

Resettlement Plan (Draft)

Project Number: 47070-002
July 2015

People's Republic of China: Hunan Dongjiang Lake Environmental Protection and Integrated Utilization Project

Prepared by the Zixing City Government's Project Management Office for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 1 July 2015)

Currency Unit – yuan (CNY)

CNY1.00 = \$0.1611

\$1.00 = CNY6.2081

ABBREVIATIONS

AAOV	–	average annual output value
ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	affected household
AP	–	affected person
DMS	–	detailed measurement survey
FGD	–	focus group discussion
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
HD	–	house demolition
IOL	–	inventory of loss
LA	–	land acquisition
LEF	–	land-expropriated farmer
M&E	–	monitoring and evaluation
MLS	–	minimum living security
MSW	–	municipal solid waste
NRCR	–	National Research Center for Resettlement
PMO	–	project management office
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
RIB	–	resettlement information booklet
ROW	–	right-of-way
RP	–	resettlement plan
SES	–	socioeconomic survey
TA	–	technical assistance
ZCG	–	Zixing city government
ZIFC	–	Zixing City Urban and Rural Environmental Protection Investment and Financing Center
ZLAHDAC	–	Zixing Land Acquisition and House Demolition Affairs Center

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

ha	–	hectare
kg	–	kilogram
km	–	kilometer
m	–	meter

NOTES

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

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July 2015

PRC: Hunan Dongjiang Lake Environmental Protection and Integrated Utilization Project

Prepared by the Zixing City Government's Project Management Office for the Asian Development Bank.

ENDORSEMENT LETTER FOR THE RP

To further increase the basic infrastructure level and improve the living standards of the local residents around Dongjiang Lake, Zixing City Government has decided to construct the Hunan Chenzhou Dongjiang Lake Environment Protection and Integrated Utilization Project. The project documents and project construction land use will get approval from Hunan Provincial Development and Reform Commission and Hunan Provincial Land and Resources Department. It is planned that the project construction will start in 2016 and complete in December 2020. Zixing City Government will apply a proportion of ADB financing via Ministry of Finance to cover part of engineering and capacity development costs. Accordingly, the Project will be implemented in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). Zixing Urban-Rural Environmental Protection Investment and Financing Center has prepared this Resettlement Plan (RP).

The RP fully complies with requirements of the relevant laws, regulations and policies of People's Republic of China, Hunan Province and Zixing City Government and based on ADB review it conforms with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), specifically the policy requirements on Involuntary Resettlement.

Zixing City Government and Zixing Urban-Rural Environmental Protection Investment and Financing Center hereby affirm the contents of this RP dated in May 2015 and ensures that the RP will be implemented as stipulated according to the principles. Zixing Urban-Rural Environmental Protection Investment and Financing Center is responsible for the management and coordination of the Project, and Zixing Land Acquisition and House Demolition Affair Center (ZLAHDAC) was authorized as the responsible agency to manage the implementation of the related Land Acquisition and Resettlement activities of the Project.

Zixing City Government

Signature: 

Executive Vice Mayor of Zixing City and Director of Project Management Office (PMO) for the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Financed Project

30 June 2015

《移民安置计划》实施承诺函

为了进一步提升东江湖周边的基础设施水平，改善当地居民的生活水平，资兴市人民政府决定建设湖南郴州东江湖生态环境保护与综合利用项目。本项目的文件和项目建设用地将需要分别获得湖南省发展和改革委员会以及湖南省国土资源厅的批准。本项目计划从 2016 年开始启动，至 2020 年完成建设。资兴市人民政府通过国家财政部向亚洲开发银行申请部分项目资金用于工程和能力发展投资。因此，本项目将按照亚行的《安全保障政策声明》（SPS2009）实施，资兴市城乡环境保护投融资中心为此已经准备了本项目的《移民安置计划》。

本项目的《移民安置计划》完全遵循中国和湖南省的相关法律、法规以及资兴市的相关政策的要求，并满足亚行对本计划与其《安全保障政策声明》（2009）的一致性审查，尤其是亚行非自愿移民方面的政策要求。

资兴市人民政府和资兴市城乡环境保护投融资中心在此确认于 2015 年 5 月定稿的《移民安置计划》的内容，并保证该计划按照规定的原则予以实施。资兴市城乡环境保护投融资中心负责本项目的管理和协调，资兴市国土局土地征收和房屋拆迁事务中心受权作为本项目土地征收和移民安置活动的实施管理机构。

资兴市人民政府（盖公章）

领导签字：

资兴市常务副市长、亚行贷款湖南郴州东江湖生态环境保护与综合利用项目办公室主任

2015 年 6 月 30 日

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency unit = yuan (CNY)

CNY1 = \$0.1613

\$1 = CNY6.2

1 hectare = 15 *mu*

ABBREVIATIONS

AAOV	=	average annual output value
ADB	=	Asian Development Bank
AH	=	affected household
AP	=	affected person
DMS	=	detailed measurement survey
FGD	=	focus group discussion
GRM	=	grievance redress mechanism
HD	=	house demolition
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WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km = kilometer

kg = kilogram

ha = hectare

m = meter

1 ha = 15 *mu*

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected persons. Those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, households, 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.

Cut-off date. It refers to the date when the results of the census and inventory of losses were for eligibility presented to the affected households. Any households who built after the project's cut-off date will not be eligible for assistance.

Entitlement. Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the affected households, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

Grievance redress mechanism. A mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns redress and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project mechanism impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups.

Income restoration. This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the program affected households. It is a program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income and/or livelihood to pre-project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the socioeconomic survey and training need assessment.

Meaningful consultation. A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on consultation on ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

Vulnerable groups. Individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. Vulnerable groups are those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Project Overview

The Hunan Dongjiang Lake Environmental Protection and Integrated Utilization Project (hereinafter, the “project”) consists of five major outputs: (i) improved pollution control, (ii) established urban–rural water supply system, (iii) river course rehabilitation, (iv) integrated ecosystem rehabilitation and management, and (v) strengthened environmental and project management capacity. **Output 1** will support (i) domestic wastewater treatment, including construction of six wastewater treatment plants with a total capacity of 2,000 cubic meters (m³)/day, sewage collection pipes, and 2,856 small wastewater treatment facilities for rural villages; (ii) solid waste collection, compaction, and seven transfer facilities; and (iii) agricultural nonpoint source pollution management. **Output 2** will support (i) construction of two water supply plants with total water treatment capacity of more than 30,000 m³/day for about 85,000 residents, (ii) water supply pipelines with total length of about 500 kilometers (km), and (iii) operation and maintenance equipment. **Output 3** will support river course rehabilitation for five selected rivers that flow into the lake. **Output 4** will support (i) aquatic facilities and management; (ii) wetland restoration and management facilities; (iii) soil erosion control, including reforestation and revegetation; (iv) protection public forest, including improvement of bamboo forest; and (v) eco-compensation payment mechanism and pilot. **Output 5** will support (i) establishment of environmental monitoring centers; (ii) establishment of deep water lake research center; (iii) public awareness, and technical and vocational education and training in alternative livelihood activities for 30,000 rural residents; (iv) project implementation consulting services, training, workshops, and study visits; and (v) establishment of project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. The gross investment in the project is CNY1,616.34 million (or \$260.7 million), of which CNY806 million (or \$130 million) will be covered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan.

According to the preliminary survey results for inventory of loss (IOL), Outputs 1, 2, and 5 will involve permanent land acquisition (LA); Output 3 will involve temporary land occupation; Output 4 will involve both LA and house demolition (HD). The project is classified as category A for involuntary resettlement according to ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). Therefore, the Zixing city government (ZCG), with the assistance of consultants engaged under the project preparatory technical assistance (TA), prepared a resettlement plan (RP) in line with ADB’s SPS (2009) and related laws and regulations of Chenzhou Municipality, Hunan Province, and the People’s Republic of China (PRC).

This RP will be updated based on the detailed project design and detailed measurement survey (DMS) results, and submitted to ADB for review and approval before the start of LA, HD, and resettlement.

2. Impacts of LA, HD, and Resettlement

The project was categorized as A for involuntary resettlement. It will affect 27 groups of 18 villages in 8 townships (sub-districts) in Zixing City, with affected households (AHs) present in 17 groups of 8 villages in 5 townships; and the rest 10 groups of 10 villages in 3 townships only involve the collective non-contracted land without any AHs. About 2,835.84 mu of land will be utilized permanently for the project, including 184.22 mu of collective land to be acquired and 2,651.62 mu of state-owned land to be transferred. 979.4 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, including 783.6 mu of state-owned land and 195.8 mu of collective land. Houses of 1,539.1 square meters (m²) will be demolished for the project. A total of 123 households with 403 persons will be affected permanently, including 196 females; and 51 households with 170 persons will be affected temporarily, including 83 females. A total of 174 households consisting of 573 persons, including 279 females, will be affected, in which 17 persons in 5 households are identified as vulnerable groups affected by LA under this project. See table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Project Impacts

Table 11 Summary of Project Impacts				
Permanently occupied land (mu)		Subtotal		2,835.84
		Collective land		184.22
		State-owned land		2,651.62
Temporarily occupied land (mu)		Subtotal		979.4
		State-owned land		783.6
		Collective land		195.8
HD (m ²)		Subtotal		1,539.1
		Government-owned houses		480
		Rural residential houses		1,059.1
Affected population	Permanently affected	LA	AHs	123
			APs	403
		HD	AHs	20
			APs	64
		Both LA and HD	AHs	20
			APs	64
		Subtotal	AHs	123
			APs	403
	Temporarily affected	Temporary land occupation	AHs	51
			APs	170
	Total		AHs	174
			APs	573
	Vulnerable groups		AHs	5
			APs	17

3. Policies and Entitlements

The objective of resettlement is to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring all viable options, and to mitigate or compensate those affected, so that the living standard of all affected persons (APs) is improved in real terms or at least restored to the pre-project level. This RP covers both the relevant and/or applicable laws and regulations of the PRC, local regulations of Chenzhou and Zixing, and also the requirements of ADB based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009), particularly the Safeguard Requirements 2 for involuntary resettlement.

In addition, the policies on compensation and resettlement for LA and HD of Hunan Province, Chenzhou Municipality, and Zixing City, as well as ADB's SPS (2009) will apply.

4. Relevant Laws in the PRC

The applicable laws and regulations of the PRC mainly include the Land Administration Law of the PRC (2004), the Rural Land Contracting Law of the PRC (effective from 1 March 2003), the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (effective from 21 October 2004), the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (effective from 3 November 2004), etc.

As stated in the aforementioned policies, and in consultation with local governments and APs, the resettlement principles of the project include the following:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided, where feasible;
- (ii) The APs are granted compensation and rights that can at least maintain or even improve their livelihoods in the absence of the project;
- (iii) The APs are given compensation and assistance in resettlement whether legal title is available or not;

- (iv) If the land available to everyone is insufficient to maintain his/her livelihood, replacement in cash or in kind and other income-generating activities shall be provided for the lost land;
- (v) The APs fully understand their entitlements, the method and standard of compensation, the livelihood and income restoration program, and the project schedule; and participate in the implementation of the RP;
- (vi) The executing agency and an independent agency/third party shall monitor the compensation, relocation, and resettlement operations;
- (vii) The vulnerable groups shall be provided special assistance or treatment so that they lead a better life beyond the national minimum standards, and all APs shall have an opportunity to benefit from the project;
- (viii) The RP is consistent with the master plans of the affected city (district, county); and
- (ix) The resettlement budget is sufficient to cover all affected aspects.

5. Public Participation and Grievance Redress

At the preparation stage, a number of consultation activities were conducted with the APs, village officials, resettlement offices, and other stakeholders (about 200 person-times in total). The APs participated in compensation discussion and RP preparation through the initial assessment of IOL, socioeconomic survey (SES), and focus group discussions (FGDs). The APs' concerns and opinions were also incorporated in the draft RP. Follow-up consultations with the APs will be conducted during the detailed design stage and RP implementation. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established for the APs, where the appeal channels include (i) village committees; (ii) township and/or subdistrict resettlement offices; (iii) the Zixing Land Acquisition and House Demolition Affairs Center (ZLAHDAC); (iv) the Resettlement and Social Affairs Division of the Zixing City project management office (PMO); (v) court; and (vi) external M&E agency.

The resettlement information booklet (RIB) will be distributed to the APs and affected village groups in June 2015, and the draft RP will be published on the ADB website in June 2015.

6. LA and HD Compensation Rates

The LA compensation rates: CNY63,000 /mu for vegetable land; CNY35,000/mu for irrigated land, construction land, water surface, rural roads, and protected farmland; CNY28,000/mu for non-irrigated and garden land; and CNY17,500/mu for woodland, barren hills, and wasteland. The young crop compensation rates shall be CNY1,620 /mu for irrigated land, CNY1,080/mu for non-irrigated land, and CNY2,520/mu for vegetable land.

The HD compensation rates shall be CNY1,300/m² for reinforced concrete structure (Grade 1) and CNY1,200/m² for reinforced concrete structure (Grade 2); CNY1,000 yuan/m² for masonry concrete structure (Grade 1) and CNY900/m² for masonry concrete structure (Grade 2); CNY800 yuan/m² masonry timber structure (Grade 2); CNY700/m² for earth timber structure; and CNY150–CNY200/m² for simple structure. In addition, each AH will receive a transition subsidy of CNY400/month and a transition traffic subsidy of CNY200/month (usually not more than 6 months). If an AH enters into a resettlement and compensation agreement, and complete the demolition before the agreed relocation date, they will receive a reward of CNY50/m². Other ground attachments and ancillary structures will be compensated at replacement cost.

7. Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration

To minimize project impacts and promote income restoration, livelihood restoration and resettlement programs have been developed and included in the draft RP based on the results of the SES for resettlement, and by reference to successful resettlement experience from local similar projects.

The income restoration measures for the households affected by LA include cash compensation, agricultural development, nonagricultural employment, skills training, social security, etc.

The resettlement modes for the households affected by HD include self-demolition and self-reconstruction, and resettlement in centrally built apartments. Only seven households affected by HD need to be resettled with housing, in which six have chosen self-demolition and self-reconstruction at 80 m² or 108 m² per household based on affordability, where housing land compensation is paid to the village group, new housing land is provided by the village group to each AH for free, and township government is responsible for the three supplies and one leveling. The other AH has chosen resettlement in centrally built apartments, where two housing sizes (108 m² and 81 m²) and two structures (two or three households per building) are available, to be constructed by the government and purchased at the cost price of CNY638/m².

8. Organizational Arrangement

ZCG is the executive agency of the project; the Zixing City PMO is the management and coordinating agency; the Zixing City Urban–Rural Environmental Protection Investment and Financing Center (ZIFC) is the implementing agency; and ZLAHDAC is responsible for the implementation of LA, HD, and resettlement, including impact verification, consultation with the APs, raising and payment of compensation fees, and implementation of resettlement measures. The township and/or subdistrict resettlement offices and village committees will actively participate in the implementation of this RP. The Zixing City PMO and ZIFC will organize training or capacity building on LA and HD compensation and resettlement. This RP also includes a training program to strengthen the capacity of the staff of resettlement offices at all levels.

9. Resettlement Budget and Implementation Schedule

All resettlement costs are included in the resettlement budget. Based on prices in March 2015, the resettlement budget of the project is CNY23.1448 million (including contingencies and accounting for 1.4% of the gross investment in the project of CNY1,616.34 million), including basic LA and HD costs of CNY10.9502 million or 47.31% of the budget, and other costs (including resettlement planning costs, staff training costs, LA taxes, supporting fund for vulnerable groups, etc.) of CNY10.5522 million or 45.59% of total costs, and contingencies of CNY1.6424 million or 7.1% of total costs.

Compensation and resettlement for LA and HD will begin in March 2016, and construction will commence in June 2016. Resettlement will be completed by December 2017.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

During resettlement implementation, the Zixing City PMO will submit an internal monitoring report to ADB semiannually. The Zixing City PMO will appoint an independent external M&E agency to monitor resettlement implementation externally and prepare external M&E reports. The external M&E agency will complete a comprehensive baseline survey before LA, and submit the first external M&E report in June 2016, an external M&E report semiannually to ADB until the completion of resettlement, and an external M&E report annually to ADB within 2 years after the completion of resettlement. After the income and livelihood restoration of the APs, the Zixing City PMO will also submit a resettlement completion report to ADB.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Project

1. The Hunan Dongjiang Lake Environmental Protection and Integrated Utilization Project (the Project) aims to introduce globally advanced technologies and management concepts to strengthen the ecological protection and management capacity building of the Dongjiang Lake, control pollution sources effectively, increase water supply capacity, implement ecological rehabilitation, strengthen environmental monitoring and management, and build the lake into a provincial or even national successful example for wetland ecological protection and rehabilitation. In addition, industry restructuring will be conducted to introduce new industries that favor environmental protection, and existing resources developed and utilized rationally to increase local farmers' income, and promote sustainable local economic development.

2. The Project has a construction period of 5 years (2016-2020), in which Pollution Control, Urban-rural Water Supply, and River Management will be implemented during 2015-2017, and Ecological Rehabilitation, Environmental Monitoring and Protection Capacity Building during 2015-2019.

3. The gross investment in the Project is CNY1,616.34 million (or \$260.7 million) of which CNY806 million (or \$130 million) will be covered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan. According to the preliminary Loss of Inventory survey, the project is classified as category A for involuntary resettlement according to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). Therefore, the Zixing city government (ZCG), with the assistance of consultants engaged under the project preparatory technical assistance (TA), prepared a Resettlement Plan (RP) in line with ADB's SPS (2009) and related laws and regulations of Chenzhou Municipality, Hunan Province, and the People's Republic of China (PRC).

