

Updated Resettlement Plan

October 2016

PRC: Anhui Huainan Urban Water Systems Integrated Rehabilitation Project-Dajiangou Pump Station, Shijianhu Pump Station, and Longwang Flood Diversion Channel Subprojects

Prepared by Huainan International Financial Institutions Loan Project Management Office for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in June 2013 available on

<https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/anhui-huainan-urban-water-systems-integrated-rehabilitation-project-rp>

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ADB Financed Project

Anhui Huainan Urban Water Systems Integrated Rehabilitation Project

Anhui Huainan Urban Water Systems Integrated

Rehabilitation Project

(Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station,

Longwang flood diversion channel)

Resettlement Plan Updated Edition

Huainan International Financial Institutions Loan

Project Management Office

October 2016

Updated Instructions for Huainan City Resettlement Plan

The updating of this Resettlement Plan is based on both the fixed project design and the DMS. Due to the project contains several contract packages which were implemented in different project phase, the Resettlement Plan is updated based on the contract packages carried out in 2016, the update including the project of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel.

According to the DMS, the project of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel involved 3 districts (Datong district, Tianjiaan district and economic development zone), 3 townships/street (Luohe town, Ancheng town, Datong district street), 8 communities/villages (Chengying village, Shitoubu village, Tiandong community, Linxiang village, Liuzhen village, Gongji village, Yuanwang community, and Huyu community) of Huainan, involved 94 households with 255 people; the project of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel will acquired 522.96 mu land in total, including 18.1 mu state-owned land (water area) which is belonging to Yuyeshe farm, with no affect people; 259.42 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; 5.43 mu state-owned unused land. It acquired 240.01 mu collective land in total, including 178.78 mu cultivate land, affect 74 households with 194 people; 61.23 mu water area, with no affect people; the HD area is 10024.99 m² affect 20 households with 61 people. The detailed information see in Table 1.

Table 1 The compare of the resettlement impact

Item			The original resettlement plan				The update			
			Dajiangou pump station	Shijian Lake pump station	Longwang flood diversion channel	Sub total	Dajiangou pump station	Shijian Lake pump station	Longwang flood diversion channel	Sub total
Collective land	Cultivate land	Mu			164.8	164.8	3.86	3	171.92	178.78
		HHs			39	39	1	3	70	74
		Person			153	153	3	14	177	194
	Water area	Mu				0		18.45	42.78	61.23
		HHs				0		0	0	0
		Person				0		0	0	0
	Subtotal	Mu	0	0	164.8	164.8	3.86	21.45	214.70	240.01
		HHs	0	0	39	39	1	3	70	74
		Person	0	0	153	153	3	14	177	194
State-	State-	Mu	5.07	6.01	36.2	47.2			259.42	259.

owne d land	owne d					8				42	
		HHs	0	0	0	0			0	0	
	constr uction land	Perso n	0	0	0	0			0	0	
		Water area	Mu				0	18.1			18.1
	HHs					0	0			0	
	Perso n					0	0			0	
	Unuse d land	Mu							5.43	5.43	
		HHs									
		Perso n									
	Subto tal	Mu	5.07	6.01	36.2	47.2 8	18.1	0	264.85	282. 95	
		HHs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Perso n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total		Mu	5.07	6.01	201	212. 08	21.96	21.45	479.55	522. 96
			HHs	0	0	39	39	1	3	70	74
			Perso n	0	0	153	153	3	14	177	194
HD		Area (m²)			3501	350 1	258.54	40	9726.45	100 24.9 9	
		HHs			25	25	1	2	17	20	
		Perso n			105	105	1	4	56	61	
Direct affect HHs		Total	0	0	64	64	2	5	87	94	
Direct affect person		Total	0	0	258	258	4	18	233	255	

During the preparation of Dajiangou pump station, the acquired land has been identified as state-owned land, it is about 5.07 mu and with no affect people and with no HD impact. According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Dajiangou pump station will affect 2 households with 4 people, including 3.86 mu collective cultivate land of Chenying village in Luohe town of Datong district, affect 1 household with 3 people; acquired 18.1 mu water area of Yuyeshe state-owned farm (belonging to State Asset Management Commission) and the HD area is 258.54 m², affect 1 household with 1 people. The demolished house not belong to the residential house, it is the house that is used to put the tools.

During the preparation of Shijian Lake ditch pump station, the acquired land has been identified as state-owned land, it is about 6.01 mu. According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Shijian Lake pump station will affect 5 households with 18 people, including 3 mu contracted cultivate land of individual farmers of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, affect 3 household with 14 people; 18.45 mu collective water area of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, with no affect people, and the HD area is 40 m², affect 2 household with 4 people. The demolished house is belonging to simply equipped building and it was used to put tools.

During the preparation of the RP, the construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire 164.80 mu cultivate land, affect 39 households with 153 people; acquired 36.20 mu state-owned construction land and with no affect people; the HD area is 3501m², affect 25 households with 105 people; according to the DMS, the construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire 479.55 mu land, including 171.92 mu collective cultivate land (25.82 mu of Linxiang village, affect 18 households with 48 people; 55.42 mu of Gongji village, affect 29 households with 67 people; 85 mu of Liuzhen village, affect 23 households with 62 people; 5.68 mu collective land of Tiandong community, with no affect people), affect 70 households with 177 people. Acquired 42.78 mu water area (including 35 mu of Liuzhen village, with no affect people; 7.78 mu of collective water area of Tiandong community, with no affect people), and with no affect people; acquired 259.42 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; acquired 5.43 mu state-owned unused land, and the HD area is 9726.45 m², affect 17 households with 56 people.

Therefore we just update the project of Dajiangougou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station, Longwang Flood Diversion Channel including project impacts, budget, construction schedule, etc. other components have not started to bid, and DMS and negotiation are being conducted based on the fixed project design. The Resettlement plan updating of other subprojects shall be prepared gradually by PMO after finishing the DMS and before project construction. Detailed updating is concluded in the main part of the report.

Huainan International Financial Institutions Loan Project Management Office

November 8, 2016

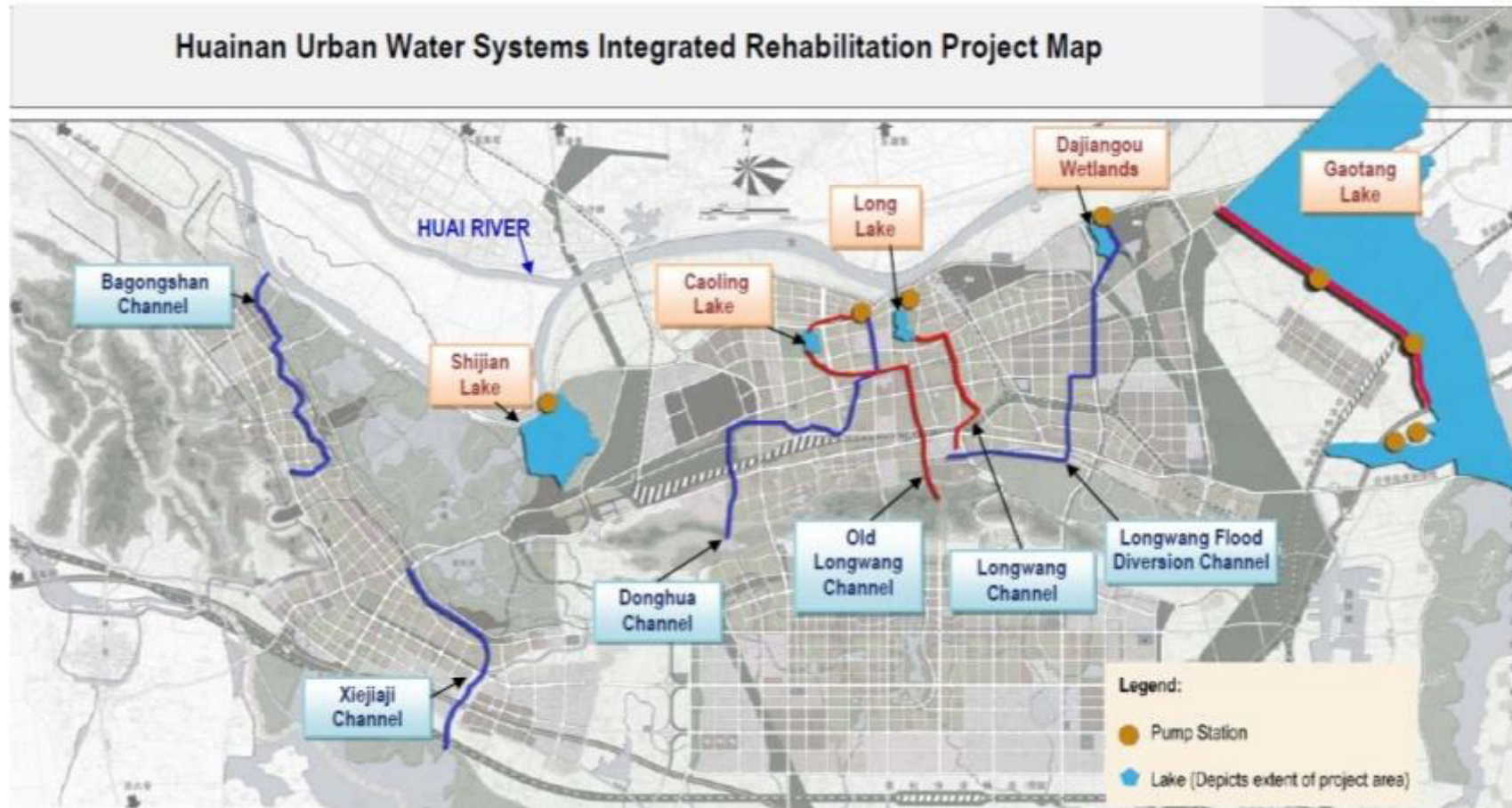
Letter of Commitment

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. The updated resettlement plan is based on the project detailed design and DMS.

Unit	Signature	Date
Huainan Municipal People's Government	沈强	2016.12.2

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.

According to the project impact identification, the project has been classified as Class A. therefore an RP need to be prepared. The RP updating is based on the DMS.T

II) Land Acquisition and Housing Demolition

According to the DMS, the project of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel involved 3 districts (Datong district, Tianjiaan district and economic development zone), 3 townships/street (Luohe town, Ancheng town, Datong district street), 8 communities/villages (Chengying village, Shitoubu village, Tiandong community, Linxiang village, Liuzhen village, Gongji village, Yuanwang community, and Huyu community) of Huainan, involved 94 households with 255 people; the project of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel will acquired 522.96 mu land in total, including 18.1 mu state-owned land (water area) which is belonging to Yuyeshe farm, with no affect people; 259.42 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; 5.43 mu state-owned unused land. It acquired 240.01 mu collective land in total, including 178.78 mu cultivate land, affect 74 households with 194 people; 61.23 mu water area, with no affect people; the HD area is 10024.99 m², affect 20 households with 61 people.

III) Policy Framework and Entitlements

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, a notice on the issuance of collective land attachments and young crops compensation standard of Huainan Municipal People's Government, a notice on the issuance of collective land expropriation compensation and resettlement measures of the Huainan Municipal People's Government (Huai Fu No.39 [2013]) 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 [2015]95, 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.

