistance of development, such as land development, credit support, training or employment opportunities; (3) Provide living facilities and community services.

v. Improve the living standards of the affected population and vulnerable groups (including women) to be restored to at least the minimum national living standards. In the rural area, lawful and land and resources access of reasonable cost should be provided; in the urban area, appropriated income source, lawful and reasonably-priced housing channels should be provided.

vi. If land is obtained through negotiation, relevant procedures should be formulated according to transparency, consensus and fairness to make the negotiation participants maintain the original level in the case of income and life, or even higher.

vii. Ensure those who are deprived of land right or whose land right cannot be recognized gain access to resettlement assistance and compensation of non-land assets.

viii. Formulate detailed resettlement plan, elaborate the corresponding rights, income recovery, life strategy, relevant system arrangement, monitoring and report arrangement, budget and explicit schedule.

ix. With the understandable language and method, the draft of resettlement plan (including the representation of negotiation process) should be disclosed to the affected households and other interest-related parties timely at the appropriate place prior to the approval of the Project, and the final resettlement plan and the updated version should also be disclosed.

x. Involuntary resettlement should be regarded as part of Project development or planning. All the expenses of the resettlement plan should be included during the calculation of

Project cost and revenue. In case that the involuntary resettlement is of considerable influence, it can be regarded as an independent subproject.

xi. Compensation should be provided and various rights should be specified prior to the implementation of resettlement and enforced economic transformation. During the whole process, the implementation of the resettlement plan should be closely supervised.

xii. Monitor and evaluate resettlement results, inspect the influence to the living standards of the affected population, inspect whether the resettlement plan has achieved the expected results based on the base research and monitoring results, and issue the monitoring reports.

4.3 Chinese Laws and Regulations and Relevant Policies and Articles

In the Project, the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China is the main legal basis. Meanwhile, on the basis of the above law, the Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China and Anhui authorities has issued corresponding policies and regulations

The Decision of the State Council on Deeping the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (No.GF[2004]28) enacted in October 2004 states that land acquisition compensation and resettlement compensation principle and compensation standards, land acquisition procedure and monitoring system. The similar document is Guidelines on Perfecting the Resettlement System of Land Acquisition Compensation (No.GTZF [2004]238). These documents become the legal basis of the resettlement program.

Table 4-1 Summary of Main Articles of PRC Land Administration Law and Relevant Policies

Item	Main contents	Index
Land ownership	Socialist public ownership of land of the people's republic of china, namely, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the working people. The state implements compensation system for land use according to the law with the exception of land-use right appropriated by the state.	Article 2, Land Administration Law
Application of construction-use land	In case any unit or individual needs land for construction, the land-use right of state-owned land should be applied according to the law... As for any construction-use land covering transformation from agricultural land to construction-use land, the approval process of agricultural land conversion shall be handled...	Article 43 and Article 44, Land Administration Law
	Governments at all levels shall strengthen annual planning management of land use and strictly implement overall control of construction-use land. Without or exceeding the planning index of agricultural land conversion, new construction-use land shall not be approved. The saved planning index of agricultural land conversion shall be for next year's use based on approval.	Article 13, Measures of Anhui Province of the Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (June 26th, 2004)
Authority limits of land acquisition	Basic farmland acquisition; over 35 hectares of land acquisition with the exception of basic farmland; in case of more than 70 hectares, it shall be approved by the state council. In case of any land acquisition with the exception of the above, it shall be approved by the people's governments of province, autonomous region and municipality and reported to the State Council for recording.	Article 45, Land Administration Law
	If the land administrative departments of municipal or county people's government plan to formulate the conversion Option of agricultural land and Option of compensation farmland, Option of land acquisition and Option of land supply, it shall be examined and verified by the municipal or county government and then reported to the people's government with approval authority for approval. In case of forest land acquisition, it shall be based on the consent of forest administrative department.	Article 33, Measures for Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China in Anhui Province (June 26th, 2004)
Announcement system of land	In case of national land acquisition, it shall be approved in accordance with the law and announced and implemented by above county-level governments...	Article 46, Article 48, Article 49, Land Administration Law

Item	Main contents	Index
acquisition	<p>Relevant local governments shall make the announcement and listen to the opinions of rural collective economic organization and farmers affected by land acquisition.</p> <p>The rural collective economic organization affected by land acquisition shall make the announcement to its members in respect of revenue and expenditure of land compensation and be subject to supervision.</p>	
Compensation standards for land acquisition	<p>In case of any land acquisition, compensation shall be based on the original purpose of land acquisition.</p> <p>Compensation of land acquisition shall include land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation of ground attachment and young crops. The land compensation of shall be 6~10 times as much as three-year average annual production value prior to land acquisition. The resettlement subsidy shall be calculated based on agricultural population for resettlement, which shall be calculated based on farmland area divided by per capita farmland area before land acquisition. The resettlement subsidy of each agricultural population shall be 4~6 times as much as three-year average annual production value prior to land acquisition while the resettlement subsidy of each hectare of land acquisition shall not be over 15 times as much as three-year average annual production value prior to land acquisition...</p>	Article 47, Land Administration Law
	<p>Standards for land compensation (excluding farmland acquisition): fish pond, for instance, shall be 6 times as much as three-year average annual production value prior to land acquisition; orchard, for instance, shall be 7 times as much as three-year average annual production value prior to land acquisition; in case of no harvest, it shall be 6 times as much as first three-year average annual production value of the same kind of land; in case of less than three-year cultivation, it shall be 3~4 times as much as the first three-year average annual production value of the village (group); in case of more than 3 years, the compensation shall be based on farmland area. In the case of construction land with rural collective ownership, it shall be 4~5 times as much as first three-year average annual production value of the village(group);in the case of other land acquisition, it shall be 2~3 times as much as first three-year average annual production value of the village (group); the compensation of forest land shall be based on relevant laws and regulations. Resettlement subsidy standards for each agricultural household: In the case of farmland, it shall be 3~4 as much as first three-year average annual production value; in the case of construction land with the farmers' collective ownership, it shall be 2~3 times as much as first three-year average annual production value of the village (group);in the case of land acquisition of barren mountain or barren slope, no resettlement subsidy shall be granted; in the case of no need for resettlement and maintenance of original</p>	Article 34,35,36,37,Measures for Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China in Anhui Province (June 26th, 2004)

Item	Main contents	Index
	living standards, the resettlement subsidy shall be increased based on the approval of the people's government. However, land compensation and resettlement subsidy shall not exceed the following limit: (I)In the case of farmland acquisition, it shall not be over 30 times as much as the first three-year average annual production value; in the case of young crops (for instance), the compensation shall be based on the corresponding crop value of the season; in the case of perennial crop, the compensation shall be based on the annual production value; in case of no young crop, no compensation shall be granted.	
Temporary site	The user of temporary site shall use the land according to the land contract of temporary site without constructing permanent building. Normally, the term of temporary site shall be no more than two years.	Article 57, Land Administration Law
	As for Project construction and geological survey involving temporary use of state-owned land or farmers' collective land, it shall be approved by relevant municipal or county people's government; as for the temporary site within the urban planning area, it shall be based on the consent of the administrative department of urban planning prior to submission for approval.	Article 45, Measures for the Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (June 26th, 2004)

4.4 Main differences between ADB Policy and Chinese Laws

✧ Compensation for land

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

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

✧ Compensation and resettlement of vulnerable groups

Difference: ADB's SPS requires 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's SPS requires 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 HPMO agrees to disclose the RP to APs as required by ADB.

✧ Lack of legal title

Difference: ADB's SPS requires 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.

✧ Resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Difference: ADB's SPS 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 and specified in this RP.

✧ Replacement cost

Difference: ADB's SPS requires that sufficient compensation at replacement cost with other forms of assistance should be provided. According to regulations and practice in PRC, different compensation rates in various sectors are applied and sometimes compensation rates are low due to shortage of counterpart funds.

Solution: For an ADB financed project, carefully reviews on the rates are conducted, and replacement cost will be applied to the Project.

✧ ***Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM)***

Difference: ADB's SPS requires that GRM should be discussed and informed to APs at early stage of the Project, and be established in resettlement plan. In RPC, no special GRM is required for the project, but if any complains, the existing appeal channels in the project area, can be used.

Solution: A transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established for the Project based on the existing channels.

5 COMPENSATION FOR ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

This section of the RP describes the types and standards of compensation and as well other entitlements to be provided to APs.

5.1 Determination of Compensation Standard for resettlement impacts of the Project

5.1.1 Collective Land Acquisition

According to the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, the Guidelines about Improving Land Acquisition Relocation System and the Policies and Regulations relevant to the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China implemented in Anhui Province, the subsidies of the confiscated farmland include land subsidy, relocation allowance and young crops subsidy. The collective land compensation in this Project is implemented according to the Comprehensive Land Price Standard of Anhui Province for Land Acquisition Area (No. YZ [2012]67). For the details of collective land acquisition compensation standards of this Project, refer to Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Compensation Standard for Collective Land Acquisition of this Project in Huainan City

No.	Area	Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition (RMB /mu) ⁷		
	Administrative region scope	Comprehensive Standard	Including Land Fee	Compensation Resettlement Subsidies
I	Shugeng Town and Ancheng Town of Tianjia'an District, Huwei Village of Luohe Town of Datong District	68,000	27,000	41,000
II	Tangshan Town, Wangfenggang Town of Xiejiaji District; Bagongshan Town of Bagongshan District, and other villages in Luohe Town of Datong District	58,000	23,000	35,000
III	Sanhe Township in Tianjia'an District; Shanwang	52,000	21,000	31,000

⁷ According to the survey, the compensation standard for land acquisition in Huainan City is calculated according to average annual output value (AAOV), land location, social economic development and farmers' income in project area, and other factors, so as to prevent the living standard of land-expropriated farmers from being reduced by land expropriation, and meet the security requirement for long-term livelihood. Among them, unified annual output value takes comprehensive consideration of average annual output value for unified unit land area within the scope determined after the added benefit of land (multiple operation of other planting and cultivation) is properly enhanced, based on the annual output and market price of main crops under dominant cropping system over the past 3 years. 1) The annual output value of main crops equals to the product of average annual output and price of main crops. The formula is as follows: $V_i = g_i \times P_i$ (where, V_i indicates the annual output value in unit sown area of class i crops; g_i is the annual output in unit sown area of class i crops; and P_i is the market price of the agricultural products of class i crops); 2) The unified annual output value of land is obtained by adding the corrected value of additional land benefit on the basis of annual output value of main crops. The computational formula is: $V_t = V_z \times (1 + k)$ (where, V_t indicates the unified annual output in the county; V_z is the annual output value of crops under the dominant cropping system in the county; k indicates correction factor of added benefit). Therefore, unified annual output is calculated according to market price.

No.	Area	Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition (RMB /mu) ⁷		
		Comprehensive Standard	Including	
	Administrative region scope		Land Fee	Compensation Resettlement Subsidies
	Town of Bagongshan District; Jiulonggang Town and Zhangying Village, Fanglou Village, Yunnangang Village, Hongguang Village, Mamiao Village, and Yuxiang Village of Shangyao Town of Datong District; Laishan Village of Liyingzi Town			
IV	Caoan Town and Kongdian Town of Tianjia'an District; other villages in Liyingzi Town, Xuqiao Village, Konglaoying Village, Gudui Village, Dawa Village of Gudui Township in Xiejiaji District; other villages in Shangyao Town of Datong District	44,000	17,000	27,000
V	Shiyuan Township of Tianjia'an District, Yanggong Town of Xiejiaji District, other villages in Gudui Township, Sunmiao Township	38,000	15,000	23,000

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

The proposed multiples for this project range from 21 to 38 times, which is equivalent to 42 to 76 years of net income. Farmers suffering partial loss (say 20% loss of their 4 mu of farmland) would receive CNY30-55,000 which can be used to improve their remaining farmland, or purchase livestock, or plant fruit trees, or seek off-farm employment or save in a bank and earn enough interest⁹ to cover the net income loss.

Compensation standards for young crops of the vegetable land and cultivated land for one season are RMB 1500/mu and RMB 900/mu respectively, and will be paid once.

For land compensation fee, 70% will be paid to the people who suffer from the land acquisition and 30% will be retained by committees of village and or community for improvement of infrastructure or distributing material benefits to villagers or community residents. The resettlement subsidy will be all distributed to APs. These labor forces can continue to do their current work, adjust the method of planting and breeding, and develop individual management after getting the compensation. The details refer to **section 6.3.2**.

Also, farmers whose per capita cultivated land of less than 0.2 mu after land acquisition, and is above 16 years old when the land is acquired and do not participate in town basic

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

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

endowment insurance, they all will be included into the endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers. See details in **section 6.3.3**.

5.1.2 Temporary Land Compensation

Temporary land expropriated by this Project includes land occupation for construction layout, soil borrow areas and disposal areas for dredged materials and construction spoil, as well as temporary areas for construction of embankments, sewage pipelines, etc. . The temporary land occupation and use of land with different application has different nature and influence, thus the Project Implementation Unit has established corresponding temporary land occupation compensation policy according to the actual conditions and different influences.

1) The construction of supporting pipe network for with pipe jacking or along established road has no resettlement impacts and requires no compensation; if the construction is along the planned road, the period for temporary land acquisition, such as temporary road for construction and storage of soil, etc., is one season; the compensation standard is 900/mu and shall be paid to the land owner in full amount; and the Contractor will be responsible for the restoration of the land.

2) Land reclamation fee in soil borrow areas is 28,000/mu and in construction spoil disposal area is calculated according to 12,000/mu; compensation fee for young crops shall be paid to the land owner according to 900/mu per season;

3) The land occupied temporarily by Gaotang Lake levee for soil borrow areas at land site is state-owned land used for Huainan Farm. According to the survey, this borrow area has been planned as a water park at present in the Binhu New District. Through consultation between Huainan PMO and Huainan Farm, the compensation will be implemented according to the compensation standard for acquisition of collective land, namely 52,000/mu. In addition, the compensation fee for young crops of 900/mu per season will be paid to the staff.

4) The land temporarily occupied by Datong sludge stock dump is a coal mining subsidence area with current situation as waste water, and the land temporarily occupied by Xiejiaji sludge stock dump is refuse landfill (state-owned land), neither of which require compensation.

5) In respect to other temporary land, the compensation for one season of young crops will be paid to the land owner with the compensation standard of 900Yuan/mu, and the cost for land reclamation is 8/m² (No. AHCZ [2001]1061). The land restoration will be implemented by the Contractors.

5.1.3 Compensation for Occupation of State-Owned Land

This Project will occupy state-owned construction land and state-owned farmland and their respective compensation standards are as follows:

- The state-owned construction land will be obtained by allocation without compensation because the local government has already paid for its conversion and can allocate it to a government agency freely.

- The state-owned farmland occupied permanently by Gaotang Dike is 355.43 mu and will compensated 52,000 RMB/mu, same to the acquisition of collective land. In addition, the compensation for young crops is 900/mu and will be paid once.

5.1.4 Compensation for Housing Demolition

1) Compensation for rural residential housing

Compensation for rural residential housing demolition mainly includes housing compensation fee, relocation subsidies, transitional allowances, and infrastructure compensation fee.

According to relevant provisions and referring to actual price analysis of major categories for affected houses and document of No. HFB [2011]7, the compensation standard for rural house is shown in Table 5-2. **Annex 5** has detailed calculation of rural house replacement costs.

Table 5-2 Rural House Replacement Cost, Other Subsidies, and Compensation Standard

Category	Structure type	Unit	Huainan City	Remarks
			Rate (RMB/unit)	
Compensation fee for house	Brick wall and tile roof (brick and tile structure)	m ²	500	
	Ordinary building (cement structure)	m ²	630	
Other subsidies	Relocation subsidies	m ²	5	The relocation fee shall be counted as 300, if it is less.
	Transitional allowance	m ² /month	10	1) The transition period will be 4 months for existing houses; if the transitional allowance is less than 300 RMB/month, 300 RMB/month will be provided. 2) if the resettlement apartments will be delivered in future, the allowance will be calculated according to actual transition time, but such period shall not exceed 12 months.

Note: The unit price of compensation is counted by upper limit for rural housing.

According to site survey, actual conditions of affected villages and willingness of affected people, the affected people can choose the following three methods for resettlement after receiving the compensation for housing Demolition: (a) Monetary compensation; (b). Rebuilding houses on allocated house site; (c) Property right exchange.

a) Monetary compensation: the affected people can obtain the compensation for housing relocation and house site. Calculate the house site area according to the floor space of the main house, but the compensation area for each household shall not exceed 160 m²; the standard for house site monetary compensation is 60/m²; the affected people rebuild houses on allocated house site after obtain compensation for relocating houses.

b) Rebuilding houses on allocated house site: according to the survey, the households of Yunnangang Village, Zhangying Village and Mamiao Village in Shangyao Town are dispersedly distributed and the affected villages still have some reserved house sites. After consultations, Shangyao Town government and the affected villages will relocate house site

for the affected and the area of house site for each household shall not exceed 140 m²; the affected people rebuild houses on allocated house site after obtain compensation for relocating houses.

c) Property right exchange: the main points are as follows: (1) the exchanged house area of displaced household(DH) with more than 6 people (including 6 people) is 120m²; the area of DH with 4~5 people is 100m²; the area of DH with 3 people (including 3 people) is 80m². (2) If the demolished house area is less than that of exchange house area, the shortfall shall be bought at the approved cost price, about 2300~3000RMB/m². If the demolished house area is more than that of exchange house area, the shortfall will be compensated at replacement price set in Table 5-2.

1) *Compensations for urban residential houses*

Acquisition compensations for urban residential houses include housing compensation, relocation subsidy, and transitional allowance.

➤ *Determination of housing compensation amount*

Compensation for urban residential houses are appraised in accordance with Regulation on the Acquisition of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation (State council Decree No. 590), Notice about Issuing Huainan Regulation on the Acquisition of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation (Notice about Issuing Huainan Regulation on the Acquisition of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation, Huainan People's Government Office [2011]99). The urban houses to be demolished are appraised in accordance with PRC national standard Real Estate Appraising Regulations (GB/T50291—1999).

The values of the acquired houses are appraised by a qualified real estate price appraisal agency according to the appraisal methods of acquired houses. The appraisal agency is recommended by house owners through consultation or voting and decided according to the majority opinions; if the agency cannot be decided through consultation or voting, Huainan PMO and the affected district government will determine by adopting random selection or drawing lots. The compensation for the expropriated house value shall not be lower than the similar real estate market price on the date of notice about housing Demolition decision.

According to the survey in December 2012, the housing market price in Dianjiaan District is 4500/m², in Datong District is 4000/m², in Bagongshan District is 3200/m² and in Xiejiaji District is 3500/m².

➤ *Arrangements for urban house expropriation*

The APs can choose monetary compensation or property right exchange.

a) Monetary compensation: the compensation amount will be directly given to the affected people if they choose monetary compensation. After getting compensation, they can buy houses according to their own wills.

b) Property right exchange: The affected people will get the exchanged house with the same area as the acquired house area. If the exchanged house area is larger than the acquired area or vice versa, the price differences will be settled based on the market appraisal price.

➤ *Other subsidies*

1) Rewards subsidy

The displaced persons (DPs) can obtain the following rewards if they sign the compensation agreement and relocate within the agreed period of time:

- Those who choose monetary compensation will be given monetary compensation according to the appraisal price made by the appraisal agencies plus a reward of 20000 RMB/Household;
- Those who choose residential property right exchange will be provided preferences based on the style of the house to be demolished. Those whose houses are mostly bungalows or multi-floor buildings exchanged to multi-floor buildings, small high-rise buildings or high-rise buildings will be provided additional area freely at 5%, 15%, and 25% of demolished house respectively.

2) Temporary resettlement compensation

- Those who choose existing house resettlement will be resettled in temporary resettlement houses for four months at the standard of 10/m² every month according to the demolished property area. Those whose monthly resettlement allowance is less than 300 RMB will be calculated at 300;
- Those who choose the resettlement of property under construction will be given temporary resettlement allowance at the standard of 10/m² every month according to the demolished property area. The period will be determined according to real transitional time. After delivering the resettlement houses, the AHs will be given another temporary resettlement allowance of additional four months at the standard of 10/m² every month according to the demolished property area.

3) Subsidy for relocation

Subsidy for relocation will be 5 RMB/m² according to the demolished property area. If the relocation subsidy one time is less than RMB 300, then 300RMB will be provided. Those who choose property exchange will be subsidized two times for having to move twice.

5.1.5 Compensation for shops

Acquisition compensation for shops shall include shops value compensation, relocation subsidy and compensation for losses due to suspension of business.

1) Determination of compensation amount for shops

Similar to the determination of acquisition compensation amount for urban residential houses, compensation amount for shops shall be appraised by independent real estate appraising company according to the marketing price of similar shops. For example, according to the survey, the similar appraising price of the shops to be acquired is 4000/m².

2) Other subsidies

a) Relocation subsidy: it will be 5 RMB/m² according to the acquired property area; if the relocation subsidy one time is less than 300 RMB, it will be 300 RMB.

b) Compensation for business suspension loss: it will be of 60% monthly average profit after tax verified by the tax authority six months before the issue of the notice about the house acquisition decision, the compensation period is six months. This is the traditional practice of

Huainan and is accepted by affected shops, and workers will be informed in advance and provide 3 months wages if they are unemployed.

c) Workers will be informed in advance and provided 3 months wages if they are unemployed.

5.1.6 Compensation for Unlicensed Buildings

The monetary compensation will be provided at the replacement price of 480/m². In general, the DP is not entitled to be resettled, but if DP has only one house and the house is identified as unlicensed building, HPMO and the affected district government will provide an affordable house or low-rent house. The DP is also entitled to relocation subsidy, 5 RMB/m².

5.1.7 Ground Attachments and infrastructure Compensation

The compensation standard for ground attachments and infrastructure of this Project is determined based on the replacement price. See Table 5-3 for compensation details of attachments and infrastructure.

Table 5-3 Compensation Standard for Ground Attachments and Infrastructure

Item	Unit	Standard /unit	Remarks
Public toilet	Toilet	1500	
Electric pole of 10KV	Pole	500	
Electric pole of 380V	Pole	50	
Transformer	Set	8000	
Ditch	Square meters	100	
Bridge	Bridge	5000	
Gravel road	meters	30-60	
Road for agricultural machinery	meters	15-30	
Underground structure	meters	400	
Drain pipe	meters	30	
Communication cable	meters	30	
water pipeline	meters	10	
vegetable greenhouse (structure)	Square meters	100	
motor-pumped well, large open well	Well	200	
Large trees (not fruit trees)	Tree	200	
Small trees (not fruit trees)	Tree	50	
Scatter fruit trees	Tree	300	
Bounding wall	meters	20	
Pigpen	4m ² /wall	500	
Hand-pressed well	Well	200	
Telephone	Telephone	100	Movement fee
Cable television	TV	100	Movement fee
Air conditioning	Set	100	Movement fee

Item	Unit	Standard /unit	Remarks
Water heater	Heater	100	Movement fee
Kitchen range	Kitchen range	100	Movement fee
cement pit	Pit	150	

5.1.8 Other Taxes and Fees Standards

Table 5-4Tax and Fee of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

No.	Item	Standard for collecting fees	Reference	Receiver
1	Farmland conversion tax	37.5/m ²		Collected by Land and Resources Bureau for another department
2	Farmland reclamation fee	8/m ²	WCZ[2001]No. 1061	Land and Resources Bureau
3	Land acquisition management fee	4% of basic land acquisition and house demolition cost		Land and Resources Bureau
4	Investigation, design and scientific research fee	3% of basic land acquisition and house demolition cost		Design department
5	Administrative fee	5% of basic land acquisition and house demolition cost		Resettlement executive organization
6	Technical training fee	3% of basic land acquisition and house demolition cost		
7	External monitoring and evaluation fee	Based on cost and activities, about 970,000RMB		External monitoring unit
8	Assistance fund for vulnerable groups	1% of basic land acquisition and house demolition cost		Vulnerable groups
9	Special social security fee for land-expropriated farmers	20/m ² inside urban planning area and 10/m ² outside urban planning area	No. GBF[2006]29	Social Security Administration
10	Contingencies	10% of basic land acquisition and house demolition cost		

5.1.9 Vulnerable Groups

The vulnerable groups involved by the Project will not only be entitled to compensation policies of acquisitioning lands mentioned above, but also other preferential policies.

1) The family labor in the vulnerable affected households can get vocational training, and be provided with all kinds of employment information and guidance to have more employment opportunities.

2) During the construction process of the Project, the family labor in vulnerable affected households will be of the priority to be recruited for some unskilled work.

- 3) During the Project implementation process, the local village collective committee will help them select the house plot and assist their move, build or choose housing with priority.
- 4) For elderly people without relatives, if they are willing and file an application, they can be arranged to live in welfare house by local Civil Administration Department.

5.1.10 Policies to Support Women

Besides the compensation policies of acquisitioning lands and housing, the special policies for women are provided:

- 1) They have priority to get employment opportunities and 30% of jobs be delivered to women in priority. It is expected that 5000 temporary new jobs (skilled 2360, unskilled 2640) will be created at the construction stage, and 119 permanent new jobs (skilled 69, unskilled 50) at the operation and maintenance stage of the Project. Therefore, 1500 jobs during construction period, and 40 jobs during O&M will be offered to women at least.
- 2) Women have priorities to get trainings for agriculture and non-agriculture. A total of 800 person-times training including 200 person-times for agriculture and 600 person-times for non-agriculture technical will be provided. Among them, no less than 400 person-times (50%) will be provided to women.
- 3) The women can gain the relevant information during the process of resettlement, and take part in public participation and the resettlement.
- 4) In the implementation process of the resettlement, the special symposiums for the women will be held to introduce the relevant policies of resettlement, and to improve the awareness of the women.
- 5) The compensation agreement shall be signed by both of the couple.

5.1.11 Entitlement Matrix

The Entitlement matrix is established according to the relevant policies in this chapter. For the details, refer to Table 5-5.