B. Scope and Benefits

B1. Scope

4. The Project consists of the following five major outputs: Pollution Control, Water Supply, River Management, Ecological Rehabilitation, Environmental Monitoring and Protection Capacity Building and Institutional Capacity Building. The details are shown as following:

➤ **Output 1** will support (i) domestic wastewater treatment, including construction of six wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) with a total capacity of 2,000 cubic meters (m³)/day, sewage collection pipes, and small wastewater treatment facilities for rural villages; (ii) solid waste collection, compaction, and transfer facilities; and (iv) agricultural nonpoint source pollution management.

➤ **Output 2** will support (i) construction of two water supply plants with total water treatment capacity of more than 30,000 m³/day for about 82,000 residents, (ii) water supply pipelines with total length of about 405 kilometers (km), and (iii) operation and maintenance (O&M) equipment.

➤ **Output 3** will support river course rehabilitation for five selected rivers that flow into the lake.

➤ **Output 4** will support ; (i) aquatic facilities and management; (ii) wetland restoration and management facilities; (iii) soil erosion control, including reforestation and revegetation; (iv) protection public interest forest including improvement of bamboo forest; and (v) eco-compensation payment mechanism and pilot.

➤ **Output 5** will support (i) establishment of an environmental monitoring center; (ii) establishment of deep water lake research center; (iii) public awareness, technical and vocational education and training in alternative livelihood activities for 30,000 rural residents; (iv) project implementation consulting services, training, workshops, and study visits; and (v) establishment of project monitoring and evaluation system.

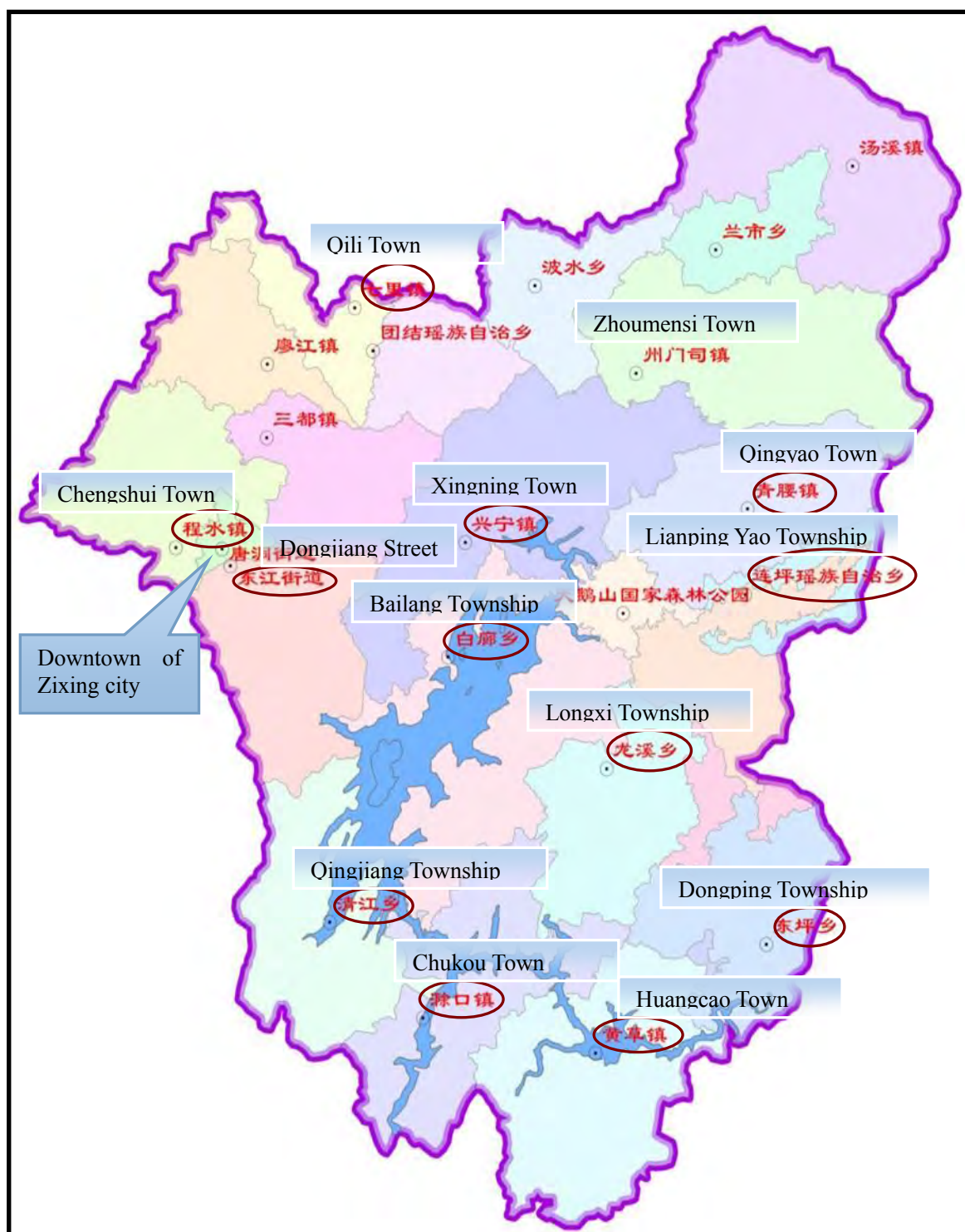


Figure I-1 Townships / Town of Zixing City in the Project Area

B2. Expected Benefits

5. The following are some of the significant benefits of the Project:¹

¹ See details in the Summary of Diligence Investigation in the Draft Final Report of PPTA of the Project.

(i) **Ecological benefits.** Reducing industrial, domestic, aquaculture, tourism and ship pollution around Dongjiang Lake gradually, improving lake water quality effectively, increasing the stability and carrying capacity of the lake ecosystem significantly, and preserving the ecology, natural resources and biodiversity of the lake practically by 2019. The long-term ecological benefits including reduction and prevention of pollution in the Dongjiang Lake and surrounding areas, improvement of water quality and stabilization of soil erosion, and reforestation of public forest and enhancement of efficiency of bamboo forest.

(ii) **Social benefits.** The project is expected to benefit over 6.40 million population (about 1.6 million households) in 13 townships and 183 villages within the Dongjiang Lake and adjacent areas. The social benefits include increase household income, providing livelihood skills training, eco-compensation, and capacity building. The engineering works will directly benefit about 36,900 households for improved water supply and 34,500 households for wastewater collection and treatment, of whom approximately 10.8% belong to low household income of CNY10,000 and below. The project will create about 2,520 full-time temporary jobs during the construction period and 112 permanent jobs during operation. Participation of women in civil works during project implementation will be at least 40% of the total unskilled labor. This will provide the local people including women, ethnic minority (EM) and affected persons (APs) an opportunity to have temporary jobs. The local people including women will also have the opportunity to participate in capacity building/public awareness campaign on improved health and sanitation, environmental protection and livelihood skills training that will be conducted during the duration of project implementation phase. The livelihood skills training will provide the local people including women, EM and APs opportunity to increase income and have sustainable or long-term livelihood.

(iii) **Economic benefits.** The Project will not only provide a high-quality drinking water source to a population of about 1.2 million in Zixing City and Chenzhou Municipality, but also become a second drinking water source for cities such as Changsha, Zhuzhou, Xiangtan and Hengyang. The Dongjiang Lake plays crucial watershed functions, especially to the Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan city cluster. These watershed services including potable water source to Zixing and Chenzhou cities or potential to the Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan city cluster, maintaining environment flow, flood control by regulating peak flow, biodiversity conservation, hydropower generation and recreation. The total value of watershed services accounts for CNY31.9 billion with the forest ecosystem services for CNY13 billion, potable water for CNY10.97 billion, ecologic flow for CNY5.96 billion, and flooding control CNY864 million.

C. Affected Area and Overview of Impacts

6. The Project will affect 27 groups of 18 villages in 8 townships (sub-districts) in Zixing City, with affected households (AHs) present in 17 groups of 8 villages in 5 townships. About 2,835.84 mu of land will be occupied permanently for the Project, including 184.22 mu of collective land and 2,651.62 mu of state-owned land. 979.4 mu of land will be occupied temporarily, including 783.6 mu of state-owned land and 195.8 mu of collective land. Houses of 1,539.1 square meters (m²) will be demolished for the Project. A total of 123 households with 403 persons will be affected permanently, including 196 females; 51 households with 170 persons will be affected temporarily, including 83 females; and with a total of 174 households consisting of 573 persons, including 279 females will be affected. 17 persons in 5 households (HHs) are identified as vulnerable groups affected by land acquisition (LA) under this Project. See details in table I-1.

Table I-1: Summary of Project Impacts

				(1)Pollution Control		(2)Urban-rural Water Supply		(3)River course rehabilitation	(4)Ecological Rehabilitation		(5)Environmental and Project Management Capacity ²	Total	
				Domestic Wastewater Treatment	MSW Transfer and Treatment	Yangdong Water Supply	Chukou Water Supply	Integrated Lake-going River Management	Lake Ecosystem Rehabilitation	Wetland Conservation and Rehabilitation			
Component													
Permanently occupied land (mu)	Subtotal			8.01	13.43	31.84	3	80.29	13.12	2,669.27	16.88	2,835.84	
	Collective land			4.72	12.2	31.84 ³	3		7.32	123.94	1.2	184.22	
	State-owned land			3.29	1.23			80.29	5.8	2,545.33	15.68	2,651.62	
Temporarily occupied land(mu)	Subtotal			79	32.8	614.1	36	102.2	29	69.2	17.1	979.4	
	State owned land			54	10	524.1	34	78.8	26.4	48.4	7.9	783.6	
	Collective land			25	22.8	90	2	23.4	2.6	20.8	9.2	195.8	
HD (m ²)	Subtotal				480					1,059.1		1,539.1	
	Government owned houses				480 ⁴							480	
	Rural residential houses									1,059.1 ⁵		1,059.1	
Affected popu-lation	Perma-nently affected	LA	AHs	1	3				1	117	1	123	
			APs	6	17				5	371	4	403	
		HD	AHs							20		20	
			APs							64		64	
		Both LA and HD	AHs							20		20	
			APs							64		64	
		Subtotal	AHs	1	3				1	117	1	123	
			APs	6	17				5	371	4	403	
	Tempo-rarily affected	Temporary land occupation	AHs	18	3	15				15		51	
			APs	58	12	52				48		170	
	Total			AHs	19	6	15			1	132	1	174
				APs	64	29	52			5	419	4	573

² Land will be utilized by the construction of Deep Lake Research Center, Environmental Monitoring and Supervision Center and two Water Monitoring Stations.

³ Collective non-contracted forest land without any affected persons.

⁴ Old factory buildings belongs to the township government and are unused for a long time.

⁵ Most of the structures are not the main houses and partially affected, only seven HHs need to be relocated.

D. Measures to Reduce Resettlement Impacts

7. Potential resettlement impacts of the Project have been and will be minimized during planning, detailed design and implementation.

D1. Measures at the Project Preparation Stage

8. At the project preparation stage, the proposed project components were optimized through the comparison of options to reduce resettlement impacts, as presented below:

Table I-2 Comparison of Options

Subcomponent	Owner	Former Option	Current Option	Effect
Waste transfer station in Dongjiang Sub-district	Environmental sanitation office	Formerly located in the timber processing plant in Wenchang Village	Located on the existing MSW dump in Wenchang Village	Reducing the number of AHs by 4
Construction of a command center	Environmental protection bureau	Formerly located on contracted land in Maoping Group of Luowei Village, Dongjiang Sub-district	Located on state-owned land beside the former site	Avoiding the acquisition of 4 mu of land
Fisheries Surveillance Station	Reservoir management bureau	Formerly located on contracted land in Maoping Group of Luowei Village, Dongjiang Sub-district	Located on state-owned land beside the former site	Avoiding the acquisition of 4.13 mu of land

D2. Measures at the Implementation Resettlement Stage

9. When LA or house demolition (HD) is inevitable, the following measures will be taken to reduce construction impacts:

- (i) The collection of basic information will be enhanced, and an in-depth analysis of local socioeconomic conditions and future development to develop a feasible RP to minimize resettlement impacts.
- (ii) The APs will be notified in advance, resettlement sites prepared in advance before displacement, and losses compensated for.
- (iii) Public participation and consultation will be conducted actively to receive comments and suggestions from the APs.
- (iv) Internal and external monitoring will be strengthened, an efficient and unobstructed feedback mechanism and channel established, and the information processing cycle shortened to ensure that issues arising from project implementation are addressed in a timely manner.
- (v) During LA, HD and resettlement, concerned local authorities will assist the APs in restoring production and livelihoods.

D3. Measures at the Construction Stage

10. At the construction stage, the following measures will be taken to minimize impacts:

- (i) Construction should be completed as soon as possible. During construction, the destruction of farmland, roads, houses, etc. should be avoided, and necessary warning signs, lamps and guide marks provided to facilitate the passage of people.
- (ii) Spoil dug during construction should be transferred timely.
- (iii) The construction agency should contact with the local environmental protection authorities to transfer domestic waste from the construction site timely.

E. Project Agencies

11. ZCG is the executive agency of the Project; the Zixing City PMO is the management and coordinating agency; the Zixing City Urban-Rural Environmental Protection Investment and Financing Center (ZIFC) is the implementing agency; and the Zixing Land Acquisition and House Demolition Affairs Center (ZLAHDAC) is responsible for the implementation of LA, HD, and resettlement.

F. Resettlement Budget and Implementation Schedule

12. All resettlement costs are included in the resettlement budget. Based on prices in March 2015, the resettlement budget of the Project is CNY23.1448 million (including contingencies and accounting for 1.4% of the gross investment in the Project of CNY1,630.6 million), including basic LA and HD costs of CNY10.9502 million or 47.31% of the budget, and other costs (including resettlement planning costs, staff training costs, LA taxes, supporting fund for vulnerable groups, etc.) of CNY10.5522 million or 45.59% of total costs, and contingencies of CNY1.6424 million or 7.1% of total costs.

13. Compensation and resettlement for LA and HD will begin in March 2016, and construction will commence in July 2016. Resettlement will be completed by December 2017.

14. This draft RP was prepared based on the latest feasibility study report, preliminary survey and consultation. The final RP will be prepared based on the detailed project design, and the results of the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and census of APs, and submitted to ADB for review and approval before start of LA, HD and resettlement and prior to civil works contract awards.

II. Project Impact Analysis

A. Definition of Project Impacts

15. The project area has been defined based on the feasibility study report prepared by the design agency (Hunan Agriculture, Forestry & Industry Design & Research Institute). Project impacts are defined as follows:

- (i) Permanent transfer/exchange of state-owned land: state-owned land within the project area, including cultivated land, non-cultivated land, and barren hills
- (ii) Permanent LA: rural collective land within the project area, including irrigated land and non-irrigated land
- (iii) Temporary land occupation: land occupied temporarily during construction, to be restored to the former function after the completion of construction
- (iv) Demolished buildings: all buildings within the project area, in masonry concrete, masonry timber and earth timber structures mainly
- (v) Affected ground attachments: ground attachments within the project area, mainly including simple production and living facilities, and trees
- (vi) AHs: households with land, buildings or ground attachments within the project area
- (vii) Affected villages: villages with land, buildings or ground attachments within the project area
- (viii) Affected persons: persons affected by LA and/or HD
- (ix) Affected laborers: laborers doing farm work on acquired land
- (x) Vulnerable persons: mainly including households enjoying minimum living security (MLS), the disabled, the sick, single-mother households, etc.

B. Project Impact Survey

16. The Zixing City PMO conducted a preliminary impact survey in the project areas together with the RP preparation consulting agency (NRCCR of Hohai University) during July-September 2014, covering affected population, houses, land, etc. To analyze the Project's social impacts and develop a feasible RP, the task force from NRCCR conducted a SES using a survey questionnaire, and public participation and consultation activities in September-October 2014 with the assistance of the Zixing City PMO, component owners, and affected township governments and village committees. The survey includes the following:

(i) Review of Related Studies/Literature

- a. Gather socioeconomic statistics and/or profile of Zixing City, and affected townships and villages;
- b. State, provincial and municipal laws, regulations and policies on LA, HD and resettlement.

(ii) Socioeconomic survey covers the following areas:

- a. Basic household information and livelihoods;
- b. Public opinions;
- c. Basic information of the affected villages: population, labor, industry mix, farmland, etc.

(iii) Assessment of IOL

- a. LA: position, type, size
- b. Demolition of buildings, ancillary structures and ground attachments: position, type, quantity, ownership.

17. During the investigation of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts in project area, adequate consultation on policies, measures and suggestions on resettlement was conducted at FGDs with local government departments, village committees, and representatives of AHs.

18. According to the preliminary survey results of LAR impacts survey, Outputs 1, 2 and 5 will involve permanent land acquisition (LA); Output 3 will involve temporary land occupation; Output 4 will involve both LA and HD. The project is classified as category A for involuntary resettlement according to ADB's SPS (2009). See details of LAR by components and by village groups in Appendix 1.

19. The most of the LAR impacts are caused by the subcomponent of Yangdong Water Treatment Plant in Output 2, Zhongdong-Bailang Wetland Greening Corridor (An access road to the wetland) under the Wetland restoration and management component in Output 4, and the fish proliferation platform in Output 4. See the maps for those subcomponents in Figures II-1 to II-4.

20. Regarding land use restrictions imposed in 2011 by ZCG, an annex has been included in the RP to explain the progress on enforcement of restrictions to cutting trees, fish cages, pig raising and motorized boating on or around Dongjiang Lake. Compensation has been provided to support the farmers to shift to more environmental friendly activities and technologies. Most activities will be stopped or closed by mid of 2015. Clearly, the success of this project depends on enforcement of these restrictions, so it's agreed that the situation will be closely monitored by the PMO during implementation. See detail in Appendix 2.