IV) Compensation Standard and Resettlement Plan

Land acquisition should be executed in accordance with a notice on the issuance of collective land attachments and young crops compensation standard of Huainan Municipal People's Government, a notice on the issuance of collective land expropriation compensation and resettlement measures of the Huainan Municipal People's Government (Huai Fu No.39 [2013]). Different areas have different land acquisition compensation according to the standard of Huainan Municipality ranging from 49,000 to 68,000 RMB/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 1875 RMB/mu, economic crops are 1210 RMB/mu, grain crops are 1100 RMB/mu.

Rural housing compensation: referring to No. HFB [2015]95 and the actual price analysis of the category of the affected house, e.g. temporary simple room is 220 to 390 yuan/ m²; simple room (the height of eaves between 2 to 2.4 m) is 440 to 470 yuan/ m²; the bungalow (the height of eaves is over 2.4 m) is 495 to 530 yuan/ m²; the bungalow (the height of eaves is over 2.4 m and with foundation beam) is 550 to 605 yuan/ m²; general building (without foundation beam and tile roof) is 640 to 670 yuan/ m²; general building (with foundation beam and floor roof) is 660 to 715 yuan/ m²; general building (the foundation beam, column, floor pouring roof) is 710 to 770 yuan/ m²; frame building (the foundation beam, column, floor pouring roof) is 860 yuan/ m²; public facilities: the compensation standard of public facilities involved in the project will be determined by the qualified evaluation agency which is hired by the City/County government and the affect people together.

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 has been released on the ADB website prior to the end of June, 2013. In October 2016, based on the DMS, the field survey and consult has been carried on in Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station, and Longwang flood diversion channel. 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 has hired an independent monitoring agency for external monitoring and semi-annual evaluation and the expense for this has been 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 the price in the second half of 2016, the resettlement expenses of the Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station, and Longwang flood diversion channel are 38.32 million RMB in total, including the compensation fee for permanent acquisition of state-owned land of 1.84 million RMB (accounting for 4.8% of the budget), collective land of 14.77 million RMB (accounting for 38.53% of the budget), the rural house demotion of 5.79 million RMB(accounting for 15.12% of the budget), and ground attachment and special facilities of 68000 RMB(accounting for 0.18% of the budget), as well as fees and duties of 8.06 million RMB(accounting for 21.05% of the budget), and other fees including contingencies of 7.79 million RMB (accounting for 20.32% of the budget), all are paid by domestic matched capital.

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 m²

Km kilometer (1000 meters), km²square kilometers

M meters, m²square meters

Mu Chinese unit of area (15 mu = 1 hectare)

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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 Introduction

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.

1.1.3 Overview of Resettlement Impacts

According to the DMS, the project of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel involved 3 districts (Datong district, Tianjiaan district and economic development zone), 3 townships/street (Luohe town, Ancheng town, Datong district street), 8 communities/villages (Chengying village, Shitoubu village, Tiandong community, Linxiang village, Liuzhen village, Gongji village, Yuanwang community, and Huyu community) of Huainan, involved 94 households with 255 people; the project of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel will acquired 522.96 mu land in total, including 18.1 mu state-owned land (water area) which is belonging to Yuyeshe farm, with no affect people; 259.42 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; 5.43 mu state-owned unused land. It acquired 240.01 mu collective land in total, including 178.78 mu cultivate land, affect 74 households with 194 people; 61.23 mu water area, with no affect people; the HD area is 10024.99 m², affect 20 households with 61 people.

During the preparation of Dajiangou pump station, the acquired land has been identified as state-owned land, it is about 5.07 mu and with no affect people and with no HD impact. According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Dajiangou pump station will affect 2 households with 4 people, including 3.86 mu collective cultivate land of Chenying village in Luohe town of Datong district, affect 1 household with 3 people; acquired 18.1 mu water area of Yuyeshe state-owned farm (belonging to State Asset Management Commission) and the HD area is 258.54 m², affect 1 household with 1 people. The demolished house not belong to the residential house, it is the house that is used to put the tools.

During the preparation of Shijian Lake ditch pump station, the acquired land has been identified as state-owned land, it is about 6.01 mu. According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Shijian Lake pump station will affect 5 households with 18 people, including 3 mu contracted cultivate land of individual farmers of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, affect 3 household with 14 people; 18.45 mu collective water area of of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, with no affect people, and the HD area is 40 m², affect 2 household with 4 people. The demolished house is belonging to simply equipped building and it was used to put tools.

During the preparation of the RP, the construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire 164.80 mu cultivate land, affect 39 households with 153 people; acquired 36.20 mu state-owned construction land and with no affect people; the HD area is 3501 m², affect 25 households with 105 people; according to the DMS, the construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire 479.55 mu land, including 171.92 mu collective cultivate land (25.82 mu of Linxiang village, affect 18 households with 48 people; 55.42 mu of Gongji village, affect 29 households with 67 people; 85 mu of Liuzhen village, affect 23 households with 62 people; 5.68 mu collective land of Tiandong community, with no affect people), affect 70 households with 177 people. Acquired 42.78 mu water area (including 35 mu of Liuzhen village, with no affect people; 7.78 mu of collective water area of Tiandong community, with no affect people), and with no affect people; acquired 259.42 mu state-owned construction

land, with no affect people; acquired 5.43 mu state-owned unused land, and the HD area is 9726.45 m², affect 17 households with 56 people. The detailed information see in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 the compare of the resettlement impact

Item			The original resettlement plan				The update			
			Dajiangou u pump station	Shijian Lake pump station	Longwang flood diversion channel	Su bto tal	Dajiangou u pump station	Shijian Lake pump station	Longwang flood diversion channel	Su bto tal
Coll ectiv e land	Culti vate land	M u			164.8	16 4.8	3.86	3	171.92	17 8.7 8
		H Hs			39	39	1	3	70	74
		Pe rs on			153	15 3	3	14	177	19 4
	Wat er area	M u				0		18.45	42.78	61. 23
		H Hs				0		0	0	0
		Pe rs on				0		0	0	0
	Subt otal	M u	0	0	164.8	16 4.8	3.86	21.45	214.70	24 0.0 1
		H Hs	0	0	39	39	1	3	70	74
		Pe rs on	0	0	153	15 3	3	14	177	19 4
Stat e-ow ned land	Stat e-ow ned cons truct ion land	M u	5.07	6.01	36.2	47. 28			259.42	25 9.4 2
		H Hs	0	0	0	0			0	0
		Pe rs on	0	0	0	0			0	0
	Wat er area	M u				0	18.1			18. 1
		H Hs				0	0			0

		Pe rs on				0	0			0
	Unu sed land	M u							5.43	5.4 3
		H Hs								
		Pe rs on								
	Subt otal	M u	5.07	6.01	36.2	47. 28	18.1	0	264.85	28 2.9 5
		H Hs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Pe rs on	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		M u	5.07	6.01	201	21 2.0 8	21.96	21.45	479.55	52 2.9 6
		H Hs	0	0	39	39	1	3	70	74
		Pe rs on	0	0	153	15 3	3	14	177	19 4
HD		Ar ea (m ²)			3501	35 01	258.54	40	9726.45	10 02 4.9 9
		H Hs			25	25	1	2	17	20
		Pe rs on			105	10 5	1	4	56	61
Direct affect HHs	To tal		0	0	64	64	2	5	87	94
Direct affect person	To tal		0	0	258	25 8	4	18	233	25 5

Note: Form the DMS of Huainan PMO (2016)

1.2 Measures for Avoiding or Minimizing Land Acquisition

1.2.1 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.

1.2.2 Comparison and selection of Project design option¹

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 1-3Lengths of the channel by different cross section

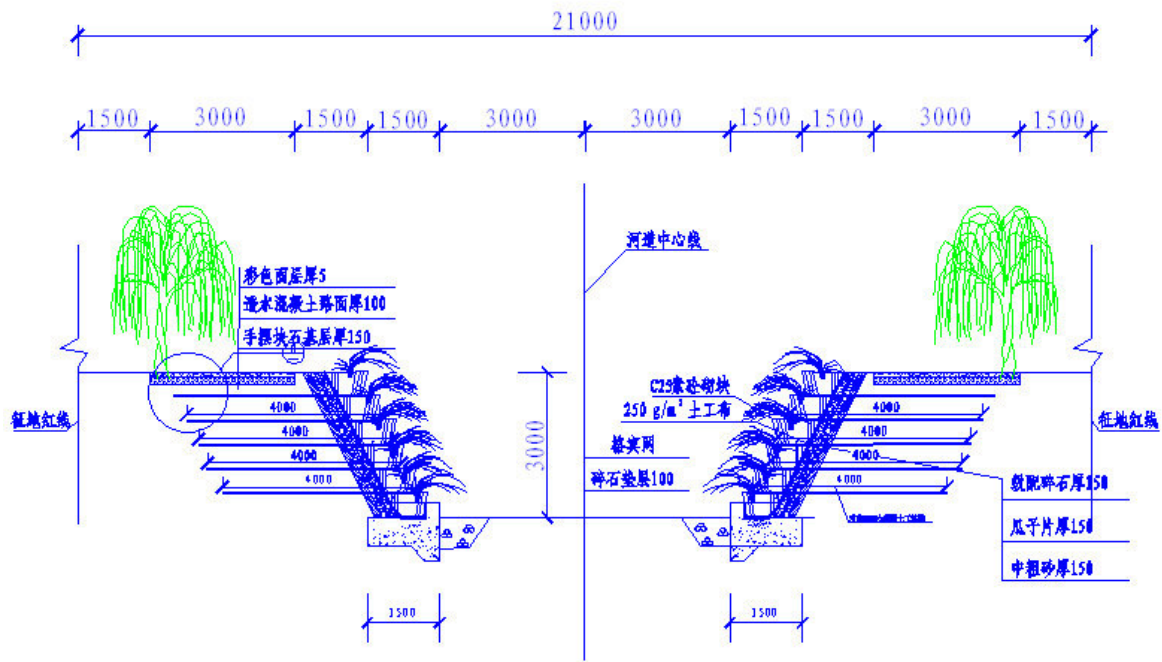
No.	Name	Duplex (m)	Trapezoidal (m)	Box Culvert (m)	Total Length (m)
1	Bagongshan gully	5995	808	722	7525
2	Donghua cut-off ditch	2734	1840	4360	8934
3	Old longwang ditch	3340		4700	8040
4	Drainage of Longwang ditch	0	0	4816.3	4816.3
5	Longwang flood diversion channel	6570	1990	4090	12650

¹ During the preparing of the project, the comparison analysis has done in original resettlement plan during FSR stage.

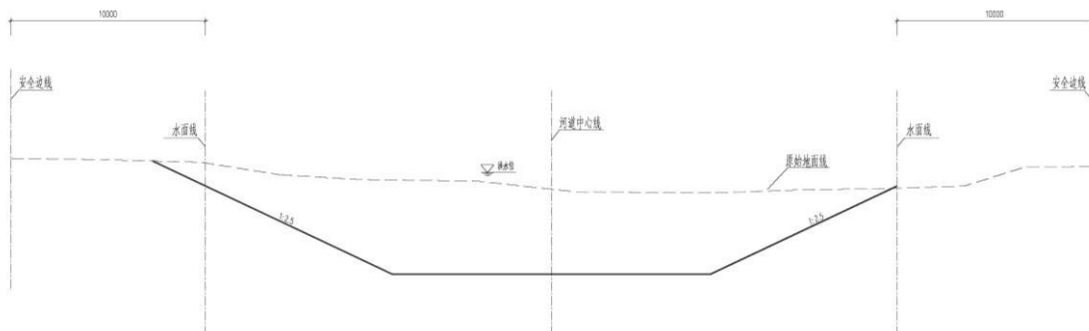
No.	Name	Duplex (m)	Trapezoidal (m)	Box Culvert (m)	Total Length (m)
6	Xiejiaji channel	1006	4048	2103	7157

Based on the different cross sections, the comparison results regarding land acquisition and resettlement are made as follows:

Option#1: Trapezoidal section. Design width of the river bottom is 4~7m, the side slope is 1:0.5, and slope protection uses C25 ecological building block. Slope top of both sides are designed with 3m wide porous concrete pavement. The figure below shows representative dimensions for a bottom width of 6m wide for this design.