Table 5-5Entitlement Matrix

Impact type	Degree of Impacts	Eligible People	Entitlements	Compensation standard	Implementing issues
Permanent acquisition of collective land	land acquisition of 1500.6 mu, including farmland of 980.6 mu construction land 4310.0 mu, and unused land of 79.1 mu	1479 people of 369 households in 33 communities, 11 towns/streets in Tianjia'an District, Datong District,Xiejiaji District, and Bagongshan District of Huainan City.	1) Receive land compensation and resettlement subsidy; 2) have priority to getting the working opportunity;3) free to get the labor working information; 4) getting the technology training in privilege; 5) getting the labor export opportunity; 6) endowment insurance. The fund allocation method:1) 70% of the land compensation fees will be paid to APs directly; the remaining 30% of land compensation will be distributed by village committees (community residential committee) for construction of infrastructure and distributing material benefits. The subsidy for resettlement will be directly distributed to APs. 2) The ground attachments and young crops compensation belong to the owner.	Comprehensive standard (including land compensation fee and resettlement subsidies) of 38,000~68,000 RMB/mu (refer to details in Table 5-1). Compensation standards of young crops for vegetable land and cultivated land are 1500/mu and 900/mu. Details of endowment insurance are provided in Section 6.3.3.	The villager community will decide the allocation of the 30% portion of land compensation fees and investment in infrastructure or production measures (training of planting techniques, irrigation techniques and service industry and etc.). If the training is needed, it shall be approved and the village collectivity's determination shall be determined by villagers general meeting. Training, if needed, will be approved by township government and the proposal of village collective will also be supervised. Land adjustment is not a viable option although there may be individual exceptions.
Permanent acquisition of state-owned land	386.35 mu including state-owned construction land of 33.51 mu; state-owned land of Huainan Farm of 355.43 mu.	90 employees in Huainan Farm are affected	1) The state-owned construction land will be obtained by allocation if the state-owned construction land is occupied. 2) The compensation for Huainan Farm will be in accordance with the compensation standard for acquisition of collective land.	1) No compensation required. 2) Comprehensive standard 52,000 RMB/mu. Compensation standards of young crops for vegetable land and cultivated land are 1500/mu and 900/mu.	Will be paid to farm and workers will be arranged by the farm.
Temporary land occupation	3,720 mu in total, including borrow area of 920 mu, spoil area of 803.1 mu, construction layout of 381 mu, construction mound of 1041.6 mu,	Huainan farmland, etc.	1) The temporary land occupation and use of land with different application has different nature and influence, thus the Project Implementation Unit has established corresponding temporary land occupation	See details increase Section 5.2.2.	

Impact type	Degree of Impacts	Eligible People	Entitlements	Compensation standard	Implementing issues
	temporary road used by construction of 485.9 mu and other area of 88.4 mu.		compensation according to the actual conditions and different influences. 2) The temporary land will be reclaimed by contractor.		
Rural house Demolition	15352m ² of rural houses expropriated	371 persons from 97 rural households are affected	1) Compensation for rural residential housing Demolition mainly includes housing compensation fee, transitional allowance, relocation fee, etc. 2) Three resettlement methods can be chosen: ① Monetary compensation, ② Rebuilding houses on allocated house site, or ③ Property right exchange. 3) Compensation for house plot can be obtained, if monetary compensation is chosen.	Cement structure: 630/m ² Brick and tile structure: 500/m ² Relocation subsidies: 5/m ² Compensation for temporary resettlement (transitional allowance) : 10/m ² .month Compensation for house plot: 60/m ² for option ①.	1) If the relocation fee is less than 300 RMB, it will be paid at 300 RMB. 2) The period for transition shall not exceed 12 months. 3) The area for house plot is no more than 140 m ² .
Urban residential house Demolition	1905m ² of urban house Demolition	158 persons from 45 households of Tianjia'an District and Bagongshan District are affected	1) Compensation for urban house Demolition mainly includes housing compensation fee, relocation fee, and transitional allowance. 2) The values of the acquired houses are appraised by a qualified real estate price appraisal agency according to the appraisal methods of acquired houses. 3) Affected people can choose monetary compensation or property right exchange	The market price for houses in Tianjia'an District is 4500/m ² and 3200/m ² in Bagongshan District.	1) The compensation standard will be as per actual evaluation price, and the price here is the average market price. 2) The government will provide resettlement communities in unity, and APs can choose a nearby resettlement community according to their willingness.
Affected stores	780m ² of stores to be demolished	22 workers from 10 stores	1) Compensation for expropriated stores includes compensation of value of shop, relocation subsidies and business suspension loss. 2) Workers will be informed in advance and provided 3 months wages if they are unemployed.	4000/m ²	The compensation will be as per actual evaluation price, and the price here is the average market price.
Unlicensed buildings		About 20 households	For unlicensed buildings, monetary compensation will be given based on replacement cost of the structure without land or location value. But DPs will be provided economically affordable housing or low-rent housing by Huainan PMO and government in the affected district, if they have only one house which is confirmed to be unlicensed building.	480/m ² Relocation subsidies: 5/m ²	

Impact type	Degree of Impacts	Eligible People	Entitlements	Compensation standard	Implementing issues
			The DHs are entitled to relocation subsidy.		
Affected working age females	/	About 1004 women	1) They have priority to get employment opportunities and 30% of unskilled work will be delivered to women in priority. 1500 jobs during construction period and 40 jobs during O&M will be offered to women at least. 2) Women have priorities to get trainings for agriculture and non-agriculture. A total of 800 person-times training including 200 person-times for agriculture and 600 person-times for non-agriculture technical will be provided. Among them, no less than 400 person-times (50%) will be provided to women. 3) The women can gain the relevant information during the process of resettlement, and take part in public participation and the resettlement. 4) In the implementation process of the resettlement, the special symposiums for the women will be held to introduce the relevant policies of resettlement, and to improve the awareness of the women. 5) The compensation agreement shall be signed by the both of the couple.	/	The Women's Federation will offer the acceptable education to the women.
The vulnerable groups	Affected Households enjoying the five guarantees, elderly persons of no family and disabled people	33 persons of 19 households	1) The family labor in the vulnerable households can get vocational training, and be provided with all kinds of employment information and guidance to have more employment opportunities, 2) During the construction process of the Project, the family labor in vulnerable households will be of the priority to be recruited for some unskilled work 3) During the project implementation process, the local village collective committee will help them select the house plot and assist their move, build or choose housing with priority. 4) For elderly people without relatives, if they are	/	The vulnerable households/ persons will be verified again after the specific design and close monitoring will be carried out till the implementation of the assistance measures are completed.

Impact type	Degree of Impacts	Eligible People	Entitlements	Compensation standard	Implementing issues
			willing and file an application, they can be arranged to live in welfare house by local Civil Administration Department.		
Ground attachments	Electric pole and well, etc.	Various Property owners	Affected special facilities will be compensated and then reconstructed by the owner according to the original size, standard and function.	/	/
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	/	/

6 RESETTLEMENT AND INCOME RESTORATION

6.1 Resettlement Objective

The objective of resettlement of the Project is to develop an action plan for restoration and 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.

6.2 Cut-off date of Compensation

The cut-off date of compensation eligibility criteria is proposed to be June 30, 2013. After the Project feasibility report is approved, all APs will be notified of the cut-off date. The expense of newly claimed farm land, newly built house or the settling in the involved area after the cut-off date will not be included in the scope of compensation or allowance. Any building, tree or crop that is merely for extra compensation shall not be included.

6.3 Resettlement and Recovery Planning of the Affected Villages

6.3.1 Summary of Restoration Measures of the Affected Villages

The main resettlement impacts are the permanent land acquisition and housing demolition. The Project involves 1500.6mu of permanent land acquisition in 33 villages or communities, including farm land of 980.6mu, construction land of 431mu, and unused land of 79.1 mu. 1479 persons from 369 rural households are directly affected.

According to the resettlement survey, the affected families prefer cash compensation. The compensation funds obtained by the affected villagers will mainly be invested to the tertiary industry, transport service and breeding industry.

After receiving the monetary compensation, people can choose agriculture resettlement and non- agriculture resettlement (including working off-farm and doing small business, etc., after career training). It can be found from the investigation of resettlement willingness of women that most of them are inclined to agriculture activities, accounting for 72.3%, while those who choose non- agriculture activities account for 27.7%, which is closely related with their current primary occupation and intra-household labor division. At the same time, affected households eligible for the policy of endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers of Huainan City can voluntarily choose to participate in the endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers with financial support from the Government.

In the field investigation, almost all the affected farmer households take a welcoming attitude to the Project; the affected farmer households think that the implementation of the Project can improve the local wastewater treatment conditions and surrounding environment health conditions, which will bring the convenience for the production and living of the villagers. The affected farmer households all require cash compensation for the acquisition of the land. The method is simple and easy to operate. And the affected farmer households can freely use the compensation funds in the recovery of the living and production standards.

The income and livelihood recovery planning stemming from the acquisition of land for the Project is made according to the impact degree, the availability of the remaining land resources and the willingness of the affected persons. Different plans have been made

through the full consultation between village committee and APs during the socioeconomic investigation. As mentioned before, most affected people are slightly affected and still have some certain quantity of cultivated land after the land acquisition. Therefore, most APs are inclined to directly get the cash compensation.

People whose rural house is demolished can choose a nearby resettlement community or build their new houses after receiving housing compensation fee according to their willingness.

6.3.2 Recovery Measures for the Permanent Land Acquisition

After gaining the compensation, the APs can learn the skills to do work outside or start business to realize the labor transfer to make up the income loss caused by land acquisition.

In the process of Project construction, the resettlement implementation organization adopts some measures to help and support APs, including:

- a) In the period of Project construction, the labor of APs shall be arranged in priority, which will bring cash income for APs.
- b) If any Project of export of labor service in the range of affected towns, the APs shall be arranged in priority.
- c) Providing the labor work information in free.
- d) During the whole production restoration process, technical training including agriculture and non-agriculture training (refer to **section 6.4**) will be organized for the affected people, such as training on the cultivation of cash crops and stockbreeding. Technicians from the agricultural and labor and social security authorities will be invited to give training on agriculture and cultivation in the affected areas, so that every affected rural household can receive at least one session of agricultural or nonagricultural technical training. These measures will serve to improve the quality and output of crops, increase the economic income of the affected people, and restore their livelihoods.

At the same time, the land-expropriated farmers could apply for endowment insurance according to *Interim Procedures of Endowment Insurance for Land-Expropriated Farmers in Huainan City*.

6.3.3 Endowment Insurance for Land-Expropriated Farmers

This social security scheme is established according to *Interim Procedures of Endowment Insurance for Land-Expropriated Farmers in Huainan City* and in combination with resettlement implementing conditions.

1) Security Object

After land acquisition, farmers whose per capita cultivated land of less than 0.2 mu , and who is above 16 years old when the land is expropriated and not participate in town basic endowment insurance are all included into the social security objects for land-expropriated farmers.

2) Sources of security funds

The endowment insurance funds for land-expropriated farmers consist of consolidated fund and individual account fund.

(1) Source of consolidated fund

Sources of consolidated fund in the endowment insurance funds for land-expropriated farmers: 1) 20 RMB per square meter is charged for land within city planning area, 10 RMB per square meter for land outside the city planning area when collective land is acquired, all will be allocated for pension of land-expropriated farmers. 2) 30% of revenue from fees paid for the use of state-owned land use right; 3) 40% of revenue from fees paid for newly increased construction land reserved in city level; and 4) Other available fund, such as financial aid, etc.

(2) Sources of individual account fund of land-expropriated farmers:

On the voluntary basis, land-expropriated farmers can participate in endowment insurance; the payment standard is 3,000 RMB, 6,000 RMB, and 9000 RMB respectively, any one of which can be chosen.

3) Distribution standard for endowment insurance of land-expropriated farmers:

① Basic pension of 100 RMB per capita per month is distributed to land-expropriated farmers who have not participated in endowment insurance;

② The endowment insurance benefit of 130 RMB per capita per month, including basic pension of 100 RMB and supplementary pension of 30 RMB, is given to land-expropriated farmers who have participated in endowment insurance and paid 3,000 RMB;

③ The endowment insurance benefit of 160 RMB per capita per month, including basic pension of 100 and supplementary pension of 60 RMB, is given to land-expropriated farmers who have participated in endowment insurance and paid 6,000 RMB;

④ The endowment insurance benefit of 200 RMB per capita per month, including basic pension of 100 RMB and supplementary pension of 100 RMB, is given to land-expropriated farmers who have participated in endowment insurance and paid 9,000 RMB;

According to survey analysis and in combination with the resettlement in this Project, about 50% population of affected villages can be incorporated into the social security for land-expropriated farmers by implementing “reform from villager committee to resident committee”.

6.3.4 Livelihood restoration programs for seriously affected villages

According to impact analysis of land acquisition, Boying Village of Chaoyang Street in Tianjia'an District, Yaohe Village and Zhangying Village of Shangyao Town in Datong District and Lianhua village of Tangshan town in Xiejieji District have been identified as seriously affected villages.

To ensure that the APs of these villages have opportunities to improve or at least restore their production level and standard of living, production restoration plans suited to their practical conditions have been developed in addition to compensation for their acquired land. These plans have been discussed and agreed with the APs.

(I) Boying village of Chaoyang Street.

This project will permanently acquire 60.2mu land in Boying Village of Chaoyang Street. 10 households with 46 persons will be affected by land acquisition.

Through investigation and consultations, the possible income restoration measures for the Boying village are as follows:

As Boying Village is located in the downtown area of Huainan City; it is a density populated area with a lot of enterprises and public institutions. According to the APs real conditions, 7 households choose to the business serving breakfast sales, and use convenient carts to central business in places with large population mobility and intensity. The net income of per household per day will reach RMB 100 Yuan; 3 households plan to engage in vegetable selling work and each household will earn about RMB 2,000 Yuan per month. See details in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Summary income restoration measures of Boying village

No.	Income restoration measure	Household	investment		income			
			Unit price (Yuan/household)	investment(0' 000 RMB)	Unit net income(Yuan /year)	Annual Net income (0'000 RMB)	Benefite d populati on	Annual Income increase per capita (RMB)
1	Breakfast sales	7	20000	14	36500	25.55	35	7300
2	Vegetable sales	3	40000	12	24000	7.2	11	6545
Subtotal		10	/	26	60500	32.75	46	/

It is estimated that Boying village's annual income will be reduced about RMB 275,000. Through the above listed series of measures, the households affected by land acquisition shall increase annual income restoration RMB 327,500. In addition, due to the geological advantage, the relevant professional and technical trainings for APs and employment assistance by local government will be provided. Therefore, the standard of APs' living will be restored and improved.

The restoration programs of this village will be invested RMB 260,000 in total. Boying village will gain land acquisition compensation about RMB 4,093,600. the restoration measures will be well funded.

Through above measures, it is estimated that the income of APs will be restored by end of 2014.

(II) Yaohe Village and Zhangying Village of Shangyao Town in Datong District

The existing farmland of Yaohe Village is 2060mu and the total population is 2,057. The peasant's income per capita is RMB 9,800 in 2011. The Project will permanently acquire 48.5

mu farmland of Yaohe village, affecting 30 households and 131 persons.

The existing farmland of Zhangying village is 2,300 mu and total population is 1,338. The peasant's income per capita is RMB 6,300 in 2011. The Project will permanently acquire 35.3 mu farmland of Zhangying Village, affecting 19 households and 59 persons.

Through investigation and consultations, the possible income restoration measures for the Yaohe and Zhangying villages are as follows:

(1) In combination with Huainan city's vegetable basket project, adjust planting structure, transfer from traditional rice and corn plantations to vegetables plantations which own higher economic value. About 98 mu (about 2 mu per household on average) will be transferred to vegetable greenhouse to plant eggplants, hot peppers, etc, with an average investment of RMB 2500 per mu and a total investment of about RMB 245,000. The net income per mu will be increased RMB 4,000 after the deduction of costs. The total income is anticipated to increase RMB 392,000; and 190 persons will benefit with per capita additional income of RMB 2063.2.

(2) because Yaohe and Zhangying Villages are close to Gaotang Lake and Shangyao scenic spot, 3 households choose to run small hotels (2 are from Yaohe Village and 1 is from Zhangying village), the labors of 8 households choose to engage in service in the hotels, the monthly income will be about RMB 2,000. The anticipated total income will increase RMB 75,000. 18 persons will benefit with per capita additional income of RMB 4,166.

Develop breeding industry. 10 households plan to engage aquaculture (6 of them are from Yaohe Village, 4 are from Zhangying village), the average annual income per household will be about RMB 9,600 and the total annual net income is anticipated to increase RMB 96,000 Yuan. 34 persons will benefit with per capita additional income of RMB 2,823.5.

The other APs could work as migrant workers in Huannan City's economic development zone or go to developed areas like Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Shanghai to do work after receiving technical training.

See Table 6-2 for income restoration measures of Yaohe Village and Zhangying Village.

Table 6-2 Summary income restoration measures of Yaohe Village and Zhangying Village

No.	Income restoration measure	unit	quantity	Investment		Income			
				Unit price (RMB/ unit)	investment (0'000 RMB)	Unit net income(Yu an/year)	Annual Net income (0'000 RMB)	Benefite d populati on	Annual Income increase per capita (RMB)
1	Adjust planting	mu	98	2500	24.5	4000	39.2	190	2063.2

No.	Income restoration measure	unit	quantity	Investment		Income			
				Unit price (RMB/unit)	investment (0'000 RMB)	Unit net income(Yuan/year)	Annual Net income (0'000 RMB)	Benefited population	Annual Income increase per capita (RMB)
	structure								
2	Running small hotel	household	3	50000	15.0	25000	7.5	18	4166
3	aquaculture	household	10	4000	4.0	24000	9.6	34	2823.5
Subtotal				/	43.5	/	56.3	/	/

It is estimated that annual incomes of these two villages will be reduced about RMB 167,600. Through the above listed series of measures, the households affected by land acquisition shall increase annual income restoration RMB 563,000. Therefore, the standard of APs' living will be restored and improved.

The restoration programs of these two villages will be invested RMB 435,000 in total, and these two villages will gain land acquisition compensation about RMB 9,885,200. The restoration measures thereof will be well funded.

Through above measures, it is estimated that the income of APs will be restored by end of 2014.

(III) Lianhua Village of Tangshan Town in Xiejiaji District

The existing farmland of Lianhua Village is 650 mu and the total population is 2175. The peasant's income per capita is RMB 9,500 in 2011. The Project will permanently acquire 14.7 mu farmland of Lianhua village, affecting 13 households and 42 persons.

Through investigation and consultations, the possible income restoration measures for the Lianhua village are as follows:

3 households choose to work as migrant workers, mainly engaging in building industry with monthly total income of RMB 5,000, 5 households will carry out flower plantation after getting land compensation, and other 5 households plan to run small restaurants, such as fast food or food stall, with expected annual income RMB 35,000.

See Table 6-3 for measures of income restoration of Lianhua village

Table 6-3 Summary income restoration measures of Lianhua Village

No.	Income restoration measure	unit	quantity	Investment		Income			
				Unit price (RMB/unit)	investment(0' 000 RMB)	Unit net income(Yu an/year)	Annual Net income (0'000 RMB)	Benefite d populati on	Annual Income increase per capita (RMB)
1	Work as migrant workers	household	3	/	/	60000	18	10	18000
2	Flower plantation	household	5	10000	5	12000	6	17	3529.4
3	Open small restaurant	household	5	30000	15	35000	17.5	15	11666.7
subtotal				/	20	/	41.5	42	/

It is estimated that annual incomes of Lianhua village will be reduced about RMB 29,400. Through the above listed series of measures, the households affected by land acquisition shall increase annual income restoration RMB 175,000. Therefore, the standard of APs' living will be restored and improved.

The restoration programs of Lianhua village will be invested RMB 200,000 in total, and this village will gain land acquisition compensation about RMB 852,600. The restoration measures thereof will be well funded.

Through above measures, it is estimated that the income of APs will be restored by end of 2014.

6.3.5 The Restoration Measures for Temporary Land Occupation

1) The compensation and restoration of the influence of temporary land occupation of Gaotang lake

The Gaotang lake floodwall arranged alongside Bin-Hu road starts from DaBei village in north to He-Xu highway connection line in south. The floodwall lies between Jingshi road and Zhiliu road and it is arranged alongside lake crossing Gaotang lake. Combining the planning and construction of new district, the earth will be taken from artificial lake side with earthwork fill summing up to 1.512 million m³. The present situation of the earth borrow is farmland of Huainan Farm.. After the soil excavated this area will be converted to a lake.

According to investigation, this earth borrow area will be converted into water park integrating the master plan of Binhu new district

2) The restoration of temporary land occupation for spoil areas

After negotiation with village and community affected, the spoil areas can be turned into farmland and the temporary occupied rural collective land can be restored with the organization of village or community collective or Project implementation agency. The people

to restore will be determined by negotiation of the affected village collective and implementation agency. In order to reduce the influence of land occupation to young crops, the construction usually starts after harvest or before the seeding of new crops. The affected families will be informed in advance in order to reduce the loss of affected families.

3) *The restoration of temporary earth occupation*

The temporary occupied land areas will be in several centralized places. In order to avoid occupying arable land, the land will be selected in non-arable places as much as possible. If they cannot be avoid arable land, the land will be selected from places where the land locates in bottom with poor soil quality and low output or abandoned land.

When there is temporary land occupation for construction, strict measures should be taken to protect surface soil to avoid causing irreversible effects. Construction excavation, the topsoil, thickness between 30 ~ 50 cm, should be separated as collection pile, and soil erosion prevention and control measures should be taken. After the construction, underground soil should be backfilled firstly, then the topsoil should be covered and the surface should be smooth as flat field, to alleviate the impact on cultivated land quality. During construction the land is often compacted, Thus at the end of the construction, plowing is needed to restore the land be loose, and the field irrigation and drainage ditches, irrigation and drainage facilities and the path of cultivation, all the listed should be restored in order to make sure cultivated land can meet the basic requirements for irrigation and drainage.

According to the investigation and analysis, compensation for Project temporary occupation of the rural collective land, is greater than the actual loss of income from cultivated land, so the villagers life is not affected by the temporary occupation.

6.3.6 Housing Demolition and relocation

1) *The rural housing acquisition and resettlement*

The rural residents affected by this Project are 97 households with a population of 371 people. In rural residents affected by the Project, after the preliminary intention survey and consultation, there are three kinds of resettlement options: (1) cash compensation, (2) Transfer house plot and rebuild the houses by DHs; (3) Property rights exchange and then move into resettlement communities.

According to the investigation, 23 households to be involved in rural house demolition are scattered in Yunnangang village, Zhangying village and Mamiao village of Shangyao town. All DHs will be relocated in their original villages. The new house will not only consider AP living habits and agricultural requirements, but also enable appropriate development. The village committee will allocate the house plots to DPs not exceeding 140 m² per household. Compensation will be distributed directly to DPs who intend to build replacement housing by themselves. After the resettlement, all DPs will live in their original village and still use original medical facilities and social service network.

According to the survey, the remaining 74 rural affected households will choose the property rights exchange. Huainan Municipal Government combined with the new countryside construction of Huainan and shantytown renovation projects is building some resettlement communities. These affected households can choose the resettlement communities nearby

when they sign the compensation agreement. The detailed resettlement option for rural displaced persons is in Table 6-4. See **section 6.3.6** for basic situation of resettlement communities.

Table 6-4 Resettlement Option Of Rural Displaced Households

District	Affected villages/ communities	Resettlement Option	Households To Be Relocated	Remark
			HHs	
Tianjian'an District	Jiangchen community	The resettlement community on Huizhanxi Road of Ancheng Town	3	property exchange
	caozui community		8	
	yaonan community		4	
	ancheng village		5	
	sungeng community		22	
	shanghu community		8	
	zhaowei community		7	
	qianfeng community		8	
	Qingfeng community		2	
Dadong District	Yunnangang village	Transfer house plot and rebuild the houses by AHs	7	
	zhangyin village		9	
	mamiao village		7	
Xiejiajie District	yongqing village	Tangjia Village (reconstruction Project of shanty area in Xiaying Village of Xiejiaji District	1	property exchange
	lianghua village		2	
	ershidian village		2	
	shang'an village		2	
Total			97	

2) The urban housing acquisition and resettlement

This Project affects 45 urban households with 158 persons. The estimate of compensation will be made by an evaluation company. The process of selecting the evaluation company will include the participation of DPs. The compensation will be established according to the site, function and size of the houses to be demolished at market prices.

After signing the compensation agreement, DPs can choose according to their willingness to buy commercial housing or house in resettlement communities. The detailed resettlement option for urban displaced persons is in Table 6-5. See **section 6.3.6** for basic situation of resettlement communities.

Table 6-5 Resettlement Option Of Urban Displaced Households

District	Affected villages/ communities	Resettlement Option	Household To Be Relocated	Remark
			HHs	
Tianjian'an District	Boying village	The resettlement community on Huizhanxi Road of Ancheng Town	5	property exchange

Bagongshan	Shengli community	Huimin Community of	25	
District	Zhidong community	Resettlement	15	
Total			45	

3) Resettlement of shops

A total of 10 shops will be affected; all are located in the Jianbei Road of Bagongshan district. For the affected shops, the estimate of compensation will be made by an evaluation company. The process of selecting the evaluation company will include these affected shops.

HPMO and IAs will give priorities for these shops to choose suitable shops in resettlement communities to continue operation according to their willingness and requirements.

4) Resettlement of unlicensed buildings

3615 m² rural unlicensed structures and 607 m² urban unlicensed structures will be demolished. All are brick structures.

According to the survey, the rural unlicensed buildings are of some storage room, kitchen, sheds, etc. built on the house plots by farmers; the urban unlicensed buildings are also of storages and kitchens. Based on site surveys and interviews, the demolition of these unlicensed structures will not affect the owners seriously. Further, the investigation shows that no household involved in the Project only owns unlicensed buildings. Therefore, for unlicensed buildings, they will be compensated in cash at full replacement cost and will be entitled to relocation subsidy.

6.3.7 Basic Situation of Resettlement Communities

Affected people who choose to be resettled into the unified resettlement houses will be arranged through the housing projects of government, in the line with the principle of nearby settlement according to their own willingness. The specific details are as follows:

✧ Tianjiaan District

1. The resettlement community on Huizhanxi Road of Ancheng Town is located in the south of the Huizhan Road, east of Huainan Normal University, and west of Quanshan Road. At the moment, main work has been completed and the supporting facilities are under construction by Huainan Municipal Construction Committee. In the original plan, there are 140 houses for resettled households and the average price is 3000 RMB/m². If DHs choose the property exchange, they will be relocated as per the policies established in section 5.1.4, therefore the DHs can get the equivalent house.