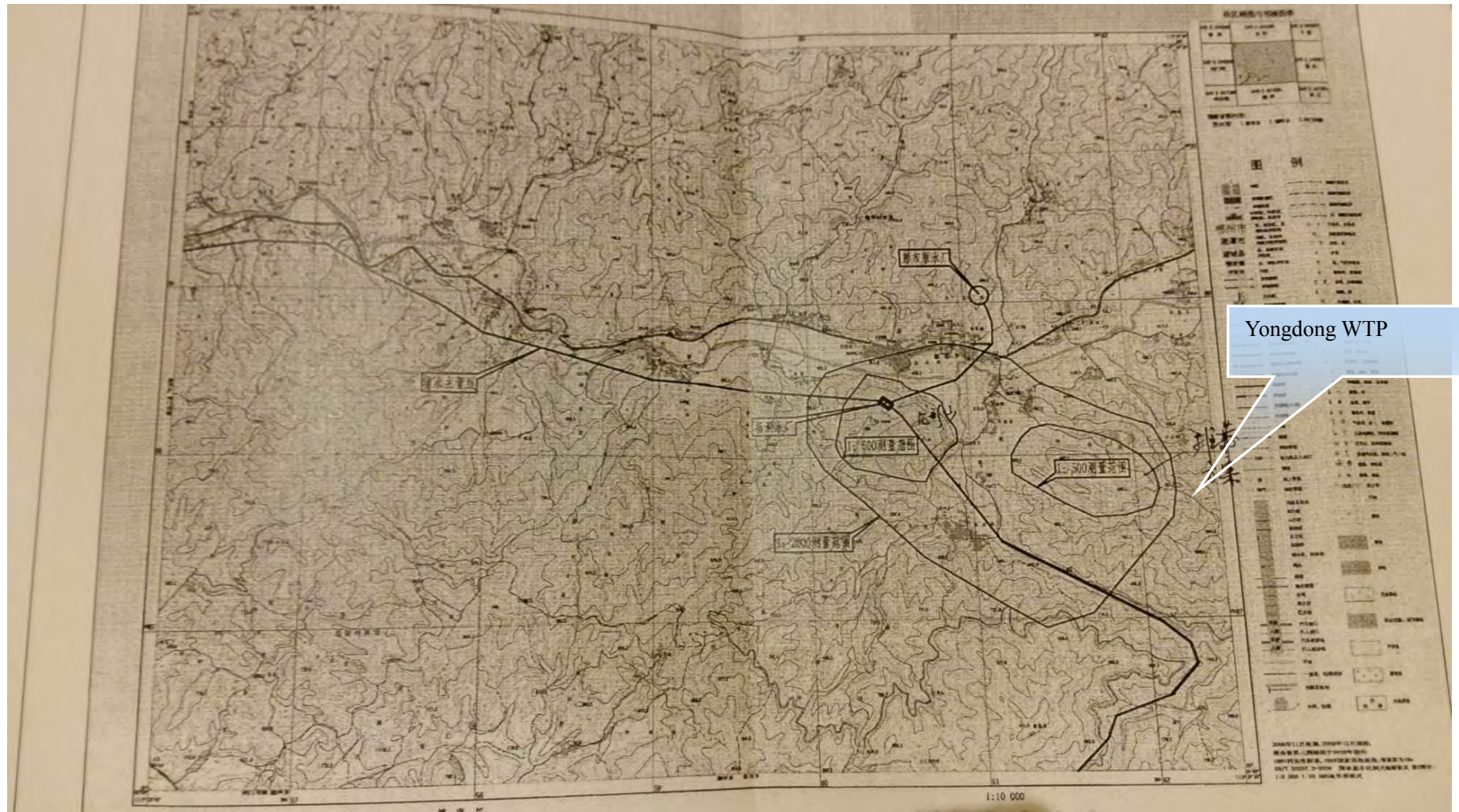


Figure II-1 Location of the Yongdong Water Treatment Plant

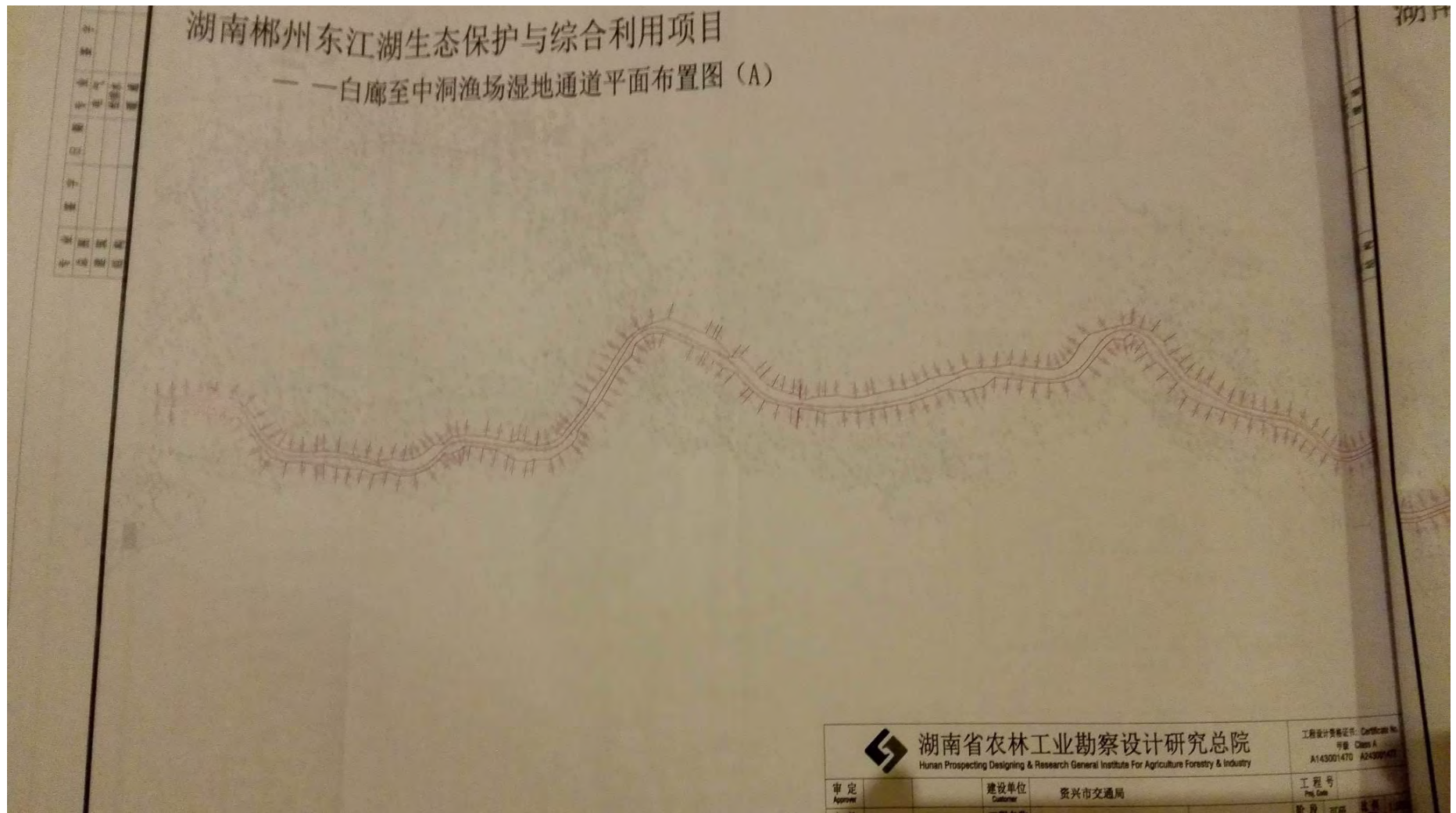


Figure II-2 Route of the Zhongdong-Bailang Wetland Greening Corridor (Section A of the access road)

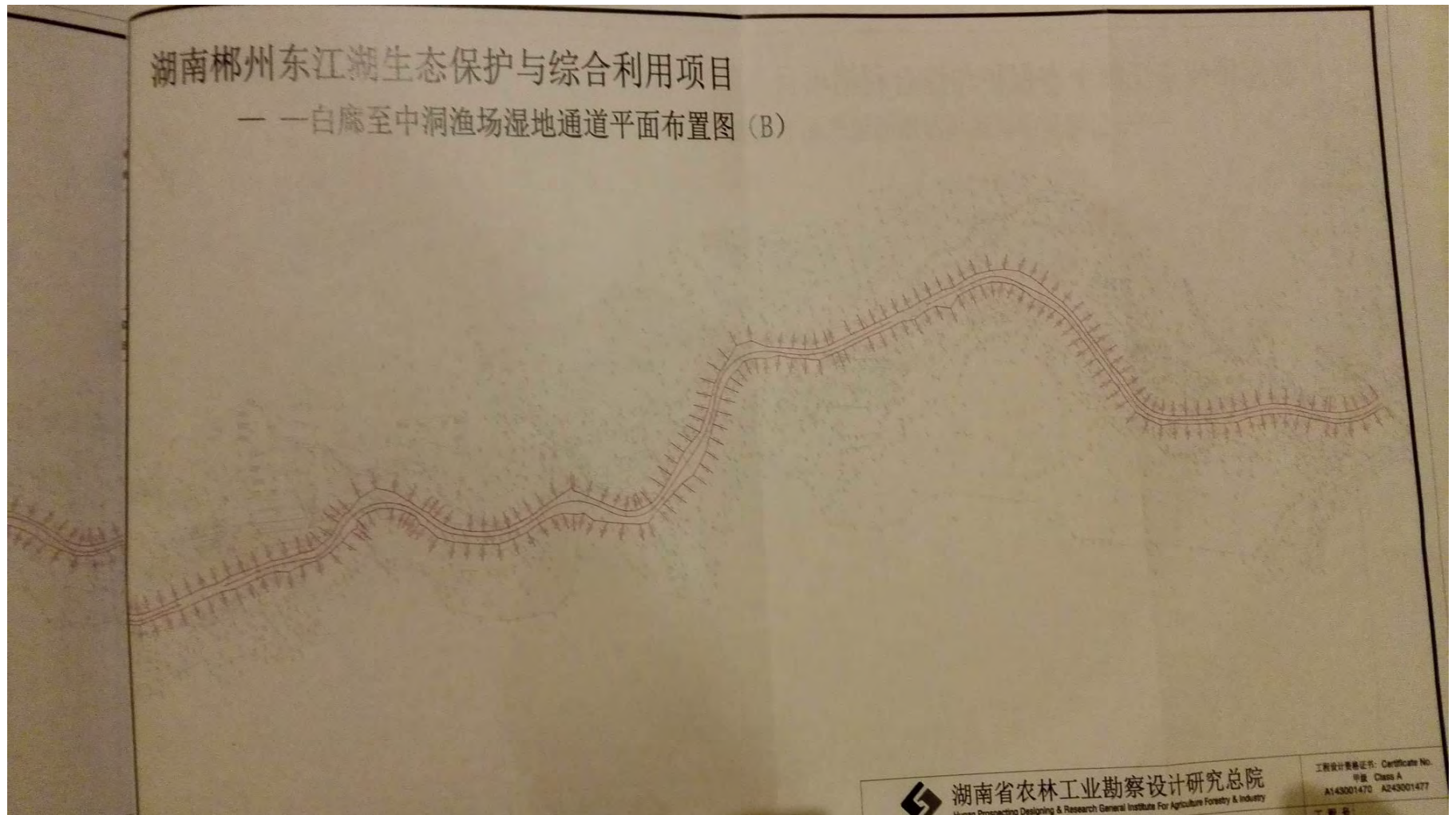
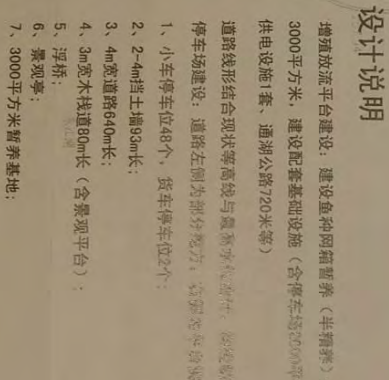


Figure II-3 Route of the Zhongdong-Bailang Greening Corridor (Section B of the access road)



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21. The range and/or areas covered by the survey are shown in table II-1.

Table II-1 Range of the survey

No.	Component			Township/Subdistrict	Village	Group
1	Pollution Control	Domestic Wastewater Treatment	6 Town WWTPs	Lianping Yao Xiang	Shanglian	Huangjia
				Qingjiang Xiang	Daitou	Huangqiao
				Dongping Xiang	Xin'ao	Shaojia
				Longxi Xiang	Xiadong	Sheqian
				Qingyao Town	Huatan	Hebian
		MSW Transfer and Treatment	Waste Transfer Stations	Dongjiang Sub-district	Wenchang	
				Bailang Xiang	Taiqian	Shangxibian
				Lianping Yao Xiang	Shanglian	Huangjia
				Qingjiang Xiang	Daitou	Huangqiao
				Chukou Town	Jinxing	Dangchong
				Dongping Xiang	Zhoutang	Shankou
				Longxi Xiang	Xiadong	Qiaotou
				Qingyao Town	Zhoutang	Dapingkeng
Zhoumensi Town	Xindong	Niulanchong				
2	Urban-rural Water Supply	Yangdong Water Supply	Water supply factory	Zhoumensi Town	Tangjiawan	Bailoutang
			Partial pressure station	Xingning Town	Guangtian	Dalangjiang
		Chukou Water Supply	Water supply factory		Chukou Town	He'ao
3	Ecological Rehabilitation	Lake Ecosystem Rehabilitation	Fish Proliferation Platform	Bailang Xiang	Bailang	Shijiaotou
			Master Monitoring Station	Dongjiang Sub-district	Luowei	Maoping
		Wetland Conservation and Rehabilitation	Wetland Green Corridor	Bailang Xiang	Bailang	Maogongshan
						Gaotang
						Fengxing
					Taiqian	Xiadong
						Shan'aotou 2
						Pushang
						Xiaxibian
						Shangxibian
						Huangtuling 1
Huangtuling 2						
Yuanzhubei	Sanshidan					
4	Environmental Monitoring & Protection Capacity Building	Lake Environment Monitoring and Research Capacity Building	Command Center	Dongjiang Sub-district	Luowei	Maoping
			Water Monitoring Stations	Dongjiang Sub-district	Wudong	Dianshang
		Deep Lake Research Center	Construction Works	Chukou Town	Gaowan	Niutan
				Bailang Xiang	Jiangkou	Suxianbei

C. Acquisition of Collective Land

C1. Affected Area

22. Four components of the Project will involve the acquisition of collective land, namely Pollution Control, Urban-rural Water Supply, Ecological Rehabilitation, and Environmental

Monitoring and Protection Capacity Building. Approximately 184.22 mu of collective land will be acquired for the Project, including 0.47 mu of vegetable land, accounting for 0.26%; 29.83 mu of non-irrigated land, accounting for 16.19%; 43.97 mu of garden land, accounting for 23.87%; 21.96 mu of construction land, accounting for 11.92%; 74.6 mu of woodland, accounting for 40.50%; 0.27 mu of fishpond, accounting for 0.15%; and 13.12 mu of wasteland, accounting for 7.12%, affecting 123 households with 403 persons, including 196 females, in 18 villages in 8 townships (sub-districts) (Dongping Xiang, Longxi Xiang, Qingyao Town, Dongjiang Sub-district, Chukou Town, Zhoumensi Town, Xingning Town and Bailang Xiang), Zixing City. See Tables II-2 and II-3.

C2. Land Losses

23. Permanent acquisition of cultivated and garden land which induce agriculture income loss for the Project affects 12 groups of 4 villages in Dongjiang Sub-district and Bailang Xiang. Around 65.07 mu of cultivated and garden land will be acquired in total, affecting 118 households with 375 persons. (Note: part of the AHs are not affected by cultivated and garden land acquisition; and part of the cultivated and garden land belongs to the village collective organization.)

24. According to the assessment of IOL and SES, the land loss rates of the 12 affected groups of 4 villages are all below 34%, with cultivated land loss rate of main groups are 33.86% (Shangxibian Group of Taiqian Village), 31.19%, 28.47% and 22.89% (Xibian, Huangtuling 1 and Xiadong Groups respectively), the rest are all below 20%. Garden land loss rate of main groups are 33.91% (Gaotang Group of Bailang Village) to 25.53% (Maogongshan Group), the rest are all below 10%. See Table II-4.