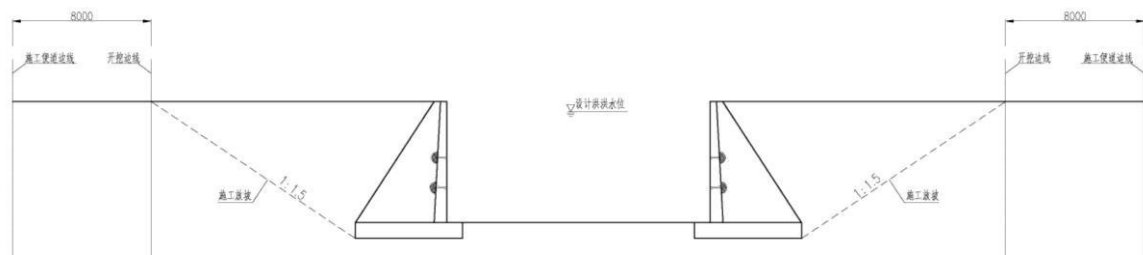


Option #2: In addition to the established box culvert of channel, all the newly-built section of the other ditches will use 1:2.5 side slopes. Both sides of channels and ditches will respectively reserve 10m safe distance.



Option #3 In addition to the established box culvert of channel, all the rest channels and ditches will use vertical river section. Engineering structures that occupy land are mainly 12 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 1-4 Results of Option #1

N o.	Name	Permanent land requisition (mu)	Temporary land occupation (mu)	Area of house demolition (m ²)
1	Bagongshan gully	108.20	155.0	1298
2	Donghua cut-off ditch	106.66	243.6	3903
3	Old longwang ditch	68.30	142.3	607
4	Longwang flood diversion channel	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 1-5 Results of Option #2

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

	Longwang ditch			
	Total	791.06	1311.15	20645.55

Table 1-6Results of Option #3

No.	Name	Permanent land requisition	Temporary land occupation	Area of house demolition
		(mu)	(mu)	(m2)
1	Bagongshan gully	100.3	178.25	1233.1
2	Donghua cut-off ditch	99.6	251.42	3707.85
3	Old longwang ditch	90.47	135.185	607
4	Longwang flood diversion channel	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 about28.1 mu permanent land acquisition, 14.9mu 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, although option #2 is cheaper.

1.3 Social and Economic Benefits

1.3.1 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.

1.3.2 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.

2 Project Influence

2.1 Project Impact Identification

According to the DMS, the impact of the project including the following aspects:

- (1) Land acquisition impact
- (2) Residential house and attachments demolition impact
- (3) Enterprise and home-commercial shop demolition impact
- (4) Ground attachments and infrastructure impact

2.2 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 2013 by 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.

In October 2014, based on the project detailed design, PMO conducted a DMS on the Dragon Lake pump station expansion

In October 2016, based on the project detailed design, PMO conducted a DMS on the Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel.

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.

2.3 The project impact

According to the DMS, the project of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel involved 3 districts (Datong district, Tianjiaan district and economic development zone), 3 townships/street (Luohe town, Ancheng town, Datong district street), 8 communities/villages (Chengying village, Shitoubu village, Tiandong community, Linxiang village, Liuzhen village, Gongji village, Yuanwang community, and Huyu community) of Huainan, involved 94 households with 255 people; the project of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel will acquired 522.96 mu land in total, including 18.1 mu state-owned land (water area) which is belonging to Yuyeshe farm, with no affect people; 259.42 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; 5.43 mu state-owned unused land. It acquired 240.01 mu collective land in total, including 178.78 mu cultivate land, affect 74 households with 194 people; 61.23 mu water area, with no affect people; the HD area is 10024.99 m², affect 20 households with 61 people. Detailed information sees in Table 2-1.

2.3.1 Dajiangou pump station

During the preparation of Dajiangou pump station, the acquired land has been identified as state-owned land, it is about 5.07 mu and with no affect people and with no HD impact. According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Dajiangou pump station will affect 2 households with 4 people, including 3.86 mu collective cultivate land of Chenying village in Luohe town of Datong district, affect 1 household with 3 people; acquired 18.1 mu water area of Yuyeshe state-owned farm (belonging to State Asset Management Commission) and the HD area is 258.54 m², affect 1 household with 1 people. The demolished house not belong to the residential house, it is the house that is used to put the tools.

2.3.2 Shijian Lake pump station

During the preparation of Shijian Lake pump station, the acquired land has been identified as state-owned land, it is about 6.01 mu. According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Shijian Lake pump station will affect 5 households with 18 people, including 3 mu contracted cultivate land of individual farmers of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, affect 3 household with 14 people; 18.45 mu collective water area of of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, ith no affect people, and the HD area is 40 m², affect 2 household with 4 people. The demolished house is belonging to simply equipped building and it was used to put tools.

2.3.3 Longwang flood diversion channel

During the preparation of the RP, the construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire 164.80 mu cultivate land, affect 39 households with 153 people; acquired 36.20

mu state-owned construction land and with no affect people; the HD area is 3501 m², affect 25 households with 105 people; according to the DMS, the construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire 479.55 mu land, including 171.92 mu collective cultivate land (25.82 mu of Linxiang village, affect 18 households with 48 people; 55.42 mu of Gongji village, affect 29 households with 67 people; 85 mu of Liuzhen village, affect 23 households with 62 people; 5.68 mu collective land of Tiandong community, with no affect people), affect 70 households with 177 people. Acquired 42.78 mu water area (including 35 mu of Liuzhen village, with no affect people; 7.78 mu of collective water area of Tiandong community, with no affect people), and with no affect people; acquired 259.42 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; acquired 5.43 mu state-owned unused land, and the HD area is 9726.45 m², affect 17 households with 56 people.

Table 2-1 the compare of the resettlement impact

Item			The original resettlement plan				The update			
			Dajiangou u pump station	Shijian Lake pump station	Longwang flood diversion channel	Su bto tal	Dajiangou u pump station	Shijian Lake pump station	Longwang flood diversion channel	Su bto tal
Coll ectiv e land	Culti vate land	M u			164.8	16 4.8	3.86	3	171.92	17 8.7 8
		H s			39	39	1	3	70	74
		Pe rs on			153	15 3	3	14	177	19 4
	Wat er area	M u				0		18.45	42.78	61. 23
		H s				0		0	0	0
		Pe rs on				0		0	0	0
	Subt otal	M u	0	0	164.8	16 4.8	3.86	21.45	214.70	24 0.0 1
		H s	0	0	39	39	1	3	70	74
		Pe rs on	0	0	153	15 3	3	14	177	19 4
Stat e-ow	Stat e-ow	M u	5.07	6.01	36.2	47. 28			259.42	25 9.4

ned land	ned cons truct ion land									2
		H Hs	0	0	0	0			0	0
		Pe rs on	0	0	0	0			0	0
	Wat er area	M u				0	18.1			18. 1
		H Hs				0	0			0
		Pe rs on				0	0			0
	Unu sed land	M u							5.43	5.4 3
		H Hs								
		Pe rs on								
	Subt otal	M u	5.07	6.01	36.2	47. 28	18.1	0	264.85	28 2.9 5
		H Hs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Pe rs on	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	M u	5.07	6.01	201	21 2.0 8	21.96	21.45	479.55	52 2.9 6
		H Hs	0	0	39	39	1	3	70	74
		Pe rs on	0	0	153	15 3	3	14	177	19 4
HD		Ar ea (m ²)			3501	35 01	258.54	40	9726.45	10 02 4.9 9
		H Hs			25	25	1	2	17	20
		Pe			105	10	1	4	56	61

	rs on				5				
Direct affect HHs	To tal	0	0	64	64	2	5	87	94
Direct affect person	To tal	0	0	258	25 8	4	18	233	25 5

Note: Form the DMS of Huainan PMO (2016)

2.4 Permanent Land Acquisition and Impact Analysis

2.4.1 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

According to the DMS, the project of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire 240.01 mu collective land, affect 74 households with 194 people; including 3.86 mu collective reserved land of Chengying village in Luohe town, affect 1 household with 3 people; acquired 3 mu farmer's contracted land of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town, affect 3 households with 14 people; acquired 18.45 mu collective water area of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town, with no affect people; acquired 25.82 mu farmer's contracted land of Linxiang village in Luohe town, affect 18 households with 48 people; acquired 55.42 mu farmer's contracted land of Gongji village in Luohe town, affect 29 households with 67 people; acquired 85 mu farmer's contracted land of Liuzhen village in Luohe town, affect 23 households with 62 people; acquired 35 mu collective water area of Liuzhen village, with no affect people; acquired 5.68 mu collective cultivate land of Tiandong community in Luohe town, and 13.46 mu collective water area, with no affect people. The detailed information sees in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

Subproject	Involved town	Involved village	Collective land						Total		
			Cultivate land			Water area					
			Mu	H H s	Per son	Mu	H H s	Per son	Mu	H H s	Per son
Dajiangou pump station	Luohe town	Chengying village	3.86	1	3				3.86	1	3
Shijian Lake pump station	Ancheng town	Shitoubu village	3	3	14	18.45	0	0	21.45	3	14
Longwang flood diversion channel	Luohe town	Linxiang village	25.82	18	48				25.82	18	48
		Gongji village	55.42	29	67				55.42	29	67
		Liuzhen village	85	23	62	35	0	0	120	23	62

		Tiandong community	5.6 8	0	0	7.7 8	0	0	13. 46	0	0
Subtotal	2	6	178 .78	74	194	61. 23	0	0	240 .01	74	194

Note: Form the DMS of Huainan PMO (2016)

Due to the large affected population of the land acquisition, it's hard to do the landless rate analysis to each of the household for one by one; we did the landless rate analysis in the village as a unit. Among the 6 affect villages, there are 3 households with 14 people in Shitoubu village, acquired 3 mu land, and the total land loss rate is 0.18%; 18 households with 48 people in Linxiang village, acquired 25.82 mu land in total, the land loss rate is 1.5%; 29 households with 67 people in Gongji village, acquired 55.42 mu land in total, the land loss rate is 9.31%; 23 households with 62 people in Liuzhen village, acquired 85 mu land in total, the land loss rate is 6.16%; 1 households with 3 people in Chengying village, acquired 3.86 mu land in total, the land is belonging to collective reserved land; acquired 5.86 mu land of Tiandong community, the land is belonging to collective reserved land too. The detailed information sees in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Land loss rate analysis

No.	Affected village	Affected HHs	Affected person	Original land area (mu)	Acquired land area (mu)	Total land loss rate	Remark
1	Chengying village	1	3	—	3.86	—	Collective land
2	Shitoubu village	3	14	1601	3	0.18%	
3	Linxiang village	18	48	1720	25.82	1.50%	
4	Gongji village	29	67	595	55.42	9.31%	
5	Liuzhen village	23	62	1380	85	6.16%	
6	Tiandong community	0	0	—	5.68	—	Collective land
Total	6	74	194	5296	178.78	3.36%	

Note: Form the DMS of Huainan PMO (2016)

The construction of the Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire 61.23 mu water area, all these water area belonging to the village collective; including 18.45 mu collective water area of Shitoubu village, with no affect people; 35 mu of Liuzhen village, with no affect people; 7.78 mu of Tiandong community, with no affect people.