✧ Xiejiaji District

The resettlement community, called Tangjia Village (reconstruction Project of shanty area in Xiaying Village of Xiejiaji District), is located in the north of the second eastern-western channel and east of Xiayingxi Road. The main body of investment and construction is Huainan City Investment Co., Ltd. At the moment, the community is under construction, with total planning land use of 22.19 hectares, total construction area of 34,442.4 m², and residential

area of 272,087.7m². There are 41 multi-story buildings and 17 high-rise buildings in this centralized community. The average price for resettlement house is 2300 RMB/m².

✧ **Bagongshan District**

The resettlement community, called Huimin Community, is a livelihood Project of Bagongshan Government and composed by multi-story buildings mainly constructed by the government. It is located in the west of Yankuang Road and south of Jianbei Road, about 1 kilometer away from Xinzhuangzi Sub-district. Its construction area is 36,000 m² for 428 households to be relocated here. At the moment, the main work has been completed. The average price for resettlement house is 2500 RMB/m².

6.4 Training of APs

The resettlement and recovery methods which the APs choose will influence the training requirements. In order to ensure the APs change the traditional employment concept, establish correct professional awareness and grasp necessary labor technology and skills, the preliminary training plans have been established.

In the Project affected area, the agricultural production income only accounts for about 10% of the total incomes, so the non-agricultural technology training for the land losing farmers to improve their employment skills and employment abilities is also the important measure and method to improve livelihoods.

The labor security offices of the Datong District, Tianjiaan District, Xiejiaji District, and Bagongshan District of Huainan City will undertake the technical training and re-employment implementation of the land losing farmers, formulate the training planning, and scientifically set up the training lessons. The training will be conducted semi-annually and the courses will be adjusted according to the labor demand. The main contents of the training include agricultural technology training, employment pre-post training and vocational skill training.

The main contents of the agricultural technology training are the growing of the vegetables and flowers and plants, the main contents of the employment pre-post training concern about the national employment situation, employment policies, labor rights protection and professional ethics training; vocational skill training will be held irregularly according to the position requirements, which mainly is non-agricultural technology training, such as garment producing, etc. Refer to Table 6-6 and Table 6-7 for the training plans. The training plans will be revised in the updating resettlement plan.

Table 6-6The Agriculture Technology Training Planning of the Affected Area

City/ District	Township	Training Time	Training Objects	Training Numbers (person/year)	Training Content	Accountability Unit	Funds Allocation(Ten Thousand)	Source of Funding
Tianjiaan District, Datong District, Xiejiaji District, and Bagongshan District of Huainan City	Affected township, communities, sub-districts and villages	March, 2014, June, 2014	Affected households	200	Developing some greenhouse vegetables, flowers & grass, seedling planting	Labor Security Bureau of Tianjiaan District, Datong District, Xiejiaji District, and Bagongshan District of Huainan City	3.0	Government budgetary funds

Table 6-7Employment Training Planning List of the Affected Area

County	Township	Training Time	Training Objects	Training Numbers (person/year)	Training Content	Accountability Unit	Funds Allocation(Ten Thousand)	Source of Funding
Tianjiaan District, Datong District, Xiejiaji District, and Bagongshan District of Huainan City	Affected township, communities, sub-districts and villages	March, 2014 Sep.2014 March, 2015	Affected Households	300	wardrobe production training	Labor Bureau of Tianjiaan District, Datong District, Xiejiaji District, and Bagongshan District of Huainan City	6.0	Government budgetary funds
		March, 2014 Sep.2014 March, 2015	Affected Households	300	Architectural employment training and catering training	Labor Bureau of Tianjiaan District, Datong District, Xiejiaji District, and Bagongshan District of Huainan City	6.0	Government budgetary funds
		Other irregular trainings in vocational skills, about 500 person-times per year				Labor Security Bureau of Tianjiaan District, Datong District, Xiejiaji District, and Bagongshan District of Huainan City	10.0	Government budgetary funds

6.5 Women's Rights Protection

In the stage of preparation of resettlement planning, the investigation team organizes the women to actively take part in the investigation of the Project influences and solicits their ideas of income recovery planning. The women have a favorable attitude toward Project construction and think that the construction of the Project is in favor of the usage of the water resource, avoids the pollution of the water resource, reduces the diseases infection rate, protects the good health of the people, reduces the payment of the hospitalization costs. After the land acquisition, women can get the cash compensation and the opportunities of the Project labor and training of the cultivation of the crop and fruit growing, garment technology, and catering, etc.

Based on women's willingness, 30% job opportunities (about 1500 jobs) in the process of Project construction will be prioritized to women. The technical trainings shall arrange the affected women labor in priority to ensure their economic status and economic income will not be reduced. 800 person-times of APs will be trained, in which not less than 400 person-times (50%) will be provided to female labor.

The women involved will receive the relevant information prior to the process of resettlement, and take part in public participation and resettlement implementation. The compensation agreement shall be both signed by the couples. In the implementation of resettlement, it will convene the special women formal symposia to introduce the related resettlement policies and improve the awareness of the women.

6.6 Assistance Measures for vulnerable groups

According to the investigation, the main vulnerable groups of the Project are low-income groups, households enjoying the five guarantees, and the disabled. And 19 households and 33 people belong to the vulnerable group among affected people. In the entire process of resettlement, the Project office, implementation organization and local government will pay special attention to the resettlement of the vulnerable groups. Besides the living arrangement and production arrangement of the vulnerable groups according to the Project implementation plan, they will provide some help to improve their production and living conditions. The main measures are as follows:

✧ Assistance Measures for the Disabled

- 1) Provide government assistance to the disabled.
- 2) The labor force in the family of the disabled shall get the opportunity of training and employment in priority.
- 3) In the implementation process of the Project, local village collectives and communities help them move, build house and choose resettled houses with priority.

✧ Assistance Measures for the Households Enjoying the Five Guarantees and Elderly People of no family

- 1) The local government pays the old-age pension.
- 2) The local government pays subsistence allowance.
- 3) In the implementation process of the Project, local village collectives and communities help them move, build house and choose resettled houses with priority.

- 4) On voluntary basis, they can file an application, if they meet the requirements of adoption, and the local Civil Affairs Department is responsible for arranging them to the old folk home .

6.7 Restoration Plan for the Infrastructure

The recovery and reconstruction of the affected special facilities and ground attachments will be carried out by the property unit after the IAs pay the compensation.

The recovery of the expropriated facilities must be planned and arranged in advance. Reconstruction of facilities should be adjusted to local conditions according to the field situation in the actual operation and be safe, efficient, timely and accurate, try the best to reduce the negative influences for the surrounding people. The affected municipal public facilities will be expropriated according to the construction plan of the Project by the Project construction unit on the principle that does not affect engineering construction and try the best to reduce resettlement. Before the removing of the affected pipeline, units should conduct reconstruction (or temporary provision of utility services), and only then remove on the premise that does not influence the normal lives of the residents along the line (including the residents who do not need resettlement).

In addition, the design unit had made a lot of investigations on the possible influence on the local resident in the stage of Project investigation and design for the construction of production and living facilities which will be affected. And it adopts the form of forum and questionnaires to solicit the opinions of local government at all levels, related departments, social groups and local residents. Most of these opinions have been shown in the Project design. The recovery of the telephone pole will be conducted by the construction team or the cash will be paid to the village and repaired by the villagers. The investments of reconstruction of special facilities have been covered by resettlement budget.

7 RESETTLEMENT ORGANIZATION

7.1 Resettlement Implementation and Management Authority

7.1.1 Organization Structuring

In order to ensure the resettlement work can be run smoothly and reach the expected effects and a good job of the urban work on the water treatment Project of Huainan City, Huainan governments at all levels first ensure the preparation of the Project and smooth operation of the resettlement work on establishment of the organizational framework and enhancement of their abilities. Since the January, 2011, it has successively established or strengthened related organizations of the resettlement work of the urban water environment treatment Project of Huainan, making clear the responsibilities. Refer to Figure 7-1 for organization network of resettlement.

The main organizations of the Project related to the resettlement activities:

- i. Huainan Municipal Development and Reform Commission
- ii. The ADB Loan Project Leading Group of Huainan Municipal People's Government (Huainan PLG)
- iii. Huainan Project Management Office (HPMO)
- iv. Huainan Municipal Urban and Rural Construction Commission
- v. Implementing agencies (Including Huainan Municipal Landscape Administration Bureau, Huainan Municipal Administration Office and Huainan Municipal Drainage Company)
- vi. Huainan Municipal Land and Resources Bureau
- vii. District Governments(Including Tianjia'an District, Bagongshan District, Datong District and Huainan City)
- viii. Affected Towns and Villages and Streets
- ix. Affected village/neighborhood committees
- x. Project design organization
- xi. External Monitoring and Evaluation Organization
- xii. Other organizations: the Women's Federation and Labor and Social Security Bureau.

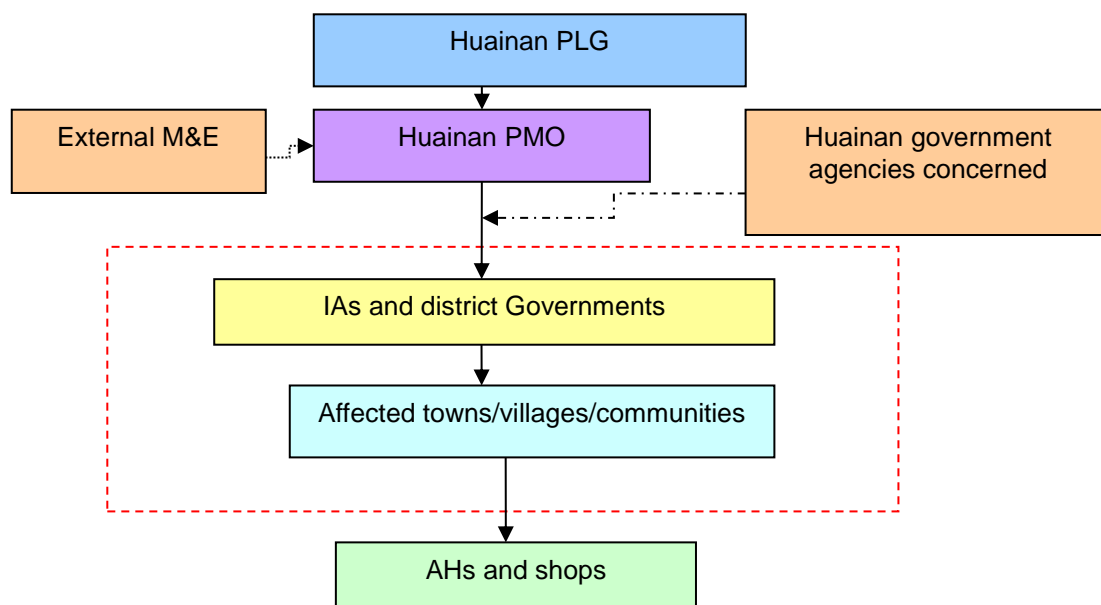


Figure 7-1 Organization Chart

7.1.2 Responsibilities of Organizations

✧ Huainan PLG & Huainan Municipal Development and Reform Committee

Will be responsible for guidance of decision-making, leading works for the Project and cooperation of related agencies.

✧ Huainan PMO

- 1) Responsible for communication with the Workgroup Office of ADB Loan Project of Huainan Municipal People's Government and other functional departments
- 2) Responsible for consents and approvals of relevant departments of the State, Anhui Province and Huainan City for all planning and submittals of the Project related to resettlement
- 3) Responsible for inspection and guidance on the Project implementation units.

✧ Huainan Urban and Rural Construction Committee (IA)

Huainan Municipal Urban and Rural Construction Committee is the Project implementing agency, with Huainan Municipal Landscape Administration Bureau, Huainan Municipal Administration Office and Huainan Municipal Drainage Company.

- 1) Entrustment of resettlement advisory agency to conduct the preparation work of the resettlement
- 2) Responsible for coordination between the advisory company and other organizations in the preparatory period
- 3) Coordination of the implementation schedule of the Project construction and resettlement planning

- 4) Submission of resettlement fund planning to the Finance Department of Huainan City and supervision and urge of fund payment
- 5) Coordination of the work of relevant organizations of resettlement
- 6) Responsible for collection of the resettlement fund
- 7) Responsible for appropriation of the resettlement fund
- 8) Specifically responsible for implementation of the resettlement of the Project
- 9) Responsible for tracking and supervision of the resettlement fund of the Project appropriated in place
- 10) Responsible for handling complaints during the resettlement process
- 11) Responsible for cooperation with the external monitoring organizations
- 12) Responsible for collection and management of all data necessary for internal monitoring reports of the Project
- 13) Responsible for management of the resettlement archives of the Project
- 14) Training of the principals of resettlement of subprojects.

✧ ***Huainan Municipal Land and Resources Bureau***

- 1) Specifically responsible for application of land-use planning permits and land-use construction permits to the relevant departments
- 2) Assistance in preparation of all policies of resettlement planning
- 3) Overall responsible for affairs of land acquisition (including social insurance of the farmers losing their land).

✧ ***Government of Tianjia'an District, Datong District, Xiejiaji District, and Bagongshan District***

- 1) Participation in investigation of land acquisition and resettlement,
- 2) Participation in calculation of the compensation funds of the affected households
- 3) Participation in the allocation of the house plots, and monitoring the progress of the resettlement housing construction
- 4) Responsible for disbursement of the compensation to the affected population
- 5) Responsible for handling the complaints from APs during the resettlement process
- 6) Responsible for training of occupational skills for APs
- 7) Responsible for implementation of the employment measures for APs.

✧ ***The affected towns/streets and villages/ communities***

- 1) Participation in the investigation of land acquisition and resettlement,
- 2) Participation in calculation of the compensation funds of the affected households
- 3) Supervision over the distribution of compensation fund for the affected population
- 4) Responsible for the selection and allocation of the house plots,
- 5) Participation in handling the complaints from APs during the resettlement process
- 6) Participation in training of occupational skills for APs
- 7) Participation in implementation of employment measures for APs.

✧ **Project Design Institute**

During the stage of planning and designing, it shall accurately investigate resettlement impacts, environmental carrying capacity, and developable resources as well, and assist the local government to formulate the resettlement planning.

During the stage of implementation, the Project design unit shall provide in time design documents, technical regulations, drawings and notices to the Owner, conduct design disclosure to the Project offices at all levels by stage, assist the implementation of the resettlement and production development, and improve the resettlement planning based on actual conditions.

✧ **The External Monitoring and Evaluation Organization**

In the process of resettlement planning and implementation, the external monitoring and evaluation organization will be responsible for resettlement, provide resettlement progress reports and monitoring reports to the PMO and ADB. The Huainan PMO will engage a qualified monitoring and evaluation organization, whose main responsibilities are:

- 1) As an independent monitoring and evaluation organization, observe all aspects of the resettlement planning and implementation, conduct monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement and its implementation effect and the social adaption of the APs, and submit resettlement monitoring and evaluation reports to the PMO and ADB.
- 2) Provide technical consultation for Huainan PMO in the aspect of data investigation and processing.

7.2 Personnel Allocation and Facility Layout

7.2.1 Personnel Allocation

To ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, all resettlement agencies of the Project have been provided with full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. Huainan PMO currently has 15 staff members. 5 staffs of them responsible for resettlement are of strong organizational and coordinating competence, rich experiences in resettlement and sufficient computer skills and are fully qualified for the requirements of the resettlement.

7.2.2 Facility Layout

The organizations at all levels of the resettlement of the Project all can take advantage of available resources, the allocated basic office equipment, transportation equipment and communication apparatus, including office desk and chair, computers, printers, telephones, fax, vehicle and any other device resources. Refer to Table 7-1 for the personnel allocation of the involved resettlement personnel at all levels.

Table 7-1 Facility Layouts of Resettlement Organizations at All Levels

No.	Working Organization	Computer	camera	working car	office
		(set)	(set)	(unit)	(square meter)
1	Huainan PLG and PMO	5	1	1	100

No.	Working Organization	Computer	camera	working car	office
		(set)	(set)	(unit)	(square meter)
2	Huainan Urban and Rural Construction Committee and three Implementing agencies	8	4	4	240
3	Huainan Municipal Land and Resources Bureau	3	1	1	60
4	Tianjia'an, Datong, Xiejiaji, Bagongshan Districts and all affected towns and villages/ streets	15	15	15	450

7.2.3 Institution Training Plans

In order to implement resettlement successfully, ensure APs to benefit from the Project, and meet the progress of the Project, Huainan PMO will adopt the following measures to strengthen the capacities of the organizations and improve the efficiency.

1) Leader responsibility system: Leaders with assigned responsibility of the governments of all areas take the lead, and the related department leaders of the government consist of strong and powerful collective leadership.

2) Allocate high-quality staff: All the levels arrange the staff of the organizations that shall have fairly strong global concept, policy level, professional competence, especially the mass work experience.

3) Specify responsibilities: Specify the responsibilities of the arrangement offices at all levels according to the requirement of the Asian Bank and related laws and regulations of the state.

4) Resettlement working staff training: the Trainings will cover resettlement policies or the PRC and ADB, information management irregularly according to the requirement of the resettlement.

5) Give full play to the monitoring roles of the people and public opinion: all the information of the resettlement shall be open and public, and accept the supervision of the masses and the public at all times.

6) Periodically convene resettlement briefing and issue to every area, towns and villages, streets in the form of brief report.

7) Huainan PMO, IAs and resettlement IA set all levels will allocate necessary vehicle and related office facilities to meet the working requirement.

Refer to Table 7-2 for training plans of resettlement organization.

Table 7-2 Training Plans of Resettlement Organization

Date	Place	Training Method	Training Target	Training Content	Organizer	Expense arrangement(0'00 RMB)
Dec.2013	Huainan	Centralized lectures	Staff IAs, districts , towns and streets governments	Resettlement procedures training	Huainan PMO	1.5
Jan. 2014	Huainan	Centralized lectures		Resettlement implementation and monitoring	Huainan PMO and External monitoring organization	2
June 2014	Home	Learning and observation	Staff of PMO, IAs and district governments	site visits on other ADB financed	Huainan PMO	5

Date	Place	Training Method	Training Target	Training Content	Organizer	Expense arrangement(0'000 RMB)
				Project		
July 2014	Huainan	Communication seminar	Staff of Resettlement IAs	Discussions and exchange of experiences and lessons learned in the resettlement	Huainan PMO	1.5
Sep. 2014	Home	Learning and observation	Staff of district, town and street governments	site visits to other ADB financed Project	Huainan PMO	5

8 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

8.1 Public Participation

In order to carry out the resettlement of Huainan Urban Water System Integrated Rehabilitation Project on the practical and reliable basis, maintain the lawful rights and interests of resettlement and land-expropriated units, and reduce the dissatisfaction and disputes, the Project attaches importance to the participation and consultation of the resettlement both in the period of Project preparation and construction.

8.2 Participation during the Project Preparation

Since October, 2012, the investigation team of Anhui Communications Planning and Design Institute Co., Ltd., Huainan Urban and Rural Construction Committee and Hefei Design and Research Institution of Coal Industry has already conducted a series of socioeconomic surveys and public opinion consulting (30% of the women involved) under the guidance of the technical assistance advisory consultant. During the Project preparation, PMO, implementing agencies and design institutes of Huainan City conduct the extensive consultation on the acquisition of land and resettlement. Refer to Table 8-1 for the detailed participated activities during the Project preparation. Refer to **Annex6**, the meeting minutes of the public participation. Refer to **Annex7** for the content of resettlement information booklet which will be issued in June, 2013.

8.3 Participation Plans during Project Implementation

Along with the continuous promotion of the engineering preparation and implementation, the Project implementation organization still will develop further public communication, consultation, and participation.

Table 8-1 Resettlement Information Disclosure and Main Activities of Consultation Completed

No.	Time	The Content of Public Participation and Consultation	Participant	Number of Participants (people)	Purpose	outcomes
1	Sep. 2012	Project design Option	Anhui Communications Planning and Design Institute Co., Ltd., ADB Project Office of Huainan, Huainan Development and Reform Committee, Huainan Urban and Rural Construction Committee, and representatives of all affected districts, towns, villages, groups and population	150	Introduce Project purpose and preliminary Project scheme.	the objective and contents of the Project are discussed and consulted
2	Sep. 2012	The optimizing of Project design Option		200	Optimization of Project scheme	
3	Oct. 2012	Intention investigation of physical quantity		150	Investigation of resettlement influence and consultation of preliminary resettlement plan	resettlement impacts are estimated, and resettlement policies are discussed roughly
4	Oct. 2012	Project social assessment	Huainan PMO, Huainan Construction Committee, Hefei Design Institute on Coal Industry, Huainan Labor and Social Security Bureau, Huainan Women's Federation, Huainan Poverty Relief Office, Huainan Civil Affairs Bureau, affected villages, groups and population	100	Attitude of general public to the Project and identification of Project risks	documents and opinions of related agencies are collected
5	Nov. 2012- Mar. 2013	Resettlement method and willing	Huainan PMO, Huainan Construction Committee, Hefei Design Institute on Coal Industry, Huainan Labor and Social Security Bureau, Huainan Women's Federation, Huainan Agriculture Council, Huainan Poverty Relief Office, Huainan Civil Affairs Bureau, affected villages, groups and population	80	Discuss and determine resident relocation plan	initial resettlement schemes are discussed with Aps and basically agreed
6	Mar. 2013	Discussion of permanent and temporary land occupation by Huainan state-owned farm	Huainan PMO, Huainan Construction Committee, Hefei Coal Industry Design and Research Institute, and Huainan State-Owned Farm	50	Determine the influence of land occupation by the Project, recovery plan, and resettlement plan of affected people	draft resettlement scope resettlement options are discussed and informed people
7	Mar. 2013	Resettlement policy and plan	Huainan Construction Committee, Huainan Land and Resources Bureau, all towns, villages, groups and people involved, Hefei coal industry design and research institute	180	Determine resettlement policy, standard and plan	resettlement policies, rates, grievance redress mechanism and entitlement are discussed and informed

Table 8-2 Project Public Communication, Consultation and Participation Plan for Resettlement Implementation

Purpose	Method	Time	Unit	Participant	Subject	remark
Announcement of resettlement plan and information booklet	Give out information booklet	June, 2013	Huainan PMO	IAs, influencing towns and villages	Notify the residents to be relocated the resettlement plan and its content	inform all Aps of key contents of RP officially
Announcement of resettlement plan	Website	June, 2013	Asian Development Bank	Huainan PMO	Resettlement plan is public on the website	information disclosure
Announcement of cut-off date	Notice and RIBs	June 2012	Huainan PMO	IAs, district governments	Issue of cut-off date	Information disclosure
Re-check of physical quantity and detailed measurement survey based on final designs	Field survey	August-September, 2013	Huainan PMO, Huainan Urban and Rural Development & Investment Co., Ltd., Land and Resources Bureau and cadre of villages and towns	All people involved	1) Leak filling, confirm the final influence quantity 2) Detailed list of occupied land and losses of APs 3) The preparation of the basic contract of compensation agreement	confirmation of land acquisition and resettlement impacts
Consultation with APs	Meetings, workshops and FGDs	November 2013~Jan 2014	Huainan PMO, Huainan Urban and Rural Development & Investment Co., Ltd., Land and Resources Bureau and cadre of villages and towns	All people involved	1) Discuss the income recovery solution and the practical Solution of the compensation fund, 2) Discuss the training requirement and develop plans	Improve the plan
Update of resettlement plan	Website	November, 2013	Asian Development Bank	Huainan PMO	Resettlement plan is public on the website	information disclosure
Acquisition of land Notice	Village bulletin board and villagers conference	November, 2013	Huainan PMO, Huainan Construction Committee, Land and Resources Bureau and cadre of villages and towns	All people involved	Notice the acquisition of land area, compensation standards and resettlement method, etc	commencement of land acquisition and resettlement
Land compensation, housed demolition and resettlement solution notice	Village bulletin board and villagers conference	December, 2013	Huainan PMO, Huainan Urban and Rural Development & Investment Co., Ltd., Land and	All people involved	Compensation expenses and payment method	land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement implementation

Purpose	Method	Time	Unit	Participant	Subject	remark
			Resources Bureau and cadre of villages and towns			
Ensure income recovery planning and its implementation	villagers conference (many times)	Before and during implementation	Huainan PMO, Huainan Urban and Rural Development & Investment Co., Ltd., Land and Resources Bureau and cadre of villages and towns	All people involved	Discuss the final income recovery solution and the practical Solution of the compensation fund	Implementation of livelihood restoration
Training Planning	villagers meeting	March, 2014-June, 2015	Labor and Social Security Bureau, towns and village committees	All people involved	Discuss the training requirement and develop plans	refine and implement training programs
Monitoring of Resettlement	villagers conference	January, 2014-January, 2017	External monitoring unit, Project office, implementing institution, and affected Towns and villages	All people involved	1) resettlement schedule and influences 2) payment of compensation fund 3) information disclosure 4) recovery the production and living	Interview APs, submission of M&E reports to APs and seek their feedback

9 Grievance and Appeals

9.1 Methods of gathering and handling complaints

- 1) Through the reports of resettlement offices, including public complaints, schedule, measures, and existing problems;
- 2) The construction units report to the Owner Project unit of builder's diary every day, reflecting the situations of the public affecting construction through construction units;
- 3) The Owner Project unit find acquisition and coordination problems in field tour inspections;
- 4) External monitoring organizations reflect relevant information;
- 5) Letters and visits of the people involved;
- 6) Groups dispatched by the Owner Project unit – work stations reflect situations;
- 7) Audit and discipline inspection and other departments reflect relevant special problems in inspections;
- 8) The expense payments of land acquisition and resettlement collected from detailed statements of fund allocation from the opening bank;
- 9) Special investigation of internal monitoring by PMO and related agencies.