Figure II-5 Proposed site for a wastewater treatment station under Component 1 (Shaojia Group, Xin'ao Village, Dongping Xiang)



Figure II-6 Proposed site of the waste transfer station under Component 1 (Niulanchong Group, Xindong Village, Zhoumensi Town)



Figure II-7 Site of the Water Monitoring Station under Component 5 (Dianshang Group, Wudong Village, Dongjiang Sub-district)



Figure II-8 Proposed site for Zhongdong-Bailang Wetland Green Corridor under Component 3 (Starting Point and Middle Segment)

Table II-2 Impacts of Permanent LA (by Component)

No.	Component			Permanently acquired collective land (mu)							Subtotal	AHs	APs	Females	Located in
				Vegetable land	Non-irrigated land	Garden land	Construction land	Wood land	Pond	Waste land					
1	Pollution Control	Domestic Wastewater Treatment	Town WWTPs	0	0	0	2.08	0	0	2.64	4.72	1 ⁶	6	3	Shaojia in Xin'ao Village, Dongping
		MSW Transfer and Treatment	Waste Transfer Stations	0	1.04	0	2.04	8.4	0	0.72	12.2	3	17	7	Shankou in Zhoutang Village, Dongping; Daping ken in Zhoudang, Qingyao; Niulanchong in Xindong Village, Zhoumensi
		Subtotal		0	1.04	0	4.12	8.4	0	3.36	16.92	4	23	10	
2	Urban-rural Water Supply	Urban-rural Water Supply ⁷	Yangdong	0	0	0	3.5	28.34	0	0	31.84	0	0	0	
			Chukou	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	
		Subtotal		0	0	3	3.5	28.34	0	0	34.84	0	0	0	
3	Ecological Rehabilitation	Lake Ecosystem Rehabilitation	Fish Proliferation Platform	0	0	5.16	2.16	0	0	0	7.32	1	5	3	Shijiaotou in Bailang Vilalge, Bailang Township
		Wetland Conservation and Rehabilitation	Wetland Green Corridor	0.47	28.79	35.09	12.18	37.38	0.27	9.76	123.94	117	371	181	Maogongshan, Gaotang and Fegnxing in Bailang Village, Bailang Township; Xiadong, Shanaotou 2, Pushang, Shangxibian, Xiaxibian, Huangtuling 1 and 2 in Taiqian Village; Sanshidan in Zhouyuanbei Village
		Subtotal		0.47	28.79	40.25	14.34	37.38	0.27	9.76	131.26	118	376	184	
4	Environmental Monitoring & Protection Capacity Building	Lake Environment Monitoring and Research	Water Monitoring Stations	0	0	0.72	0	0.48	0	0	1.2	1	4	2	Dianshang in Wudong Village, Dongjiang Subdistrict

⁶ Only Dongping WWTP which is located in Xinao Village will cause to contracted land acquisition and affect 1 HH with 6 persons.

⁷ The land to be occupied for Yangdong Water Supply and Chukou Water Supply is collective non-contracted land without any affected person.

No.	Component			Permanently acquired collective land (mu)							Subtotal	AHs	APs	Females	Located in
				Vegetable land	Non-irrigated land	Garden land	Construction land	Wood land	Pond	Waste land					
		Capacity Building													
Total				0.47	29.83	43.97	21.96	74.6	0.27	13.12	184.22	123	403	196	
Percent				0.26%	16.19%	23.87%	11.92%	40.5%	0.15%	7.12%	100.00%	\	\		

Table II-3 Impacts of Permanent LA (by Group)

Township	Village	Group	Permanently occupied collective land (mu)							Subtotal	AHs	APs	Females	Proposed components
			Vegetable land	Non-irrigated land	Garden land	Construction land	Wood land	Pond	Waste land					
Dongping Xiang	Xin'ao	Shaojia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.64	2.64	1	6	3	WWTP
	Zhoutang	Shankou	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.72	0.72	1	4	2	Waste transfer station
	Subtotal		0	0	0	0	0	0	3.36	3.36	2	10	5	
Longxi Xiang	Xiadong	Sheqian	0	0	0	1.08	0	0	0	1.08	0	0	0	WWTP
		Qiaotou	0	0	0	2.04	0	0	0	2.04	0	0	0	Waste transfer station
	Subtotal		0	0	0	3.12	0	0	0	3.12	0	0	0	
Qingyao Town	Huatan	Hebian	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	WWTP
	Zhoutang	Dapingkeng	0	0	0	0	1.98	0	0	1.98	1	8	3	Waste transfer station
	Subtotal		0	0	0	1	1.98	0	0	2.98	1	8	3	
Dongjiang Sub-district	Wenchang village collective		0	1.04	0	0	0	0	0	1.04	0	0	0	Waste transfer station
	Wudong	Dianshang	0	0	0.72	0	0	0	0	0.72	1	4	2	Water monitoring station
	Subtotal		0	1.04	0.72	0	0	0	0	1.76	1	4	2	

Township	Village	Group	Permanently occupied collective land (mu)							Subtotal	AHs	APs	Females	Proposed components
			Vegetable land	Non-irrigated land	Garden land	Construction land	Wood land	Pond	Waste land					
Chukou Town	Jinxing	Dangchong	0	0	0	0	4.63	0	0	4.63	0	0	0	Waste transfer station
	Gaowan	Niutan	0	0	0	0	0.48	0	0	0.48	0	0	0	Water monitoring station
	He'ao	Dachong	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	WTP
	Subtotal		0	0	3	0	5.11	0	0	8.11	0	0	0	
Zhoumensi Town	Xindong	Niulanchong	0	0	0	0	1.79	0	0	1.79	1	5	2	Waste transfer station
	Tangjiawan	Bailoutang	0	0	0	3.5	22.34	0	0	25.84	0	0	0	Yangdong WTP
	Subtotal		0	0	0	3.5	24.13	0	0	27.63	1	5	2	
Xingning Town	Guangtian	Dalangjiang	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	Water transfer station
	Fengjian	Zengjia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	Water transfer station
	Zhuyuan	Dashuxia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	Water transfer station
	Subtotal		0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	
Bailang Xiang	Bailang	Maogongshan	0.47	0	7.19	1.53	6.4	0	6.89	22.48	14	46	21	Green corridor
		Gaotang	0	0	11.87	1.88	0	0	0	13.75	13	38	18	Green corridor
		Fengxing	0	0	6.82	0.12	0	0	0	6.94	7	33	17	Green corridor
		Shijiaotou	0	0	5.16	2.16	0	0	0	7.32	1	5	3	Fish proliferation platform

Township	Village	Group	Permanently occupied collective land (mu)							Subtotal	AHs	APs	Females	Proposed components	
			Vegetable land	Non-irrigated land	Garden land	Construction land	Wood land	Pond	Waste land						
		Subtotal	0.47	0	31.04	5.69	6.4	0	6.89	50.49	35	122	59		
	Taiqian	Shanneitou 2	0	2.2	0.9	0.32	10.8	0.27	0.6	15.09	15	48	25	Green corridor	
		Xiadong		0	4.12	1.34	1.62	4.68	0	1.2	12.96	12	35	17	Green corridor
		Pushang		0	2.55	1.29	1.48	5.16	0	0	10.48	11	35	16	Green corridor
		Xiaxibian		0	8.11	1.07	0.71	1.13	0	0	11.02	12	33	17	Green corridor
		Shangxibian		0	4.74	4.3	1.46	6.24	0	0.33	17.07	18	56	27	Green corridor
		Huangtuling 1		0	4.27	0	0.49	2.1	0	0	6.86	7	23	11	Green corridor
		Huangtuling 2		0	2.4	0.2	2.24	0.44	0	0.5	5.78	6	17	9	Green corridor
		Subtotal		0	28.39	9.1	8.32	30.55	0.27	2.63	79.26	81	247	122	
	Yuanzhubei	Sanshidan	0	0.4	0.11	0.33	0.43	0	0.24	1.51	2	7	3	Green corridor	
	Subtotal			0.47	28.79	40.25	14.34	37.38	0.27	9.76	131.26	118	376	184	
Total			0.47	29.83	43.97	21.96	74.6	0.27	13.12	184.22	123	403	196		
Percent			0.26%	16.19%	23.87%	11.92%	40.5%	0.15%	7.12%	100.00%	\	\	\		

Note: The land to be acquired without any APs are collective land of the villages that has not been contracted to HHs.

Table II-4 LA Impact Analysis (by Group)

Township	Village	Group	Before LA						LA Impact					Per capita cultivated area land after LA	Per capita garden land after LA	Affected by LA				
			Total HHS	Total population	Cultivated area (mu)	Orchard land (mu)	Per capita cultivated area (mu)	Per capita garden land (mu)	AHs	APs	Cultivated area (mu)	Garden land (mu)	Total			Percent of HHS (%)	Percent of population (%)	Land loss rate (cultivated land) (%)	Land loss rate (garden land) (%)	Overall land loss rate (%)
Dongjiang Sub-district	Wudong	Dianshang	20	70	10	70	0.14	1.00	1	4	0	0.72	0.72	0.14	0.99	5	5.71	0	1.03	0.90
Bailang Xiang	Bailang	Maogongshan	18	60	0	30	0.00	0.50	14	46	0	7.66	7.66	0.00	0.37	77.78	76.67	0	25.53	25.53
		Gaotang	19	55	0	35	0.00	0.64	13	38	0	11.87	11.87	0.00	0.42	68.42	69.09	0	33.91	33.91
		Fengxing	32	170	0	80	0.00	0.47	7	33	0	6.82	6.82	0.00	0.43	21.88	19.41	0	8.53	8.53
		Subtotal	69	285	0	145	0.00	0.51	34	117	0	26.35	26.35	0.00	0.42	49.28	41.05	0	18.17	18.17
	Taiqian	Shanneitou 2	37	124	15	139	0.12	1.12	15	48	2.2	0.9	3.1	0.10	1.11	40.54	38.71	14.67	0.65	2.01
		Xiadong	94	274	18	385	0.07	1.41	12	35	4.12	1.34	5.46	0.05	1.40	12.77	12.77	22.89	0.35	1.35
		Pushang	50	159	13	410	0.08	2.58	11	35	2.55	1.29	3.84	0.07	2.57	22	22	19.62	0.31	0.91
		Xiaxibian	54	146	26	410	0.18	2.81	12	33	8.11	1.07	9.18	0.12	2.80	22.22	22.6	31.19	0.26	2.11
		Shangxibian	31	98	14	350	0.14	3.57	18	56	4.74	4.3	9.04	0.09	3.53	58.06	57.14	33.86	1.23	2.48
		Huangtuling 1	33	101	15	90	0.15	0.89	7	23	4.27	0	4.27	0.11	0.89	21.21	22.77	28.47	0	4.07
		Huangtuling 2	38	106	17	80	0.16	0.75	6	17	2.4	0.2	2.6	0.14	0.75	15.79	16.04	14.12	0.25	2.68
		Subtotal	337	1008	118	1864	0.12	1.85	81	247	28.39	9.1	37.49	0.09	1.84	24.04	24.5	24.06	0.49	1.89
	Yuanzhubei	Sanshidan	27	109	36	150	0.33	1.38	2	7	0.4	0.11	0.51	0.33	1.38	7.41	6.42	1.11	0.07	0.27
Subtotal		433	1402	154	2159	0.11	1.54	117	371	28.79	35.56	64.35	0.09	1.51	27.02	26.46	18.69	1.65	2.78	
Total			453	1472	164	2229	0.25	2.54	118	375	28.79	36.28	65.07	0.09	1.49	26.05	25.48	17.55	1.63	2.72

Source: socioeconomic survey

25. Among the 118 households affected by the acquisition of collective cultivated and garden land, 59 households have land loss rates of 10% or less (or about 50%); 25 households have land loss rates of 10.01%-20.00% (21.2%); 11 have land loss rates of 20.01%-40.00% (9.3%); 23 have land loss rates of 40.01%-60.00% (19.5%). See Table 2-5 for the LA impact analysis by household. Although the overall loss rate is relatively low, some AHs have high loss rates.

Table II-5 LA Impact Analysis (by Household)

Township	Village	Land loss rate								Total	
		10% or less		10%-20%		20%-40%		40%-60%			
		HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
Dongjiang Sub-district	Wudong	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Bailang Xiang	Bailang	0	0	0	0	11	39	23	78	34	117
	Taiqian	56	172	25	75	0	0	0	0	81	247
	Yuanzhubei	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
	Subtotal	58	179	25	75	11	39	23	78	117	371
Total		59	183	25	75	11	39	23	78	118	375
Percent (%)		50	48.8	21.2	20	9.3	10.4	19.5	20.8	100	100

26. It is also important to note that an access road and a car park in the Fish Proliferation Platform subcomponent in the Ecological Rehabilitation component will be located in Shijiaotou Group of Bailang Village in Bailang Xiang. This will affect a total of 5.16 mu orchard (orange) released from another villagers (included in the affected persons stated above) by a household under a 30-year contract. It will have a land loss rate of 5.16% in the Project.



Figure II-9 Proposed Site for Fish Proliferation Platform and Affected Orchard under Component 3

C3. Income Losses

(1) Agricultural income losses

27. According the assessment of IOL, the average annual agricultural income loss of the households affected by LA is CNY2,704, ranging from CNY6,200 (in Bailang Village, Bailang Xiang) to CNY640 (in Zhuyuanbei Village, Bailang Xiang).

28. Among the total AHs, 30 have annual agricultural income losses of less than CNY1,000, accounting for 25.42%; 35 have annual agricultural income losses of CNY1,000-CNY2,000 (or about 29.66%); 18 have annual agricultural income losses of CNY2,000-CNY4,000, accounting for 15.25%; 15 have annual agricultural income losses of CNY4,000-CNY6,000 (or 12.71%); and 20 have annual agricultural income losses of CNY6,000-CNY8,000, accounting for 16.95%. See Table 2-6 for the summary of household income losses resulting from LA.

Table II-6 Summary of Household Income Losses Resulting from LA

Township	Village	Agricultural income losses (L)										Subtotal of HHs	Average loss per HH (yuan)
		L<1000		1000≤L<2000		2000≤L<4000		4000≤L<6000		6000≤L<8000			
		HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)	HHs	Percent (%)		
Dongjiang Sub-district	Wudong	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	1	5760
Bailang Xiang	Bailang	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	41.18	20	58.82	34	6200
	Taiqian	28	34.57	35	43.21	18	22.22	0	0	0	0	81	1249
	Yuanzhubei	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	640
	Subtotal	30	25.64	35	29.91	18	15.38	14	11.97	20	17.09	117	2678
Total		30	25.42	35	29.66	20	15.25	15	12.71	20	16.95	118	2704

(2) *Income loss rates*

29. Among the households affected by LA, 53 have agricultural income loss rates less than 5%, accounting for 44.92%; 30 have agricultural income loss rates of 5.01%-10.00%, accounting for 25.42%; 1 has agriculture income loss rates of 10.01%-15.00%, accounting for 0.85%; 14 have agricultural income loss rates of 15.01%-20%, accounting for 11.86%; 7 have agricultural income loss rates of 20.01%-25.00%, and accounting for 5.93%; 13 have agriculture income loss rates of 30.01%-35.00%,and accounting for 11.02% . See Table II-7.

Table II-7 Summary of Household Income Loss Rates

Township	Village	Income loss rate												Subtotal of HHS
		<5%		5%-10%		10%-15%		15%-20%		20%-25%		30%-35%		
		HHS	Percent (%)	HHS	Percent (%)	HHS	Percent (%)	HHS	Percent (%)	HHS	Percent (%)	HHS	Percent (%)	
Dongjiang Sub-district	Wudong	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bailang Xiang	Bailang	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	41.18	7	20.59	13	38.24	34
	Taiqian	51	62.96	30	37.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81
	Yuanzhubei	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Subtotal	53	45.30	30	25.64	0	0	14	11.97	7	5.98	13	11.11	117
Total		53	44.92	30	25.42	1	0.85	14	11.86	7	5.93	13	11.02	118

30. Among the groups affected by LA, AHs in 3 groups in Bailang Village have the highest per capita agricultural income loss rates (32.04% for Gaotang Group, 21.2% for Fengxing Group and 17.08% for Maogongshan Group). AHs in Dianshang Group of Wudong Village in Dongjiang Sub-district have an income loss of 11.52%. The per capita agricultural income loss rates of the rest groups are below 10%. See 2-8 for the summary of personal income loss rates by project area.

Table II-8 Summary of Personal Income Loss Rates

Township	Village	Group	AHs	APs	Per capita net income	Per capita income loss for AHs	Income loss percent for AHs (%)
Dongjiang Sub-district	Wudong	Dianshang	1	4	12500	1440	11.52
Bailang Xiang	Bailang	Maogongshan	14	46	7800	1332.17	17.08
		Gaotang	13	38	7800	2498.95	32.04
		Fengxing	7	33	7800	1653.33	21.20
		Subtotal	34	177	7800	1801.71	23.10
	Taiqian	Shanneitou 2	15	48	7600	195.83	2.58
		Xiadong	12	35	7600	424.00	5.58
		Pushang	11	35	7600	367.71	4.84
		Xiaxibian	12	33	7600	505.15	6.65
		Shangxibian	18	56	7600	698.93	9.20
		Huangtuling 1	7	23	7600	185.65	2.44
		Huangtuling 2	6	17	7600	235.29	3.10
		Subtotal	81	247	7600	409.68	5.39
	Yuanzhubei	Sanshidan	2	7	7600	182.86	2.41
Subtotal		117	371	\	844.39		
Total		118	375	\		\	

31. In addition, the annual income of the orchard contractor in Shijiaotou Group of Bailang Village is CNY1,400,000 for 100 mu in total, and the acquisition of 5.16 mu of garden land will reduce its income by CNY72,240 or 5.16%.

D. Permanent Transfer/Exchange of State-owned Land

32. A total of about 2,651.62 mu of state-owned land will be occupied permanently for the Project, mostly state-owned construction land, unused land and river flat, affecting no one. Among the total area of state-owned land, only 19.2 mu land will be used through retuning of the using rights from the former users with compensation, the rest will be allotted by the government for free charge. The rest 2,632.42 mu state owned land was reviewed during due diligence activities which can confirm that: (a) these lands are indeed owned by government; (b) there are no people living or farming informally on these lands; (c) and there are no outstanding claims on this land. See Table II-9.