2.5 Permanent Appropriation of State-Owned Land

According to the DMS, the construction of Dajiangou pump station will acquire 18.1 mu water area of Yuyeshe state-owned farm (belonging to State Asset Management Commission), with no affect people; the construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire 259.42 mu state-owned construction land, with no ground attachments and affect people; 5.43 mu state-owned unused land, with no ground attachments and affect people. The detailed information sees in Table 2-4 .

Table 2-4 Permanent Acquisition of Stated-Owned Land

Subproject	State-owned construction land (mu)	State-owned unused land (mu)	State-owned water area (mu)
Dajiangou pump station	—	—	18.1
Shijian Lake pump station	—	—	—
Longwang flood diversion channel	259.42	5.43	
Total	259.42	5.43	18.1

2.6 Impact of housing demolition²

2.6.1 Rural housing demolition

According to the DMS, the construction of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station, Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire house area of 10024.99 m², affect 20 households with 61 people, all the demolished belonging to the rural house; among which the construction of Dajiangou pump station will acquire house area of 258.54 m², affect 1 household with 1 people. The demolished house not belong to the residential house, it is the house that is used to put the tools. The construction of Shijian Lake ditch pump station will acquire house area of 40 m², affect 2 household with 4 people. The demolished house is belonging to simply equipped building and it was used to put tools. The construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire house area of 9726.45 m², including 9666.45 m² rural house area; affect 17 households with 56 people. And will acquire 60 m² collective room of Liuzhen village, with no affect people.

Table 2-5 Housing demolition area

Subproject	HD area (m ²)	Affected HHs	Affected person	Remark
Dajiangou pump station	40	2	4	
Shijian Lake pump station	258.54	1	1	
Longwang flood diversion channel	9726.45	17	56	
Total	10024.99	20	61	
Subproject	HD area (m ²)	Affected HHs	Affected person	Remark
Building	Structure	Area	The height of eaves	
	Mix	2679.94	>2.4m, With foundation beam and floor roof	

		196.49	>2.4m, With foundation beam and pouring roof
Bungalow	Brick	5822.99	>2.4m, With foundation beam
		14.05	2-2.4m
	Masonry timber	906.52	>2.4m
Simple room		338.6	>2.4m
		66.4	2-2.4m

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 Social-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 kilometers 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 3-2is referred to the social-economic status of affected villages/ communities.

Table 3-2Social-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	Chenyong Village	533	2,238	1,147	3,456	6,100
	Gongji Village	415	1,669	868	2,112	6,200
Ancheng Town	Shitoubu Village	584	2,471	1,285	741	6,500

Town	Village	Number of household	Total population	Male	Existing cultivated land	Rural per capita net income
		household	Person	Person	mu	RMB/year
	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
Liyangzi Town	Laishan Village	635	2,456	1184	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 135householdsaccounting for 26% of the total (524) affected households. The detailed information of affect people see in Annex 2.

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.

3.3 Vulnerable groups

According to the DMS and confirmation of the village committee, there is no vulnerable group among the affect people.

3.4 Gender Investigation and Analysis

3.4.1 Summarize

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

3.5 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)
- *Notice on the issuance of the collective land attachments and young crops compensation standard of the people's Government of Huainan city* (Huai Fu No. [2015]95)
- *Notice on the issuance of collective land expropriation compensation and resettlement measures of the people's Government of Huainan city* (Huai Fu No. [2013]39)

4.2 Summary of ADB Policy

The objectives of ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy are (i) If possible, involuntary resettlement should be avoided; (ii) If resettlement is unavoidable, all feasible options should be explored and the scope of resettlement should be as small as possible; (iii) Ensure that the displaced persons have the same economic and social conditions before and after the project; and (iv) Improve the living standard of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

Involuntary resettlement is an important part of the project design and resettlement plans.

Planning and implementation should take into account the following basic principles:

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

(2) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernmental organizations. Informally displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and assist the local population in the resettlement area

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

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

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

(6) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into

negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

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

(8) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

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

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

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

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

4.3 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 Deepening 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 the 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

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) ³		
	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	60000	24000	36000
III	Sanhe Township in Tianjia'an District; Shanwang	52000	20000	32000

³ According to the survey, the compensation standard for land expropriation in Huainan City is calculated according to unified annual output value, locational factor of land, 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) ³		
		Comprehensive Standard	Including	
	Administrative region scope		Land Compensation Fee	Resettlement Subsidies
	Town of Bagongshan District; Jiulonggang Town and Shangyao town in Datong district; Liyingzi town in Xiejiaji district			
IV	Caoan Town and Shiyuan Township of Tianjia'an District; Kongdian township of Datong district, Gudui township, Huizu township, Yanggong town, Sunmiao township of Xiejiaji district; Lichonghuizu township, Dashan town (fengtai economic development zone) of Bagongshan district.	49000	19000	30000

Compensation standards for young crops of the vegetable land for one season is RMB 1875/mu and economic crop land for one season is RMB 1210/mu and grain crop land for one season is RMB 1100/mu, and will be paid once.

Table 5-2 Compensation Standard for Collective Land Acquisition of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel

Compensation standard	Dajiangou pump station		Shijian Lake pump station		Longwang flood diversion channel	
	Cultivate land	Water area	Cultivate land	Water area	Cultivate land	Water area
Land compensation (yuan/mu)	24000	24000	27000	27000	24000	24000
Resettlement (yuan/mu)	36000	36000	41000	41000	36000	36000
Young crop compensation (yuan/mu)	1100	—	1100	—	1100	—
Total (yuan/mu)	61100	60000	69100	68000	61100	60000

Note : Data from PMO (2016)

The collective land compensation standard and the young crops and ground attachment compensation standard have been adjusted in accordance with a notice on the issuance of collective land expropriation compensation and resettlement measures of the Huainan Municipal People's Government (Huai Fu No.39 [2013]). Therefore the compensation standard of collective land in the update RP has a little higher than the original RP.

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.

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 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 Compensation for Occupation of State-Owned Land

The project is the construction of public utilities, so the state-owned water area and state-owned unused land will be allocated by transferring land use right after payment for relevant fees, the compensation will paid according to the relevant documents; the compensation standard of acquired state-owned water area are the same as the collective land; according to the management approach of the fees of newly added construction land [No. (2012) 151] pressed by Ministry of Finance and Bureau of land and resources. The acquisition of state-owned unused land, state-owned cultivate land, and water area need to paying leasing fees to Bureau of land and resources (Tianjia'an and Datong district is 32000 yuan/mu, the other districts is 13333 yuan/mu).

Table 5-3 Compensation Standard for State-owned Land Acquisition

Land type	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)	Remark
State-owned water area	68000	Datong district
State-owned unused land (the fees of newly added construction land, farmland, unused land)	32000	Datong district

Note : Data from PMO (2016)

5.1.3 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 [2015]95, the compensation standard for rural house is shown in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Rural House Replacement Cost, Other Subsidies, and Compensation Standard

No.	Type of house	Structure	Standard (yuan/m ²)	Remark
1	Simple room	The mian room is simple room	390	1 . If the heights of eaves lower than 2 m, the compensation standards will be decided according to the actual situation.
		Temporary simple room	220	
2	Bungalow	The height of eaves is 2.4 m	440—470	
		The height of eaves over 2.4 m	495—530	2.the compensation of the house including the wall painting (inside and outside).
		The height of eaves is 2.4 m and with foundation beam	550—605	
3	General building	Without foundation beam and tile roof	640—670	3.the foundation beam, column, pouring roof of the frame building must in
		With foundation beam and floor roof	660—715	

		With foundation beam and pouring roof	710—770	accordance with the frame building standards.
4	Frame building	The foundation beam, column, floor pouring roof	860	
5	Communal facilities	The compensation standard of the public facilities involved in LA area, will be determined by the qualified evaluation agency which is entrusted by the County/District government and the affected people.		

The HD compensation standard of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel see in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Compensation Standard for Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel

Building	Structure	Area (m ²)	The height of eaves	Yuan/ m ²
Building	Mix	2679.94	>2.4m, With foundation beam and floor roof	660
		196.49	>2.4m, With foundation beam and pouring roof	710
Bungalow	Brick	5822.99	>2.4m, With foundation beam	550
		14.05	2-2.4m	440
	Masonry timber	906.52	>2.4m	440
Simple room		338.6	>2.4m	390
		66.4	2-2.4m	220

The collective land compensation standard and the young crops and ground attachment compensation standard have been adjusted in accordance with a notice on the issuance of collective land attachments and young crops compensation standard of Huainan Municipal People's Government (Huai Fu No.95 [2015]). Therefore the compensation standard of the house constructed in the collective land in the update RP has a little higher than the original RP.

According to site survey, actual conditions of affected villages and willingness of affected people, the affected people can choose the following two methods for resettlement after receiving the compensation for housing Demolition: (a) Monetary compensation; (b). 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) 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 5-2.

➤ **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-story buildings exchanged to multi-story 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

- ① 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;
- ② 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.

5.1.4 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 5-6 for compensation details of attachments and infrastructure.

Table 5-6 Compensation Standard for Ground Attachments and Infrastructure

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

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

5.1.5 Other Taxes and Fees Standards

Table 5-7 Tax 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	Water conservancy fund	500 yuan/mu		Land and Resources Bureau
4	The management approach of the fees of newly added construction land	Tianjia'an and Datong district is 32000 yuan/mu, the other districts is 13333 yuan/mu	CJ[No. (2012) 151]	Land and Resources Bureau
5	Land acquisition management fee	4% of basic land acquisition and house demolition cost		Land and Resources Bureau
6	Investigation, design and scientific research	3% of basic land acquisition and house		Design department

No.	Item	Standard for collecting fees	Reference	Receiver
	fee	demolition cost		
7	Administrative fee	5% of basic land acquisition and house demolition cost		Resettlement executive organization
8	Technical training fee	3% of basic land acquisition and house demolition cost		
9	External monitoring and evaluation fee	0.5% of basic land acquisition and house demolition cost		External monitoring unit
10	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
11	Contingencies	10% of basic land acquisition and house demolition cost		

5.1.6 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.

5.1.7 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.²

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.

5.1.8 Entitlement Matrix

The Entitlement matrix is established according to the relevant policies in this chapter. For the details, refer to Table 5-8.

Table 5-8 Entitlement Matrix

Impact type	Degree of Impacts	Eligible People	Entitlements	Compensation standard	Implementing issues
Permanent acquisition of collective land	The project will acquire 240.01 mu collective land, affect 74 households with 194 people; including 3.86 mu collective reserved land of Chengying village in Luohe town, affect 1 household with 3 people; acquired 3 mu farmer's contracted land of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town, affect 3 households with 14 people; acquired 18.45 mu collective water area of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town, with no affect people; acquired 25.82 mu farmer's contracted land of Linxiang village in Luohe town, affect 18 households with 48 people; acquired 55.42 mu farmer's contracted land of Gongji village in Luohe town, affect 29 households with 67 people; acquired 85 mu farmer's contracted land of Liuzhen village in Luohe town, affect 23 households with 62 people; acquired 35 mu collective water area of Liuzhen village, with no affect people; acquired 5.68 mu collective cultivate land of Tiandong community in Luohe town, and 13.46 mu collective	affect 74 households with 194 people	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 60,000~68,000 RMB/mu (refer to details in Table 5-1). Compensation standards for young crops of the vegetable land for one season is RMB 1875/mu and economic crop land for one season are is RMB 1210/mu and grain crop land for one season is RMB 1100/mu, and will be paid once.	The training of planting techniques, irrigation techniques and service industry and etc. will be carried . 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.