9.2 Procedure of Grievances and Appeals

Huainan Municipal Government (HMG) has set up the appeal channels in the project area, including: first, the village group or village committee, which is the main appeal channel; second, the township governments; and third, the Office for Letters and Visits of district and municipality. The AP can use these channels to protect their rights if they have any grievance.

In addition, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established for the Project based on the existing channels in order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition (LA). The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

Stage 1: If any right of an AP is infringed on in respect of LA or resettlement, he/she may report to the village committee, and either the AP or the village committee may solve the appeal in consultation with the township government within two weeks and inform the AP.

Stage 2: If the grievant is dissatisfied with the reply of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with the Implementing Agency (IA) within one month of receipt of the Stage 1 reply. The IA shall make a disposition within two weeks and inform the AP.

Stage 3: If the grievant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal with the Huainan PMO within one month of receipt of the above disposition, which shall give a reply within two weeks.

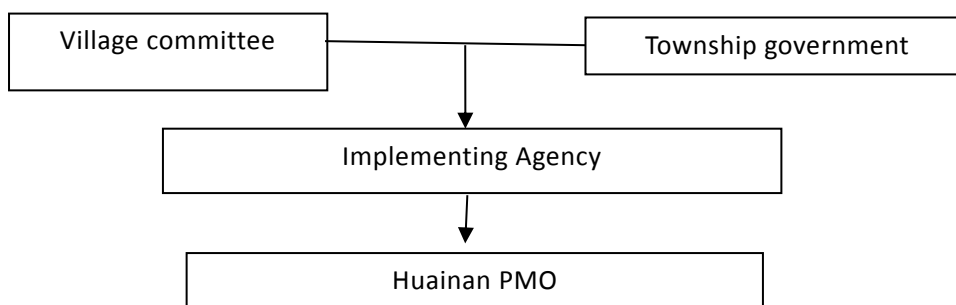


Figure 9-1 Grievance Redress Flowchart

At any stage, if the grievant is dissatisfied with a decision, he/she can appeal to the civil division of a People's Court according to the PRC civil procedural law.

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 Mechanism¹⁰.

All grievances, oral or written, will be reported by PMO to ADB in resettlement monitoring reports both internal and by external monitoring agency.

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the AP for free, and costs reasonably incurred will be paid from the contingencies set aside for LA and Resettlement. During the entire construction stage, the above procedures will remain effective so that the AP can use it to solve relevant issues. The above appeal channel will be disclosed to the AP via the Resettlement Implementation Booklet (RIB) and mass media.

9.3 Principles of Handling Grievances and Appeals

The Resettlement Implementing Agency at all levels must conduct field investigation and research on the complaints made by the public, fully collect public opinions, patiently negotiate with them, and propose handling opinions objectively and fairly according to all principles and standards of national laws and the resettlement plans. As for the complaints which they can't handle by themselves, they must report such problems to the superior Resettlement Implementing Agency in time, and assist the superior offices in investigation. If the decision-making institution fails to make replies to such complaints within the provided days, the complainers are entitled to make appeals. During the resettlement process, the women may have their special complaints, so the Project Office plans to arrange at least one female staff member in each resettlement team to handle the complaints of women. The local governmental or non-governmental organizations, such as Civil Affairs Bureau and the Women's Federation, will also supervise over the resettlement activity to ensure the rights of the affected population, especially the women.

¹⁰

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

9.4 Contents and Ways of Replies to Complaints

9.4.1 Content of Replies to Complaints

- Brief description of complaints by complainers;
- Results of investigation;
- National regulations and principles and standards for developing resettlement plans;
- Handling opinions and specific basis;
- The complainers are entitled to appeal to the superior resettlement and implementing agencies and civil courts, and the court costs will be borne by the Project unit.

9.4.2 Methods to Reply to Complaints

- As for particular complaints, the replies will be written documents directly sent to complainers.
- As for the complaints reflected by many people, it will be handled through holding villagers' (residents') meeting or issuance of documents to notify the communities and villages.
- No matter what method of reply is adopted, the reply documents must be sent by the resettlement departments to the complainers.

9.5 Recording, tracking and feedback of Grievances and Appeals

During the implementation period of resettlement plan, resettlement implementing agencies of all levels should perform registration and management of complaint documents and handling result documents, and report them in writing to Huainan PMO once every month. The Huainan PMO will perform regular inspection on the complaint handling registration.

In order to record the handling of the affect population's complaints and relevant problems, the Project Implementing Agency has made the registration sheet of the affected population's complaints and appeals handling. See Table 9-1 for the model template form.

Table 9-1 Registration Sheet of Grievances and Appeals

Receiving unit:		Time:		Address:	
Name of complainer:	Content of complaint	Required solution		Proposed solution	Actual handling result
Complainer (signature)				Recorder (signature)	
Note: 1. Recorder should record truthfully the complaint content and requirements of the complainer. 2. During the complaint process, it should free from any interference or obstacle. 3. Proposed solutions should be given to the complainer within a specified time.					

The main content of this section will be made public to the affected population of this Project, and before the implementation of resettlement, it will be delivered to each affected household in publicized publicity materials.

9.6 Contact Information for Grievances and Appeals

Resettlement implementing agencies of all levels and others will arrange major principals to be in charge of collecting and receiving the complaints of the affected population. See Table 9-2 for Agencies Accepting Grievances and Appeals, and Staff.

Table 9-2 Agencies Accepting Grievances and Appeals, and Staff

Unit	Contact person	Address	Telephone number
Huainan PMO	Xu Dengyun	Dongshan Hotel, Tianjia'an District, Huainan	0554—6644797
Huainan Landscape Bureau	He SHuangquan	Chaoyang Middle Road, Tianjia'an district, Huainan	18905541060 0554—6664481
Huainan Municipal Administrative Office	Bao Hanguo	Dongshan Middle Road, Tianjia'an district, Huainan	18955400619 0554—6663630
Huainan Municipal Sewage Company	Cheng Jun	Chaoyang Middle Road, Tianjia'an district, Huainan	13705545829

10 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

10.1 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 the price in the second half of 2012, the resettlement expenses of the Project are 286.6 million RMB in total, including the compensation fee for permanent acquisition of collective land of 88.347 million RMB (accounting for 30.8% of the total), the rural house demolition of 8.47 million RMB (accounting for 3.0% of the total), the urban house demolition of 4.431 million RMB (accounting for 1.5% of the total), the shops demolition of 3.155 million RMB (accounting for 1.1% of the total), and ground attachment and special facilities of 2.125 million RMB (accounting for 0.7% of the total), as well as fees and duties of 108.7 million RMB (accounting for 37.9% of the total), and contingencies of 16.166 million RMB (accounting for 5.6% of the total).

By component, resettlement investment for component 1 is 8.58RMB million (3%), 233.9 million RMB(81.6%) for component 2, and 44.1 million RMB(15.4%) for component 3.

The total resettlement expense is included in the total cost of the whole Project. See Table 10-1 for summary resettlement budget. See **Annex8** for detailed resettlement budgets.

Table 10-1 Estimation of Resettlement Compensation

S.N.	Category	Resettlement investment (ten thousand RMB)				Proportion
		Component1	Component2	Component3	Total	
1	Permanent acquisition of collective land	0.0	6870.9	1963.8	8834.7	30.8%
2	Permanent acquisition of state-owned land	0.0	1890.9	0.0	1890.9	6.6%
3	Temporary acquisition of land	129.7	3479.1	13.8	3622.6	12.6%
4	Rural residential house	0.0	847.0	0.0	847.0	3.0%
5	Urban residential house	0.0	443.1	0.0	443.1	1.5%
6	Shop	0.0	315.5	0.0	315.5	1.1%
7	Ground attachment	1.7	132.4	78.5	212.5	0.7%
	Subtotal of 1~7	131.3	13978.8	2056.1	16166.2	56.4%
8	Land acquisition management expense	6.6	698.9	102.8	808.3	2.8%
9	Survey and design expense	3.9	419.4	61.7	485.0	1.7%
10	Management expense	6.6	698.9	102.8	808.3	2.8%
11	Technological training expense	3.9	419.4	61.7	485.0	1.7%
12	External monitoring evaluation fee	0.79	83.87	12.34	97	0.3%
13	Taxes and dues	691.5	5691.2	1808.5	8191.1	28.6%
14	Contingencies	13.1	1397.9	205.6	1616.6	5.6%

S.N.	Category	Resettlement investment (ten thousand RMB)				Proportion
		Component1	Component2	Component3	Total	
	Subtotal of 8~14	730.9	9884.8	2425.3	13041.0	43.6%
	Total	857.79	23388.47	4411.54	28657.6	100.0%
	Proportion	3.0%	81.6%	15.4%	100.00%	

10.2 Resettlement Investment Program and Source of Capital

All the resettlement fund source of the Project is domestic funds of local finance and domestic loan. 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 AH, as shown in Table 10-2.

Table 10-2 Resettlement Investment Plan

Year	2014	2015	Total
Investment amount (ten thousand)	20060.32	8597.28	28657.6
Proportion	70%	30%	100%

10.3 Resettlement Fund Management and Appropriation

10.3.1 Resettlement Fund Utilization

The utilization of the resettlement fund of the Project will adhere to the following principles:

All the expenses related with the acquisition of land will be calculated in the general estimate of the engineering. Huainan PMO appropriates the fund to Project implementing agencies according to the compensation standard and capital budget. The compensation fund is directly given to the related functional departments of the government under administration and influence people through special account for their discretionary distribution. The compensation fees will be paid to APs before the implementation of resettlement and will be audited separately..

10.3.2 Management and Monitoring of the Resettlement Fund

The payment of the resettlement fund must strictly conduct according to the related national regulation of acquisition of land and the policies in the Resettlement Plan, which shall not be lower or less than the compensation standard and scope confirmed in this resettlement plan.

In order to guarantee the resettlement fund to be timely in place with full amount and recovery of the production and life as well as income level of affected households, the following measures will be taken:

- All expenses related to displacement and resettlement will be counted into the total Project budget estimate.
- Payment of land compensation fee and resettlement subsidies will be completed before land acquisition to ensure all people involved to be properly resettled.
- House removal expense will be paid to the influence people after signing house removal agreement.

In order to guarantee successful implementation of land acquisition and resettlement, financial and supervisory bodies of all levels will be established to ensure that all funds are properly allocated on time.

The budget is the estimation of resettlement cost and may increase owing to actual changes within the Project and based on actual influence by detailed measurement survey (DMS), compensation modification, inflation and other factors, but the IAs will guarantee payment of the compensation fees. The contingencies are considered in the budget and to be used and modified according to requirements. The budget will be amended in the updated resettlement plan.

11 RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

11.1 Resettlement Implementation Principles

According to the plan and arrangement of the engineering implementation schedule, the Project engineering will be from 2014 to end of 2017. In order to integrate the resettlement schedule planning and Project construction planning, land acquisition and housing demolition work plan will be started from January 2014 and ended in December 2015. The basic principles of the resettlement implementation include:

- The completion time of the acquisition of land shall be finished 3 months in advance before the construction of the Project. The detailed start time shall be confirmed according to the working requirement of acquisition of land and resettlement.
- In the process of resettlement, the affected persons shall have the opportunity to take part in the Project. Before the construction of the Project, the area of the land acquisition and house demolition shall be announced in public. The resettlement information booklets shall be updated as required. And it shall conduct the related work of public consultation and participation.
- All the compensation shall be fully paid to the owners of the properties within three months since the date of the approval of acquisition of land compensation and resettlement process. No organization or individual should use compensation fees on their behalf, nor should compensation fees be discounted for any reason.

11.2 Implementation Timetable of Resettlement

According to the land acquisition implementation schedule on Huainan Urban Water System Integrated Rehabilitation Project, it will finalize the overall schedule of resettlement. The detailed implementation time may be properly adjusted according to the deviation of the overall schedule of the Project. Refer to Table 11-1 for the draft implementation timetable of resettlement.

Table 11-1 Timetable of Resettlement Activities

No.	Resettlement Task	Target	Agencies Responsible	Date
1	Information disclosure			
1.1	Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB)	33 villages/ communities of 11 towns/ streets in 4 district	PMO, and IAs	June 2013
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website	One RP	PMO, IAs, and ADB	June 2013
2	Resettlement plan and budget			
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (including compensation rates)	CNY 286.6 million	HMG and PMO	June 2013
2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	33 villages/ communities of 11 towns/ streets	Village committees, and town governments	July-Sep. 2013
2.3	Updating RP based on detailed design	/	PMO and IAs	Nov. 2013
3	Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)			
3.1	DMS on the affected villages	33 villages/ communities of 11 towns/ streets	IAs, PMO, and Land & Resource Bureau of Huainan	Sep. 2013

No.	Resettlement Task	Target	Agencies Responsible	Date
4	Compensation agreement			
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreements	33 villages/ communities of 11 towns/ streets	IAs and Land & Resource Bureau of Huainan	Dec.2013 ~Sep. 2014
4.2	Household land compensation agreements	About 360 HHs	Village committees	Dec. 2013 ~ Oct. 2014
4.3	Compensation agreements for house demolition	142 HHs and 10 shops	IAs and pertinent district governments	Dec. 2013~Jul. 2014
5	Implementation of livelihood restoration measures			
5.1	Distribution of land acquisition compensation to households and land reallocation (if possible)	33 villages/ communities of 11 towns/ streets	Village committees, and town governments	Dec. 2013~Dec. 2014
5.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	33 villages/ communities of 11 towns/ streets	Village committees, and town governments	Jan. 2014~Jun. 2015
5.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	About 360 HHs	Township governments, village collectives, and Labour and Social Security Bureau	Jan. 2014 ~ Jun. 2015
5.4	Implementation of training program	About 360 HHs	Labour and Social Security Bureau	Mar. 2014 ~ Jun. 2015
5.5	Confirming vulnerable households and implementing assistance measures	19 HHs with 33 persons	Civil Affairs Bureau and PMO	Sep. 2013 ~Mar. 2014
5.6	Hiring affected persons at the construction stage	2057 APs	PMO, Labour and Social Security Bureau, and Contractor	Jan. 2014~ Dec. 2018
6	House Reconstruction			
6.1	Selection and approval of housing sites or resettlement communities	142 AHs	District and township governments, village committees and affected households	Sep. ~Oct. 2013
6.2	Preparation of utilities for housing sites or resettlement communities	142 AHs	Township governments and village committees	Nov. 2013~ Mar. 2014
6.3	House demolition	142 AHs	Contractor / affected households	Apr. 2014~Aug. 2014
6.4	House reconstruction and resettlement	142 AHs	Affected households	Apr. 2014~ Apr. 2015
7	Capacity building			
7.1	Training of staff of PMO, IAs, and Land and Resources Bureau	25 persons	ADB/ Consultants	Nov. 2013
7.2	Training of district, township and village officials	100 persons	PMO and IAs	Nov. 2013 ~ Feb. 2014
8	M&E			
8.1	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per RP	PMO and IAs	Sep. 30 2013
8.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One Monitor	PMO	Oct. 31 2013
8.1	Baseline survey	As per RP	External Monitor	Nov. 30 2013
8.4	Internal monitoring reporting	Quarterly report to ADB	PMO and IAs	From 1 Jan. 2014

No.	Resettlement Task	Target	Agencies Responsible	Date
8.5	External monitoring reporting	Semi-annual report to PMO and ADB	External Monitor	Jan. 2014, No.1 Report
				Jul. 2014, No. 2 Report
				Jan. 2015, No. 3 Report
8.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual report to ADB	External Monitor	Jan. 2016, No. 1 Report
				Jan. 2017, No. 2 Report
8.7	Post-evaluation report	One report	PMO	Jul. 2017
9	Public consultation		PMO and IAs	On-going
10	Grievance redress		PMO and IAs	Established
11	Disbursement			
11.1	Disbursement to IAs	Initial funds	HMG / PMO	Dec. 2013
11.2	Disbursement to villages	Most funds	IAs and district governments	Jan. 2014~ Jul. 2014
11.3	Disbursement to households	Most funds	District governments and village committees	Apr. 2014~Sep. 2014
12	Commencement of civil construction			
12.1	WastewaterCollection		Huainan Municipal Sewage Company	Jan. 2014
12.2	Improvement of Urban Water Environment and Flood Management		Huainan Municipal Administration Management Bureau	Jan. 2014
12.3	Improvement of Urban Lake Environment		Huainan Municipal Landscaping Management Bureau	Jan. 2014

12 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

12.1 Internal Monitoring

12.1.1 Contents of Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring includes the following contents:

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 land acquisition, temporary land occupation, relocation of house and special facilities), with particular focus on compliance with the rates in the RP and reasons for deviations;
- (3) land acquisition and resettlement progress: overall and annual schedules, resettlement agencies and staffing, land acquisition and resettlement progress, construction progress of resettlement housing and special facilities, progress of relocation and other resettlement activities (see Table 12-1 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 12-2 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 12-1 Sample Schedule of Land Acquisition And Resettlement

Agency: _____

Reporting date: _____ (MM/DD/YY)

Resettlement activity	Unit	Planned	Completed	Completed in total	Total percentage
Permanent land acquisition	mu				

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

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

Table 12-2Sample Schedule of Fund Utilization

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

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

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

12.1.2 Methods of Internal Monitoring

For internal monitoring, a normative, smooth top-down resettlement information management system should be established among the Huainan PMO, IAs 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 Huainan PMO and IAs will develop uniform report forms to reflect the progress of disbursement of resettlement funds, land acquisition and resettlement. Such forms will be submitted monthly.

Table 12-3Sample 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						

No.	Item		RP	Updated RP	Actual	Completed to date	Completed in total	Total percentage
			#	#	#	#	#	%
2	State-owned land	Area (mu)						
3	Temporary land occupation	Area (mu)						
		AHs						
		Aps						
4	Demolition of rural residential houses	Area (m2)						
		AHs						
		Aps						
5	Demolition of urban residential houses	Area (m2)						
		AHs						
		Aps						
6	Shops	Area (m2)						
		Number						
		Population						
7	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, Huainan PMO will hold resettlement coordination meetings regularly to discuss and handle issues arising from project and resettlement implementation, exchange experience and study solutions.

(4) Inspection

Huainan PMO 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

Huainan PMO 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.

12.1.3 Interval and Reporting

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

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

12.2 External Monitoring

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

(1) 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;

(2) Be able to conduct socioeconomic survey independently, have good communication skills, and be tough; and

(3) 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 Huainan PMO and ADB.

12.2.1 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 land acquisition, 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 (rural and urban);
- Relocation of the APs;
- Compensation and resettlement of shops;
- Training programs for APs;
- Support for vulnerable groups;
- Restoration and rebuilding of infrastructure and special facilities;
- Production resettlement and restoration of APs;
- Employment of APs (temporary or permanent)
- 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

(3) Public consultation and participation

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

(4) Grievance redress

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

12.2.2 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 (including follow up of previous issues); and 5) basic opinions and suggestions.

The external M&E agency will submit a monitoring or evaluation report to ADB and Huainan PMO semiannually. See Table 12-4.

Table 12-4 Resettlement M&E Agenda

	Resettlement report	Date
1	Social economy baseline survey	November 2013
2	1st monitoring report	January 2014
3	2nd monitoring report	July 2014
4	3rd monitoring report	January 2015
	4th monitoring report	July 2015
6	1st annual evaluation report	January 2016
7	2nd annual evaluation report	January 2017
8	Post-evaluation report	July 2017

12.3 Post-Evaluation of Resettlement

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

ANNEX 1: RESETTLEMENT DUE DILIGENCE OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS

The construction of wastewater pipeline network is one of the components of the Anhui Huainan City Urban Water System Integrated Rehabilitation Project. It will improve and expand the sewer pipeline network of the eastern and western wastewater treatment plants. (WWTP). Increased wastewater flow requires the WWTP to be expanded and this will be done under a separate project. Following describes the WWTP and concludes that their expansion has no land acquisition or resettlement impacts.

✧ The East Wastewater Treatment Plant

The wastewater treatment plant in the east of Huainan city is pollution treatment Project of Huai river and one of national key projects, funded by national bonds, Netherlands loan, and local matching fund, with total investment RMB 183,100,000. The sources of investment include: subsidy from central government 3 million RMB, central national bonds 31 million RMB, local national bonds 26 million RMB, bank loan 50 million RMB, foreign investment 40.67 million RMB, and local self-raised funds 32.43 million RMB.

The wastewater treatment plant in the east of Huainan city was opened on 28 December 1997 and lies in a former waste ash yard of Tianjia'an power plant. It covers an area of 105 mu. Its daily capacity of sewage treatment is 100,000 tons. It adopted secondary biochemical process (oxidation ditch technology), serving for 45 square kilometers area and 500,000 people and reducing pollutant emission value Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) 10950 tons, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) 5110 tons and Suspended Solids (SS) 6205 tons per year.

The feasibility study report of this Project was approved by Provincial Planning Commission No.:JWZ(1997)1013. The parts of preliminary factory design and pipeline network were approved by Provincial Planning Commission No.: JSZ(1997)184 and No.:JSZ(1998)394 separately. The environmental impact assessment was approved by Provincial Environmental Protection Agency No.:HJ(1998)74. It went into operation in May 2002, and actual investment amount is RMB 174,480,000.

By the end of 2011, actual daily sewage treatment capacity of eastern wastewater treatment plant was about 90,000 tons, and operation load rate reached 90%. With smooth operation and qualified water emission, the plant is managed by Huainan Shouchuang Water Company, Ltd. At present, Huainan Shouchuang Water Company, Ltd. is constructing eastern wastewater treatment plant second phase Project, whose designed treatment capacity is 100,000 tons, and preliminary work has been finished and will go into invitation of tender and tender phase soon. The first wastewater treatment plant 100,000 tons/day capacity will be expanded to 15000 tons/day capacity, the Project is supposed to start in 2013 and finish before the end of 2014. And 15000 tons/day capacity will be expanded to 20000 tons/day capacity, the Project is supposed to start in 2018 and finish at the end of 2019.

According to the survey, there is adequate land in the current WWTP for the 2nd Phase construction, therefore, there is no additional land acquisition and resettlement to be involved..

✧ The West Wastewater Treatment Plant

The wastewater treatment Project in the west of Huainan city is funded by national bond, the Working Bank loan and local matching fund, whose total investment is 193.26 million RMB,

including national bonds 77.3 million RMB, the Working Bank loan 70 million RMB, the state environmental protection fund 30 million RMB, local matching fund 15.96 million RMB.

This Project was listed on Western line Wastewater Treatment Program of South-to-North Water Transferring Project is “861” key Project of Anhui province. Proposal for Project is approved by Anhui Planning Commission file No.:JDQ[2002]836, Feasibility study report is approved by Provincial Planning Commission No.:JDQ[2003]175, Preliminary Design is approved by Planning Commission of Huainan City No.:JDQ[2004]12 Environmental Impact Assessment Report is approved by Provincial Environment and Protection Bureau No.: HJ[2003] 31. The Geological Hazard Assessment Report is passed by Provincial Land Resources Department on 2 Dec. 2004. This Project covers 8.4 hectares, serving for 430000 people and 40 square kilometers. The construction content of this Project is one wastewater treatment plant with 100,000 tons daily treatment capacity, 28.8 kilometers wastewater pipelines, two lifting pump stations. After completion of this Project it can reduce pollutant emission volume COD 11680 tons, BOD 5110 tons, SS 6570 tons. The construction address is Dingshan village, Shanwang town, Bagongshan district. This Project started construction in October 2005 and began to operate on 30, August 2008. The actual investment is 216.2 million RMB, and current actual wastewater treatment volume is about 60,000 tons.

The wastewater treatment plant in the west of Huainan city is located by Caixin road in the east and Wanhua machinery plant special railway line. The land was unused land and had a few crops and vegetables, some residents nearby. The land acquisition and resettlement compensation of factory area was finished in 2005-06. Until now, relevant departments have not received any appeals about resettlement compensation of wastewater treatment plant in the west of Huainan city. There are no plans to expand this WWTP as it still has adequate capacity.

Sewage Treatment Plant Land Use Permit of East and West of Huainan City



土地使用者姓名		No.050015		图号	
土地使用者名称		Huainan City Drainage Co., Ltd		Note	
Location		Tian East Street of Tian village		Huainan Land Resources Bureau Specially used for Censorship Approval No., Year Month Day	
Land No.		Drawing no.			
Land kinds (usage)		Factory		Buying price	
type of tenure		appropriate		Termination	
area of tenure		中华人民共和国城市房地产管理法, 为保护土地使		中华人民共和国城市房地产管理法, 为保护土地使	

According to the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China", "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of China on Urban Real Estate Administration Law" and other laws and regulations, in order to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the land use right people, the land rights listed on the certificate that is approved to registrant by the land use right people, is examined and verified, and then approved the registration, finally issued this certificate.

Huainan government. .	2009+.	No.050025+.	
Land user+.	Huainan City Drainage Co., Ltd. +.		
Location+.	In Yang family's land at the west of the Bagong mount road of Ba district. .		
Land No. .		Drawing no. .	
Land kinds (usage). . +.	Public facilities+.	Land price+.	
type of tenure+.	appropriate+.	Termination date. . +.	
area of tenure+.	8914.0. . M ²	Among them+.	exclusive area. . M ²
			Sharing area. . +. M ²

根据《中华人民共和国宪法》、《中华

According to the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China", "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China; the People's Republic of China on Urban Real Estate Administration Law" and other laws and regulations, in order to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the land use right people, the land rights listed on the certificate that is approved to registrant by the land use right people, is examined and verified, and then approved the registration, finally issued this certificate. +.

People's government of
Huainan+.

23, October 2009. .

ANNEX 2: DESCRIPTION OF HUAINAN MUNICIPALITY

Huainan City is located in the middle reach of Huaihe River and central north of Anhui Province, with coordinate between 116°21′ 21" - 117°11′ 59" E and 32°38′ 23" - 33°01′ 14" N. Huainan borders on Changfeng County of Hefei Province in the south, Shou County, Huoqiu County of Liuan City in the southwest, Yingshang County of Fuyang City and Lixin and Mengcheng County of Haozhou City in the west and northwest, Huaiyuan County of Bengbu City in the northeast, and Fengyang and Dingyuan County of Chuzhou City in the east. Its eastern end is in Yaohe River between eastern Donghe Village of Kongdian Township and Dingyuan County, western end is on the boundary between Lixin County and western Houhaizi of Shangtang Township of Fengtai County, southern end is in Wabu Lake in the south of Miaotang Village of Sunmiao Township, and its northern end is at the junction between Fengtai County in the Cihuaixinhe centre line of main channel and Mengcheng and Lixin County. It covers an area of 2,584km², including urban area of 1,555 km², Fengtai County of 1,030 km², and construction land area of 97.45 km². The total number of households has reached 780,811 by the end of 2011, with total population of 2,456,407.