Table II-9 Summary of Permanently Occupied State-owned Land

No.	Component			Division	Area (mu)	Remarks	Use mode
1	Pollution Control	Domestic Wastewater Treatment	Town WWTPs	Lianping Yao Xiang	1.06	State-owned construction land	Return of using rights from former user
				Qingjiang Xiang	1.23	State-owned unused land	Return of using rights from former user
				Chukou Town	1	State-owned unused land	allotted by the government for free charge
		MSW Transfer and Treatment	Waste Transfer Stations	Qingjiang Xiang	1.23	State-owned unused land	Return of using rights from former user
		Subtotal			4.52		
2	River Management	Xingning River			10.96	State-owned river flat	allotted by the government for free charge
		Guangqiao River			20.89		
		Qingyao River			25.21		
		Lianping River			12.86		
		Tian'eshan River			10.37		
		Subtotal			80.29		
3	Ecological Rehabilitation	Wetland Conservation and Rehabilitation	Wetland of Xingning River		644.83	State-owned river flat and below the water level of 285m	allotted by the government for free charge
			Wetland of Huangcao		400.5		
			Wetland of Hangxi River		1500		
		Lake Ecosystem Rehabilitation	Fish Fries Breeding Base	Zhongdong Fish Farm in Bailang Xiang	5.8	State-owned fishpond	
		Subtotal			2,551.13		
4	Environmental Monitoring and Protection	Lake Environment Monitoring and Research Capacity Building	Monitoring and Command Center	Dongjiang Sub-district	4	State-owned construction land	Return of using rights from former user
			Fisheries Surveillance	Dongjiang Sub-district	4.13	State-owned construction land	Return of using rights from former

No.	Component			Division	Area (mu)	Remarks	Use mode
	Capacity Building		Station				user
		Dongjiang Lake Ecosystem Environment Protection Research Center	Deep Lake Research Center	Bailang Xiang	7.55 ⁸	State-owned unused land	Return of using rights from former user
		Subtotal			15.68		
Total					2,651.62		

E. Temporary Land Occupation

33. Around 979.4 mu of land will be occupied temporarily during project construction for earth excavation and backfilling, material storage and structure erection, including 783.6 mu of state-owned land and 195.8 mu of collective land (13 mu of non-irrigated land, 39.3 mu of woodland and 143.5 mu of unused land). These will affect a total of 51 households consisting of 170 persons (of which 83 are females). Table II-10 shows the summary of temporarily occupied land.

⁸ 3 AHs with 11 persons reclaimed these state-owned mountain lands and have been planting orange trees for several years; land compensation and young crops fee will be provided to those AHs, See details in tables IV-1 and IV-8.

Table II-10 Summary of Temporarily Occupied Land

Component	Sub-components	Township/ Sub-district	State-Owned Land (mu)				Collective Land (mu)				Total	Affected		
			Roads	Wood land	Unused land	Sub- total	Non- irrigated land	Wood land	Unused land	Sub- total		HHs	Popula- tion	Females
Pollution Control	Domestic Wastewater Treatment	Bailang Xiang, Lianping Xiang, Qingjiang Xiang, Chukou Town, Dongping Xiang, Longxi Xiang, Qingyao Town, Dongjiang Sub-district	53		1	54	5		20	25	79	18	58	29
	MSW Transfer and Treatment				10	10		4.6	18.2	22.8	32.8	3	12	6
	Subtotal		53	0	11	64	5	4.6	38.2	47.8	111.8	21	70	35
Urban-Rural Water Supply	Yangdong Water Supply	Zhoumensi Town, Lanshi Xiang, Boshui Town, Xingning Town, Bailang Xiang	260.6	4	259.5	524.1			90	90	614.1	15	52	25
	Chukou Water Supply	Chukou Town	22		12	34	2			2	36	0	0	0
	Subtotal		282.6	4	271.5	558.1	2	0	90	92	650.1	15	52	25
River Management	River Management	Xingning Town, Bailang Xiang, Qingyao Town, Lianping Yao Xiang, Tian'eshan Forest Farm	6.5	16.5	55.8	78.8	0	23.4	0	23.4	102.2	0	0	0
Ecological Rehabilitation	Lake Ecosystem Rehabilitation	Bailang Xiang, Qingjiang Xiang, Xingning Town, Huangcao Town, Chukou Town, Dongjiang Sub-district	9.2		17.2	26.4			2.6	2.6	29	0	0	0
	Wetland Conservation and Rehabilitation		5.4		43	48.4	6	8.8	6	20.8	69.2	15	48	23
	Subtotal		14.6	0	60.2	74.8	6	8.8	8.6	23.4	98.2	15	48	23
Environ- mental Monitoring & Protection Capacity Building	Lake Environment Monitoring and Research Capacity Building	Chukou Town, Dongjiang Sub-district, Bailang Xiang	1	0	6.9	7.9	0	2.5	6.7	9.2	17.1	0	0	0
Total			357.7	20.5	405.4	783.6	13	39.3	143.5	195.8	979.4	51	170	83

F. Affected Houses

34. Totally 1539.1 m² houses will be demolished by the project. The Zhongdong-Bailang Wetland Green Corridor subcomponent in the Ecological Rehabilitation component involves the demolition of houses of 1,059.1 m² (561 m² residential houses), including 371.2 m² in masonry concrete, 444.5 m² in masonry timber and 243.4 m² in earth timber, affecting 20 rural households with 64 persons, including 30 females, including 4 households with 10 persons in Bailang Village and 16 households with 54 persons in Taiqian Village. 480 m² of idle entity houses owned by Longxi township government will be demolished for the solid waste transfer station in Longxi Township. See Table II-11.

Table II-11 Summary of Demolished Rural Houses

Xiang	Village	Group	No.	Family size	Females	HD area (m ²)				Remarks	Is house reconstruction necessary?
						Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Subtotal		
Bailang	Bailang	Maogongshan	1	2	1	0	0	22.5	22.5	Ancillary	No
			2	2	1	0	0	22.5	22.5	Ancillary	No
			3	3	1	0	0	22.5	22.5	Ancillary	No
			<i>Subtotal</i>	7	3	0	224	67.5	291.5		
		Fengxing	4	3	1	0	64.4	15	79.4	Residential	Yes
		Subtotal		10	4	4	64.4	82.5	370.9		
	Taiqian	Pushang	5	5	2	184.8	28.4	0	213.2	Residential	Yes
		Xiaxibian	6	2	1	0	42	0	42	Residential	Yes
			7	2	1	93.2	0	0	93.2	Residential	Yes
			8	2	1	93.2	0	0	93.2	Residential	Yes
			<i>Subtotal</i>	6	3	186.4	42	0	228.4		
		Shangxibian	9	2	1	0	20	0	20	Residential	Yes
			10	3	2	0	20	0	20	Residential	Yes
			Collective	\	\	\	35.5	18	53.5	Public	No
			<i>Subtotal</i>	5	3	0	75.5	18	93.5		
		Huangtuling 1	11	3	2	0	65.4	17.4	82.8	Ancillary	No
			12	2	1	0	34.8	0	34.8	Ancillary	No
			13	4	1	0	28	0	28	Ancillary	No
			14	3	1	0	0	34.4	34.4	Ancillary	No
			15	4	2	0	0	20.4	20.4	Ancillary	No
			<i>Subtotal</i>	16	7	0	128.2	72.2	200.4		
		Huangtuling 2	16	6	2	0	30	30.2	60.2	Ancillary	No
			17	6	4	0	36	0	36	Ancillary	No
			18	3	1	0	40	0	40	Ancillary	No

Xiang	Village	Group	No.	Family size	Females	HD area (m ²)				Remarks	Is house reconstruction necessary?
						Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Subtotal		
			19	4	2	0	0	16.5	16.5	Ancillary	No
			20	3	2	0	0	24	24	Ancillary	No
			Subtotal	22	11	0	106	70.7	176.7		
		Subtotal		54	26	26	380.1	160.9	912.2		
	Total houses owned by villagers		64	30	371.2	30	243.4	1,059.1			
Longxi Township	Entity houses owned by local government		0	0	0	480	0	480	Idle	No	
Total				64	30	371.2	510	243.4	1,539.1		



Figure II-10 Affected Rural Residential Houses

G. Affected Ground Attachments and Ancillary Structures

35. Table II-12 shows the kinds and number of affected trees by project area while Table 2-13 presents the affected ancillary structures in the project areas.

Table II-12 Affected Trees

Item	Unit	Quantity					Total
		Bailang Xiang	Chukou Town	Dongjiang Sub-district	Zhoumensi Town	Xingning Town	
Nurseries	mu	0	0	0	2.3	0	2.3
Oil tea	mu	4	0	0	0	0	4
Orange trees	/	3,540	240	58	0	0	3,838
Bamboos	/	35	0	0	0	0	35
Pears	/	300	0	0	0	0	300
Peaches	/	105	0	0	0	0	105
Loquats	/	98	0	0	0	0	98
Fragrans	/	21	0	0	0	0	21
Firs	/	25	0	0	500	0	525
timber forests	mu	0	0	0	22.34	6	28.34
Shrub forests	mu	21.02	0	0	0	0	21.02
Scattered timber trees	/	20	270	0	0	0	290

Table II-13 Affected Ancillary Structures

Item	Unit	Chukou Town	Bailang Xiang	Total
Piggeries (masonry timber)	m ²	0	224 ⁹	224
Simple sheds	m ²	10	0	10
Cement grounds	m ²	0	75.3	75.3
Enclosing walls	m ²	0	27.5	27.5
Earth tombs	/	0	4	4
Septic tanks	/	0	7	7

⁹ The AHs are same with those affected by rural houses demolition in Bailang Township.



Figure II-11 Affected Ancillary Houses

H. Affected Population

H1. Summary

36. The Project will affect 174 households with 573 persons (including 279 females). Of this number, 123 households with 403 persons will be affected permanently, and 51 households with 170 persons will be affected temporarily (See Table 2-13). Among the affected population, 123 households with 403 persons will be affected by permanent LA and/or HD, in which 20 households with 64 persons will be affected by both LA and HD (See Table II-14 and II-15).

Table II-14 Affected Population

Component		Permanently affected									Temporarily affected			Total		
		LA		HD		LA + HD		Total			HHS	Population	Where: females	HHS	Population	Where: females
		HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population	Where: females						
Pollution Control	Domestic Wastewater Treatment	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	6	3	18	58	29	20	68	34
	MSW Transfer and Treatment	3	17	0	0	0	0	3	17	7	3	12	6	5	25	11
	Subtotal	4	23	0	0	0	0	4	23	10	21	70	35	25	93	45
Urban-Rural Water Supply		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	52	25	15	52	25
Ecological Rehabilitation	Lake Ecosystem Rehabilitation	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	0	0	0	1	5	3
	Wetland Conservation and Rehabilitation	117	371	20	64	20	64	117	371	181	15	48	23	132	419	204
	Subtotal	118	376	20	64	20	64	118	376	184	15	48	23	133	424	207
Environmental Monitoring & Protection Capacity	Lake Environment Monitoring and Research Capacity	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	1	4	2

Component		Permanently affected									Temporarily affected			Total		
		LA		HD		LA + HD		Total			HHS	Population	Where: females	HHS	Population	Where: females
		HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population	Where: females						
Building	Building															
Total		123	403	20	64	20	64	123	403	196	51	170	83	174	573	279

Table II-15 Permanently Affected Population

Township/ sub-district	Village	Group	Permanently affected								
			LA		HD		LA + HD		Total		
			HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population	HHS	Population	Where: females
Dongping Xiang	Xin'ao	Shaojia	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	6	3
	Zhoutang	Shankou	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	2
	Subtotal		2	10	0	0	0	0	2	10	5
Qingyao Town	Zhoutang	Dapingkeng	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	8	3
Dongjiang Sub-district	Wudong	Dianshang	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	2
Zhoumensi Town	Xindong	Niulanchong	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	5	2
Bailang Xiang	Bailang	Maogongshan	14	46	3	7	3	7	14	46	21
		Gaotang	13	38	0	0	0	0	13	38	18
		Fengxing	7	33	1	3	1	3	7	33	17
		Shijiaotou	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	5	3
		Subtotal	35	122	4	10	4	10	35	122	59
	Taiqian	Shanneitou 2	15	48	0	0	0	0	15	48	25
		Xiadong	12	35	0	0	0	0	12	35	17
		Pushang	11	35	1	5	1	5	11	35	16
		Xiaxibian	12	33	3	6	3	6	12	33	17
		Shangxibian	18	56	2	5	2	5	18	56	27
		Huangtuling 1	7	23	5	16	5	16	7	23	11
		Huangtuling 2	6	17	5	22	5	22	6	17	9
		Subtotal	81	247	16	54	16	54	81	247	122
	Yuanzhubei	Sanshidan	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	7	3
Subtotal		118	376	20	64	20	64	118	376	184	
Total			123	403	20	64	20	64	123	403	196

H2. Affected Vulnerable Groups

37. Vulnerable groups are mainly divided as follows:

- (i) Poor family: families with the minimum living guarantee (MLG) allowance.
- (ii) Single-parent family: the head of the family is single and has underage child.
- (iii) The disabled: the persons, in psychology, physiology or body constitution, having some tissue or function lost or off-normal, or the ability of participating in some activity in the normal way lost totally or partially.

38. (iv) Other families having special difficulties. Based on the preliminary survey during the project preparation phase, 17 persons in 5 households are identified as vulnerable groups who are all the rural residents. Vulnerable groups are accounting 3% of the total affected persons by the Project. See details in table II-16. And a detailed identification will be conducted upon updating of this RP.

Table II-16 Vulnerable groups affected by the Project

Subcomponents	NO.	Family size	Labors size	Male	Female	Family Type	Township	village	Affected by: LA/HD
Zhongdong-Bailang Wetland Greening Corridor	1	3	1	1	2	Poor family	Bailang	Bailang	LA
	2	4	1	2	2	Poor family	Bailang	Bailang	
	3	3	1	1	2	Poor family	Bailang	Taiqian	
	4	3	1	2	1	Poor family	Bailang	Taiqian	
	5	4	1	2	2	Poor family	Bailang	Taiqian	
Total	5	17	5	8	9				

H3. Affected Minority Population

39. There are 4 townships/town (Huangcao Town, and the townships of Lianping, Longxi and Qingjiang) and 7 villages with Yao people. The total population of Zixing City as of June 2014 is 376,231¹⁰ and 6,705 are ethnic minorities, of which 5,324 (79%) are Yao people. The population covered by the Project area is 256,578, or 68% of the total population of Zixing City.¹¹ (See details in EMDP prepared for the Project). No ethnic minority person will be affected by LAR in this proposed project or structure.

H4. Affected Women

40. Among the 403 permanently affected population, 196 are females, accounting for 48.64%. 184 females affected by LAR are concentrated in Bailang Township, accounting for 93.4% of the total. In addition, women also will be affected by the restrictions of land/water use around Dongjiang Lake (See details in Appendix 2). The gender analysis for APs in details has been prepared in Section D of Chapter III. Females are equally consulted in the project preparation stage. Their concerns are included in this RP, see details of the development measures for Women's in the Section E of Chapter VI. And a Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been designed for the Project to ensure gender mainstreaming including the ethnic minority groups and AHs. Females affected by LAR will be given the priority to participate in all of the actions developed in GAP.

¹⁰ Zixing City 2014 Statistical Yearbook.

¹¹ The Project benefits all administrative areas except for the main urban center of Zixing City.

III. Socioeconomic Survey

A. Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

A1. Chenzhou Municipality and Zixing City

(1) Chenzhou Municipality

41. The Project will be implemented in the Dongjiang Lake watershed in Zixing City, Chenzhou Municipality, Hunan Province. Chenzhou Municipality is located in southeastern Hunan, between the Yangtze and Pearl River basins. Chenzhou is a culturally and historically famous city of China, and has a wide range of cultural relics and natural attractions.

42. Chenzhou governs two districts (Beihu and Suxian), one city (Zixing), and 8 counties (Guiyang, Yongxing, Yizhang, Jiahe, Linwu, Rucheng, Anren, and Guidong), with a land area of 19,400 km². In 2013, Chenzhou's GDP was 168.55 billion yuan, a year-on-year growth of 11.1%, and the ratio of primary, secondary and tertiary industries 9.8: 57.6: 32.6. At the end of 2013, Chenzhou's resident population was 4.6653 million, urban residents' per capita disposable income 21,634 yuan, up 10.3%; and rural residents' per capita net income 9,692 yuan, up 13.1%.

43. Chenzhou's tourism is developing rapidly. In 2013, Chenzhou received 27.946 million person-times of domestic tourists, up 19.1%, and 250,000 person-times of overseas tourists, up 5.4%. Its domestic tourism income was 18.82 billion yuan, up 21.9%, and overseas tourism income USD110 million, up 18.4%.

(2) Zixing City

44. Zixing City is located in southeastern Hunan province and upper Laishui River, and at the junction of Hunan, Guangdong and Jiangxi Provinces. It has a land area of 2,647 km², and governing two sub-districts, 10 towns and 6 Xiangs (including two minority Xiangs). Zixing is a rising industrial and tourism city.

45. In 2013, the city's GDP was 24.74 billion yuan, and the ratio of primary, secondary and tertiary industries 7.4:69.8:22.8. In the same year, the city received 5.9964 million men-times of tourists, a year-on-year growth of 18.5%, and its tourism income was 3.876 billion yuan, up 19.5%. At the end of 2013, the city's population was 377,300 in total, resident population 343,100, and overall residents' per capita net income was 12,970 yuan, up 13.6% while the urban residents' per capita disposable income in the same year was registered at 22,585 yuan, up 11.5%.

A2. Affected Townships

46. The Project affects 8 townships, namely: Dongping Xiang, Bailang Xiang, Qingyao Town, Dongjiang Sub-district, Longxi Xiang, Chukou Town, Zhoumensi Town, and Xingning Town.

47. Dongping Xiang is located in southern Zixing City, and governs 7 villages, one community and 43 groups. It has total population of 1,025 households and 3,784 persons, and a land area of 220,900 mu, including 192,000 mu of woodland and 3,000 mu of cultivated land. In 2013, the farmers' per capita net income was 15,041 yuan.