Impact type	Degree of Impacts	Eligible People	Entitlements	Compensation standard	Implementing issues
	water area, with no affect people.				
Permanent acquisition of state-owned land	will acquire 18.1 mu water area of Yuyeshe state-owned farm (belonging to State Asset Management Commission), with no affect people; the construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire 259.42 mu state-owned construction land, with no ground attachments and affect people; 5.43 mu state-owned unused land, with no ground attachments and affect people.	Yuyeshe state-owned farm	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.	The acquisition of state-owned unused land, state-owned cultivate land, and water area need to paying leasing fees to Bureau of land and resources (Tianjia'an and Datong district is 32000 yuan/mu, the other districts is 13333 yuan/mu).	The compensation of state-owned water area of Yuyeshe will be paid directly to Yuyeshe farm.
Rural house Demolition	10024.99 m ² of rural houses expropriated, affect 20 households with 61 people.	affect 20 households with 61 people.	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.	temporary simple room is 220 to 390 yuan/ m ² ; simple room (the height of eaves between 2 to 2.4 m) is 440 to 470 yuan/ m ² ; the bungalow (the height of eaves is over 2.4 m) is 495 to 530 yuan/ m ² ; the bungalow (the height of eaves is over 2.4 m and with foundation beam) is 550 to 605 yuan/ m ² ; general building (without foundation beam and tile roof) is 640 to 670 yuan/ m ² ; general building (with foundation beam and floor roof) is 660 to 715 yuan/ m ² ; general building (the foundation beam, column, floor pouring roof) is 710 to 770 yuan/ m ² ; frame building (the foundation beam, column, floor pouring roof) is 860 yuan/ m ² ; public facilities: the compensation standard of public facilities involved in the	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 homestead is no more than 140 m ² .

Impact type	Degree of Impacts	Eligible People	Entitlements	Compensation standard	Implementing issues
				project will be determined by the qualified evaluation agency which is hired by the City/County government and the affect people together. Transition fee: 3 RMB/m ² -month, residential relocation allowance 5 RMB/m ² -month; the transitional period is no less than 12 months.	
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 October 25, 2016, (after the DMS). 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

According to the DMS, the project of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel involved the land acquisition of 3 districts (Datong district, Tianjiaan district and economic development zone), 2 townships/street (Luohe town, Ancheng town), 6 communities/villages (Chengying village, Shitoubu village, Tiandong community, Linxiang village, Liuzhen village, Gongji village,) of Huainan. It acquired 240.01 mu collective land in total, including 178.78 mu cultivate land, affect 74 households with 194 people; 61.23 mu water area, with no affect people.

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 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 Housing Demolition and relocation

1) The rural housing acquisition and resettlement

According to the DMS, the construction of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station, Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire house area of 10024.99 m², affect 20 households with 61 people, all the demolished belonging to the rural house; among which the construction of Dajiangou pump station will acquire house area of 258.54 m², affect 1 household with 1 people. The demolished house not belong to the residential house, it is the house that is used to put the tools. The construction of Shijian Lake ditch pump station will acquire house area of 40 m², affect 2 household with 4 people. The demolished house is

belonging to simply equipped building and it was used to put tools. The construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire house area of 9726.45 m², including 9666.45 m² rural house area; affect 17 households with 56 people. And will acquire 60 m² collective room of Liuzhen village, with no affect people.

According to site survey, actual conditions of affected villages and willingness of affected people, the affected people can choose the following two methods for resettlement after receiving the compensation for housing Demolition: (a) Monetary compensation; (b) 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) 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. If the demolished house area is more than that of exchange house area, the shortfall will be compensated at replacement price.

According to the DMS, because the affect households have house in other place, so they all choose the cash compensation, and they hope the compensation could be paid on time and reasonably.

➤ **Other subsidies**

4) 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:

- ③ 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;
- ④ 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-story buildings exchanged to multi-story buildings, small high-rise buildings or high-rise buildings will be provided additional area freely at 5%, 15%, and 25% of demolished house respectively.

5) Temporary resettlement compensation

- ③ 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;
- ④ 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.

6) 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.

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 6-1 and Table 6-2 for the training plans. The training plans will be revised in the updating resettlement plan.

Table 6-1The 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	December, 2016, December , 2016	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 6-2Employment 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	December, 2016 December, 2018	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
		Sep., 2017 June, 2018	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 DMS and confirmation of the village committee, there is no vulnerable group among the affect 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.

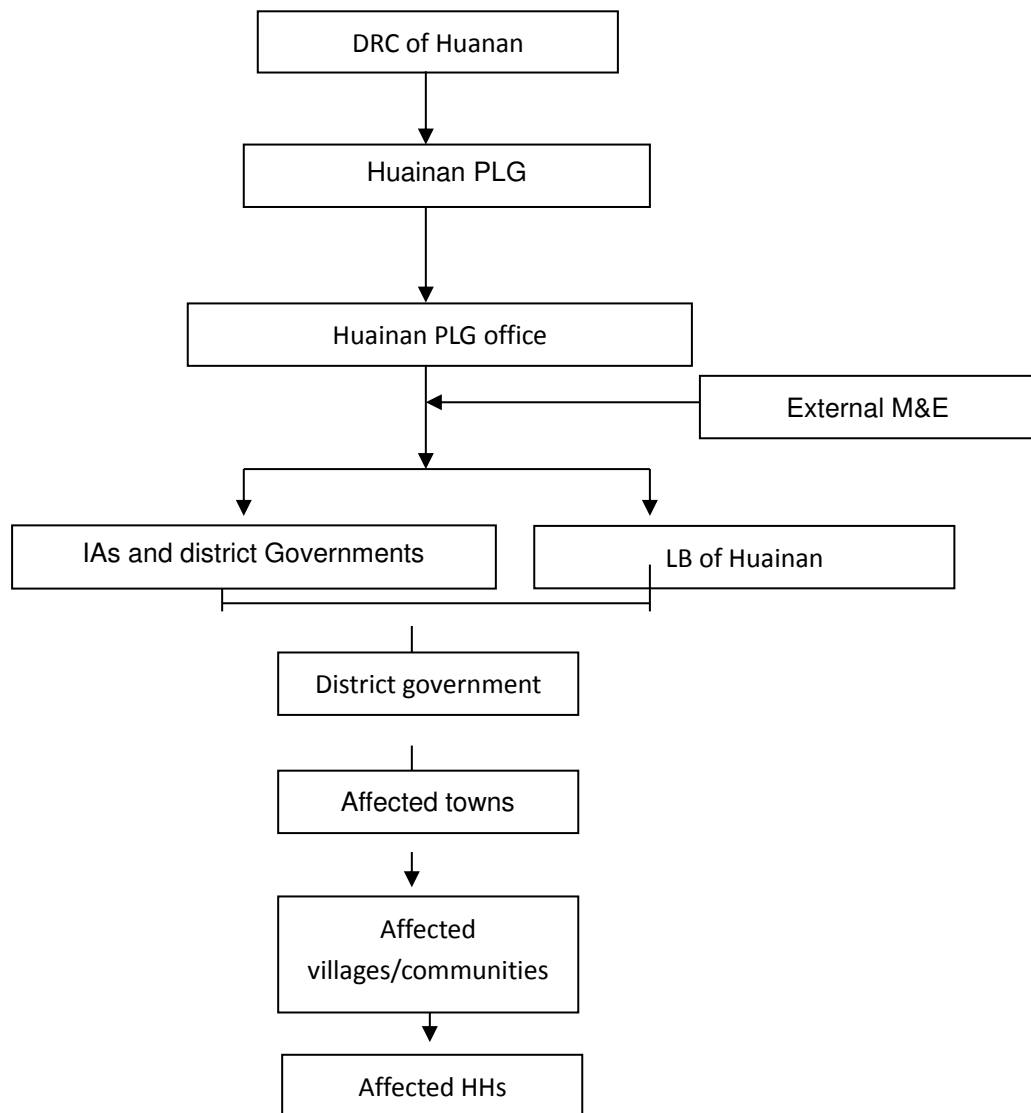


Figure 7-1 Organization Chart

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	10	1	1	100
2	Huainan Urban and Rural Construction Committee and three Implementing agencies	38	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	35	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(0'000 RMB)
Dec.2016	Huainan	Centralized lectures	Staff IAs, districts , towns and streets governments	Resettlement procedures training	Huainan PMO	1.5
Jan. 2017	Huainan	Centralized lectures		Resettlement implementation and monitoring	Huainan PMO and External monitoring organization	2
June 2017	Home	Learning and observation	Staff of PMO, IAs and district governments	site visit on other ADB financed Project	Huainan PMO	5
July 2017	Huainan	Communication seminar	Staff of Resettlement IAs	Discussions and exchange of experiences and lessons learned in the resettlement	Huainan PMO	1.5
Sep. 2017	Home	Learning and observation	Staff of district, town and street governments	site visit 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.

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 8-1Resettlement 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	15	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		10	Optimization of Project scheme	
3	Oct.2012	Intention investigation of physical quantity		15	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	150	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	25	Discuss and determine resident relocation plan	initial resettlement schemes are discussed with Aps and basically agreed
6	Oct.2013	Resettlement policy and plan	Huainan Construction Committee, Huainan Land and Resources Bureau, all towns, villages, groups and people involved, PMO	74	Determine resettlement policy, standard and plan	resettlement policies, rates, grievance redress mechanism and entitlement are discussed and informed

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

Purpose	Method	Time	Unit	Participant	Subject	remark
Announcement of resettlement plan and	Give out information booklet	June, 2013	Huainan PMO	IAs, influencing towns and	Notify the residents to be relocated the resettlement plan	inform all Aps of key contents of RP officially

Purpose	Method	Time	Unit	Participant	Subject	remark
information booklet				villages	and its content	
Announcement of resettlement plan	Website	June, 2013	Asian Development Bank	Huainan PMO	Resettlement plan is public on the website	information disclosure
Re-check of physical quantity and detailed measurement survey based on final designs	Field survey	Oct.2016,	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
Update of resettlement plan	Website	Dec, 2016	Asian Development Bank	Huainan PMO	Resettlement plan is public on the website	information disclosure
Land compensation, housed demolition and resettlement solution notice	Village bulletin board and villagers conference	Oct., 2016	Huainan PMO, Huainan Urban and Rural Development & Investment Co., Ltd., Land and Resources Bureau and cadre of villages and towns	All people involved	Compensation expenses and payment method	land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement implementation
Monitoring of Resettlement	villagers conference	Dec., 2015- Dec.,2019	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.