There are 5 districts and 1 county, 1 comprehensive experimental area of social development, 46 towns, 19 sub-districts, 229 community residential committees and 561 village committees.

Various economic indexes continue to maintain rapid growth in 2011: GDP RMB 70.95 billion with the year-on-year growth rate of 12.1%; added value of industrial enterprises is RMB 45.15 billion with the year-on-year growth rate of 15.1%; annual grain planting area 3,185,355 mu with the year-on-year growth rate of 0.1%; fixed assets investment RMB 50.13 billion with the growth rate of 30.4%; total retail sales of consumer goods RMB 22.2 billion with the growth rate of 18.7%; financial revenue is RMB 13.89 billion with the year-on-year growth rate of 30.9%, including local financial revenue of RMB 7.14 billion with the growth rate of 37.8%; rural per capita net income RMB 6,795 with the growth rate of 18.3%; rural per capita living expenditure RMB 4,290 with the growth rate of 27%; urban per capita disposable income RMB 18,219 with the growth rate of 18.5%; per capita non-productive expenditure RMB 12,782 with the growth rate of 19.6%; total volume of foreign trade 238.77 million US dollars with the year-on-year growth rate of 96.3%.

Datong District is located in the north of Huainan City, at the south bank of Huaihe River, at northern foot of Mount Shungeng, bordering on Dingyuan, Fengyang, Huaiyuan in the east, Changfeng in the south, Tianjiaan District in the west, Panji District across the Huaihe River in the north. Its total area is 202 km² with population of 180,000. People's district government is located in Datong, having jurisdiction over Shangyao Town, Luohe Town, Jiulonggang Town and Datong Sub-district Office.

Datong District enjoys exceptional advantages in geographical environment and superior natural conditions. The completion of connection line of Beijing-Fuzhou Highway in Huainan and development of Shangyao pilot town of national small towns, National Forest Park and national historic site of "Ancient Shouzhou Kiln" will drive the district economy and urban construction.

Tianjiaan District, at the southern bank of the Huaihe River, is an important commodity distributing centre, where commodities can reach western Anhui Province, eastern Henan Province in upper reaches and enter into the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal in the lower reaches, connecting combined transport of river and ocean and water transport of ten provinces and cities along the canal. Its infrastructure, including transport and communication, etc, is increasingly improved. It is a large national energy base and political, economic, cultural, commercial and trade centre of Huainan City with No. 206 National Road and Fuyang-Shanghai railroad across the district. Its total area is over 250 km² and comprehensive economic strength ranks high in the whole province. Tianjiaan District is a municipal district with the largest city population of 594,000 in Anhui Province and has jurisdiction over 9 sub-districts, 3 towns and 2 townships.

Xiejiaji District was established in October, 1960, bordering on Changfeng County in the south, Shou County in the west, Huaihe River and Mount Bagong in the north. It is a central urban area in western Huainan City with jurisdiction area of 275.7 km², construction land area of 20 km², and population of 337,000, including city population of 231,000; 4 towns (Wangfenggang Town, Liyingzi Town, Tangshan Town, Yanggong Town), 2 townships (Sunmiao Township and Gudui Hui Nationality Township), 5 sub-districts (Xiejiaji Sub-district, Caijiagang Sub-district, Lixin Sub-district, Xiesancun Sub-district and Pingshan Sub-district) and a province-level development zone--- Anhui Huainan Industrial Park are under its jurisdiction. Huaihe River, Dongfeihe River, Huainan Shuizhang - Zhanglou railway, and No.102 Provincial Road traverse the district, Hefei – Huainan – Fuyang highways join here with the Bengbu- Luan highway and Shangqiu - Hangzhou high-speed rail under planning and construction, and Hefei Xinqiao International Airport is only 70 kilometres away.

Bangoshan District is located in western Huainan City and at the southern bank of the Huaihe River, covering a total area of 105km with total population of 180,000. It has jurisdiction over 3 sub-districts and 2 towns: Xinzhuangzi Sub-district, Tubazi Sub-district, Bijiangang Sub-district, Bagongshan Town, Shanwang Town. There are 25 communities and 21 village committees. The district government is in Xinzhuangzi Sub-district.

ANNEX 3: DETAILS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED

A total of 135 households are sampled. The detailed household survey results are as follows.

Table 1 Population Status of Sample Households

Town	Village	Sample household	Total population	Male	Female	Labor force	Agricultural labor force	Migrant worker
		Household	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person
Shangyao Town	Fanglou Village	8	34	18	16	23	2	21
	Hongguang Village	8	35	17	18	22	1	21
	Yuxiang Village	9	38	20	18	28	2	26
	Yaohe Village	7	29	16	13	19	1	18
	Yunnangang Village	10	43	22	21	26	2	24
	Zhangying Village	9	35	17	18	24	2	22
	Mamiao Village	9	38	20	18	26	2	24
Luohe Town	Chenying Village	2	7	4	3	5	1	4
	Gongji Village	1	4	2	2	3	1	2
Ancheng Town	Shitoubu Village	2	9	5	4	6	1	5
	Liangang	2	9	5	4	6	1	5
	Shangguo Village	1	5	2	3	3	1	2
	Ancheng Village	1	4	1	3	1	/	1
Shungeng Town	Jiangchen Community	2	9	5	4	6	2	4
	Caoju Community	5	21	12	9	15	2	14
	Shungeng Community	6	23	12	11	13	1	12
	Yaonan Community	2	7	4	3	6	1	5
	Shanghu Community	2	8	4	4	5	2	3
	Qiangfeng Community	3	13	6	7	8	1	7
	Qingfeng Community	4	15	8	7	10	1	9
	Zhaowei Community	2	6	3	3	4	1	3
Chaoyang Sub-district	Baiying Village	4	15	8	7	9	/	9

Town	Village	Sample household	Total population	Male	Female	Labor force	Agricultural labor force	Migrant worker
		Household	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person
Xinzhuangzi Sub-district	Shengli Community	7	27	13	14	15	1	14
	Zhidong Community	3	10	6	4	6	1	5
Wangfenggang Town	Yongqing Village	4	14	8	6	9	2	7
Tangshan Town	Lianhua Village	5	18	10	8	12	2	10
	Ershidian Village	4	15	7	8	8	1	7
	Shangan Village	2	7	3	4	4	1	3
Liyingsi Sub-district	Laishan Village	4	15	8	7	9	1	8
	Menggang Village	4	16	7	9	8	1	7
	Xinhe Village	3	12	6	6	7	1	6
Total		135	541	279	262	348	39	309

1) Age Structure

Of the 541 persons surveyed, there are 43 pre-school children, accounting for 8%; 50 young people with age of 6-17, accounting for 9%; 132 persons in 18-35 age group, accounting for 24%; 211 persons in 36-60 age group, accounting for 39%; and 105 persons with age of over 60, accounting for 19%.

Table 2Age Structure of Sample Household Population

Town	Village	Pre-schooler	6—17 age	18—35 age	36—60 age	Over 60 age	Subtotal
Shangyao Town	Fanglou Village	2	3	8	14	7	34
	Hongguang Village	3	3	9	15	5	35
	Yuxiang Village	3	4	10	15	6	38
	Yaohe Village	2	2	8	12	5	29
	Yunnangang Village	2	3	12	20	6	43
	Zhangying Village	3	4	11	12	5	35
	Mamiao Village	2	4	12	16	4	38
Luohe Town	Chenying Village	1	1	1	2	2	7
	Gongji Village	/	1	1	1	1	4
Ancheng Town	Shitoubu Village	/	1	2	3	3	9
	Liangang	/	/	2	5	2	9

Town	Village	Pre-schooler	6—17 age	18—35 age	36—60 age	Over 60 age	Subtotal
	Shangguo Village	/	1	1	2	1	5
	Ancheng Village	1	/	1	1	1	4
Shungeng Town	Jiangchen Community	1	1	2	4	1	9
	Caoju Community	2	1	6	10	2	21
	Shungeng Community	1	2	5	8	7	23
	Yaonan Community	/	1	1	3	2	7
	Shanghu Community	/	1	2	4	1	8
	Qiangfeng Community	2	1	2	5	3	13
	Qingfeng Community	2	1	4	6	2	15
	Zhaowei Community	1	/	1	3	1	6
Chaoyang Sub-district	Baiying Village	1	1	2	5	6	15
Xinzhuangzi Sub-district	Shengli Community	2	2	6	10	7	27
	Zhidong Community	2	1	1	2	4	10
Wangfenggang Town	Yongqing Village	1	1	4	5	3	14
Tangshan Town	Lianhua Village	2	2	4	5	5	18
	Ershidian Village	2	2	3	5	3	15
	Shangan Village	1	/	1	3	2	7
Liyangzi Sub-district	Laishan Village	2	2	3	5	3	15
	Menggang Village	1	2	4	6	3	16
	Xinhe Village	1	2	3	4	2	12
Total		43	50	132	211	105	541

2) Education Background

Among the 541 people surveyed, there are 448 people with an age of more than 17 years old, among whom those who cannot read occupy 1.34%, primary school graduate 23.66%, middle school graduate 66.96% and university graduate 8.04%.

Table 3 Education Structure of Sample Household Population

Town	Village	Illiteracy	Primary school graduate	Middle school graduate	University graduate	Subtotal
Shangyao Town	Fanglou Village	1	6	19	3	29
	Hongguang Village	1	10	15	3	29
	Yuxiang Village	/	8	21	2	31
	Yaohe Village	/	8	14	3	25
	Yunnangang Village	1	11	25	2	38
	Zhangying Village	/	6	20	2	28
	Mamiao Village	/	9	22	1	32
Luohe Town	Chenying Village	1	1	3	/	5
	Gongji Village	/	/	3	/	3
Ancheng Town	Shitoubu Village	/	1	6	1	8
	Liangang	/	2	5	2	9
	Shangguo Village	/	1	3	/	4
	Ancheng Village	/	1	2	/	3
Shungeng Town	Jiangchen Community	/	1	5	1	7
	Caoju Community	1	3	11	3	18
	Shungeng Community	/	5	13	2	20
	Yaonan Community	/	1	5	/	6
	Shanghu Community	/	2	5	/	7
	Qiangfeng Community	1	3	6	/	10
	Qingfeng Community	/	4	8	1	12
	Zhaowei Community	/	1	4	/	5
Chaoyang	Baiying Village	/	1	10	2	13

Town	Village	Illiteracy	Primary school graduate	Middle school graduate	University graduate	Subtotal
Sub-district						
Xinzhuangzi	Shengli Community	/	8	13	2	23
Sub-district	Zhidong Community	/	/	6	1	7
Wangfenggang Town	Yongqing Village	/	3	8	1	12
Tangshan Town	Lianhua Village	/	4	8	2	14
	Ershidian Village	/	2	8	1	11
	Shangan Village	/	1	5	/	6
Liyngzi Sub-district	Laishan Village	/	2	9	/	11
	Menggang Village	/	1	11	1	13
	Xinhe Village	/	2	7	/	9
Total		6	106	300	36	448

3) Housing Area

In the sampling of 135 households covering the population of 541 persons, the houses are mainly of brick-concrete structure and the total housing area is 17,860.5 m², with housing area per household of 132.3 m² and per capita area of 30.52 m².

4) Farmland Resources

In the sampling of 135 households covering of 541 persons, the average farmland of per household and per capita farmland is 3.61 mu and 1.2 mu respectively. Farmland is dominated by rice and dry land and the crops are dominated by rice and rape with the net income of approximately RMB 750 per year. In addition, fish pond per villager of Shitoubu Village, Liangang Village, Shangguo Village of Ancheng Town in ambient of Shijian Lake is about 0.2 mu, which is formed mostly by excavation of water area in bottomland of grooves and ponds by villagers themselves.

5) Family Property

In the sampling of 135 households covering 541 persons, there are 1.49 sets of color TV per household, 0.89 refrigerator, 2.5 electric fans, 0.98 washing machines, 1.32 air conditioner, 2.2 fixed line telephones and mobile phones, 1.8 bicycles, 0.2 set of motorcycle and 0.42 set of tractor. From the above, the living standards of the affected households are of the medium level in Huainan City.

6) Family Income and Expenditure

For the 135 households covering 541 persons, the annual per capita income of the sample households is RMB 7870/person, among which, wages income RMB 4290, accounting for 54.5%, family operational income RMB 2970/person, accounting for 37.7%, property income RMB 413, accounting for 5.2%, transfer income RMB 197, accounting for 2.5%. Farmers' income mainly comes from the wage income by working locally or outside, or from service income or from crop farming and breeding industry; among which, working at home or engaged in service income are mainly conforming to local industry structure, attaching equal importance to agriculture and industry. Women are no longer confined to the family, but as with male labor, mainly working in the factory or outside.

The annual household per capita expenditure is RMB 3582/person, among which household management expenditure is RMB 560/person, accounting for 15.6%, productive fixed assets purchasing expenditure is RMB 210, accounting for 5.86%, taxes expenditure is RMB 50, accounting for 1.4%, living expenditure is 2485 RMB/person, accounting for 69.4%, property expenditure is RMB 98, accounting for 2.7%, transfer expenditure is RMB 179, accounting for 5%.

Table 4 List of Sample Household Income and Expenditure

Items		Per Capita (RMB)	Proportion
Annual family income	Income from wage and salary	4290	54.5%
	Household business income	2970	37.7%
	-including income from farmland	356	4.5%
	Property income	413	5.2%
	Transfer income	197	2.5%
	Total income	7870	100.0%
Annual family expenditure	household management expenditure	560	15.6%
	fixed assets purchasing expenditure	210	5.9%
	taxes expenditure	50	1.4%

Items		Per Capita (RMB)	Proportion
	living expenditure	2485	69.4%
	property expenditure	98	2.7%
	transfer expenditure	179	5.0%
	Total	3582	100.0%
Per capita net income of the family ¹¹		7100	

ANNEX 4 GENDER INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSIS

To better understand the affected females in the Project area, the survey participants included 262 female.

It is indicated in the investigation results: Male income (accounting for 65.3% in family income) is far more than female income (accounting for 34.7% in family income), thus the recessive income (taking care of the old and young, doing housework) of women blocks their economic status in the family from enhancement. The statistics of family income by different genders are shown in Table .

Table 5 Statistical Table of The Sample Household's Income By Gender

Category	Family income
Male (%)	65.3
Female (%)	34.7
Total	100

According to the results of social-economic investigation, the education level of female is lower than that of the male in the Project area. For example, the proportion (71.68%) of males with degree of education at junior high school, senior high school/ technical secondary school is 9.44% higher than that of females (62.24%); the proportion (5.86%) of females at or above college degree is 4.36 % lower than that of males; but the proportion (25.44%) of females with educational level at or under primary school degree is almost the same with that (24.56%) of the male. See Table for more details of the educational level.

¹¹Per capita net income of the family =Annual family income -household management expenditure fixed assets purchasing expenditure

Table 6 Survey Participants Household's Education Degree By Gender

Educational level	Female (%)	Male (%)
At or under primary school degree	25.44	24.56
At junior high school, senior high school/ technical secondary school	62.24	71.68
At or above college degree	5.86	10.22
Total	100	100

It can be seen from the occupation of women, they are mainly engaged in agricultural production and family care, etc. Because of the influence and restriction by traditional cognition, only a few women work temporarily outside with their husband or relatives in the affected area of the Project, accounting for 24.18%, and for those women who stay at home: 20.52% of them are responsible for taking care of family, 55.3% of them go into agricultural production, and 5.4% of them work in nearby county and town. By comparison, fewer men stay at home to take care of the family, accounting for 5.4%, 16.1% of man choose to be a farmer, and 78.5% of men work outside. For occupation constitution of sample, refer to Table 7.

Table 7 Survey Participants Occupational Structure By Gender

Occupation constitution	Female (%)	Male (%)
Taking care of families	20.5	5.4
Engaged in agriculture	55.3	16.1
Work outside	24.2	78.5
Total	100	100
Remarks : As women mainly undertake taking care of family and doing farm work, therefore the proportion of both work may overlap in the occupation constitution.		

ANNEX 5 CALCULATION OF REPLACEMENT COST FOR RURAL HOUSE

(based on local market prices in mid 2012)

Item	Unit	Brick-concrete structure			Brick-tile structure		
		Expense per unit	Unit price (Yuan/unit)	Value (Yuan)	Expense per unit	Unit price (Yuan/unit)	Value (Yuan)
A. Main materials				299.25			225.15
Timber	M ³	0.01	800	8	0.03	800	24
Cement	Kg	45	1.2	54	35	1.2	42
Brick	Piece	165	0.7	115.5	145	0.7	101.5
Steel	Kg	4.5	13	58.5	2.3	13	29.9
Lime	Kg	35	0.3	10.5	30	0.3	9
Stone	M ³	0.35	45	15.75	0.3	45	13.5
Sand	M ³	0.2	35	7	0.15	35	5.25
Asphalt	Kg	5	6	30			225.15
B. Others and foundation			90	90		70	70
C. Labor		3	80	240	2.5	80	200
Cost of construction	Yuan/m ²			629.25			495.15

ANNEX 6 PUBLIC PARTICIPATIONS AND MINUTES OF MEETINGS

Time	September 5, a.m., 2012
Site	Meeting room of Huainan ADB Office
Organizer	Huainan ADB Office
Participants	6 people from Huainan ADB Office, 3 from Anhui Communication Planning and Design Institute and the resettlement investigation team of Hefei Design and Research Institution of Coal Industry
Topic	Optimization of Project design and detailed arrangement of investigation and research
Main contents and results	Optimized Project design and determined recommended solutions of the Project.
Time	November 5, a.m., 2012
Site	Project site
Organizer	Huainan ADB Office
Participants	6 people from Huainan ADB Office, 3 from Anhui Communication Planning and Design Institute and the resettlement investigation team of Hefei Design and Research Institution of Coal Industry
Topic	Check on Project site, determine specific villages and groups for investigation and research, obtain detailed contacts of the villages and groups for investigation and research, and consult the principals of villages and groups for general opinions
Main contents and results	The principals of the affected villages supported the Project construction and gave advice on the site selection of this Project; and the compensation standards of land-acquisition and housing collection are implemented according to the current standard and policies of Huainan City.
Time	February 27, 2013
Site	Meeting room on the fourth floor of the government of Tianjia'an District, Huainan
Organizer	Huainan ADB Office

Participants	Huainan ADB Office, Resettlement technical support experts, Huainan Construction Committee, Representatives of governments, publics and communities of Tianjia'an, Datong, Xiejiaji and Bagongshan Districts, and the investigation team of Hefei Design and Research Institution of Coal Industry
Topic	Relocation of APs and resettlement rehabilitation solution
Main contents and results	Substantially determined the affected households and relocated population, initially determined resettlement plan and made the following resettlement plan: I) Income rehabilitation plan. Because of small influence, villagers and principals of village committee (community) need monetary compensation, and require that the qualified population, whose land is acquisitioned, should be included in the scope of endowment insurance. II) House collection and resettlement and rehabilitation plan. In line with the principle of proximity, the relocated households will live in the governmental relocation buildings.
Time	March 18, 2013
Site	Farming Department in DaTong district of Huainan city
Organizer	Huainan ADB Office
Participants	Huainan ADB Office, Huainan Construction Committee, Representatives of Datong Districts, and 5 people from the investigation team of Hefei Design and Research Institution of Coal Industry
Topic	resettlement solution of Gaotang lake levee soil borrow area
Main contents and results	Substantially determined the affected households and relocated population, initially determined resettlement plan and made the following resettlement plan: I) compensation at one time, buy out the seniority; II) Pay basic allowance monthly according to the seniority period. It is the farm's responsibility to buy five-insurance payment for the land acquisition affected households using funds from the land acquisition compensation.



Field Investigation and Discussion



Field Investigation and Discussion



Workshop with the Affected People



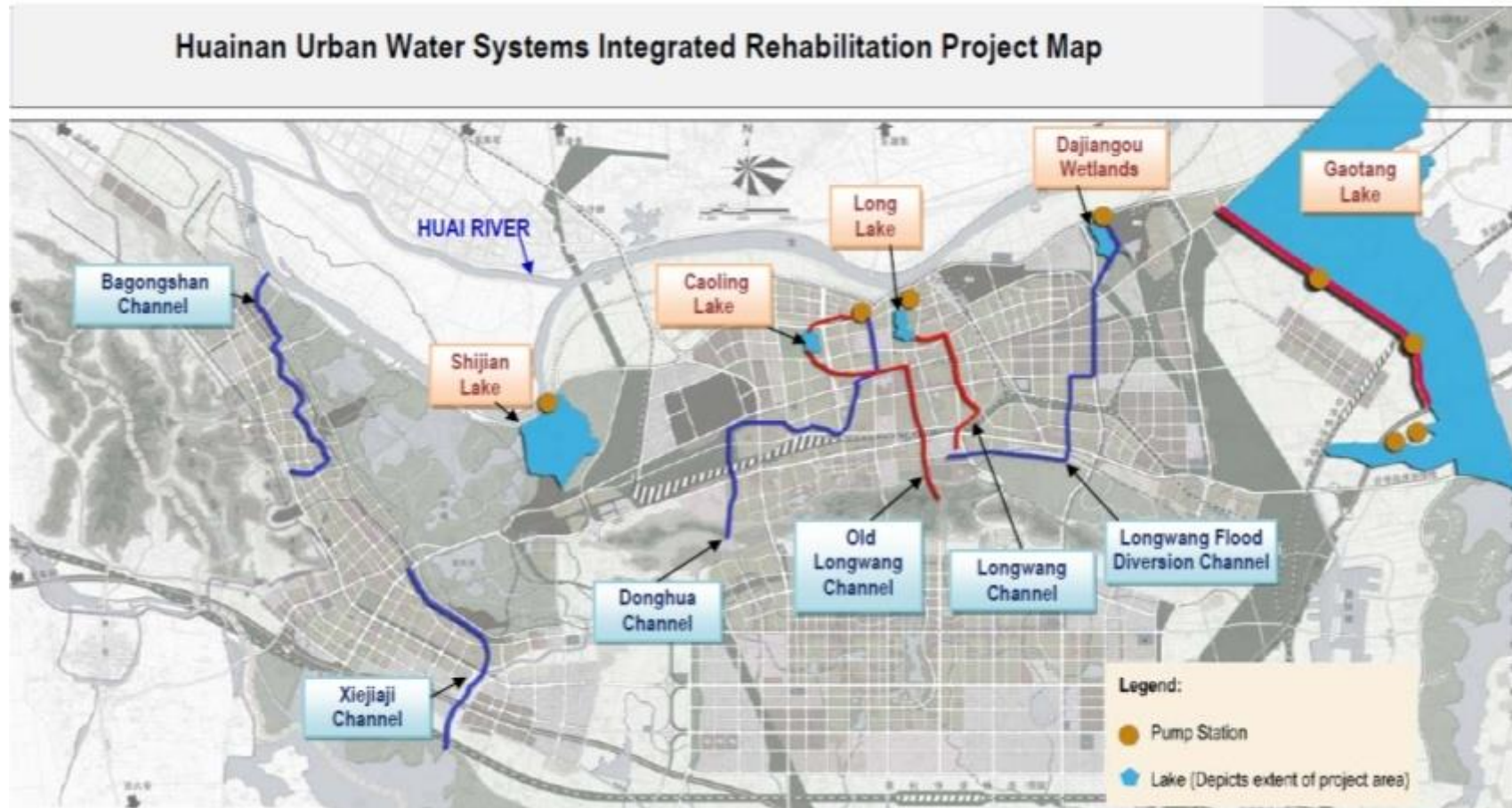
Workshop with Affected People

**Anhui Huainan Urban Water Systems Integrated
Rehabilitation Project**

Resettlement Information Booklet

**Huainan People's Government ADB Loan Project Working
Group
June 2013**

Huainan Urban Water Systems Integrated Rehabilitation Project Map



1 Project Overview

Huainan City Urban Water Systems Integrated Rehabilitation Project (the Project) consists of four Subprojects as shown in Table 1.

According to the preliminary impact identification, the Project will cause land acquisition, temporary land use and house demolition.

The Project will acquire permanent land, temporarily occupy land and demolish some residential housing. The impact of land acquisition and resettlement of the Project involves 4 districts, 12 towns/streets, and 33 communities/villages.

Huainan urban water system comprehensive treatment Project's main influences are permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation, and housing demolition. This Project will acquire collective land 1500.6 mu, including farmland 980.5 mu, construction land 441 mu, and unused land 79.1mu; permanently occupy state-owned land 386.345 mu, including state-owned construction land 30.915mu, state-owned farmland 355.43 mu of Huainan state-owned Farm; temporarily occupy land 3720 mu; the Project will demolish rural houses 15352 m², urban houses 1905 m² and shops 780 m². The Project will directly affect a population of 2075, including 453 rural households with 1805 persons, 45 urban households with 158 persons, 10 shops with 22 persons, and one state-owned farm, 90 persons. Project construction content and the identification of resettlement impact are shown in Table 2.