48. Bailang Xiang governs 12 villages and 169 groups, with 4,386 households and 13,000 persons, and a land area of 249.9 km², including 4,353 mu of cultivated land, 174,800 mu of

woodland, 13,000 mu of orchard land and 120,000 of water surface. The Xiang boasts of a pleasant climate and a beautiful landscape, where forestry, stockbreeding, fruit cultivation and tourism are considered as its major industries.

49. Qingyao Town is located in northeastern Zixing City. It has a total land area of 143 km² and a population of 13,000, governing 15 villages and one community. Bamboo processing is its pillar industry.

50. Dongjiang Sub-district is located beside the Dongjiang River, and governs 8 villages, 9 communities and 213 groups. It has a total population of 22,378 households and 61,848 persons, and has a land area of 148.18 km². The sub-district is accessible and has convenient traffic and endowed with rich natural and tourism resources. There are over 200 enterprises existing on the subdistrict.

51. Longxi Xiang governs 8 villages consisting of 1,469 households and 5,192 persons. It has a total land area of 131.3 km². Its major industries are forestry, bamboo processing, tea leaf, and stockbreeding.

52. Chukou Town is located in southern Zixing City, and governs 15 villages, one community and 132 groups. It has a population of 14,400 and a land area of 164 km², including 11,000 of cultivated land and 40,000 mu of water surface. The town has rich mineral and tourism resources.

53. Zhoumensi Town is located in eastern Zixing City, and governs 26 villages, one community and 251 groups. It has a total population of 20,520 and a land area of 189.98 km², including a cultivated area of 2,747.25 hectares. The town abounds with forest.

Table III-1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Townships

Township	Population			Rural economic income (0,000 yuan)	Where												Labor output		Farmer per capita net income (yuan)
					1. Agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding, sideline and fishery income (0,000 yuan)						2. Industry	3. Building	4. Transport	5. Catering	6. Service	7. Other	Labor force	wages (0,000 yuan)	
	HHs	Popula-tion	Labor force		Subtotal	Crop cultiva-tion	Fruit	Stock breed-ing	Aqua-culture	House-hold sideline									
Dongping Xiang	1049	3789	2775	5822	2371	706	35	1046	13	571	689	454	595	552	455	706	1600	3200	15041
Bailang Xiang	4386	13000	9100	15217	12206	1136	4298	5809	963	0	617	536	646	382	524	306	5320	3147	10060
Qingyao Town	3960	12649	7843	119946	17742	4336	9264	3819	324	0	50844	16556	4025	17598	4980	8201	5000	3203	13052
Dongjiang Sub-district	20998	63150	44205	400038	9380	4322	900	3395	763	0	218412	8920	36870	118033	8423	0	6800	50500	21335
Longxi Xiang	1469	5192	4496	11951	8973	3637	4941	336	23	0	676	437	447	517	491	446	883	1694	10129
Chukou Town	4882	14129	12009	129646	17411	5641	7685	2859	1016	210	100368	400	400	3875	7192	0	6500	47711	10786
Zhoumensi Town	6296	19926	13948	158411	21830	5130	11090	4960	650	0	78566	21495	6000	18600	5370	6550	5000	6500	10000
Xingning Town	13472	35092	22720	57770	23108	6932	6176	5432	3000	1568	24941	4721	2014	1541	945	500	9088	5453	10298

Note: Data were supplied by town/township governments.

Table III-2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages

Township	Village	Group	Population			Rural labor force	Resources (mu)								
			HHs	Popula- tion	Agricultural Population		Total	Cultivated land	In which		Garden land (orchard)	Wood land (timber/ bamboo)	Fish- pond	Other	
									Irrigated land	Non- irrigate d land					
Dongping Xiang	Zhoutang	Shankou	29	111	111	82	2,040	60	35	25	0	1,980	0	0	
		Whole village	189	678	678	479	37,533.3	533.3	413.9	119.4	0	37,000	0	0	
	Xin'ao	Shaojia	30	121	121	75	158	158	148	10	0	0	0	0	
		Whole village	192	759	759	501	18,887	887	822	65	0	18,000	0	0	
Bailang Xiang	Bailang	Maogongshan	18	60	60	42	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	
		Hejia	12	40	40	28	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	
		Gaotang	19	55	55	39	35	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	
		Fengxing	32	170	170	119	80	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	
		Shijiaotou	80	250	250	175	3,100	0	0	0	1200	1,900	0	0	
		Whole village	393	1,180	1,180	826	5,700	0	0	0	3000	2,700	0	0	
	Taiqian	Xiadong	94	274	274	192	425	0	0	0	385	40	0	0	
		Shanneitou 2	37	124	124	87	159	0	0	0	139	20	0	0	
		Pushang	50	159	159	111	500	0	0	0	410	90	0	0	
		Xiaxibian	54	146	146	102	660	0	0	0	410	250	0	0	
		Shangxibian	31	98	98	69	540	0	0	0	350	190	0	0	
		Huangtuling 1	33	101	101	71	175	15	15	0	90	70	0	0	
		Huangtuling 2	38	106	106	74	177	17	17	0	80	80	0	0	
		Whole village	418	1,238	1,238	867	2,412	149	91	58	1108	1,155	0	0	
	Yuanzhu bei	Sanshidan	27	109	109	68	692	36	0	36	150	506	0	0	
		Whole village	312	1,036	1,005	690	6,173.93	911.58	670.37	241.21	1201.6	4,061	0	0	
	Qingyao Town	Zhoutang	Dapingkeng	26	94	94	58	96.88	96.88	96.88	0	0	0	0	0
			Whole village	284	952	952	577	1,207.36	1,207.36	1,207.36	0	0	0	0	0
Huatan		Hebian	40	131	131	77	67.91	67.91	41.91	26	0	0	0	0	
		Whole village	383	1,247	1,247	760	2,115.15	2,115.15	1,974.45	140.7	0	0	0	0	
Dongjiang Sub-district	Wudong	Dianshang	20	70	70	48	290	10	10	0	70	200	0	10	
		Whole village	380	1,100	1,100	650	30,618	318	318	0	200	30,000	0	100	

Township	Village	Group	Population			Rural labor force	Resources (mu)							
			HHs	Popula- tion	Agricultural Population		Total	Cultivated land	In which		Garden land (orchard)	Wood land (timber/ bamboo)	Fish- pond	Other
									Irrigated land	Non- irrigate d land				
	Whole Wenchang Village		468	1,462	1,462	1,042	3,727	1,860	1,300	560	1855	0	12	0
Longxi Xiang	Xiadong	Sheqian	32	101	101	90	247.2	247.2	37.2	210	0	0	0	0
		Qiaotou	22	63	63	56	232.5	232.5	32.5	200	0	0	0	0
		Whole village	318	943	943	848	2,395	2,395	385	2,010	0	0	0	0
Chukou Town	Gaowan	Niutan	36	106	106	91	61	0	0	0	61	0	0	0
		Whole village	219	695	695	607	12,371	1100	0	1100	471	8,500	0	2,300
	Jinxing	Dangchong	34	130	130	100	413	123	13	110	290	0	0	0
		Whole village	300	797	796	705	27,735	710	310	400	492	12,831	0	13,702
	He'ao	Dachong	40	118	98	71	224	11	0	11	13	0	0	200
		Whole village	328	873	863	741	21,113.5	527	202	325	210	16,940	0	3,437
	Zhousimen town	Xindong	Niulanchong	25	82	82	57	727	127	123	4	0	600	0
Whole village			215	744	744	521	6850	850	810	40	0	6,000	0	0
Xingning Town	Whole Xinguang Village		422	1,241	1,241	802	8,084.78	1,207.26	951	256.26	273.52	6,604	0	0
	Whole Fengjian Village		313	1,067	1,067	640	4,312.83	755.51	595	160.51	957.32	2,600	0	0

Note: Data were supplied by town/township governments and village committees.

54. Xingning Town is located in central Zixing City, and governs 13 villages and one community. It has a total land area of 68 km², including 8,648 mu of cultivated land with a population of 29,684. The town boasts of convenient traffic and high-grade crops. The town is the economic, cultural and educational center of southeastern Zixing City, and has developed industry.

A3. Affected Villages

55. The RP preparation agency has collected the socioeconomic information of the affected villages, and analyzed their socioeconomic profile. Totally 17 villages in 8 townships (sub-districts) will be affected by LA and/or HD in the project area. See Table III-2.

B. Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Population

56. To learn the Project's impacts in detail and the APs' basic information, the Zixing City PMO and ZIFC conducted a resettlement impacts survey, and a SES utilizing AHs as the respondents in September-October 2014. The survey was conducted by a team from Hohai University utilizing a total of 56 households with 182 persons as respondents within the identified project areas. A conducted survey questionnaire was prepared and utilized as the main instrument in gathering data for both the resettlement impact survey and the SES.

B1. Basic Information

57. The Project will affect a total of 123 households with 403 persons in 17 groups in 8 villages in 5 townships of Zixing City. All (100%) of them, will be affected by LA, in which 20 households with 64 will also be affected by HD. A total of 56 households with 182 persons in these 17 groups have participated as respondents in the survey using a questionnaire as the tool for data gathering. The total number of respondents represents 45.53% of all AHs and 45.16% of all APs.

58. The respondents for the SES include 93 males and 89 females (30 female and 26 male respondents from 56 sample HHs). About 82.97% of the respondents are aged between 17- 60 years, 75.45% of laborers have received junior high school or above education, and 61.08% of them eke out a living by farming. See Table III-3 for the SES respondents by sex, age, educational level and occupation.

Table III-3 Sample Households by Sex, Age, Educational Level and Occupation

Table III-3 Sample Households by Sex, Age, Educational Level and Occupation						
Item	Information					
Gender	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Number of households	56					
Population	182					
Average population per household	3.25					
Age						
≤16	8	8.60%	7	7.87%	15	8.24%
17-25	9	9.68%	10	11.24%	19	10.44%
26-49	36	38.71%	34	38.20%	70	38.46%
50-60	23	24.73%	20	22.47%	43	23.63%
61-70	9	9.68%	10	11.24%	19	10.44%
≥71	8	8.60%	8	8.99%	16	8.79%
Total	93	100.00%	89	100.00%	182	100.00%
Educational level						
Illiterate or semiliterate	3	3.53%	4	4.88%	7	4.19%
Primary school	16	18.82%	18	21.95%	34	20.36%
junior high school	36	42.35%	34	41.46%	70	41.92%

Item	Information					
Senior high school	23	27.06%	20	24.39%	43	25.75%
Junior college or above	7	8.24%	6	7.32%	13	7.78%
Total	85	100.00%	82	100.00%	167	100.00%
Occupation						
Students	7	8.24%	8	9.76%	15	8.98%
Employees	18	21.18%	10	12.20%	28	16.77%
Agricultural laborers	50	58.82%	52	63.41%	102	61.08%
Businessmen	7	8.24%	7	8.54%	14	8.38%
Cultural, educational and health workers	2	2.35%	3	3.66%	5	2.99%
Workers of public institutions	1	1.18%	2	2.44%	3	1.80%
Total	85	100.00%	82	100.00%	167	100.00%

B2. Properties and Residential Conditions

59. A major section included in the SES is the properties and residential conditions of the AHs. The data gathered will provide an objective basis for the appraisal of income losses and in the preparation of rational resettlement programs. See Tables III-4 for the data on the sample households' land, residence and property and 3-5 for the data on households' residential conditions.

Table III-4 Land, Residence and Property Statistics of the Sample Households

Item	Unit	Total	Average per HH
I. Basic information	Household	56	
II. Land resources			
1) Irrigated land	mu	64	1.14
2) Non-irrigated land	mu	34	0.61
3) Garden land	mu	151	2.70
4) Fishpond	mu	0	0.00
5) Woodland	mu	20	0.36
III. Residential conditions			
1) Housing land area	m ²	5,750	102.68
2) Housing size	m ²	7,704	137.57
IV. Properties			
1. Electric appliances			
1) Fan	/	108	1.93
2) Air-conditioner	/	18	0.32
3) Refrigerator	/	44	0.79
4) Washing machine	/	48	0.86
5) TV	/	78	1.39
6) PC	/	18	0.32
7) Telephone/mobile phone	/	121	2.16
2. Means of transport			
1) Bicycle	/	53	0.95
2) Motorcycle	/	62	1.11
3) Tricycle	/	25	0.45
4) Car	/	9	0.16

Table III-5 Residential Conditions of the Sample Households

Item	Total	Percent
I. Basic information	56	
II. Housing size		
1) <80m ²	4	7.14%
2) 80m ² -140m ²	31	55.36%
3) 141m ² -200m ²	16	28.57%
4) 200m ² or more	5	8.93%
III. Housing structure		
1. Main house		
1) Frame	0	0.00%
2) Masonry concrete	21	37.50%
3) Masonry timber	28	50.00%
4) Earth timber	7	12.50%
5) Simple	0	0.00%
2. Ancillary house		
1) Frame	0	0.00%
2) Masonry concrete	8	14.29%
3) Masonry timber	23	41.07%
4) Earth timber	20	35.71%
5) Simple	5	8.93%
IV. Residential conditions		
1. House type		
1) Single-storied	24	42.86%
2) Multi-storied	32	57.14%
2. Independent kitchen		
1) Available	54	96.43%
2) Unavailable	2	3.57%
3. Livestock pen		
1) Available	31	55.36%
2) Unavailable	25	44.64%
4. Biogas tank		
1) Available	23	41.07%
2) Unavailable	33	58.93%
5. Garage		
1) Available	8	14.29%
2) Unavailable	48	85.71%
6. Decoration		
1) High grade	3	5.36%
2) Medium grade	42	75.00%
3) Simple	11	19.64%
7. Drinking water source		

Item	Total	Percent
1) Tap water	9	16.07%
2) River/pond water	0	0.00%
3) Lake water	32	57.14%
4) Well water	11	19.64%
5) Spring water	4	7.14%
8. Main fuels		
1) Firewood	6	10.71%
2) Coal	15	26.79%
3) Natural gas	9	16.07%
4) Biogas	23	41.07%
5) Electricity	3	5.36%
6) Other	0	0.00%
9. Type of toilet		
1) Flushing	15	26.79%
2) Pit	41	73.21%
3) Unavailable	0	0.00%

B3. Household Income and Expenditure

60. Table III-6 shows the annual income and expenditures of the sample households.

Table III-6 Annual Income and Expenditure of the Sample Households

Item		Total	Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent to per capita income (%)
Household income	A. Total	2,853,300	50,951.79	15,677.47	100
	In which				
	A1. Crop cultivation income	22,400	400.00	123.08	0.79
	A2. Forest and fruit income	429,600	7,671.43	2,360.44	15.06
	A3. Stockbreeding income	993,000	17,732.14	5,456.04	34.80
	A4. Wage income	884,500	15,794.64	4,859.89	31.00
	A5. Operating income	410,700	7,333.93	2,256.59	14.39
	A6. Transfer income	21,500	383.93	118.13	0.75
Household expenditure	A7. Other	91,600	1,635.71	503.30	3.21
	B. Agricultural production expenses	936,800	16,728.57	5,147.25	54.75
	In which				
	B1. Crop cultivation	41500	741.07 ¹²	228.02	2.43
	B2. Forest and fruit planting	532800	9514.29 ¹³	2927.47	31.14
	B3. Stockbreeding	362,500	6473.21	1991.76	21.18
	C. Nonagricultural production expenses	156,000	2,785.71	857.14	9.12
	D. Nonproductive expenses	422,400	7,542.86	2,320.88	24.68

¹² Crops in project area are not profitable and mainly for self-consumption.

¹³ The price and sales of fruit products in project area was pretty bad in 2013, but it may be improved and seems more profitable in the following years.

Item			Total	Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent to per capita income (%)
	which in	D1. Daily Expenses	225000	4017.86	1236.26	13.15
		D2. Education Cost	105800	1889.29	581.32	6.18
		D3. Medical Cost	91,600	1635.71	503.30	5.35
		E. Others	196,000	3,500.00	1,076.92	11.45
	F. Subtotal (B+C+D)		1,711,200	30,557.14	9,402.20	100.00
Per capita net income (A-B-C)					9,673.08	

61. Wages are an important source for the AHs. A total of 42 sample households with 65 persons have wage income. This accounts for about - 75% of all sample households and 35.71% of all samples. See Table III-7 for the wage income of the sample households.

Table III-7 Wage Income of the Sample Households

Item	Total	Percent
1. Basic information	65	
2. Type of work		
1) Farm product processing/marketing	9	13.85%
2) Mining/industrial processing/manufacturing	6	9.23%
3) Building/decoration	16	24.62%
4) Transport	12	18.46%
5) Commercial services	14	21.54%
6) Government	3	4.62%
7) Science/education/culture/health	5	7.69%
8) Other	0	0.00%
3. Workplace		
1) In the township	9	13.85%
2) Other townships	5	7.69%
3) Urban area or suburb of Zixing City	12	18.46%
4) Other counties of Chenzhou Municipality	5	7.69%
5) Chenzhou Municipality	11	16.92%
6) Other cities in the province	12	18.46%
7) Other provinces	11	16.92%
4. Per capita annual working time		
0-3 months	5	7.69%
4-6 months	17	26.15%
7-9 months	34	52.31%
10-12 months	9	13.85%
5. Per capita annual income (CNY)		
<10,000	5	7.69%
10,000-20,000	7	10.77%
20,001-30,000	32	49.23%
30,001-40,000	17	26.15%
40,000 or more	4	6.15%

C. Expected Resettlement Modes

62. The survey questionnaire also involves public consultations on LA, HD, and resettlement. These questions reflect the AHs' expected resettlement modes, and provide a reference for RP preparation and resettlement implementation. The summary of the sample households' perception on resettlement modes are presented in Table III-8.