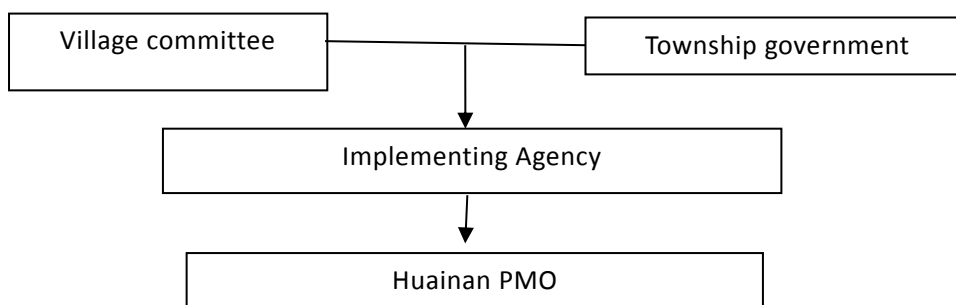


Figure 9-1 Grievance Redress Flowchart

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 Mechanism⁴.

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.

⁴ 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.

Table 9-1Registration 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

Agency	Contact Person	Position	Telephone Number
Huainan DRC	Hu Donghui	Director	18955489000
Huainan DRC	Chen Xuehai	Deputy director	13345547325
Huainan FB	Yang Xunmin	Deputy secretary	13909645701
Municipal construction committee	Cheng Dongkuang	Deputy director	18909646800
Huainan DRC	He Chunfu	Director	0554—6644797
Huainan DRC	Yang Youxue	Resettlement staff	18909645038
Huainan DRC	Zhengang	Land acquisition staff	13905542552
Huainan Landscaping Management Bureau	Liu Baoqin	manager	18955453336
Municipal L&R bureau	Liu Xiaodong	Engineer	13905540511
Huainan Municipal Administration Management Department	Zhang Yongqiang	Director	18905541060
Municipal Sewage Company	Sun Huilin	Director	18055418906
Tianjia'an DRC	Xiong Shouquan	manager	13966476282
Xiejiaji construction committee	Mr. Chen	Director	13955434528
Bagongshan construction committee	Wang Yucai	Director	13605547289
Shangyao Town construction committee	Mr. Zhou	Director	13956441933
Resettlement external monitoring agency	Yan Lei	Manager	0991-3638030

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 2016, the resettlement expenses of the Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station, and Longwang flood diversion channel are 38.32 million RMB in total, including the compensation fee for permanent acquisition of state-owned land of 1.84 million RMB (accounting for 4.8% of the budget), collective land of 14.77 million RMB (accounting for 38.53% of the budget), the rural house demotion of 5.79 million RMB (accounting for 15.12% of the budget), and ground attachment and special facilities of 68000 RMB (accounting for 0.18% of the budget), as well as fees and duties of 8.06 million RMB (accounting for 21.05% of the budget), and other fees including contingencies of 7.79 million RMB (accounting for 20.32% of the budget).

The total resettlement expense is included in the total cost of the whole Project. See

Table 10-1 for summary resettlement budget.

Table 10-1 Estimation of Resettlement Compensation

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation standard (yuan)	Quality	Total (10 thousand yuan)	%	remark
1	State-owned land compensation	mu			183.90	4.80%	
	the management approach of the fees of newly added construction land	mu	32000	23.53	75.30		Datong district
	Water area	mu	60000	18.1	108.60		Yuyeshe farm
2	Collective land	mu			1476.89	38.53%	
Luohe town of Datong district	Land compensation	mu	24000	175.78	421.87		
	Resettlement subsidy	mu	36000	175.78	632.81		will be paid in accordance with the actual situation
	Yong crop	mu	1100	175.78	19.34		
	Water area	mu	60000	42.78	256.68		
Ancheng town of Tianjia'an district	Land compensation	mu	27000	3	8.10		
	Resettlement subsidy	mu	41000	3	12.30		
	Yong crop	mu	1100	3	0.33		will be paid in accordance with the actual situation
	Water area	mu	68000	18.45	125.46		
3	HD				579.68	15.12%	
Building	(mix) the height of eaves>2.4m, With foundation beam and floor roof	m ²	660	2679.94	176.88		

	(mix) the height of eaves>2.4m, With foundation beam and pouring roof	m²	710	196.49	13.95		
Bungalow	(brick) the height of eaves>2.4m, With foundation beam	m²	550	5822.99	320.26		
	(brick) the height of eaves 2-2.4m	m²	440	14.05	0.62		
	(masonry timber) the height of eaves>2.4m	m²	440	906.52	39.89		
Simple room	(simple structure) the height of eaves>2.4m	m²	390	338.6	13.21		
	(simple structure) the height of eaves 2-2.4m	m²	220	66.4	1.46		
	Moving subsidy	m²	5	10024.99	5.01		
	Temporary subsidy	Month	300	70	8.40		Calculated as 4 months, and will be paid in accordance with the actual situation
4	Attachment				6.80	0.18%	
5	LA fees				806.81	21.05%	
	Water conservancy fund	mu	500	522.96	26.15		
	Cultivated land reclamation fee	mu	5333	178.78	95.34		
	Cultivated occupation tax	mu	25000	178.78	446.95		
	Land acquisition endowment insurance	m2	20	119186.67	238.37		

6	Subtotal (1-5)				3054.07		
7	Other fees				778.79	20.32%	
	Survey and design expense	In accordance with the percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fee	3.00%	3054.07	91.62		
	Management expense	In accordance with the percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fee	5.00%	3054.07	152.70		
	Land acquisition management expense	In accordance with the percentage of land acquisition fee	4.00%	3054.07	122.16		
	Technological training expense	In accordance with the percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fee	3.00%	3054.07	91.62		
	External monitoring evaluation fee	In accordance with the percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fee	0.50%	3054.07	15.27		
	Contingencies	In accordance with the percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fee	10.00%	3054.07	305.41		
Total					3832.86	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	2016	2017	Total
Investment amount (ten thousand)	2299.72	1533.14	3832.86
Proportion	60%	40%	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 2015 to end of 2019. In order to integrate the resettlement schedule planning and Project construction planning, land acquisition and housing demolition work plan will be started from July 2016 and ended in December 2016. 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. 2015
2.3	Updating RP based on detailed design	/	PMO and IAs	Nov.2014---May 2017
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	July, 2015 –May, 2017

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	July.2015 ~Dec. 2017
4.2	Household land compensation agreements	About 360 HHs	Village committees	July. 2015 ~ Oct. 2017
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	July.2015 ~Dec. 2017
5.2	Implementation of village-level income restoration programs	33 villages/ communities of 11 towns/ streets	Village committees, and town governments	July.2015 ~Dec. 2017
5.3	Advice on income restoration, commerce and work	About 360 HHs	Township governments, village collectives, and Labour and Social Security Bureau	July.2015 ~Dec. 2017
5.4	Implementation of training program	About 360 HHs	Labour and Social Security Bureau	Dec. 2016 ~ Jun. 2019
5.5	Confirming vulnerable households and implementing assistance measures	19 HHs with 33 persons	Civil Affairs Bureau and PMO	Dec. 2016 ~ Dec. 2019
5.6	Hiring affected persons at the construction stage	2057 APs	PMO, Labour and Social Security Bureau, and Contractor	Jul. 2015~ Dec. 2019
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	Jul.2015 ~Dec.. 2017
6.2	Preparation of utilities for housing sites or resettlement communities	142 AHs	Township governments and village committees	Jul.2015 ~Dec.. 2017
6.3	House demolition	142 AHs	Contractor / affected households	Jul.2015 ~Dec.. 2017
6.4	House reconstruction and resettlement	142 AHs	Affected households	Jul.2015 ~Dec.. 2017
7	Capacity building			
7.1	Training of staff of PMO, IAs, and Land and Resources Bureau	25 persons	ADB/ Consultants	Dec. 2016
7.2	Training of district, township and village officials	100 persons	PMO and IAs	Dec. 2016 ~ Feb. 2018
8	M&E			
8.1	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per RP	PMO and IAs	Jul. 30 2015
8.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One Monitor	PMO	Sep. 30 2015
8.1	Baseline survey	As per RP	External Monitor	Oct. 30 2015
8.4	Internal monitoring reporting	Quarterly report to ADB	PMO and IAs	From 1 May. 2015
8.5	External monitoring reporting	Semi-annual report to PMO and ADB	External Monitor	Oct. 2016, No.1 Report

No.	Resettlement Task	Target	Agencies Responsible	Date
				Apr. 2017, No. 2 Report
				Nov. 2017, No. 3 Report
				Apr. 2018, No. 4 Report
				Nov. 2018, No. 5 Report
8.6	Final report		External Monitor	Jul. 2019
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	May 2015
11.2	Disbursement to villages	Most funds	IAs and district governments	Jul. 2015~ Dec. 2016
11.3	Disbursement to households	Most funds	District governments and village committees	Jul. 2015~ Dec. 2016

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 12-1 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				
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 12-2 Sample 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 12-3 Sample Monitoring Form

No.	Item		RP	Updated RP	Actual	Completed to date	Completed in total	Total percentage
			#	#	#	#	#	%
1	Acquisition of collective land	Area (mu)						
		AHs						
		Aps						
2	State-owned land	Area (mu)						

No.	Item		RP	Updated RP	Actual	Completed to date	Completed in total	Total percentage
			#	#	#	#	#	%
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	Nov.2015
2	1st monitoring report	Oct. 2016
3	2nd monitoring report	Apr. 2017
4	3rd monitoring report	Oct. 2017
6	1st annual evaluation report	Apr.2018
7	2nd annual evaluation report	Oct.2018
8	Post-evaluation report	July.2019

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.

ANNEX1: 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, Bijagang Sub-district, Bagongshan Town, Shanwang Town. There are 25 communities and 21 village committees. The district government is in Xinzhuangzi Sub-district.

ANNEX2: 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
Xinzhuangzi Sub-district	Shengli Community	7	27	13	14	15	1	14
	Zhidong	3	10	6	4	6	1	5

Town	Village	Sample household	Total population	Male	Female	Labor force	Agricultural labor force	Migrant worker
		Household	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person
	Community							
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-schoolers, 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 2 Age 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
	Shangguo Village	/	1	1	2	1	5
	Ancheng Village	1	/	1	1	1	4
Shungeng Town	Jiangchen	1	1	2	4	1	9

Town	Village	Pre-schooler	6—17 age	18—35 age	36—60 age	Over 60 age	Subtotal
	Community						
	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
Liyngzi 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

Town	Village	Illiteracy	Primary school graduate	Middle school graduate	University graduate	Subtotal
	Zhaowei Community	/	1	4	/	5
Chaoyang Sub-district	Baiying Village	/	1	10	2	13
Xinzhuangzi Sub-district	Shengli Community	/	8	13	2	23
	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
Liyangzi 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%
	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 ⁵		7100	

⁵ Per capita net income of the family = Annual family income - household management