Table 1 Project Huainan Components and Subprojects and Implementing Agency

List of Sub Projects	Quantity	Implementing Agency	
Component#1: Wastewater Collection			
Sub-Project 1. Eastern Urban Area			
Installation of new sewer mains	112.638 km	Huainan Municipal Sewage Company	
Existing Urban Area	74.273 km		
Binhe New District	12.86 km		
Gaotang Lake New District	25.505 km		
Construction of wastewater pump stations	1		
Sub-Project 2. Western Urban Area			
Installation of new sewer mains (Existing Urban Area)	57.2 km		
Construction of wastewater pump stations	2		
Component #2: Urban water environment and flood management			
Component #2-1: Urban Drainage Channels			
Bagongshan	7.578 km	Huainan Municipal Administration Management Department	
Xiejiaji	7.157 km		
Donghua	8.934 km		
Old Longwang	8.040 km		
Longwang	4.816 km		
Longwang Flood Diversion Channel	12.650 km (4628m new)		
Component #2-2: Improvement of Flood Control Facilities			
Shijian Lake PS	30 m3/s		
Long Lake PS	30 m3/s		
Dajiangou PS	26 m3/s		
Gaotang Lake PS#1	9.5 m3/s		
Gaotang Lake PS#2	14.5 m3/s		
Gaotang Lake PS#3	2.8 m3/s		
Gaotang Lake PS#4	1.2 m3/s		
Gaotang Embankment	14.7 km		
Component #2-3: Sustainable Urban Water and Lake Management (technical assistance that overlaps with Component #3)			
Component #2-4: Urban Flood Management Master Plan and Forecasting and Warning System (associated TA)			

List of Sub Projects			Quantity	Implementing Agency
Component #3 Urban Lake Environment				Huainan Landscaping Management Bureau
	Revetment (m2)	Wetlands (m2)		
Shijian Lake	25,200	3 at 224,000		
Caoling Lake	----	1 at 60,000		
Long Lake	2,820	1 at 40,000		
Dajiangou Wetlands	12,300	1 at 25,000		
Gaotang Lake	---	2 at 570,000		
Component #4: Project Management and Capacity Building				
To provide consultant support and training for the HMG for Project implementation				PMO

Note: km = kilometer, m2 = square meters m3 = cubic meters, m3/s = cubic meter per second.

Revetment area is a maximum value. Areas with natural vegetation and adequate soil and erosion protection along the shoreline will not be touched. Long Lake has 60,000 m3 of dredging.

Table 2 Project Construction Content and Resettlement Impacts

No.	Component	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Specific Location	Main Resettlement Impact	Implementation Agencies
1	Improvement of sewage collection	Sewage treatment factory and pump station construction	In eastern area, construction length of sewage pipe network is about 112.638km, construct one pump station; In western area, construction length of sewage pipe network is 56.955km, construct two pump stations at the same time.	Shiyaowan pump station permanent land acquisition is 3 mu, vacant construction land; No.4 and No.5 pump stations permanent acquisition is 5 mu, vacant state-owned construction land, only need to perform the state-owned land transfer formalities.	Project construction content refers to attachment 1 for detailed information; Shiyaowan pump station, No.4 pump station and No.5 pump station are on vacant state-owned land.	Adopting pipe jacking and constructing along the available road minimizes temporary land occupation impacts	Huinan Municipal Drainage Company, Ltd.
2	Improvement of urban water environment and flood management						
2.1	Urban water system improvement	Bagongshan ditch	7.578km	108.2 mu of which agricultural land is 51.8 mu, and construction land is 56.4 mu, involving the urban housing demolition 1298 m ²	Total length 7.578km, of which 0+184~0+613, 2+875~3+080 reach river bottom width is 4m; 0+700~1+285 reach river bottom width is 13~26.4m; 1+291~2+1465 reach river bottom width is 5m; 2+309~2+500 reach river	Land acquisition and house demolition involves Zhidong community and Shengli community; Xinzhuangzi town, Bagongshan district. A total of 70 Households and 266 (persons including 30 rural households with 127 persons and 40 urban households with 127 persons) will be affected.	Huainan Municipal Management Department

No.	Component	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Specific Location	Main Resettlement Impact	Implementation Agencies
					bottom is 6m;3+080~7+525 reach river bottom is 5.5~17.2m.		
		Xiejiaji ditch	7.157km	127 mu of which agricultural land is 90.5 mu, and construction land is 36.5 mu, involving rural housing demolition 1048 m ²	Total length is 7.157km, of which 0+820~1+020,1+083~1+750,1+750~2+050,2+720~2+850 reach river bottom width is 5m;2+977~3+070 reach river bottom width is 3m;3+177~3+450 reach river bottom width is 3~4m;3+763~6+100,6+100~7+157 reach river bottom is 20m.	Land acquisition and house demolition involves Ruian community Pingshan street, Xiejiaji district, Hongxin community and Honglun community Xiejiaji street, Yongqing village, Ershidian village and Shangan village Wangfenggang town, Lianhua community Tangshan town and Laishan village, Menggang village and Xinhe village Liyingzi town. a total of 93 households with 346 persons will be affected. All are rural.	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		Donghua blocking flood ditch	8.950km	106.66 mu of which agricultural land is 23.12 mu, and construction land is 83.54 mu, involving rural house demolition 3903 m ²	Total length is 8.95km, of which 0+000~1+560,1+820~2+350 reach river bottom is 6m;2+450~3+850 reach river bottom width is 4~6m;5+200~5+420 reach river bottom width is 7.5~9.35m;7+100~8+934 reach river bottom width is 10m.	Land acquisition and housing demolition involves Jiangchen community, Caoju community, Yunnan community, Shungeng town Tianjiaan district and Ancheng village Ancheng Town Tianjiaan district. A total of 29 households with 100 persons will be affected. All are rural.	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		Laolongwang ditch	8.04km	The land for construction is 68.3 mu, of which agricultural land is 60.2 mu, and construction land is 8.1 mu, involving urban housing demolition 607 m ²	Total length is 8.040km, of which 4+530~6+000 reach river bottom width is 7m;6+000~8+040 reach river bottom width is 12m.	Land acquisition and housing demolition involves Baiying village Chaoyang street Tianjiaan district, a total of 15 households with 65 persons, including 5 urban households with 19 persons and 10 rural households with 46 persons will be affected.	Huainan Municipal Management Department

No.	Component	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Specific Location	Main Resettlement Impact	Implementation Agencies
		Longwang ditch water system	4.816km	60.85 mu of which agricultural land is 6.39 mu, and construction land is 54.46 mu, involving rural housing demolition 6900 m ²	Total length is 4.816km, whole line is box culvert.	Land acquisition and housing demolition involve Shungeng community, Shanghu community, Qianfeng community and Zhaowei community Shungeng town Tianjiaan district, a total of 50 rural households with 192 persons will be affected.	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		Longwang flood diversion ditch	12.65 km (newly built 4.628km)	201 mu of which agricultural land is 164.8 mu, and construction land is 36.2 mu, involving urban and rural housing demolition 3501 m ²	Total length is 12.650km, of which 2+980~5+110 reach river bottom width is 7.5~9.5m; 5+270~6+210 reach river bottom width is 3.6~6.5m; 6+560~7+390 reach river bottom width is 30m; 7+990~11+200, 11+200~12+650 reach river width is 6~15m.	Land acquisition and housing demolition involve Qingfeng community Tianjianan district, Yunnangang village, Zhangying village and Mamiao village Shangyao town Datong district. A total of 64 rural households with 268 persons will be affected.	Huainan Municipal Management Department
2.2	improve the flood control facilities	New-built embankment next to Gaotang Lake	14.47km	888.58 mu of which agricultural land is 355.43 mu, construction land is 288.25 mu, and unused land is 79.11 mu, with no housing demolition		Land acquisition involves total 164 rural households and 673 persons of Fanglou village, Hongguang village, Yuxiang village, Yaohe village, Yunnangang village, Zhangying village and Mamiao village Shangyao town Datong district	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		New-built four pump station along Gaotang Lake dam	/	Total area of Gaotang Lake no.1~4 pump station is 10.15 mu	State-owned land - vacant	No resettlement impact	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		Dajian ditch pump station	/	5.07 mu, 26 m ³ /s	State-owned land - vacant	No resettlement impact	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		Dragon Lake pump station	/	4.38 mu, 30.0 m ³ /s	State-owned land - vacant	No resettlement impact	Huainan Municipal Management Department
		Shijian lake	/	6.01mu, 30.0 m ³ /s	State-owned land - vacant	No resettlement impact	Huainan Municipal

No.	Component	Content of Project	Scale of Project	Coverage	Specific Location	Main Resettlement Impact	Implementation Agencies
		pump station					Management Department
		Dajiangou wetlands	/	28.5mu (farmland)	/	Land acquisition affects Chenying village and Gongji village Luohe town Datong district , involving 15 rural households and 62 persons	Huainan Landscape Management Bureau
		Shijian Lake		267mu (farmland, type is fish pond)	/	land acquisition involves farmers of Shitoubu village and Liangang village Ancheng town, such as Wangzhaoguang etc. , a total of 11 rural households and 46 persons will be affected.	Huainan Landscape Management Bureau

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICY

2.1 Laws and regulations and policies of land acquisition and resettlement

✧ **ADB policies**

- *Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)*, June 2009

✧ **Chinese laws and regulations and policies**

- *Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China* (implemented from January 1, 1999, revised on August 28, 2004)
- *Land administration law implementing regulations of the People's Republic of China* (implemented from January 1, 1999)
- *Measures for Announcement of Land acquisition* (No.10 decree of the Ministry of Land and Resources) (January 1, 2002)
- *Notice on Strengthening Reform to Strict Land Management Promulgated by the State Council* (No. GF [2004]28) (October, 21, 2004)
- *Guidelines on Perfection of Land Acquisition Compensation System* (No. GTZF [2004]238)(November 3, 2004)
- *Measures for Construction Project Land Pre-trial Management* (No.27 decree of the Ministry of Land and Resources)(November 1, 2004)
- *Notice on Farmer Employment Training and Social Security Promulgated by the General Office of the State Council to the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China* (No. GBF [2006]29) (April 10, 2006)
- *Notice of the State Council on the Relevant Issues about Intensifying the Land Control* (No. GF[2006]31) (August 31, 2006)
- *Regulations on Housing Collection and Compensation at State-Owned Land* (January, 2011)

✧ **Relevant policies of Anhui Province and local authorities**

- *Notice of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Implementation of Land Acquisition Compensation, Resettlement and Maintenance of Farmers' Lawful Rights*
- *Implementing Regulations on Farmland Reclamation Fee Levy and Utilization Management* (No. CZ[2001]1061)
- *Implementation of Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China in Anhui Province* (December 1, 2002)
- *Guidelines of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Land-expropriated Farmers' Employment and Social Security* (No. YZ[2005]63)
- *Procedures of Anhui Province on the Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (revision) (July 1, 2004)
- *Measures for Compensation Settlement of Land Acquisition* (No. YZB[2004]101) (January 1, 2005)
- *Notice of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Announcement of Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition* (No. YZ[2009]132)(December 31, 2009)
- *Notice of General Office of the People's Government of Anhui Province by the General Office of the State Council and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China on the Guidelines of Land-expropriated Farmers' Employment Training and Social Security* (No. YZB [2006]38) (May 30, 2006)
- *Notice of Anhui Provincial People's Government on Printing and Distribution of Measures for Management of Land-expropriated Compensation Reserve*(No. YZB [2010]22) (May 4, 2010)

- *Notice on the Implementation of Compensation Standard for New Land Acquisition* (No. YGTZ [2012]166)
- *Comprehensive Land Price Standard of Anhui Province for Land Acquisition Area*(No. YZ [2012]67)
- *Notice on the Announcement of Compensation Standards for Attachment Demolition and Young Crops at Collective Land Expropriated in Huainan City* (No. HFB[2011]7)
- *Notice of People's Government Office of Huainan City on Printing and Distributing Compensation Standards for Demolition of Expropriated Land in Huainan City* (No. HFB[2011]10)
- *Notice on Printing and Distributing Compensation Standards for Expropriating Houses at Sate-Owned Land of Huainan City* (No. HFB[2011]99)
- *Notice on Adjustment of Endowment Insurance Treatment for Land-Expropriated Farmers* (No. HFM[2012]35)
- *Notice on Printing Resettlement Methods for Changing Property Rights of Demolished Houses on Collective Land of Huainan City* (No. HFM[2009]61)
- *Notice of People's Government of Huainan City on Printing and Distributing Development Outlines of Females and Children in Huainan City(2011-2020)* (No. HF [2012]39)
- *Opinions on Carrying out and Implementing Regulations of House Demolition and Compensation at Huainan State-Owned Land*(No. HFB[2011]102)
- *Interim Procedures on Endowment Insurance of Huainan Land-expropriated Farmers* (No. HF [2006]69)
- *Other Compensation and subsidy standards for Huainan Urban House Demolition*(No. HF [2008]91)

2.2 cut-off date

The cut-off date of compensation eligibility criteria is proposed to be June 30, 2013. After the Project feasibility report is approved, all APs will be notified of the cut-off date. The expense of newly claimed farm land, newly built house or the settling in the involved area after the cut-off date will not be included in the scope of compensation or allowance. Any building, tree or crop that is merely for extra compensation shall not be included.

2.3 Determination of Compensation Standard for resettlement impacts of the Project

✧ Collective Land Acquisition

According to the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, the Guidelines about Improving Land Acquisition Relocation System and the Policies and Regulations relevant to the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China implemented in Anhui Province, the subsidies of the confiscated farmland include land subsidy, relocation allowance and young crops subsidy. The collective land compensation in this Project is implemented according to the Comprehensive Land Price Standard of Anhui Province for Land Acquisition Area (No. YZ [2012]67). For the details of collective land acquisition compensation standards of this Project, refer to Table 3.

Table 3 Compensation Standard for Collective Land Acquisition of this Project in Huainan City

No.	Area	Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition (RMB /mu)		
	Administrative region scope	Comprehensive Standard	Including Land Fee Compensation	Resettlement Subsidies
I	Shugeng Town and Ancheng Town of Tianjia'an District, Huwei Village of Luohe Town of Datong District	68,000	27,000	41,000
II	Tangshan Town, Wangfenggang Town of Xiejiaji District; Bagongshan Town of Bagongshan District, and other villages in Luohe Town of	58,000	23,000	35,000

No.	Area	Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition (RMB /mu)		
		Comprehensive Standard	Including	
	Administrative region scope		Land Fee	Compensation Resettlement Subsidies
	Datong District			
III	Sanhe Township in Tianjia'an District; Shanwang Town of Bagongshan District; Jiulonggang Town and Zhangying Village, Fanglou Village, Yunnangang Village, Hongguang Village, Mamiao Village, and Yuxiang Village of Shangyao Town of Datong District; Laishan Village of Liyingzi Town	52,000	21,000	31,000
IV	Caoan Town and Kongdian Town of Tianjia'an District; other villages in Liyingzi Town, Xuqiao Village, Konglaoying Village, Gudui Village, Dawa Village of Gudui Township in Xiejiaji District; other villages in Shangyao Town of Datong District	44,000	17,000	27,000
V	Shiyuan Township of Tianjia'an District, Yanggong Town of Xiejiaji District, other villages in Gudui Township, Sunmiao Township	38,000	15,000	23,000

✧ Temporary Land Compensation

Temporary land expropriated by this Project includes land occupation for construction layout, soil borrow areas and disposal areas for dredged materials and construction spoil, as well as temporary areas for construction of embankments, sewage pipelines, etc. . The temporary land occupation and use of land with different application has different nature and influence, thus the Project Implementation Unit has established corresponding temporary land occupation compensation policy according to the actual conditions and different influences.

1) The construction of supporting pipe network for Project sewage treatment plant with pipe jacking or along established road has no resettlement impacts and requires no compensation; if the construction is along the planned road, the period for temporary land acquisition, such as temporary road for construction and storage of soil, etc., is one season; the compensation standard is 900/mu and shall be paid to the land owner in full amount; and the Contractor will be responsible for the restoration of the land.

2) Land reclamation fee in soil borrow areas is 28,000/mu and in construction spoil disposal area is calculated according to 12,000/mu; compensation fee for young crops shall be paid to the land owner according to 900/mu per season;

3) The land occupied temporarily by Gaotang Lake levee for soil borrow areas at land site is state-owned land used for Huainan Farm. According to the survey, this borrow area has been planned as a water park at present in the Binhu New District. Through consultation between Huainan PMO and Huainan Farm, the compensation will be implemented according to the compensation standard for acquisition of collective land, namely 52,000/mu. In addition, the compensation fee for young crops of 900/mu per season will be paid to the staff.

4) The land temporarily occupied by Datong sludge stock dump is a coal mining subsidence area with current situation as waste water, and the land temporarily occupied by Xiejiaji sludge stock dump is refuse landfill (state-owned land), neither of which require compensation.

5) In respect to other temporary land, the compensation for one season of young crops will be paid to the land owner with the compensation standard of 900Yuan/mu, and the cost for land reclamation is 8/m² (No.AHCZ [2001]1061). The land restoration will be implemented by the Contractors.

✧ Compensation for Occupation of State-Owned Land

This Project will occupy state-owned construction land and state-owned farmland and their respective compensation standards are as follows:

- The state-owned construction land will be obtained by allocation without compensation because the local government has already paid for its conversion and can allocate it to a government agency freely.
- The state-owned farmland occupied permanently by Gaotang Dike is 355.43 mu and will be compensated 52,000 RMB/mu, same to the acquisition of collective land. In addition, the compensation for young crops is 900/mu and will be paid once.

✧ **Compensation for Housing Demolition**

1) Compensation for rural residential housing

Compensation for rural residential housing demolition mainly includes housing compensation fee, relocation subsidies, transitional allowances, and infrastructure compensation fee.

According to relevant provisions and referring to actual price analysis of major categories for affected houses and document of No. HFB [2011]7, the compensation standard for rural house is shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Rural House Replacement Cost, Other Subsidies, and Compensation Standard

Category	Structure type	Unit	Huainan City	Remarks
			Rate (RMB/unit)	
Compensation fee for house	Brick wall and tile roof (brick and tile structure)	m ²	500	
	Ordinary building (cement structure)	m ²	630	
Other subsidies	Relocation subsidies	m ²	5	The relocation fee shall be counted as 300, if it is less.
	Transitional allowance	m ² /month	10	1) The transition period will be 4 months for existing houses; if the transitional allowance is less than 300 RMB/month, 300RMB/month will be provided. 2)if the resettlement apartments will be delivered in future, the allowance will be calculated according to actual transition time, but such period shall not exceed 12 months.

According to site survey, actual conditions of affected villages and willingness of affected people, the affected people can choose the following three methods for resettlement after receiving the compensation for housing Demolition: (a) Monetary compensation; (b). Rebuilding houses on allocated house site; (c) Property right exchange.

a) Monetary compensation: the affected people can obtain the compensation for housing relocation and house site. Calculate the house site area according to the floor space of the main house, but the compensation area for each household shall not exceed 160 m²; the standard for house site monetary compensation is 60/m²; the affected people rebuild houses on allocated house site after obtain compensation for relocating houses.

b) Rebuilding houses on allocated house site: according to the survey, the households of Yunnangang Village, Zhangying Village and Mamiao Village in Shangyao Town are dispersedly distributed and the affected villages still have some reserved house sites. After consultations, Shangyao Town government and the affected villages will relocate house site for the affected and the area of house site for each household shall not exceed 140 m²; the affected people rebuild houses on allocated house site after obtain compensation for relocating houses.

c) Property right exchange: the main points are as follows: (1) the exchanged house area of displaced household(DH) with more than 6 people (including 6 people) is 120 m²; the area of DH with 4~5 people is 100 m²; the area of DH with 3 people (including 3 people) is 80 m². (2) If the demolished house area is less than that of exchange house area, the shortfall shall be bought at the approved cost price, about 2300~3000RMB/m². If the demolished house area is more than that of exchange house area, the shortfall will be compensated at replacement price set in Table 4.

2) *Compensations for urban residential houses*

Acquisition compensations for urban residential houses include housing compensation, relocation subsidy, and transitional allowance.

➤ *Determination of housing compensation amount*

Compensation for urban residential houses are appraised in accordance with Regulation on the Acquisition of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation (State council Decree No. 590), Notice about Issuing Huainan Regulation on the Acquisition of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation (Notice about Issuing Huainan Regulation on the Acquisition of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation, Huainan People's Government Office [2011]99). The urban houses to be demolished are appraised in accordance with PRC national standard Real Estate Appraising Regulations (GB/T50291—1999).

The values of the acquired houses are appraised by a qualified real estate price appraisal agency according to the appraisal methods of acquired houses. The appraisal agency is recommended by house owners through consultation or voting and decided according to the majority opinions; if the agency cannot be decided through consultation or voting, Huainan PMO and the affected district government will determine by adopting random selection or drawing lots. The compensation for the expropriated house value shall not be lower than the similar real estate market price on the date of notice about housing Demolition decision.

According to the survey in December 2012, the housing market price in Dianjiaan District is 4500/m², in Datong District is 4000/m², in Bagongshan District is 3200/m² and in Xiejiaji District is 3500/m².

➤ *Arrangements for urban house expropriation*

The APs can choose monetary compensation or property right exchange.

a) Monetary compensation: the compensation amount will be directly given to the affected people if they choose monetary compensation. After getting compensation, they can buy houses according to their own wills.

b) Property right exchange: The affected people will get the exchanged house with the same area as the acquired house area. If the exchanged house area is larger than the acquired area or vice versa, the price differences will be settled based on the market appraisal price.

➤ *Other subsidies*

1) *Rewards subsidy*

The displaced persons (DPs) can obtain the following rewards if they sign the compensation agreement and relocate within the agreed period of time:

- ① Those who choose monetary compensation will be given monetary compensation according to the appraisal price made by the appraisal agencies plus a reward of 20000 RMB/Household;
- ② Those who choose residential property right exchange will be provided preferences based on the style of the house to be demolished. Those whose houses are mostly bungalows or multi-storey buildings exchanged to multi-storey buildings, small high-rise buildings or high-rise buildings will be provided additional area freely at 5%, 15%, and 25% of demolished house respectively.

2) Temporary resettlement compensation

- ② Those who choose existing house resettlement will be resettled in temporary resettlement houses for four months at the standard of 10/m² every month according to the demolished property area. Those whose monthly resettlement allowance is less than 300 RMB will be calculated at 300;
- ③ Those who choose the resettlement of property under construction will be given temporary resettlement allowance at the standard of 10/m² every month according to the demolished property area. The period will be determined according to real transitional time. After delivering the resettlement houses, the AHs will be given another temporary resettlement allowance of additional four months at the standard of 10/m² every month according to the demolished property area.

3) Subsidy for relocation

Subsidy for relocation will be 5 RMB/m² according to the demolished property area. If the relocation subsidy one time is less than RMB 300, then 300RMB will be provided. Those who choose property exchange will be subsidized two times for having to move twice.

✧ Compensation for shops

Acquisition compensation for shops shall include shops value compensation, relocation subsidy and compensation for losses due to suspension of business.

1) Determination of compensation amount for shops

Similar to the determination of acquisition compensation amount for urban residential houses, compensation amount for shops shall be appraised by independent real estate appraising company according to the marketing price of similar shops. For example, according to the survey, the similar appraising price of the shops to be acquired is 4000/m².

2) Other subsidies

- a) Relocation subsidy: it will be 5 RMB/m² according to the acquired property area; if the relocation subsidy one time is less than 300 RMB, it will be 300 RMB.
- b) Compensation for business suspension loss: it will be of 60% monthly average profit after tax verified by the tax authority six months before the issue of the notice about the house acquisition decision, the compensation period is six months.
- c) Workers will be informed in advance and provided 3 months wages if they are unemployed.

✧ Compensation for Unlicensed Buildings

The monetary compensation will be provided at the replacement price of 480/m². In general, the DP is not entitled to be resettled, but if DP has only one house and the house is identified as unlicensed building, HPMD and the affected district government will provide an affordable house or low-rent house. The DP is also entitled to relocation subsidy, 5 RMB/m².

✧ Ground Attachments and infrastructure Compensation

The compensation standard for ground attachments and infrastructure of this Project is determined based on the replacement price. See Table 5 for compensation details of attachments and infrastructure.

Table 5 Compensation Standard for Ground Attachments and Infrastructure

Item	Unit	Standard /unit	Remarks
Public toilet	Toilet	1500	
Electric pole of 10KV	Pole	500	
Electric pole of 380V	Pole	50	

Item	Unit	Standard /unit	Remarks
Transformer	Set	8000	
Ditch	Square meters	100	
Bridge	Bridge	5000	
Gravel road	meters	30-60	
Road for agricultural machinery	meters	15-30	
Underground structure	meters	400	
Drain pipe	meters	30	
Communication cable	meters	30	
water pipeline	meters	10	
vegetable greenhouse (structure)	Square meters	100	
motor-pumped well, large open well	Well	200	
Large trees (not fruit trees)	Tree	200	
Small trees (not fruit trees)	Tree	50	
Scatter fruit trees	Tree	300	
Bounding wall	meters	20	
Pigpen	4m ² /wall	500	
Hand-pressed well	Well	200	
Telephone	Telephone	100	Movement fee
Cable television	TV	100	Movement fee
Air conditioning	Set	100	Movement fee
Water heater	Heater	100	Movement fee
Kitchen range	Kitchen range	100	Movement fee
cement pit	Pit	150	

2.4 Entitlement Matrix

The Entitlement matrix is established according to the relevant policies in this chapter. For the details, refer to Table 6.

Table 6 Entitlement Matrix

Impact type	Degree of Impacts	Eligible People	Entitlements	Compensation standard	Implementing issues
Permanent acquisition of collective land	land acquisition of 1500.6 mu, including farmland of 980.6 mu construction land 4310.0 mu, and unused land of 79.1 mu	1479 people of 369 households in 33 communities, 11 towns/streets in Tianjia'an District, Datong District, Xiejiaji District, and Bagongshan District of Huainan City.	1) Receive land compensation and resettlement subsidy; 2) have priority to getting the working opportunity; 3) free to get the labor working information; 4) getting the technology training in privilege; 5) getting the labor export opportunity; 6) endowment insurance. The fund allocation method: 1) 70% of the land compensation fees will be paid to APs directly; the remaining 30% of land compensation will be distributed by village committees (community residential committee) for construction of infrastructure and distributing material benefits. The subsidy for resettlement will be directly distributed to APs. 2) The ground attachments and young crops compensation belong to the owner.	Comprehensive standard (including land compensation fee and resettlement subsidies) of 38,000~68,000 RMB/mu (refer to details in Table 5-1). Compensation standards of young crops for vegetable land and cultivated land are 1500/mu and 900/mu. Details of endowment insurance are provided in Section 6.3.3.	The villager community will decide the allocation of the 30% portion of land compensation fees and investment in infrastructure or production measures (training of planting techniques, irrigation techniques and service industry and etc.). If the training is needed, it shall be approved and the village collectivity's determination shall be determined by villagers general meeting. Training, if needed, will be approved by township government and the proposal of village collective will also be supervised. Land adjustment is not a viable option although there may be individual exceptions.
Permanent acquisition of state-owned land	386.35 mu including state-owned construction land of 33.51 mu; state-owned land of Huainan Farm of 355.43 mu.	90 employees in Huainan Farm are affected	1) The state-owned construction land will be obtained by allocation if the state-owned construction land is occupied. 2) The compensation for Huainan Farm will be in accordance with the compensation standard for acquisition of collective land.	1) No compensation required. 2) Comprehensive standard 52,000 RMB/mu. Compensation standards of young crops for vegetable land and cultivated land are 1500/mu and 900/mu.	
Temporary land occupation	3,720 mu in total, including borrow area of 920 mu, spoil area of 803.1 mu, construction layout of 381 mu, construction mound of 1041.6 mu,	Huainan farmland, etc.	1) The temporary land occupation and use of land with different application has different nature and influence, thus the Project Implementation Unit has established corresponding temporary land occupation	See details increase Section 5.2.2.	