Table III-8 Sample Households' Perception on Resettlement Modes

Item	Sample size	%
I. Households affected by LA	56	
1. Are you aware of current LA compensation policies?		
1) Yes	11	19.64%
2) Partly	32	57.14%
3) No	13	23.21%
2. Are you satisfied with these policies?		
1) Largely satisfied	47	83.93%
2) Dissatisfied	9	16.07%
3. Which of the following distribution modes of LA compensation is more reasonable?		
1) All paid to AHs	36	64.29%
2) Mostly paid to AHs, a small part paid to village collective	20	35.71%
3) Half paid to AHs, half paid to village collective	0	0.00%
4) A small part paid to AHs, mostly paid to village collective	0	0.00%
4. Will you lease other land to continue with farming?		
1) Yes	24	42.86%
2) No	32	57.14%
5. To what extent LA will affect your family's production and livelihood?		
1) Substantial	16	28.57%
2) Partial	32	57.14%
3) Almost none	8	14.29%
II. Households affected by HD	20	
1. Are you aware of current HD compensation policies?		
1) Yes	7	35.00%
2) Partly	11	55.00%
3) No	2	10.00%
2. Are you satisfied with these policies?		
1) Largely satisfied	16	80.00%
2) Dissatisfied	4	20.00%
3. Which mode of resettlement do you prefer?		
1) One-time cash compensation, buying a house myself	5	25.00%
2) Allocating housing land after compensation, building a house myself	14	70.00%
3) Resettlement community built in a unified manner	1	5.00%
4) Other	0	0.00%
4. Preferred resettlement site		
1) In the group	16	80.00%
2) In the village	4	20.00%
3) Other	0	0.00%
5. Concerns about resettlement (multiple choices)		
1) Fixing location of allocated housing land as soon as possible	14	70.00%
2) Preferential lending policy for new house construction	9	45.00%
3) House planning	12	60.00%
4) Location, price of resettlement community	3	15.00%
5) Other	0	0.00%

D. Gender Analysis

63. The Project is categorized as Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM). A gender action plan (GAP) has been prepared to ensure gender mainstreaming during project implementation. Gender is a cross-cutting theme in human development. ADB's Policy on Gender and

Development adopt mainstreaming as a key strategy in promoting gender equity. The PRC government attaches great importance to gender equality and women's development, and has made equality between men and women a basic national policy. This includes women's development as part of the government's general plans for national economic and social development, judicial, administrative and media measures in order to guarantee that women enjoy equal rights in political, economic and cultural spheres, as well as in social and family life. It consistently promotes the all-around development of women.

64. Table III-9 presents a brief gender assessment in the project areas by specific indicator such as the legal rights of women, social status of women, land ownership, gender roles, and others. Overall, the women in the project areas enjoy a good status, and there is no restriction on gender role; though women seldom participate in the decision-making of public affairs of the village collective, they can express their views in many ways (e.g., through male members of their families). Women have the same title as men.

65. As regards land ownership, just like in other parts of the PRC, the women in the project areas or when a daughter is married, her land will remain in her father's family and she will share the land owned by her husband's family since the household contract responsibility system was put into practice in 1982. However, if a second round of land contracting has been carried out at the affected village (around 1999), this situation has been corrected. If land acquisition, house demolition or resettlement is involved, compensation is paid at the household level, but within each HH, women have equal rights.

66. Table III-9 is divided into 2 parts (A. Gender assessment of women with regards to land and property and IR impacts in the project areas and B presents the gender assessment of women during resettlement which includes data on risks, concern, impacts and mitigation measures (see Table III-9.B).

Table III-9 Summary of Gender Assessment by Specific Indicators

Part A—Gender analysis of rural women in the project area	
1. Legal rights of women	According to laws of the PRC, women have equal legal rights with men, though some women are not fully aware of this.
2. Social status of women	Women of the project area have relatively good social status. All key matters of a family are determined by the couple through discussion. Men are the backbone of families, and attend the important meetings of the village. However, women can influence men when they make decisions at meetings.
3. Title to land (user right) and properties	Women have the same title as men. Like other parts of the PRC, in the project area, when a daughter is married, her land will remain in her father's family and she will share the land owned by her husband's family since the household contract responsibility system was put into practice in 1982. However, if a second round of land contracting has been carried out at the affected village (around 1999), this situation has been corrected. If land acquisition, house demolition or resettlement is involved, women will have equal rights to compensation.
4. Right to collective properties	Women have equal rights.
5. Living and gender role	There is no restriction on gender role. However, women do housework and appropriate farm work mainly in rural areas, while men mostly do farm work or work outside. Generally, the working hours of women are 1.2 times those of men. In addition, many young women also work outside.

6. Contribution to household income	Women's income is from farming and household sideline operations mainly, accounting for about 25% of household income.		
7. Family status	Women have an equal voice in decision making; when men are away for work, women make decisions themselves in many aspects.		
8. Educational level	Boys and girls enjoy equal opportunities in receiving education, and as long as children study hard, their parents would do their best to support their school education.		
9. Health	Women's health condition is quite good and there is no significant difference in nutrition level compared to men; however, medical expenses are rising and have become a significant burden for some households, and women may suffer more.		
10. Village and government agencies	Women are represented in all village committees. In addition, women have a good informal network in the village and the village group. Women may participate in the election of the village committee, and have the right to elect and be elected; local governments attach great importance to women's development, especially in poverty reduction.		
Overall evaluation and key risks	Women enjoy a good status in the project area, and there is no restriction on gender role; though women seldom participate in the decision-making of public affairs of the village collective, they can express their views in many ways (e.g., through male members of their families).		
B—Gender analysis of women during resettlement			
Gender issue	Concern/risk	Impact of the Project	Mitigation measures
1. Land, properties and right to compensation	Women are deprived of land or properties or have no right to compensation.	Women may be more seriously impacted by LAR than men, due to females share more burden in agriculture activities and housework.	1. Men and women have equal rights to compensation for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement. 2. Cash compensation or improvement of the quality of remaining land, and crop restructuring.
2. Restriction of land /water use	Women are restricted to use the land, water and other natural resources around the lake.	Women may be less negatively impacted by those restriction measures than men, because the labor inputs are mainly afforded by men during the activities of trees logging, pig farms operation, net cages breeding, as well as boats driving. However, women still will lose partial incomes and jobs due to these restriction measures.	
2. House demolition and reconstruction	Women have no right to make decisions or use compensation fees.	Women have title to houses, and house reconstruction is determined jointly by all family members, so women can participate in housing site selection, house construction and transitional housing arrangement, etc. However, house relocation and resettlement may increase women's labor strength, work time and mental pressure in family.	1. Women have title to newly built houses. 2. At the proposal of village committee or villager group, women support groups will be established to help each other during relocation and house reconstruction.

B—Gender analysis of women during resettlement			
Gender issue	Concern/risk	Impact of the Project	Mitigation measures
3. Production and income restoration after land acquisition	Women are affected even more seriously, and receive less assistance.	Most AHs will lose part of land only, so they will lose part of income. Compensation fees will be used at the AHs' discretion. Only seriously affected households have to change their income sources. After LA, women may face more challenges to get employed or find new opportunities of income creation. The loss of agriculture incomes may affect women's status and discourse power in their family.	1. Women will receive LA compensation fees; 2. In addition to cash compensation, the AHs will be assisted in restoring income through auxiliary measures (priority in employment during construction, skills training and subsequent support, etc.) 3. At least 50% of the livelihood training skills participants have applied the knowledge and skills learned through jobs (including self-employment) and agricultural production. 4. During construction and O&M stage of the Project, at least 25% of the unskilled labor force are held by women, and no less than 30% of permanent jobs in operations stage are occupied by women.
4. Increase of gender inequalities	Women have a heavier burden or fewer opportunities.	The Project will not lead to gender inequalities. For most households, resettlement impacts are not serious. However, women will be more negatively impacted by LAR than men, due to females share more burden in agriculture activities and housework.	Land improvement and sufficient compensation will help women change the crop structure (e.g., cultivating more cash crops), which will increase their income. Provide skills training and employment opportunities for females. Monitoring
5. Social network system	The social network is damaged.	The displaced households will be resettled in their original group or village, then the Project will not affect the social network seriously.	No impact
6. Impact on health / increase of social problems	Serious health or social problems due to the stress of resettlement (family violence, infections spreading, etc.)	The Project will not affect the villages seriously, but some seriously affected households and vulnerable groups will be faced with difficulties.	Providing assistance together with the Women's Federation and Civil Affairs department Monitoring

67. In the project area, women enjoy the same rights and status as men. They play a vital role in economic activities, dealing with farm work and housework mainly. In the survey, they were equally concerned about resettlement and livelihood restoration. The Project will offer equal training and job opportunities to men and women, and suitable jobs will be first made available to women.

68. In terms of education, the proportion of the female respondents considered as illiterate or semi-literate is slightly higher (4.88%) than that of the males (3.53%). In terms of employment, 48.24% of the males and 59.76% of the females are engaged in farming while 24.71% of the males and 12.20% of the females work outside (mostly outside the villages but in the county, some work outside the county in the province or outside the province). As regards income, the males contribute 40% and the females contribute 60% to agricultural income and the males contribute 70% and the females contribute 30% to wage income.

69. After HD and resettlement, the AHs will have better residential conditions, which will reduce local women's labor burden and improve their quality of life. At the design stage, particular attention will be paid to women's needs so that they benefit more from the Project, such as public facilities and services, livelihood options/restoration, skills training and education, and resettlement site selection and home design.

IV. Legal Framework and Policies

A. Overview

70. This RP has been prepared in accordance with the applicable state, provincial and local policies and regulations, and ADB's SPS (2009). The compensation rates and restoration measures specified in this RP will be followed during resettlement. After the DMS in 2016, this RP will be updated accordingly, and submitted to ADB for review and approval.

B. Policies and Regulations

B1. Relevant state laws and regulations

71. Listed below are the state laws and regulations relevant to resettlement and land acquisition that could be used as framework for its implementation of RP.

- (i) Land Administration Law of the PRC, effective from January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004
- (ii) Rural Land Contracting Law of the PRC, effective from March 1, 2003
- (iii) Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (effective from October 21, 2004)
- (iv) Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238, effective from November 3, 2004)
- (v) Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SCO [2006] No.29)
- (vi) Notice on Issues Concerning Land Adjustment and Control, effective from August 31, 2006
- (vii) Real Property Right Law of the PRC, effective from October 1, 2007
- (viii) Interim Regulations on Farmland Occupation Tax of the PRC, effective from January 1, 2008
- (ix) Regulations of the PRC on the Disclosure of Government Information, effective from May 1, 2008
- (x) Urgent Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Further Regulating the Management of Land Acquisition and House Demolition, and Protecting People's Lawful Rights and Interests Practically (SCO [2010] No.15);
- (xi) Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Land Acquisition Management (June 26, 2010);
- (xii) Urgent Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Conducting Strict Management to Prevent Illegal Land Acquisition (MLR [2013] No.28);
- (xiii) Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Disclosing City- and County-level Land Acquisition Information (MLRO [2014] No.29).

B2. Regulations and policies of the Hunan Provincial Government

72. Listed below are regulations and policies of the Hunan Provincial Government relevant to resettlement and land administration.

- (i) Measures of Hunan Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective on September 2, 2000).
- (ii) Opinions of the Hunan Provincial Government on Carrying out In-depth Reform and Strict Land Management (HPG [2005] No.4), effective from February 15, 2005.
- (iii) Notice of the General Office of the Hunan Provincial Government on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (HPGO [2007] No.35)

- (iv) Notice on Issuing the Operating Regulations on the Minimum Living Security of Rural Residents of Hunan Province (Interim) (XMSJH [2009] No.1).
- (v) Notice of the Hunan Provincial Government on Adjusting the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Hunan Province (HPG [2012] No.46, effective from January 1, 2013).
- (vi) Notice of the Hunan Provincial Civil Affairs Department and Finance Department on Establishing the Provincial Urban-rural Minimum Living Security Guiding Standards (HPG [2014] No.2).

B3. Regulations and policies of Chenzhou Municipality and Zixing City

73. The following are the regulations and policies of the Chenzhou municipality and Zixing City that are relevant to resettlement and land administration:

- (i) Notice of the Chenzhou Municipal Government on Issuing the Compensation and Resettlement Measures for House Demolition on Collective Land of Chenzhou Municipality (CMG [2009] No.5).
- (ii) Notice of the Chenzhou Municipal Government on Issuing the Supplementary Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Chenzhou Municipality (CMG [2011] No.3).
- (iii) Notice of the General Office of the Zixing City Government on Issuing the Measures for the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers of Zixing City (ZCGO [2011] No.55).
- (iv) Notice of the Zixing City Government on Issuing the detailed regulation of grade standard for the compensation of professional fishpond and vegetable garden (ZCG [2012] No.5).
- (v) Notice of the Zixing City Government on Adjusting the Division of Areas for Compensation for Land Acquisition of Zixing City (ZCG [2013] No.2).
- (vi) Notice of the General Office of the Zixing Municipal Government on Issuing the Measures for Temporary Living Assistance for Urban-Rural Residents in Difficulty of Zixing City (ZCGO [2009] No.58).
- (vii) Notice of the Zixing City Civil Affairs Bureau and Finance Bureau on Issuing the Operating Regulations for Urban-Rural Medical Assistance of Zixing City (ZCCAB [2012] No.4).
- (viii) Notice of the Zixing City Civil Affairs Bureau and Finance Bureau on Increasing the Rural Minimum Living Security and Five-guarantee Standards (ZCCAB [2014] No.31).
- (ix) Notice of the General Office of the Chenzhou Municipal Government on Issuing the Opinions on the Implementation of Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers of Chenzhou City (CMGO [2014] No.43)

B4. ADB's policy requirements on involuntary resettlement

74. This RP was prepared and subsequent resettlement will be implemented in accordance with ADB's SPS (2009), safeguard requirements No. 2 for IR. The PMO will consult with the APs about any change to this RP, and submit the final RP to ADB for review and approval prior to its implementation.

C. Abstract of Key Provisions

C1. Summary of relevant state laws and regulations

(1) Provisions on land ownership and use right

75. The PRC resorts to a socialist public ownership i.e. an ownership by the whole people and ownerships by collectives, of land. Land in urban districts shall be owned by the State. Land in

the rural areas and suburban areas, except otherwise provided for by the State, shall be collectively owned by farmers including land for building houses, land and hills allowed to be retained by farmers (Source: Articles 2 and 8 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC).

76. To meet the needs of public interests, collectively-owned lands, premises owned by entities and individuals or other real properties may be expropriated in accordance with the power scope and procedures provided by laws. As for the expropriation of collectively-owned land, it is necessary to, according to law and in full amount, pay such fees as land compensation fees, placement subsidies, compensations for the above-ground fixtures of the lands and seedlings, arrange for social security fees for the farmers whose land is expropriated, secure their livelihood and safeguard their legitimate rights and interests.

77. As for the expropriation of the premises owned by entities and individuals or other real properties, it is necessary to make compensation for demolition and relocation according to law and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the owners of the real properties expropriated; as for the expropriation of the individuals' residential houses, it is necessary to safeguard the housing conditions of the owners of the houses expropriated (Source: Article 42 of the Real Right Law of the PRC).

78. Men and women shall have the equal rights to contract the rural land. The women's lawful rights to land contract shall be protected. No organizations or individuals shall exploit or infringe upon the right to operate contracted land that women shall enjoy. Within the duration of the contract, the party that lets the contract shall not withdraw or readjust the contracted land (Source: Articles 6, 26 and 27 of the Rural Land Contracting Law of the PRC).

(2) Provisions on LA compensation rates

79. In acquiring land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired. Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land. Land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. Resettlement fee shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land acquired by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is acquired.

80. The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4-6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. But the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land acquired shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the three years prior to the acquisition. (Article 47 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC)

81. County-level and above local governments shall take practical measures so that the standard of living of farmers affected by land acquisition is not reduced by land acquisition. Land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for ground annexes and crops shall be paid in full and timely pursuant to law. If the land compensation and resettlement subsidy pursuant to the prevailing laws and regulations are insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition or to pay the social security expenses of farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition, the governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall approve an increased resettlement subsidy.

82. If the sum of the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy attains the statutory upper limit and is still insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition, local governments may pay a subsidy from the income from compensated use of state land. The governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall fix and publish the uniform annual output value standards or integrated land prices for land acquisition of all cities and counties, so that the same price applies to the same kind of land.

83. For key construction projects of the state, land acquisition expenses must be listed in the budgetary estimate in full (Article 12 of the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration).

(3) Provisions on the resettlement of APs by LA

84. County-level and above local governments shall take specific measures to guarantee long-term livelihoods of farmers affected by land acquisition. For projects with a stable income, farmers may become a shareholder using the right to use of land used for construction approved pursuant to law. Within the urban planning area, local governments shall bring farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish a social security system; out of the urban planning area, in acquiring land collectively owned by farmers, local governments shall reserve necessary arable land or arrange appropriate jobs for farmers affected by land acquisition within the same administrative area; farmers without land who do not have the basic living and production conditions shall be subject to non-local resettlement (Article 13 of the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration).

85. APs may choose the following modes of resettlement:

- (i) Agricultural resettlement: When rural collective land out of urban planning areas is acquired, land-expropriated farmers shall be first provided with necessary arable land using mobile collective land, contracted land turned over by contractors and arable land arising from land development so that they continue to pursue agricultural production;
- (ii) Reemployment: Conditions shall be created actively to provide free labor skills training to land-expropriated farmers and place them to corresponding jobs. Under equal conditions, land users shall first employ land-expropriated farmers. When rural collective land within urban planning areas is acquired, land-expropriated farmers shall be included in the urban employment system and a social security system established for them;
- (iii) Dividend distribution: When any land with long-term stable income is to be used for a project, the affected rural collective economic organization may become a project shareholder with compensation fees for land acquisition or rights to use construction land in consultation with the land user. The rural collective economic organization and rural households will receive dividends as agreed; and
- (iv) Non-local resettlement: If basic production and living conditions are not available locally to land-expropriated farmers, non-local resettlement may be practiced under the leadership of the government in consultation with the rural collective economic organization and rural households (Article 2 of the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition).