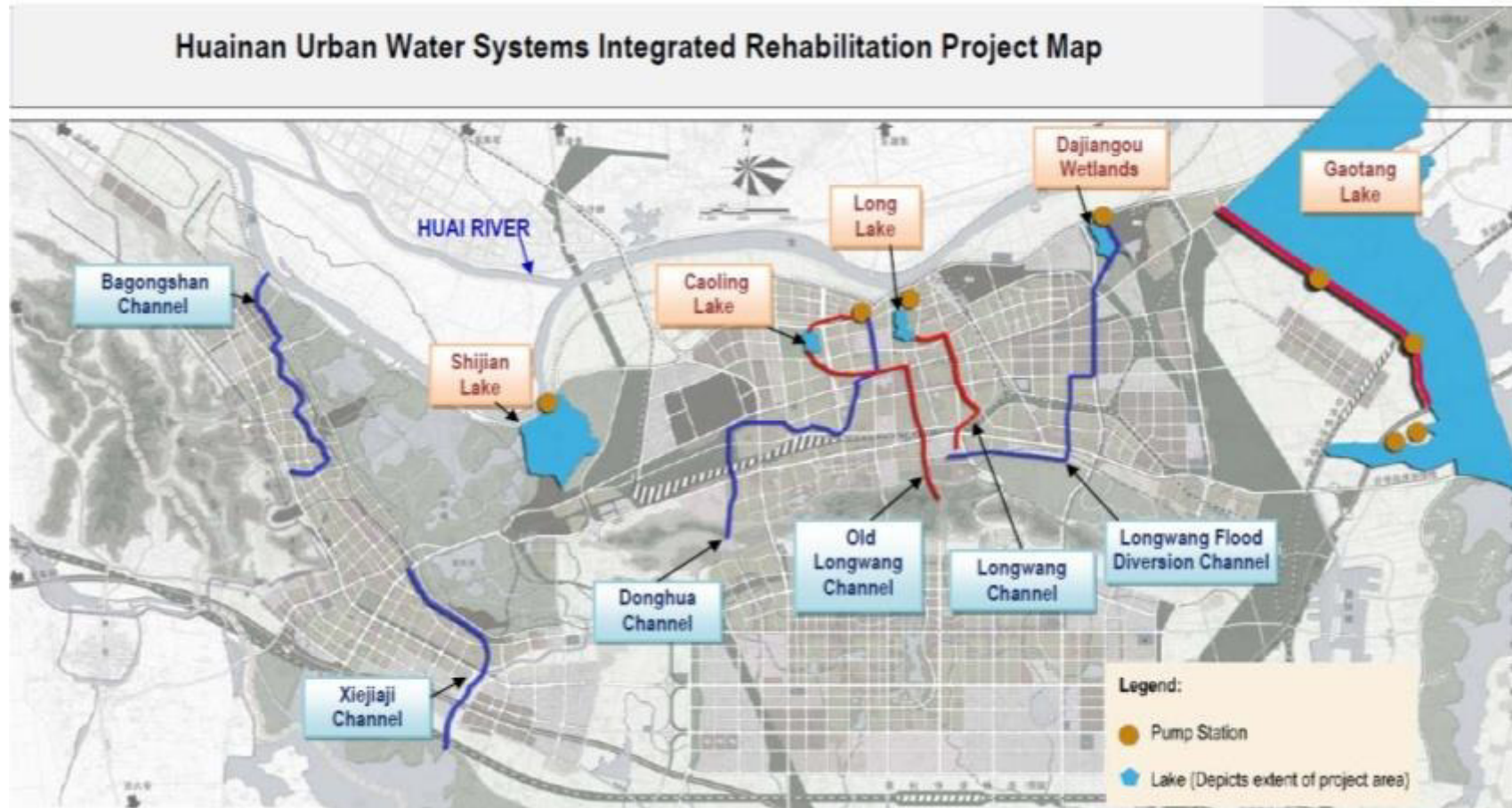
**Anhui Huainan Urban Water Systems Integrated
Rehabilitation Project**

**Resettlement Information Booklet
(Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station,
Longwang flood diversion channel)**

Huainan International Financial Institutions Loan Project Management Office

October 2016

Huainan Urban Water Systems Integrated Rehabilitation Project Map



1 Project Overview

_____ name of the APs

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.

The Project will affect your family (entity) to some extent. This booklet is provided to you so that you understand the basic information of the Project, state policies on land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, and possible impacts on you.

1. The project contents

Table 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)

List of Sub Projects		Quantity	Implementing Agency
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.

2. Project impact

According to the DMS, the project of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel involved 3 districts (Datong district, Tianjiaan district and economic development zone), 3 townships/street (Luohe town, Ancheng town, Datong district street), 8 communities/villages (Chengying village, Shitoubu village, Tiandong community, Linxiang village, Liuzhen village, Gongji village, Yuanwang community, and Huyu community) of Huainan, involved 94 households with 255 people; the project of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel will acquired 522.96 mu land in total, including 18.1 mu state-owned land (water area) which is belonging to Yuyeshe farm, with no affect people; 259.42 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; 5.43 mu state-owned unused land. It acquired 240.01 mu collective land in total, including 178.78 mu cultivate land, affect 74 households with 194 people; 61.23 mu water area, with no affect people; the HD area is 10024.99 m², affect 20 households with 61 people. The detailed information see in Table 1.

Table 2 The compare of the resettlement impact

Item			The original resettlement plan				The update			
			Dajiangou pump station	Shijian Lake pump station	Longwang flood diversion channel	Subtotal	Dajiangou pump station	Shijian Lake pump station	Longwang flood diversion channel	Subtotal
Collective land	Cultivate land	Mu			164.8	164.8	3.86	3	171.92	175.78
		Households			39	39	1	3	70	74
		Person			153	153	3	14	177	194
	Water	Mu				0		18.45	42.78	61.23

	are a								3
		H H s				0		0	0
		P e r s o n				0		0	0
	Su bto tal	M u	0	0	164.8	16 4. 8	3.86	21.45	214.70
		H H s	0	0	39	39	1	3	70
		P e r s o n	0	0	153	15 3	3	14	177
									19 4
Sta te- ow ne d lan d	Sta te- ow ne d co nst ruc tio n lan d	M u	5.07	6.01	36.2	47 .2 8			259.42
		H H s	0	0	0	0			0
		P e r s o n	0	0	0	0			0
	Wa ter are a	M u				0	18.1		18 .1
		H H s				0	0		0
		P e r s o n				0	0		0
	Un us	M u						5.43	5. 43

	ed lan d	H H s								
		P er s o n								
	Su bto tal	M u	5.07	6.01	36.2	47 .2 8	18.1	0	264.85	28 2. 95
		H H s	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		P er s o n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		M u	5.07	6.01	201	21 2. 08	21.96	21.45	479.55	52 2. 96
		H H s	0	0	39	39	1	3	70	74
		P er s o n	0	0	153	15 3	3	14	177	19 4
HD		A re a (m ²)			3501	35 01	258.54	40	9726.45	10 02 4. 99
		H H s			25	25	1	2	17	20
		P er s			105	10 5	1	4	56	61

	o n								
Direct affect HHs	T o t a l	0	0	64	64	2	5	87	94
Direct affect person	T o t a l	0	0	258	258	4	18	233	255

During the preparation of Dajiangou pump station, the acquired land has been identified as state-owned land, it is about 5.07 mu and with no affect people and with no HD impact. According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Dajiangou pump station will affect 2 households with 4 people, including 3.86 mu collective cultivate land of Chenying village in Luohe town of Datong district, affect 1 household with 3 people; acquired 18.1 mu water area of Yuyeshe state-owned farm (belonging to State Asset Management Commission) and the HD area is 258.54 m², affect 1 household with 1 people. The demolished house not belong to the residential house, it is the house that is used to put the tools.

During the preparation of Shijian Lake ditch pump station, the acquired land has been identified as state-owned land, it is about 6.01 mu. According to the final design and detailed field survey, the construction of Shijian Lake pump station will affect 5 households with 18 people, including 3 mu contracted cultivate land of individual farmers of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, affect 3 household with 14 people; 18.45 mu collective water area of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town in Tianjia'an district, with no affect people, and the HD area is 40 m², affect 2 household with 4 people. The demolished house is belonging to simply equipped building and it was used to put tools.

During the preparation of the RP, the construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire 164.80 mu cultivate land, affect 39 households with 153 people; acquired 36.20 mu state-owned construction land and with no affect people; the HD area is 3501 m², affect 25 households with 105 people; according to the DMS, the construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire 479.55 mu land, including 171.92 mu collective cultivate land (25.82 mu of Linxiang village, affect 18 households with 48 people; 55.42 mu of Gongji village, affect 29 households with 67 people; 85 mu of Liuzhen village, affect 23 households with 62 people; 5.68 mu collective land of Tiandong community, with no affect people), affect 70 households with 177 people. Acquired 42.78 mu water area (including 35 mu of Liuzhen village, with no affect people; 7.78 mu of collective water area of Tiandong community, with no affect people), and with no affect people; acquired 259.42 mu state-owned construction land, with no affect people; acquired 5.43 mu state-owned unused land, and the HD area is 9726.45 m², affect 17 households with 56 people.

3. Compensation standard

3.1 The acquisition of collective land

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

No.	Area	Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition (RMB /mu) ⁶		
	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	60000	24000	36000
III	Sanhe Township in Tianjia'an District; Shanwang Town of Bagongshan District; Jiulonggang Town and Shangyao town in Datong district; Liyingzi town in Xiejiaji district	52000	20000	32000
IV	Caoan Town and Shiyuan Township of Tianjia'an District; Kongdian township of Datong district, Gudui township. Huizu township, Yanggong town, Sunmiao township of Xiejiaji district; Lichonghuizu township, Dashan town (fengtai economic development zone) of Bagongshan district.	49000	19000	30000

Compensation standards for young crops of the vegetable land for one season is RMB 1875/mu and economic crop land for one season is RMB 1210/mu and grain crop land for one season is RMB 1100/mu, and will be paid once.

Table 4 Compensation Standard for Collective Land Acquisition of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel

Compensation standard	Dajiangou pump station		Shijian Lake pump station		Longwang flood diversion channel	
	Cultivate land	Water area	Cultivate land	Water area	Cultivate land	Water area
Land compensation (yuan/mu)	24000	24000	27000	27000	24000	24000

⁶ According to the survey, the compensation standard for land expropriation in Huainan City is calculated according to unified annual output value, locational factor of land, 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.

Resettlement (yuan/mu)	36000	36000	41000	41000	36000	36000
Young crop compensation (yuan/mu)	1100	—	1100	—	1100	—
Total (yuan/mu)	61100	60000	69100	68000	61100	60000

Note : Data from PMO (2016)

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.

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 endowment insurance, they all will be included into the endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers.

3.2 State-owned land compensation

The project is the construction of public utilities, so the state-owned water area and state-owned unused land will be allocated by transferring land use right after payment for relevant fees, the compensation will paid according to the relevant documents; the compensation standard of acquired state-owned water area are the same as the collective land; according to the management approach of the fees of newly added construction land [No. (2012) 151] pressed by Ministry of Finance and Bureau of land and resources. The acquisition of state-owned unused land, state-owned cultivate land, and water area need to paying leasing fees to Bureau of land and resources (Tianjia'an and Datong district is 32000 yuan/mu, the other districts is 13333 yuan/mu).

Table 5 Compensation Standard for State-owned Land Acquisition

Land type	Compensation standard (yuan/mu)	Remark
State-owned water area	68000	Datong district
State-owned unused land (the fees of newly added construction land, farmland, unused land)	32000	Datong district

3.3 House demolition compensation

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 [2015]95, the compensation standard for rural house is shown in Table 5-4.

Table 6 Rural House Replacement Cost, Other Subsidies, and Compensation Standard

No.	Type of	Structure	Standard	Remark
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	house		(yuan/m ²)	
1	Simple room	The mian room is simple room	390	1 . If the height of eaves lower than 2 m, the compensation standards will be decided according to the actual situation. 2.the compensation of the house including the wall painting (inside and outside). 3.the foundation beam, column, pouring roof of the frame building must in accordance with the frame builaing standards.
		Temporary simple room	220	
2	Bungalow	The height of eaves is 2.4 m	440—470	
		The height of eaves over 2.4 m	495—530	
		The height of eaves is 2.4 m and with foundation beam	550—605	
3	General building	Without foundation beam and tile roof	640—670	
		With foundation beam and floor roof	660—715	
		With foundation beam and pouring roof	710—770	
4	Frame building	The foundation beam, column, floor pouring roof	860	
5	Communal facilities	The compensation standard of the public facilities involved in LA area, will be determined by the qualified evaluation agency which is entrusted by the County/District government and the affected people.		