Impact type	Degree of Impacts	Eligible People	Entitlements	Compensation standard	Implementing issues
	temporary road used by construction of 485.9 mu and other area of 88.4 mu.		compensation according to the actual conditions and different influences. 2) The temporary land will be reclaimed by contractor.		
Rural house Demolition	15352m ² of rural houses expropriated	371 persons from 97 rural households are affected	1) Compensation for rural residential housing Demolition mainly includes housing compensation fee, transitional allowance, relocation fee, etc. 2) Three resettlement methods can be chosen: ① Monetary compensation , ② Rebuilding houses on allocated house site, or ③ Property right exchange. 3) Compensation for house plot can be obtained, if monetary compensation is chosen.	Cement structure: 630/m ² Brick and tile structure: 500/m ² Relocation subsidies: 5/m ² Compensation for temporary resettlement (transitional allowance) : 10/m ² .month Compensation for house plot: 60/m ² for option ①.	1) If the relocation fee is less than 300 RMB, it will be paid at 300 RMB. 2) The period for transition shall not exceed 12 months. 3) The area for house plot is no more than 140 m ² .
Urban residential house Demolition	1905m ² of urban house Demolition	158 persons from 45 households of Tianjia'an District and Bagongshan District are affected	1) Compensation for urban house Demolition mainly includes housing compensation fee, relocation fee, and transitional allowance. 2) The values of the acquired houses are appraised by a qualified real estate price appraisal agency according to the appraisal methods of acquired houses. 3) Affected people can choose monetary compensation or property right exchange	The market price for houses in Tianjia'an District is 4500/m ² and 3200/m ² in Bagongshan District.	1) The compensation standard will be as per actual evaluation price, and the price here is the average market price. 2) The government will provide resettlement communities in unity, and APs can choose a nearby resettlement community according to their willingness.
Affected stores	780m ² of stores to be demolished	22 workers from 10 stores	1) Compensation for expropriated stores includes compensation of value of shop, relocation subsidies and business suspension loss. 2) Workers will be informed in advance and provided 3 months wages if they are unemployed.	4000/m ²	The compensation will be as per actual evaluation price, and the price here is the average market price.
Unlicensed buildings		About 20 households	For unlicensed buildings, monetary compensation will be given based on replacement cost of the structure without land or location value. But DPs will be provided economically affordable housing or low-rent housing by Huainan PMO and government in the affected district, if they have only one house which is confirmed to be unlicensed building.	480/m ² Relocation subsidies: 5/m ²	

Impact type	Degree of Impacts	Eligible People	Entitlements	Compensation standard	Implementing issues
			The DHs are entitled to relocation subsidy.		
Affected females	/	About 1004 women	<p>1) They have priority to get employment opportunities and 30% of unskilled work will be delivered to women in priority. 1500 jobs during construction period and 40 jobs during O&M will be offered to women at least.</p> <p>2) Women have priorities to get trainings for agriculture and non-agriculture. A total of 800 person-times training including 200 person-times for agriculture and 600 person-times for non-agriculture technical will be provided. Among them, no less than 400 person-times (50%) will be provided to women.</p> <p>3) The women can gain the relevant information during the process of resettlement, and take part in public participation and the resettlement.</p> <p>4) In the implementation process of the resettlement, the special symposiums for the women will be held to introduce the relevant policies of resettlement, and to improve the awareness of the women.</p> <p>5) The compensation agreement shall be signed by the both of the couple.</p>	/	The Women's Federation will offer the acceptable education to the women.
The vulnerable groups	Affected Households enjoying the five guarantees, elderly persons of no family and disabled people	33 persons of 19 households	<p>1) The family labor in the vulnerable households can get vocational training, and be provided with all kinds of employment information and guidance to have more employment opportunities,</p> <p>2) During the construction process of the Project, the family labor in vulnerable households will be of the priority to be recruited for some unskilled work</p> <p>3) During the project implementation process, the local village collective committee will help them select the house plot and assist their move, build or choose housing with priority.</p> <p>4) For elderly people without relatives, if they are willing and file an application, they can be arranged to</p>	/	The vulnerable households/ persons will be verified again after the specific design and close monitoring will be carried out till the implementation of the assistance measures are completed.

Impact type	Degree of Impacts	Eligible People	Entitlements	Compensation standard	Implementing issues
			live in welfare house by local Civil Administration Department.		
Ground attachments	Electric pole and well, etc.	Various Property owners	Affected special facilities will be compensated and then reconstructed by the owner according to the original size, standard and function.	/	/
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 ORGANIZATION

In order to ensure the resettlement work can be run smoothly and reach the expected effects and a good job of the urban work on the water treatment Project of Huainan City, Huainan governments at all levels first ensure the preparation of the Project and smooth operation of the resettlement work on establishment of the organizational framework and enhancement of their abilities. Since the January, 2011, it has successively established or strengthened related organizations of the resettlement work of the urban water environment treatment Project of Huainan, making clear the responsibilities. Refer to Figure 1 for organization network of resettlement.

The main organizations of the Project related to the resettlement activities:

- i. Huainan Municipal Development and Reform Commission
- ii. The ADB Loan Project Leading Group of Huainan Municipal People's Government (Huainan PLG)
- iii. Huainan Project Management Office (HPMO)
- iv. Huainan Municipal Urban and Rural Construction Commission
- v. Implementing agencies (Including Huainan Municipal Landscape Administration Bureau, Huainan Municipal Administration Office and Huainan Municipal Drainage Company)
- vi. Huainan Municipal Land and Resources Bureau
- vii. District Governments(Including Tianjia'an District, Bagongshan District, Datong District and Huainan City)
- viii. Affected Towns and Villages and Streets
- ix. Affected village/neighborhood committees
- x. Project design organization
- xi. External Monitoring and Evaluation Organization
- xii. Other organizations: the Women's Federation and Labor and Social Security Bureau.

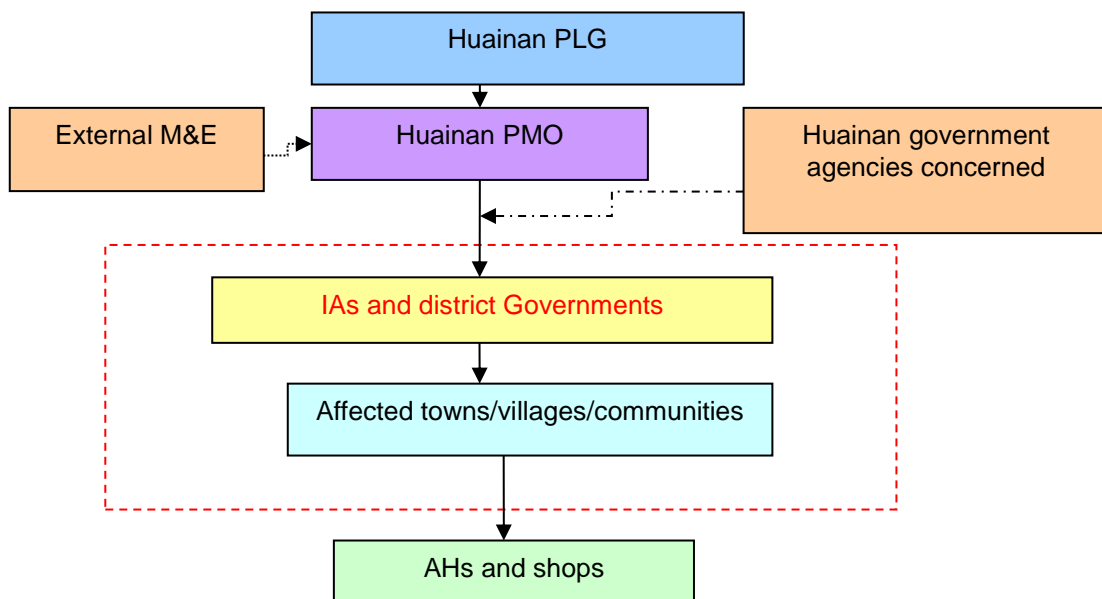


Figure1 Organization Chart

4 Grievance and Appeals

Huainan Municipal Government (HMG) has set up the appeal channels in the project area, including: first, the village group or village committee, which is the main appeal channel; second, the township governments; and third, the Office for Letters and Visits of district and municipality. The AP can use these channels to protect their rights if they have any grievance.

In addition, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established for the Project based on the existing channels in order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition (LA). The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

Stage 1: If any right of an AP is infringed on in respect of LA or resettlement, he/she may report to the village committee, and either the AP or the village committee may solve the appeal in consultation with the township government within two weeks and inform the AP.

Stage 2: If the grievant is dissatisfied with the reply of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with the Implementing Agency (IA) within one month of receipt of the Stage 1 reply. The IA shall make a disposition within two weeks and inform the AP.

Stage 3: If the grievant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal with the Huainan PMO within one month of receipt of the above disposition, which shall give a reply within two weeks.

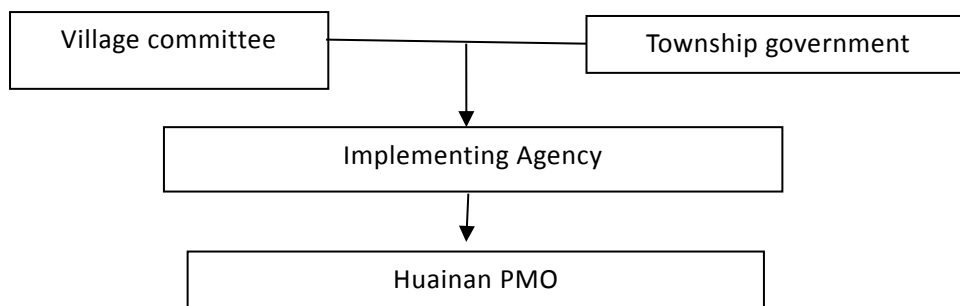


Figure 2 Grievance Redress Flowchart

At any stage, if the grievant is dissatisfied with a decision, he/she can appeal to the civil division of a People's Court according to the PRC civil procedural law.

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 Mechanism¹².

All grievances, oral or written, will be reported by PMO to ADB in resettlement monitoring reports both internal and by external monitoring agency.

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the AP for free, and costs reasonably incurred will be paid from the contingencies set aside for LA and Resettlement. During the entire construction stage, the above procedures will remain effective so that the AP can use it to solve relevant issues. The above appeal channel will be disclosed to the AP via the Resettlement Implementation Booklet (RIB) and mass media.

Resettlement implementing agencies of all levels and others will arrange major principals to be in charge of collecting and receiving the complaints of the affected population. See Table 7 for Agencies Accepting Grievances and Appeals, and Staff.

¹²

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

Table 7 Agencies Accepting Grievances and Appeals, and Staff

Unit	Contact person	Address	Telephone number
Huainan PMO	Xu Dengyun	Dongshan Hotel, Tianjia'an District, Huainan	0554—6644797
Huainan Landscape Bureau	He SHuangquan	Chaoyang Middle Road, Tianjia'an district, Huainan	18905541060 0554—6664481
Huainan Municipal Administrative Office	Bao Hanguo	Dongshan Middle Road, Tianjia'an district, Huainan	18955400619 0554—6663630
Huainan Municipal Sewage Company	Cheng Jun	Chaoyang Middle Road, Tianjia'an district, Huainan	13705545829

5 RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

According to the land acquisition implementation schedule on Huainan Urban Water System Integrated Rehabilitation Project, it will finalize the overall schedule of resettlement. The detailed implementation time may be properly adjusted according to the deviation of the overall schedule of the Project. Refer to Table 8 for the draft implementation timetable of resettlement.

Table 8 Timetable of Resettlement Activities

No.	Resettlement Task	Target	Agencies Responsible	Date
1	Information disclosure			
1.1	Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB)	33 villages/ communities of 11 towns/ streets in 4 district	PMO, and IAs	June 2013
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website	One RP	PMO, IAs, and ADB	June 2013
2	Resettlement plan and budget			
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (including compensation rates)	CNY 286.6 million	HMG and PMO	June 2013
2.2	Village-level income restoration programs	33 villages/ communities of 11 towns/ streets	Village committees, and town governments	July-Sep. 2013
2.3	Updating RP based on detailed design	/	PMO and IAs	Nov. 2013
3	Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)			
3.1	DMS on the affected villages	33 villages/ communities of 11 towns/ streets	IAs, PMO, and Land & Resource Bureau of Huainan	Sep. 2013
4	Compensation agreement			
4.1	Village-level land compensation agreements	33 villages/ communities of 11 towns/ streets	IAs and Land & Resource Bureau of Huainan	Dec.2013 ~Sep. 2014
4.2	Household land compensation agreements	About 360 HHs	Village committees	Dec. 2013 ~ Oct. 2014
4.3	Compensation agreements for house demolition	142 HHs and 10 shops	IAs and pertinent district governments	Dec. 2013~Jul. 2014
5	Implementation of livelihood restoration measures			
5.1	Distribution of land acquisition compensation to households	33 villages/ communities of 11	Village committees, and town governments	Dec. 2013~Dec.

No.	Resettlement Task	Target	Agencies Responsible	Date
	and land reallocation (if possible)	towns/ streets		2014
5.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	33 villages/ communities of 11 towns/ streets	Village committees, and town governments	Jan. 2014~Jun. 2015
5.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	About 360 HHs	Township governments, village collectives, and Labour and Social Security Bureau	Jan. 2014 ~ Jun. 2015
5.4	Implementation of training program	About 360 HHs	Labour and Social Security Bureau	Mar. 2014 ~ Jun. 2015
5.5	Confirming vulnerable households and implementing assistance measures	19 HHs with 33 persons	Civil Affairs Bureau and PMO	Sep. 2013 ~Mar. 2014
5.6	Hiring affected persons at the construction stage	2057 APs	PMO, Labour and Social Security Bureau, and Contractor	Jan. 2014~ Dec. 2018
6	House Reconstruction			
6.1	Selection and approval of housing sites or resettlement communities	142 AHs	District and township governments, village committees and affected households	Sep. ~Oct. 2013
6.2	Preparation of utilities for housing sites or resettlement communities	142 AHs	Township governments and village committees	Nov. 2013~ Mar. 2014
6.3	House demolition	142 AHs	Contractor / affected households	Apr. 2014~Aug. 2014
6.4	House reconstruction and resettlement	142 AHs	Affected households	Apr. 2014~ Apr. 2015
7	Capacity building			
7.1	Training of staff of PMO, IAs, and Land and Resources Bureau	25 persons	ADB/ Consultants	Nov. 2013
7.2	Training of district, township and village officials	100 persons	PMO and IAs	Nov. 2013 ~ Feb. 2014
8	M&E			
8.1	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per RP	PMO and IAs	Sep. 30 2013
8.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One Monitor	PMO	Oct. 31 2013
8.1	Baseline survey	As per RP	External Monitor	Nov. 30 2013
8.4	Internal monitoring reporting	Quarterly report to ADB	PMO and IAs	From 1 Jan. 2014
8.5	External monitoring reporting	Semi-annual report to PMO and ADB	External Monitor	Jan. 2014, No.1 Report
				Jul. 2014, No. 2 Report
				Jan. 2015, No. 3 Report
8.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual report to ADB	External Monitor	Jan. 2016, No. 1 Report
				Jan. 2017, No. 2 Report
8.7	Post-evaluation report	One report	PMO	Jul. 2017

No.	Resettlement Task	Target	Agencies Responsible	Date
9	Public consultation		PMO and IAs	On-going
10	Grievance redress		PMO and IAs	Established
11	Disbursement			
11.1	Disbursement to IAs	Initial funds	HMG / PMO	Dec. 2013
11.2	Disbursement to villages	Most funds	IAs and district governments	Jan. 2014~ Jul. 2014
11.3	Disbursement to households	Most funds	District governments and village committees	Apr. 2014~Sep. 2014
12	Commencement of civil construction			
12.1	Wastewater Collection		Huainan Municipal Sewage Company	Jan. 2014
12.2	Improvement of Urban Water Environment and Flood Management		Huainan Municipal Administration Management Bureau	Jan. 2014
12.3	Improvement of Urban Lake Environment		Huainan Municipal Landscaping Management Bureau	Jan. 2014

ANNEX 8 DETAILED RESETTLEMENT BUDGET ESTIMATE BY COMPONENTS

Unit: 0'000 RMB

No	component	Basic fees of Land Acquisition								fees and duties									contin gencie s	total
		Sub-t otal	collecti ve land Acquisi tion	state-ow ned land Appropri ation	Tempor ary occu pation land fee	Rural housin g demoli tion	urban house demoli tion	Shops demoli tion	Ground appurtena nces	Sub-t otal	Land acquisiti on manage ment fee	Investiga tion and design Fee	Administr ative managem ent fee	Techni cal trainin g fee	Externa l monito ring fee	farmlan d conver sion tax	Cultivat ed land reclama tion fee	Landless farmer endowmen t insurance		
1	Improvement of the urban sewage collection	131.32	0.00	0.00	129.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.66	713.32	6.57	3.94	6.57	3.94	0.79	0.00	691.52	0.00	13.13	857.77
	Eastern pipe network	77.44	0.00	0.00	76.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	419.31	3.87	2.32	3.87	2.32	0.46	0.00	406.46	0.00	7.74	504.49
	Eastern pumping station	1.15	0.00	0.00	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	6.11	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.00	5.92	0.00	0.11	7.37
	Western pipe network	51.34	0.00	0.00	50.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	280.42	2.57	1.54	2.57	1.54	0.31	0.00	271.89	0.00	5.13	336.89
	Western pumping station	1.39	0.00	0.00	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	7.48	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.00	7.25	0.00	0.14	9.01
2	Improvement of urban water environment and flood management	13,978.82	6,870.85	1,890.90	3,479.06	847.04	443.06	315.51	132.40	8,011.64	698.94	419.36	698.94	419.36	83.87	4,178.62	925.25	587.28	1,397.88	23,388.34
2.1	Improvement of City Water Environment																			
	PalgongsanDitch Project	1,146.87	633.78	0.00	13.95	0.00	167.83	315.51	15.80	471.61	57.34	34.41	57.34	34.41	6.88	129.50	82.67	69.07	114.69	1,733.17
	XiejiajiDitch Project	805.95	709.59	0.00	21.92	57.93	0.00	0.00	16.50	610.63	40.30	24.18	40.30	24.18	4.84	226.25	129.92	120.67	80.59	1,497.17

No	component	Basic fees of Land Acquisition								fees and duties									contin gencie s	total
		Sub-t otal	collecti ve land Acquisi tion	state-ow ned land Appropri ation	Tempor ary occu pation land fee	Rural housin g demoli tion	urban house demoli tion	Shops demoli tion	Ground appurtena nces	Sub-t otal	Land acquisiti on manage ment fee	Investiga tion and design Fee	Administr ative managem ent fee	Techni cal trainin g fee	Externa l monito ring fee	farmlan d conver sion tax	Cultivat ed land reclama tion fee	Landless farmer endowmen t insurance		
	Hole section flod ditch engineering	972.49	728.06	0.00	12.81	213.82	0.00	0.00	17.80	325.95	48.62	29.17	48.62	29.17	5.83	57.80	75.89	30.83	97.25	1,395. 69
	Dragon King Ditch Project	773.44	471.32	0.00	13.13	0.00	275.22	0.00	13.76	436.78	38.67	23.20	38.67	23.20	4.64	150.38	77.81	80.20	77.34	1,287. 56
	waterSystem Engineering Project in Dragon King Ditch	809.44	414.55	0.00	3.03	383.21	0.00	0.00	8.65	176.84	40.47	24.28	40.47	24.28	4.86	15.98	17.97	8.52	80.94	1,067. 22
	The dragon king left hong ditch Project	1,355. 27	1,106.5 9	0.00	33.05	192.08	0.00	0.00	23.55	1,052. 55	67.76	40.66	67.76	40.66	8.13	412.00	195.84	219.73	135.53	2,543. 35
2.2	Improvement offlood control and drainagefacilities																			
2.2 .1	The gao tang lake dam Project	8,083. 79	2,806.9 6	1,890.90	3,350.1 8	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.76	4,766. 75	404.19	242.51	404.19	242.51	48.50	3,186.7 2	179.86	58.27	808.38	13,658 .93
2.2 .2	The gao tang lake pumping station																			
	pumping station1#	2.69	0.00	0.00	2.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	14.15	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.08	0.02	0.00	13.71	0.00	0.27	17.11
	pumping station2#	3.18	0.00	0.00	3.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	17.27	0.16	0.10	0.16	0.10	0.02	0.00	16.75	0.00	0.32	20.77
	pumping station3#	1.85	0.00	0.00	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.17	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.01	0.00	9.87	0.00	0.19	12.21
	pumping station4#	1.69	0.00	0.00	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.29	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.01	0.00	9.01	0.00	0.17	11.15
2.2 .3	The stream ditchpumpingstatio nProject	4.28	0.00	0.00	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	22.95	0.21	0.13	0.21	0.13	0.03	0.00	22.24	0.00	0.43	27.66

No	component	Basic fees of Land Acquisition								fees and duties									contin gencie s	total
		Sub-t otal	collecti ve land Acquisi tion	state-ow ned land Appropri ation	Tempor ary occupa tion land fee	Rural housin g demoli tion	urban house demoli tion	Shops demoli tion	Ground appurtena nces	Sub-t otal	Land acquisiti on manage ment fee	Investiga tion and design Fee	Administr ative managem ent fee	Techni cal trainin g fee	Externa l monito ring fee	farmlan d conver sion tax	Cultivat ed land reclama tion fee	Landless farmer endowmen t insurance		
2.2 .4	Dragon Lake pumping station Project	13.43	0.00	0.00	13.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	72.63	0.67	0.40	0.67	0.40	0.08	0.00	70.40	0.00	1.34	87.40
2.2 .5	Shijian Lakepumping station Project	4.45	0.00	0.00	4.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	24.05	0.22	0.13	0.22	0.13	0.03	0.00	23.31	0.00	0.45	28.94
3	Improvement of the environment oftheurban lakes	2,056. 08	1,963.8 0	0.00	13.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.45	2,149. 78	102.80	61.68	102.80	61.68	12.34	1,150.7 6	81.97	575.74	205.61	4,411. 47
	Improvement of The gao tang lake	4.00	0.00	0.00	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	16.66	0.20	0.12	0.20	0.12	0.02	0.00	16.00	0.00	0.40	21.06
	Improvement of Stream ditch	222.90	148.20	0.00	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.00	684.74	11.15	6.69	11.15	6.69	1.34	412.00	16.00	219.73	22.29	929.93
	Longhu improvement	3.68	0.00	0.00	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	18.58	0.18	0.11	0.18	0.11	0.02	0.00	17.97	0.00	0.37	22.64
	The CaolingLake improvement	3.90	0.00	0.00	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	16.65	0.20	0.12	0.20	0.12	0.02	0.00	16.00	0.00	0.39	20.94
	Shijian LakeImprovement	1,821. 60	1,815.6 0	0.00	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.30	1,413. 14	91.08	54.65	91.08	54.65	10.93	738.75	16.00	356.00	182.16	3,416. 90
	total	16,166 .21	8,834.6 5	1,890.90	3,622.5 5	847.04	443.06	315.51	212.51	10,874 .74	808.31	484.99	808.31	484.99	97.00	5,329.3 8	1,698.75	1,163.02	1,616. 62	28,657 .57
	percentage	56.4%	30.8%	6.6%	12.6%	3.0%	1.5%	1.1%	0.7%	37.9%	2.8%	1.7%	2.8%	1.7%	0.3%	18.6%	5.9%	4.1%	5.6%	100.0 %

ANNEX 9 Terms of reference of external resettlement M&E

A Purpose of resettlement monitoring and evaluation

According to ADB's resettlement policy, the resettlement work of the Project will be subject to external monitoring and evaluation. The land acquisition and resettlement work of project will be tracked and evaluated by checking the progress, funds and management of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, and making a comparative analysis of the variation and restoration of the production level and standard of living of the displaced persons affected by land acquisition. While regular reports (twice a year during the implementation period) are submitted to ADB, the Huainan PMO and the competent authorities, information and suggestions will also be provided as a reference for decision-making. Through external monitoring and evaluation, ADB and the implementing agencies can fully understand if the land acquisition and resettlement work is implemented on schedule and according to the quality standard, point out existing issues, and propose suggestions for improvement.

B Scope of resettlement monitoring and evaluation

(1) Monitoring and evaluation of implementation progress of land acquisition and house demolition

- Including: ① progress of land acquisition; ② progress of temporary land occupation; ③ demolition and rebuilding of rural and urban houses; ④ restoration of infrastructure

(2) Monitoring and evaluation of availability and utilization of funds

- Including: ① availability of funds; ② utilization of funds (planned vs. actual)

(3) Monitoring and evaluation of the standard of living of the displaced persons

- Including: ① production level and standard living of the displaced persons before displacement; ② production level and standard living of the displaced persons after displacement; ③ comparative analysis and evaluation of production level and standard living of the displaced persons before and after displacement

(4) Capacity evaluation of the implementing agencies, public participation, complaints and appeals

C Technical route

The technical route of external monitoring and evaluation is shown in Figure 1.

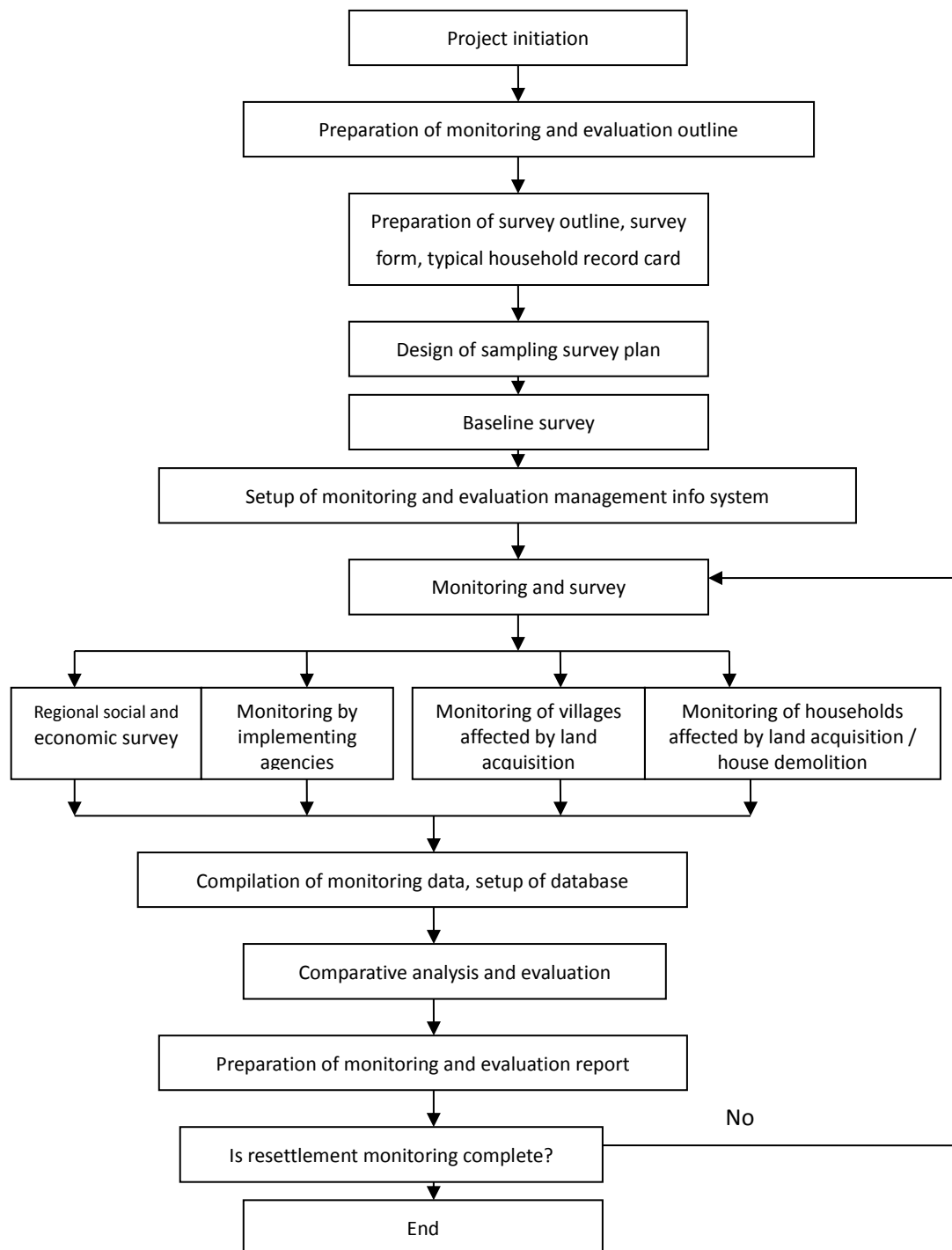


Figure 1 Technical Route Map of External Monitoring

D External monitoring agency

The external resettlement monitoring and evaluation work of the project shall be undertaken by an external monitoring agency entrusted by Huainan PMO and accepted by ADB.

E Organization and division of labor of resettlement monitoring and evaluation

- The Huainan PMO shall entrust the external monitoring agency to take charge of the survey, data collection and computational analysis for monitoring and evaluation, and to review the corresponding findings.

- The external monitoring agency shall set up a “resettlement monitoring and evaluation team of the Project”, whose task is to monitor and evaluate the resettlement work of the project, prepare the monitoring and evaluation outline, select monitoring sites, take charge of field survey, monitoring and in-house analysis, and prepare resettlement monitoring and evaluation reports according to the ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.
- During the field monitoring and survey of the resettlement monitoring and evaluation team, the Huainan PMO shall offer assistance in staffing and traffic.

F Methods of resettlement monitoring and evaluation

- A combination of field survey, computational analysis and comprehensive expert evaluation shall apply to monitoring and evaluation.
- The survey shall be conducted comprehensively. The progress, funds, organization and management of implementation shall be surveyed in all aspects, while the displaced households shall be subject to sampling survey.
- The sampling survey shall be based on random sampling to track the fixed displaced households in the typical sample. Sampling rates: 10% of households affected by land acquisition, 20% of households affected by house demolition and 50% of the affected villages.
- The complete survey shall be conducted in the methods of form survey, discussion and literature search, etc.
- Except written materials, photos, audio and video records, real objects shall also be collected.

G Reporting of external resettlement monitoring and evaluation

The external monitoring agency shall submit a resettlement monitoring report to Huainan PMO and ADB semiannually, and a resettlement evaluation report annually.

The reporting periods are as follows:

	Resettlement report	Date
1	Social economy baseline survey	November 2013
2	1st monitoring report	January2014
3	2nd monitoring report	July2014
4	3rd monitoring report	January2015
	4th monitoring report	July 2015
6	1st annual evaluation report	January2016
7	2nd annual evaluation report	January2017
8	Post-evaluation report	July2017

H external resettlement monitoring and evaluation cost

The estimated cost for resettlement monitoring and evaluation will 970,000 RMB.

ANNEX 10 Excerpt of Related Policies

Notice of Issuance of Property Rights Exchange Resettlement Procedures for the Huainan Municipal Collective Land and House under Demolition Implemented by Huainan Municipal People's Government

(Huai Fu [2009] No. 61)

People's government in Fengtai County and each district, each department in municipal government:

Notice of Issuance of Property Rights Exchange Resettlement Procedures for the Huainan Municipal Collective Land and House under Demolition has been approved after discussion on 27th session executive meeting of 14th session municipal government, now it is issued to you for your compliance:

23rd June, 2009

In order to effectively safeguard the legitimate interests of relocated households, implement the exchange and resettlement for the property rights of house involved into the demolition with fairness, impartiality and openness, and sufficiently embodies the people-oriented, care for disadvantaged, so as to build the harmonious society, the follow procedure (trial) is made based on the actual condition according to the spirit in relevant policy subject to the national resettlement:

1. Condition to space standard for the exchange and resettlement of property rights of house and the household

1 Space standard for the house type of exchange of property right

The space for the exchanged house type is 120 square meters, if there are over 6 (including 6 residents) permanent residents in each household; the space for the exchanged house type is 100 square meters, if there are 4 to 5 permanent residents in each household; the space for the exchanged house type is 80 square meters if there are over 3 permanent residents (including three residents).

The construction space difference for the property right exchange is within 5 square meters.

2. Age condition for the division of the exchange and resettlement of property right

The age shall be computed according to the legal age under the Marriage Law, which means the female shall be over 20 years old and the male shall be over 22 years old. The computation date of the age shall be prevailed by the date to issue the Compensation and Resettlement Plan for the land demolition.

3. House condition for the property rights exchange, resettlement and households.

If the household with the house space confirmed and approved by 2004 Census and Registration for Huainan Rural House Site, Above-Ground Structures and Building is larger than the standard to enjoy the right for property right exchange and resettlement, he is entitled to get the separate houses.

After the separation, if his house space is smaller than the differentiated house space of the exchanged house space standard to be entitled, he can purchase such house by the verified cost price; the extra space of the house constructed on the land with the Rural Homestead Servitude after the property right is exchanged or the splitting of household shall be compensated by currency.

4. Household condition for the resettlement and splitting of household of the property right of house

The resident shall be the permanent residents with the house property right or the land use right in the land to be removed, and the deadline to recognize the permanent resident is the date to announce the Compensation Resettlement Plan for the Removed Land, which shall be prevailed by the information recorded in the book of the local public security office. The resident immigrated after the marriage before the

date to announce the Compensation Resettlement Plan for the Removed Land or the new born baby shall be regarded as the permanent resident; if the family only owns one daughter gives up the childbearing index, she can be treated with the space for two residents.

II. If he has the following circumstances, he can enjoy the policy for the property right exchange and resettlement and the house splitting.

1. One household in village can only owns one house.

Both husband and wife can enjoy one policy for property rights exchange and resettlement;

2. H is permanent residents in the land to be removed and has the house property right or the land use right, but he is moved out due to the education, military service or into the prison service and he shall be in unmarried status.

3. His registered residence is not in the land to be removed, but before the land was contracted out for twice, which means if he lived in this place for a long term before 31st Dec of 1995, and currently he has the house property right or the land use right, he shall only enjoy one household standard for resettlement, and he shall not enjoy the splitting of household, which shall be proved by the village committee and not objected by any residents after the publicizing.

III. If one of the following circumstances is occurred, he shall be listed into the objective for the house exchange and resettlement and the permanent resident

1. He rent the land to be removed for long term;

A long-term lease to live in the demolition of the person;

2. Although he owns the property right of house, he does not live in the land to be removed for long term and he does not own the registered resident of the land to be removed;

3. He is out of the control of the planned birth and he has not subscribed the social support cost according to the regulation;

4. He buys the house privately and he does not obtain the use right of the land site;

5. The person died before the official compensation and resettlement agreement is concluded;

6. other cases not complying with the property right exchange and resettlement policy;

IV. the housing resettlement policy for the weak group with the difficult condition for house, such as the house with small space;

The extremely poor family with difficulties in the house shall be resettled by the confirmation of discipline inspection, supervision, public security, national land department and the committee of county (town), village committee (community committee) , and it shall be submitted to the demolition and resettlement authority for approval.

The resettlement shall be executed according to the standard that 25 square meters are allocated to each person or the 45 square meters as the construction space for house type, for which, the price difference shall be supplemented by the different storey. The different house space for the resident with right to enjoy the house type space standard of the property right exchange shall be purchased by the verified cost price.

V. Property right exchange and resettlement for house shall be implemented under the principle to give the first order to select the house by the concluded agreement before the supplementation of the price difference of storey, which shall be applied by the household to be relocated voluntarily.

The specific exchange matters shall be implemented by the demolition resettlement authority according to the specific implementation plan;

VI. For the applicant to apply the property rights exchange resettlement and splitting, he shall submit the following material to the demolition resettlement authority.

1. Original and photocopy of household register, the original and photocopy of the ID card;
2. Original and photocopy of the land use right certificate;
3. Marriage certificate;

4. The resident under the school, joining the army, in the prison or under the forced labor shall be issued with the relevant proof material by the local police station; the resident in school and in service of military shall submit the unmarried proof material from the school or army;

5. Account is not to be demolished to long-term residence staff; the village committee should provide evidence;

The people residing in such area for long term but not hold the local resident register shall provide the proof material from the village committee;

6. Space confirmation proof for the house after splitting

The family can be categorized into the extremely poor family or the special case with necessity to be research; it shall be investigated, recognized and issued the research opinion from the demolition and resettlement authority.

VII. The resident enjoying the resettlement house shall be affixed the seal on the resident register of the person to be resettled with the text of "Has Enjoyed the Resettlement", one household shall be set up one archive document, which shall be kept by the demolition and resettlement authority and the county (town), village (community committee) gradually, and backed up in the local public office. The other person in such resident register shall not enjoy the resettled house again by the manner of sole, subordination and merger.

VIII. The house on the collective land not enjoying the right for the property right exchange and resettlement shall be compensated by the currency according to the Compensation Standard for the Removal of House in Collective Land and Affiliated Article in Huainan City

IX. The relevant responsibilities:

1. The relevant departments and officers shall not issue false materials, otherwise, the offenders shall be given administrative sanctions; the person maliciously harms the national interest through the collusion and constitutes a crime, he shall be sought for the criminal responsibility;

2. The demolition and resettlement authority and its staff shall conscientiously perform their duties, and shall not be in negligence, abusing of power or in corruption; the newly established house without the approval after the 2004 Census and Registration for the Rural House Site and Buildings and Structure on the Ground in Huainan City was issued, shall not be given any compensation and resettlement, and the supervisors or other personnel take the responsibility of such matter offending the provision shall be disposed severely according to law;

3. The resident to be removed shall be realistic, and shall not obtain the compensation and resettlement through the deception, harm the national interests; otherwise the offenders shall bear legal responsibility.

The Opinion for the Hunan City to Implement Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation

Huai House Office [2011] No. 102

People's government in Fengtai County and each district, each department in municipal government and each subordinated organ:

In order to implement Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation issued by State of Council and ensure the success execution for the demolition and compensation work of the house in the state-owned land, the following opinions are proposed:

I. Demolition and compensation authority of the house

The municipal real estate management bureau will supervise and direct the Demolition and Compensation for the house in the state owned land of the city, which subordinated municipal urban and township real estate relocation management office will be renamed to the municipal house demolition and compensation management office, which duty will be regulated by the municipal organ staffing management authority in other provision.

When it is necessary, the Municipal People's Government can confirm the municipal real estate management bureau is the demolition department for the house.

District People's Government and Experimental Zone Management Committee in Maoji District shall take the responsibility to implement the housing demolition and compensation, identify the Regional Rural Construction Committee or the Board of Housing and Urban Construction Committee as the house demolition department to organize the demolition and compensation work for the house legally; the municipal Economic Development Zone will take the responsibility of the house demolition and compensation work in the area under the assignment of the government from Datong District and Tianjia'an district.

II. Initial condition for the demolition of house project

If the house in the state owned land shall be demolished due to the public interest, the house demolition agency shall issue the written letter to the Development and Reform Committee, National Land Resources Bureau, Urban Planning Bureau and Real Estate Management Departments to confirm whether the construction activities complying with the national economic and social development planning, land use planning, urban and rural planning and special planning, and whether the guarantee house and the restructure for the old city is listed to the annual plan of national economic and social development.

III. Housing demolition decision

Housing demolition decision is made by District People's Government, and made by the following procedures:

(1) The housing demolition departments shall release the house investigation notice within the demolition scope to be planned, and release the written notice for the relevant matter to be suspended within the demolition scope to the relevant department;

(2) housing demolition departments shall organize the real estate assessment agency, district office and the community committee to conduct the complete survey and registration to the house and its affiliated articles in the demolition scope and publicize the result for the investigation and registration;

District People's Government shall organize the planning bureau, urban management, real estate agency, national land resources bureau, industry and commerce administration and taxation bureau, and other relevant departments to investigate, recognize and disposal the building without the registration and the usage quality of the house;

(3) The housing demolition department is planning to formulate the house demolition and compensation proposal for the submission of the District People's Government;

(4) District People's Government shall organize the relevant departments and experts to demonstrate the demolition and compensation proposal and release the modification opinion so as to collect the opinion from the mass; The period to collect the opinions shall not less than 30 days;

(5) Within 10 days upon the expiration of the period to inquire the comments, the district's people's government shall release the modification situation according to the collected opinions.

If the project involves the old city reform, over 50% of the person to be demolished regards the demolition and compensation proposal does not comply with the provision of Ordinance, the district people's government shall organize the hearing meeting legally.

(6) The compensation fund budget for the house demolition prepared by the house demolition department shall be reported to the district people's government; The house used for the property right exchange can be deducted on the basis of the evaluated price. Demolition compensation funds should be deposited with full amount in the account for special purpose;

(7) District People's Government shall conduct the social stability risk assessment in accordance with the relevant provisions;

(8) District People's Government shall make house demolition decision and announce it;

If the area with over 300 persons to be demolished, such information shall be reported to the standing committee of the district people's government for discussion and decision making.

Within 5 days since the house demolition decision is announced, the District People's Government shall submit the compensation proposal for the house demolition, the house demolition decision and announcements, social stability risk assessment report and the demolition scope chart to the Municipal Real Estate Management Bureau for record.

IV. The investigation and registration

When house demolition department organize the investigation, the information marked on the property certificate in terms of the structure, built time, area, and purpose shall be prevailed.

If the person to be demolished does not transact the state owned land use right certificate, the house demolition department may register the land use space according to the occupying space of the yard and the house remarked in the property certificate of the house.

If the house ownership certificate does not specify the house purpose or the purpose is not clear, the purpose registered in the relevant document and material is prevailed.

During the investigation and registration, if the house demolition department has the necessity to query from the relevant units, the relevant unit is obliged to provide convenience.

V. The pre- assessment to the value of the house in the demolished scope

The real estate appraisal agency participating into the survey and investigation shall adopt sampling and pre-assessment to the house within the demolition scope, and the pre-assessment result for the sampling shall meet the house demolition and compensation proposal to be made and the budget for the compensation fund to be prepared.

VI. The content for the house demolition and compensation proposal

House demolition and compensation proposal should have the following contents:

(1) Demolition and compensation basis;

(2) The scope of the demolition;

(3) Demolition compensation manner;

(4) Amount of monetary for compensation;
(5) Location, size, area, settlement method for price difference of property right exchange of resettled house

- (6) Temporary transitional mode;
(7) Awarded incentives and subsidies;
(8) Period to conclude a compensation agreement;
(9) Other matters with need to be explained.

At the period to conclude the compensation agreement and relocate on schedule within the period of the conclusion of agreement shall be given incentives and subsidies.

Incentives and subsidies standard shall be released after the Municipal Estate Reestate Administration formulates the provision and get the approval from the Municipal People's Government.

The period to sign the contract shall be fixed according to the quantity of the person to be demolished, but it shall not be less than 30 days.

VII. Compensation objects and compensation procedures

If the house obtains the ownership certificate and the building is legal after the recognition by the district people's court, the district people's government shall give the compensation to the person to be demolished according to the provision under the compensation proposal of the house demolition.

The temporary building not exceeding the approved period shall be given the currency compensation according to the resettlement price based on the remaining period.

If the approved temporary building does not have the explicit usage period, its usage period shall not be computed by over two years.

The temporary building, temporary commercial network stalls exceeding the approved period and the illegal building after the recognition shall not be given the compensation. Such building shall be removed within 30 days by the owner of the house since the decision of the house demolition is released; otherwise, the people's government will remove it according to law.

The housing demolition compensation shall be executed in accordance with the following procedures:

(1) District People's Government and house demolition department shall make the propaganda and explanation work to the unit and individual in the demolition scope;

(2) House demolition department shall organize the person to be demolished to select the real estate assessment agency to conduct the appraisal for splitting of household;

(3) The house demolition department shall negotiate with the person to be demolished for the compensation matters and conclude the compensation agreement;

(4) If the compensation agreement can not be reached, the house demolition department shall formulate the specific compensation proposal and submit it to the District People's Government to make compensation decisions;

(5) District People's Government shall announce compensation decisions and serve it to the person to be demolished;

(6) House demolition department shall announce the splitting household compensation result within the demolition scope (or announce it in different batches during the process to release the compensation);

(7) Announce the audit result for the usage of compensation

if the person to be demolished does not apply the administrative reconsideration or bring administrative lawsuit with the statutory period, and he rejects to relocate within the period regulated by the compensation

decision, the District People's Government shall apply the People's Court to enforce it compulsorily according to law.

VIII. The security house for the person, whose residing house is demolished

Under the event that the house of the individual person is demolished, when he is subject to the security house, he shall be guaranteed by the house given by the district people's government after his application;

If the family to be demolished has many permanent residents, but only with one house, and the people who live together and the person to be demolished has the legal support, fostering and raising relationship, and such family still complies with the condition to apply the security house after the resettlement, the district people's government shall give the priority to provide the security house.

House demolition department shall submit the relevant material to the person to be demolished with the right to enjoy the guarantee house and the person who live with him together to the Municipal Real Estate Bureau for file record.

House demolition department release the resident constitute of the family and the residing space of the person to be demolished, who enjoy the house living guarantee, in the demolition scope for 5 days.

IX. The determination for the amount of compensation

The compensation to the house to be demolished shall not be lower than the market price of the house similar to the house to be demolished on the date when the house demolition is announced.

The value for the demolished house shall be confirmed by the real estate appraisal agency with relevant qualification according to the assessment method for house demolition;

If the house to be demolished is short of the similar real estate market price for the comparison, the real estate price assessment agency can estimate the value with amount of the cost price with increase of 10% of it to determine the assessed price.

X. Determination for real estate appraisal agencies

After the announcement of the housing demolition decision is announced, the housing demolition department shall issue the real estate price appraisal agency recorded in the municipal real estate management bureau within the demolition scope, and explain the qualification and credibility for the option of the person to be demolished;

house demolition department organizes the person to be demolished to confirm the real estate appraisal agencies through the negotiation or the voting based on the opinions of the major opinion of the participators; otherwise, the house demolition department may confirm the real estate agency by the random way or lot, which specific method can be issued upon it is formulated by the municipal Real Estate Administration Bureau and approved by Municipal People's Government

XI, settlement method for the price difference of property right exchange

If the person to be demolished selects the property rights exchange, the house demolition department and the person to be demolished shall settle the price difference of the property right exchange of the house according to the provision of the house demolition and compensation plan.

Resettlement housing prices shall be fixed according to the following provisions:

(1) If the government purchases the house for the resettlement, its price shall be fixed by the purchase price;

(2) If it provides the guarantee housing for resettlement, its price shall be fixed by the price verified by government;

(3) If the resettlement house is constructed, its price shall be fixed according to the price evaluated by the same real estate assessment agency at same assessment time to the house to be demolished;

XII. Demolition of public housing

when the public owned house is demolished, if the person to be demolished and the lessee of the house can not terminate the lease relationship, the person to be demolished shall be implemented the property right exchange policy, and the person to be demolished and the original house lessee to conclude the house lease contract again;

To the house lessee with the qualification to enjoy the housing reform policy, he shall be allocated the house by the property unit during the demolition activities; when the house reforming is implemented, the house demolition department shall regard the lessee for the house as the person to be demolished to give the compensation;

Property unit shall publically issue the house lessee attending the housing reform within the demolition scope for 5 days, and submit the housing reform material to the municipal house reform department for archive.

within the demolition scope, the house lessee or the person to be demolished attending to the house reform has over two sites of public houses, all of his houses shall be computed into one house and confirmed according to the standard of one house;

XIII. The compensation decision

If there is one of the following circumstances, the people's government in the district shall make the fair compensation decision and announce it:

- (1) In the time limit of the contract, the person to be demolished has not get the agreement with the housing demolition authority;
- (2) The houses to be demolished are short of the house ownership certificate;
- (3) Owner for the property is missed;
- (4) The house cannot be proved its legal owner temporarily;
- (5) The person to be demolished rejects or avoids the negotiation for compensation matters;
- (6) Person to be demolished refuses to allow the assessment to the house to be demolished;
- (7) Co-owners of house can not get agreement on compensation matters;
- (8) There are ownership disputes, administrative reconsideration or litigation for the property relationship;
- (9) Other unusual factors affecting compensation and demolition activities.

Before the District People's Government makes the compensation decisions, it shall seek the views from Municipal Real Estate Bureau first and submit the compensation decisions and notices to the Municipal Real Estate Bureau for record.

Relocation period in the compensation decision shall not be less than 15 days.

Compensation decision shall be served to the person to be demolished legally, except for the case that the decision can not be delivered due to the unclear ownership right of house, and the disputes of property rights.

XIV. Relocation compensation

If the house shall be relocated due to demolition, the house demolition department shall pay the relocation expenses to the person to be relocated; if the person selects to exchange the house property rights and the resettlement housing is under the forward delivery, house demolition department shall pay the relocation expenses to the person to be demolished twice.

XV. Temporary resettlement compensation

If the person to be demolished selects the property rights exchange, he shall resolve the turnover house for the transitional period by himself before the resettlement housing is delivered; within the transition period, the housing demolition department shall pay the temporary relocation fee to the person to be demolished;

If the person to be demolished uses the turnover house provided by the government, the housing demolition department will not give any temporary relocation expenses to the person to be demolished.

Temporary transitional period shall be fixed according to the construction period of the resettlement house plan plus the activity period for the housing demolition compensation;

XVI. Compensation for the loss resulted by the ceased business and operation

Housing demolition department shall pay the compensation fee to the person to be demolished for non-residence house suffering the loss of ceased business and operation, who shall meet the following conditions:

(1) The person to be demolished with the legal and valid business license and tax payment certificate for the previous 6 months before the date when the announce of the house to be demolished is issued and house ownership certificate;

(2) The production and operation is extended to the date when the housing demolition is announced;

(3) Approved production and operation site is the same house to be demolished;

(4) He has the house rental certificate, if he rents the house;

XVII. Compensation for relocation, temporary resettlement and of loss of cease of production

Compensation standards for relocation fee, temporary relocation and the loss of ceased production shall be published after the standard is formulated by the municipal Real Estate Administration Bureau upon the approval of Municipal People's Government;

XVIII. Reduction for deed tax

After the housing demolition and compensation agreement is submitted to the municipal house demolition and compensation office for record, the relevant department may transact the reduction of deed tax for the housing ownership for the person to be demolished with the house;

XIX. Summary for the house demolition and compensation information;

Before 5th of each month, the housing demolition department shall submit the house demolition and compensation information of previous month to the municipal housing Demolition and Compensation Management Office;

XXI. The house demolition and compensation file management

Housing demolition department shall collect the following information for housing demolition and compensation, establish and complete the housing demolition and compensation archives management system and strengthen the management of the file:

(1) The annual plan for national economic and social development;

(2) The housing demolition and compensation programs and the argumentation and the published opinions to be sought for;

(3) The relevant material for the hearing meeting for house demolition and compensation;

(4) Housing demolition and compensation decisions and announcements made by people's government;

(5) Basic material and authentication files for the investigation of the house to be demolished;

(6) The material to determine the real estate assessment agency;

- (7) The assessment result and the public material for the house to be demolished;
- (8) Housing demolition and compensation agreement;
- (9) The delivered administrative enforcement instruments and notarization during the demolition process;
- (10) The other file material related to the house demolition;

XXI. The house demolition and compensation work in Fengtai County shall be implemented with reference to this opinion.