The HD compensation standard of Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel see in Table 7.

Table 7 Compensation Standard for Dajiangou pump station, Shijian Lake pump station and Longwang flood diversion channel

Building	Structure	Area	The height of eaves	Yuan/ m ²
Building	Mix	2679.94	>2.4m, With foundation beam and floor roof	660
		196.49	>2.4m, With foundation beam and pouring roof	710
Bungalow	Brick	5822.99	>2.4m, With foundation beam	550
		14.05	2-2.4m	440
	Masonry timber	906.52	>2.4m	440
Simple room		338.6	>2.4m	390
		66.4	2-2.4m	220

3.4 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 5-6 for compensation details of attachments and infrastructure.

Table 8 Compensation Standard for Ground Attachments and Infrastructure

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

4. Resettlement plan

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). 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) 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.

➤ **Other subsidies**

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:

- ⑤ 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;
- ⑥ 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-story buildings exchanged to multi-story buildings, small high-rise buildings or high-rise buildings will be provided additional area freely at 5%, 15%, and 25% of demolished house respectively.

Temporary resettlement compensation

- ⑤ 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;
- ⑥ 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.

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. 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.

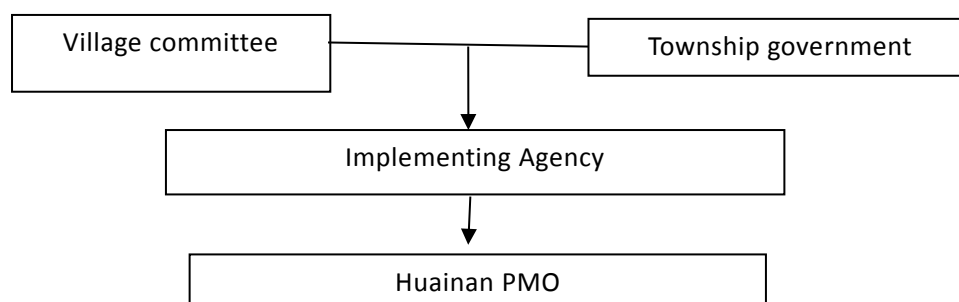


Figure 1 Grievance Redress Flowchart

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 Mechanism⁷.

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 9-2 for Agencies Accepting Grievances and Appeals, and Staff.

Table 9 Agencies Accepting Grievances and Appeals, and Staff

Agency	Contact Person	Position	Telephone Number
Huainan DRC	Hu Donghui	Director	18955489000

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

Huainan DRC	Chen Xuehai	Deputy director	13345547325
Huainan FB	Yang Xunmin	Depury secretary	13909645701
Municipal construction committee	Cheng Dongkuang	Deputy director	18909646800
Huainan DRC	He Chunfu	Director	0554—6644797
Huainan DRC	Yang Youxue	Resettlement staff	18909645038
Huainan DRC	Zhengang	Land acquisition staff	13905542552
Huainan Landscaping Management Bureau	Liu Baoqin	manager	18955453336
Municipal L&R bureau	Liu Xiaodong	Engineer	13905540511
Huainan Municipal Administration Management Department	Zhang Yongqiang	Director	18905541060
Municipal Sewage Company	Sun Huilin	Director	18055418906
Tianjia'an DRC	Xiong Shouquan	manager	13966476282
Xiejiaji construction committee	Mr. Chen	Director	13955434528
Bagongshan construction committee	Wang Yucal	Director	13605547289
Shangyao Town construction committee	Mr. Zhou	Director	13956441933
Resettlement external monitoring agency	Yan Lei	Manager	0991-3638030

6. Entitlement Matrix

The Entitlement matrix is established according to the relevant policies in this chapter. For the details, refer to Table 5-8.

Table 10 The Entitlement matrix

Impact type	Degree of Impacts	Eligible People	Entitlements	Compensation standard	Implementing issues
Permanent acquisition of collective land	The project will acquire 240.01 mu collective land, affect 74 households with 194 people; including 3.86 mu collective reserved land of Chengying village in Luohe town, affect 1 household with 3 people; acquired 3 mu farmer's contracted land of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town, affect 3 households with 14 people; acquired 18.45 mu collective water area of Shitoubu village in Ancheng town, with no affect people; acquired 25.82 mu farmer's contracted land of Linxiang village in Luohe town, affect 18 households with 48 people; acquired 55.42 mu farmer's contracted land of Gongji village in Luohe town, affect 29 households with 67 people; acquired 85 mu farmer's contracted land of Liuzhen village in Luohe town, affect 23 households with 62 people; acquired 35 mu collective water area of Liuzhen village, with no affect people; acquired 5.68 mu collective cultivate land of Tiandong community in Luohe town, and 13.46 mu collective	affect 74 households with 194 people	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 60,000~68,000 RMB/mu (refer to details in Table 5-1). Compensation standards for young crops of the vegetable land for one season is RMB 1875/mu and economic crop land for one season are is RMB 1210/mu and grain crop land for one season is RMB 1100/mu, and will be paid once.	The training of planting techniques, irrigation techniques and service industry and etc. will be carried . 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.

Impact type	Degree of Impacts	Eligible People	Entitlements	Compensation standard	Implementing issues
	water area, with no affect people.				
Permanent acquisition of state-owned land	will acquire 18.1 mu water area of Yuyeshe state-owned farm (belonging to State Asset Management Commission), with no affect people; the construction of Longwang flood diversion channel will acquire 259.42 mu state-owned construction land, with no ground attachments and affect people; 5.43 mu state-owned unused land, with no ground attachments and affect people.	Yuyeshe state-owned farm	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.	The acquisition of state-owned unused land, state-owned cultivate land, and water area need to paying leasing fees to Bureau of land and resources (Tianjia'an and Datong district is 32000 yuan/mu, the other districts is 13333 yuan/mu).	The compensation of state-owned water area of Yuyeshe will be paid directly to Yuyeshe farm.
Rural house Demolition	10024.99 m ² of rural houses expropriated, affect 20 households with 61 people.	affect 20 households with 61 people.	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.	temporary simple room is 220 to 390 yuan/ m ² ; simple room (the height of eaves between 2 to 2.4 m) is 440 to 470 yuan/ m ² ; the bungalow (the height of eaves is over 2.4 m) is 495 to 530 yuan/ m ² ; the bungalow (the height of eaves is over 2.4 m and with foundation beam) is 550 to 605 yuan/ m ² ; general building (without foundation beam and tile roof) is 640 to 670 yuan/ m ² ; general building (with foundation beam and floor roof) is 660 to 715 yuan/ m ² ; general building (the foundation beam, column, floor pouring roof) is 710 to 770 yuan/ m ² ; frame building (the foundation beam, column, floor pouring roof) is 860 yuan/ m ² ; public facilities: the compensation standard of public facilities involved in the	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 homestead is no more than 140 m ² .

Impact type	Degree of Impacts	Eligible People	Entitlements	Compensation standard	Implementing issues
				project will be determined by the qualified evaluation agency which is hired by the City/County government and the affect people together. Transition fee: 3 RMB/㎡·month, residential relocation allowance 5 RMB/㎡·month; the transitional period is no less than 12 months.	
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	/	/

ANNEX 4 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.

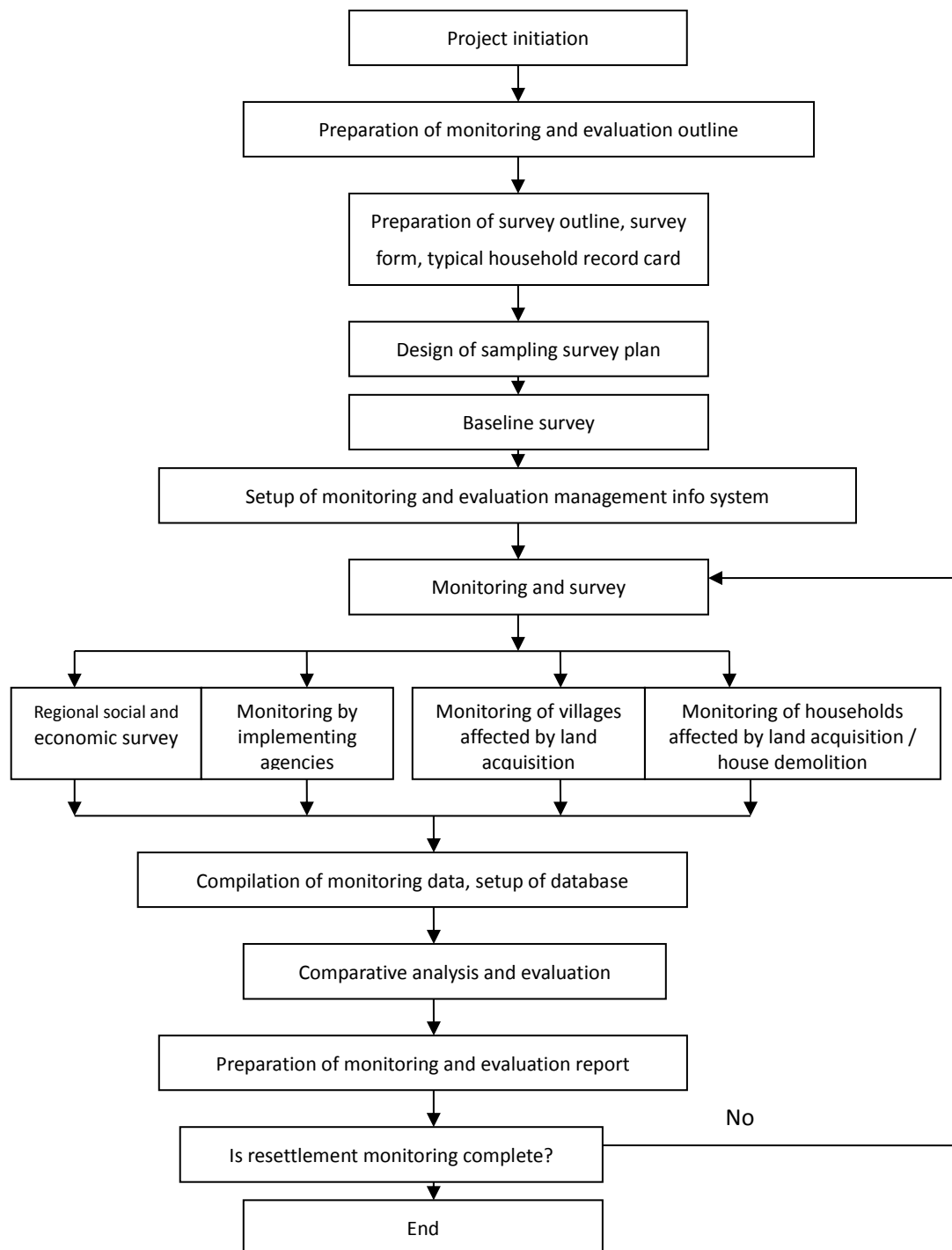


Figure 2 Technical Route Map of External Monitoring

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	Nov.2015
2	1st monitoring report	Oct. 2016
3	2nd monitoring report	Apr. 2017
4	3rd monitoring report	Oct. 2017
6	1st annual evaluation report	Apr.2018
7	2nd annual evaluation report	Oct.2018
8	Post-evaluation report	July.2019