(4) About LA management

86. Promote the implementation of the new LA compensation rates, and ensure that compensation fees are fully paid. Uniform average annual output value (AAOV) rates and

location-based composite land prices shall be applied in all aspects as an important means of improving the LA compensation mechanism, and protecting farmers' rights and interests. All localities shall establish dynamic adjustment mechanisms to adjust LA compensation rates every 2-3 years based on local economic level and per capita income growth, thereby increasing LA compensation level gradually.

87. To ensure that LA compensation fees are paid timely and fully, all localities shall explore and improve LA compensation depositing systems, where land applicants shall deposit LA compensation fees in advance based on estimates. For urban construction land, local governments shall deposit LA compensation fees in advance. Deposited LA compensation fees shall be paid timely after land use is approved according to law. (Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Land Acquisition Management (June 26, 2010)).

(5) Provisions on LA information disclosure

88. During land acquisition, the ownership of collective land of farmers and the right to contracted management of farmers' land shall be maintained. Before land acquisition is submitted for approval pursuant to law, the use, location, compensation standard and resettlement mode of the land to be acquired shall be notified to farmers affected by land acquisition; the survey results of the present situation of the land to be acquired shall be confirmed by rural collective economic organizations and farmers to be affected by land acquisition; if necessary, the land and resources authorities shall organize a hearing in accordance with the applicable provisions.

89. The materials for notification to and confirmation by the farmers affected by land acquisition shall be taken as requisite materials for approval for land acquisition. Accelerate the establishment and improvement of the coordination and judgment mechanism for disputes over compensation and resettlement for land acquisition to protect the lawful rights and interests of farmers affected by land acquisition and land users. Approved matters of land acquisition shall be disclosed unless in special cases (Article 14 of the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration).

90. An administrative organ shall disclose government information in a timely and accurate manner. Where any administrative organ finds out any false or incomplete information that has affected or may affect social stability or has disturbed or may disturb social management order, it shall disclose the corresponding accurate government information within its scope of duties to clarify (Article 6 of the Regulations of the PRC on the Disclosure of Government Information).

91. An administrative organ shall disclose the relevant government information through government bulletins, government websites, news releases, newspapers and periodicals, broadcasting, television or any other means easy for the general public to access (Article 15 of the Regulations of the PRC on the Disclosure of Government Information).

92. The people's governments at various levels shall set up a place for consulting government information at public libraries and equip with corresponding facilities and equipment to provide convenience for citizens, legal persons or other organizations to access government information. An administrative organ may, in light of the actual needs, set up such places as public consulting room, place for demanding materials, information board and electronic information screen for government information disclosure. An administrative organ shall provide the government information voluntarily disclosed by it to public libraries in a timely manner (Article 16 of the Regulations of the PRC on the Disclosure of Government Information).

93. Strengthen the active disclosure of LA information. The municipal and county governments shall strengthen the active disclosure of LA information, especially information closely associated with affected residents. Information that is inappropriate to be disclosed actively to the public shall be included in the scope of disclosure upon application, where residents, legal entities or other organizations may apply for disclosure for special purposes. The municipal and county governments shall disclose LA information via special columns on government websites, and mass media, such as newspaper, broadcast, TV and micro-blogging. LA information to be disclosed actively shall be disclosed to the public actively within 10 working days after approval by superior authorities, in which the LA announcement, compensation and resettlement, etc. shall be disclosed actively within 10 working days after approval or validation. (Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Disclosing City- and County-level Land Acquisition Information (MLRO [2014] No.29)).

C2. Summary of relevant provincial regulations

94. The provincial land and resources department shall develop uniform AAOV rates for all cities, counties and districts, and put them into practice after reporting to the provincial government for approval. Location-based composite land prices shall be developed for cities, counties and districts where conditions permit, and updated regularly. Municipal and county governments shall establish special funds for LA compensation regulation. If the sum of land compensation and resettlement subsidy is still insufficient to maintain the former living standard of LEFs when attaining the statutory ceiling, municipal and county governments may grant subsidies (Opinions of the Hunan Provincial Government on Carrying out In-depth Reform and Strict Land Management, HPG [2005] No.4).

95. LEFs shall be divided into 4 age groups: Group 1—below 16 years (excluding active students at or above 16 years); Group 2—not less than 16 years but less than 45 years for women and not less than 16 years but less than 50 years for men; Group 3—not less than 45 years but less than 55 years for women and not less than 50 years but less than 60 years for men; Group 4—not less than 55 years for women and not less than 60 years for men. LEFs of Group 1 shall be granted resettlement subsidy and land compensation at a time, and get insured as new labor when attaining labor age; LEFs of Groups 2-4 shall be insured differently, as follows:

- (i) LEFs aged 16-59 years covering new-type rural social endowment insurance or social endowment insurance for urban residents voluntarily shall be granted a subsidy of CNY100 per annum from municipal finance and the village collective from the starting year for not more than 15 years;
- (ii) LEFs of Groups 2-4 may cover basic endowment insurance for urban employees voluntarily from the month following land handover, and receive a government subsidy of not less than 20% of premium and a collective subsidy of 40% of premium for not more than 15 years;
- (iii) LEFs of Groups 2-4 who are unwilling to cover basic endowment insurance for urban employees may pay 10-year endowment insurance premiums at 40% of the current MLS standard for urban residents, and will receive pensions at the current MLS standard for urban residents when attaining 60 years for men or 55 years for women (from the month following payment for Group.
- (iv); LEFs who have covered neither basic endowment insurance for urban employees nor ten-year endowment insurance shall be granted old-age living subsidies quarterly at 150% of the Type A rural MLS standard when attaining 60 years for men or 55 years for women.

96. LEFs having covered basic endowment insurance for urban employees and receiving pensions shall not be entitled to old-age living subsidies. LEFs having covered new-type rural social endowment insurance or social endowment insurance for urban residents shall be entitled to old-age living subsidies in addition to benefits under new-type rural social endowment insurance or social endowment insurance for urban residents (Notice of the General Office of the Zixing City Government on Issuing the Measures for the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers of Zixing City, ZMGO [2011] No.55).

C3. ADB's policy requirements on involuntary resettlement

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

(i) 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.

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

(iii) Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (a) 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,

(b) Prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

(iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) 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; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

(v) 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.

(vi) 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.

- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi). Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic relocation. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) 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.

C4. Comparison between ADB's policy requirements on involuntary resettlement, and applicable policies of the PRC

98. In general, ADB's policy requirements on involuntary resettlement is highly similar to the applicable policies of the PRC which include the following:

- (i) Resettlement shall be minimized during planning and design;
- (ii) The living standard of the affected population should be restored or improved; the vulnerable groups shall be provided special assistance or treatment so that they lead a better life beyond the national minimum standards;
- (iii) The resettlement policies should be open and transparent;
- (iv) Stress should be laid on information disclosure and public participation during resettlement;
- (v) Compensation rates should be fixed and implemented according to law.

99. However, the applicable policies of the PRC are still different from ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement in some aspects such as:

- (i) ADB pays more attention to planning before resettlement implementation, and requires that a feasible RP be prepared;
- (ii) ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement requires that during resettlement, all losses of all APs be compensated at replacement cost, including those without legal title to land' in contrast, the Chinese policies make a difference between legal and illegal buildings;
- (iii) ADB lays more stress on special care for vulnerable groups during resettlement; and
- (iv) ADB lays more stress on resettlement monitoring and inspection.

100. To address the gaps identified on resettlement between ADB and the PRC government, the following measures will be undertaken :

- (i) Prepare a detailed RP based on a socioeconomic survey and DMS during the preparation stage;

- (ii) Provide special consideration and care to women, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups during resettlement implementation.
- (iii) Provide compensation for both legal and illegal buildings or structures that will be affected by the project based on value; and
- (iv) Establish external and internal resettlement monitoring and reporting system, including disclosure to APs.

101. The above measures will ensure an effective connection between ADB's policy and the PRC policies, and the successful implementation of resettlement.

D. Cut-off Date

102. The preliminary cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation was set on 20 October 2014, which was immediately disclosed to the AHs. The official cut-off date will be disclosed again upon release of the LA announcement which is expected in February 2016.¹⁴ Local governments will not issue any new permits for construction in the area affected by LA of the Project after the preliminary cut-off date. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the project area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. Any building constructed or tree planted purely for extra compensation will not be counted in the IOLs.

E. Compensation Rates

E1. Compensation Rates for Collective and State-owned Land

103. The LA compensation rates have been fixed in accordance with the applicable laws, regulations and policies of the PRC, Hunan Province, Chenzhou Municipality and Zixing City, and ADB's policy. Tables IV-1 presents the latest proposed compensation rates for collective and state-owned land while Table IV-2 shows the latest proposed compensation rates for the vegetable land fish ponds.

¹⁴ During the inventory of losses (IOL) survey, the cut-off date was preliminarily set and disclosed to affected villages and AHs; once the local government gets the LA approval file from Hunan Province and issues the announcement of LA in project area, the finalized cut-off date will be set and disclosed again. In the meantime, local governments will not issue any new permits for construction in the area affected by LA of the Project after the preliminary cut-off date.

Table IV-1 Compensation Rates for Collective and State-owned Land

Land type (yuan/mu)					Division of LA compensation areas in Zixing City	Remarks
Irrigated land, construction land, rural roads	Non-irrigated and garden land	Wood land	Barren hills, waste land	Barren land		
35,000	28,000	17,500 ¹⁵	17,500	10,500	Type III of Collective Land ¹⁶	Townships and villages affected by the Project belongs to Type III ¹⁷
300,000					State-owned land in Urban planning area	allocation expenditure of state-owned land
150,000					State-owned land in Non-Urban planning area	(1)allocation expenditure of state-owned land; (2)In addition, a reclamation cost of 17,000 yuan/mu will be paid to the AHs reclaiming state-owned barren mountain under the subcomponent of deep water lake research center, since villagers reclaimed and planted on those land for many years.

Note: based on the Notice of the Hunan Provincial Government on Adjusting the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Hunan Province (HPG [2012] No.46), and the Notice of the Zixing City Government on Adjusting the Division of Areas for Compensation for Land Acquisition of Zixing City (ZCG [2013] No.2)

Table IV-2 Compensation Rates for Vegetable Land and Fishponds

Land type	Policy	Rate (CNY/mu)
Vegetable land	(Sum of land compensation and resettlement subsidy), 1.8 times the applicable LA compensation rate of Hunan Province	63,000
Fishpond	(Sum of land compensation and resettlement subsidy), 1.55 times the applicable LA compensation rate of Hunan Province	54,250

Note: Based on the Notice of the Chenzhou Municipal Government on Issuing the Supplementary Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Chenzhou Municipality (CMG [2011] No.3)

104. In addition, taxes and fees will be imposed on the following acquisition of collective land classified as follows: (i) land reclamation costs; (ii) farmland occupation tax; (iii) LA management costs; (iv) fees for compensated use of additional construction land; (v) social insurance costs; and (vi) forest vegetation restoration costs (see Table IV-3).

¹⁵ Additionally, compensation for the trees on woodland will be provided to AHs, see details in Section E4 of Chapter IV.

¹⁶ Including the marginal villages in Dongjiang Sub-district, Chengshi Town and Sandu Town except I and II; Liaojiang Town, Qili Town, Xingning Town, Huangcao Town, Qingjiang Xiang, Chukou Town, Bailang Xiang, Dongping Xiang, Longxi Xiang, Lianping Yao Xiang, Qingyao Town, Boshui Xiang, Tuanjie Yao Xiang, Zhoumensi Town, Tangxi Town, Lanshi Xiang, Chukou Forest Farm, Tian'eshan Forest Farm.

¹⁷ Dongping XiangXin'ao, Zhoutang; Longxi XiangXiadong; Qingyao TownHuatan, Zhoutang; Dongjiang Sub-districtWenchang, Wudong; Chukou TownJinxing, Gaowan, He'ao; Zhoumensi TownXindong, Tangjiawan; Xingning TownGuangtian, Fengjian; Bailang XiangBailang, Taiqian, Yuanzhubei.

Table IV-3 Rates of Other LA Taxes and Fees

No.	Item		Rate	Policy
1	Land reclamation costs		Irrigated land: CNY20,000/mu, non-irrigated land: CNY12,000/mu	Notice of the General Office of the Hunan Provincial Government on Issuing the Measures for the Levy, Use and Management of Land Reclamation Costs (HPGO [2010] No.47)
2	Farmland occupation tax		CNY17,334/mu	Measures of Hunan Province for the Implementation of the Interim Regulations on Farmland Occupation Tax of the PRC
3	LA management costs		4% of LA costs	
4	Fees for compensated use of additional construction land		CNY13,340/mu	Notice of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Land and Resources, and the People's Bank of China on Adjusting Fees for Using Additional Construction Land (CZ [2006] No.48)
5	Water resource construction fund		10% of compensation fees for the use of additional construction land	Notice of the Hunan Provincial Government on Issuing the Administrative Measures for the Raising and Use of the Water Resource Construction Fund of Hunan Province (HPG [2011] No.27)
6	Social insurance costs		CNY53,334/mu	Notice of the General Office of the Chenzhou Municipal Government on Issuing the Interim Measures for the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers of Chenzhou Municipality (CMGO [2008] No.19) Notice of the General Office of the Chenzhou Municipal Government on Issuing the Opinions on the Implementation of Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers of Chenzhou City (CMGO [2014] No.43)
6	Forest vegetation restoration costs	Timber/commercial forests	CNY4,000/mu	
		Shrub forests	CNY2,000/mu	

E2. Compensation Rates for HD

105. The final HD compensation rates will be fixed based on replacement cost through appraisal. The latest benchmark rates are presented in Table IV-4.

106. In addition, the owner shall grant a transition subsidy at CNY400/month, a transition traffic subsidy at CNY200/month (usually not more than 6 months), and a one-time early moving reward (entering into a resettlement and compensation agreement, and completing demolition before the agreed demolition date) of CNY50/m² to each AH.

107. In case of self-demolition and self-reconstruction, housing land compensation is paid to the village group, new housing land is provided by the village group to each AH for free, and township government is responsible for the three supplies and one level of new housing land.

Table IV-4 Compensation Rates for HD

Item		Grade	Benchmark Rate (CNY/m ²)		Remarks
			Self-demolition and self-reconstruction	Cash compensation	
House	Reinforced concrete	1	1,150	1,300	In case of self-demolition and self-reconstruction, housing land compensation is paid to the village group, new housing land is provided by the village group to each AH for free, and township government is responsible for the three supplies and one level of new housing land.
		2	1,050	1,200	
	Masonry concrete	1	950	1,100	
		2	850	1,000	
	Masonry timber	1	750	900	
		2	650	800	
	Earth timber		550	700	
	Simple			150-200	
Simple (other)			60-120		
Other compensation	Transition subsidy	400 yuan/month			Not more than 6 months
	Transition traffic subsidy ¹⁸	200 yuan/month			
	Early moving reward	50 yuan/m ²			Moving before the agreed demolition date

Note: Based on the Notice of the Chenzhou Municipal Government on Issuing the Compensation and Resettlement Measures for House Demolition on Collective Land of Chenzhou Municipality (CMG [2009] No.5)

108. Table IV-5 shows the summary of the house grades and description of structures that will be affected by the Project.

¹⁸ Since the traffic around the Lake is not convenient, the local government developed this subsidy for HHs affected by HD.

Table IV-5 House / Structures' grades identification

No.	Type	Main features	
		Grade 1	Grade 2
1	Reinforced concrete	<p>1. 2 stories or above, pile foundation, fully reinforced concrete frame load-bearing structure;</p> <p>2. Cast-in-place flooring, roofing, stairways and gutters, floor height over 3m, elevated or flat-slope heat insulating layer above the roof, frame all filled with 24cm bricks;</p> <p>3. Exterior walls all white-washed and tiled, interior walls white-washed and coated;</p> <p>4. Interior floors all covered by stone or tiles;</p> <p>5. Wooden or gypsum roof panels, wooden wall breasts, fixed cabinets, doors and windows fully wrapped and decorated;</p> <p>6. Burglarproof door and net, all aluminum alloy doors and windows;</p> <p>7. Full range of kitchen and bathroom equipment, and exterior water, power and sanitary facilities</p>	<p>1. 2 stories or above, pile foundation, partly reinforced concrete frame load-bearing structure;</p> <p>2. Cast-in-place flooring, roofing, stairways and gutters, floor height over 3m, elevated or flat-slope heat insulating layer above the roof, frame mostly filled with 24cm bricks;</p> <p>3. Exterior walls partly white-washed and partly tiled, interior walls white-washed and coated;</p> <p>4. Interior floors partly covered by stone or tiles, and partly by cement or any other material;</p> <p>5. Wooden or gypsum roof panels, partly with wall breast and door/window pockets;</p> <p>6. Wooden doors and windows;</p> <p>7. Full range of kitchen and bathroom equipment, and exterior water, power and sanitary facilities</p>
2	Masonry concrete	<p>1. 2 stories or above, pile foundation or over 2.5m deep concrete foundation, base slab or collar beam structure;</p> <p>2. All brick, cement or mixed mortar walls, cast-in-place stairways, with elevated or flat-slope heat insulating layer, complete structure, floor height over 3m;</p> <p>3. Exterior walls all white-washed and tiled, interior walls white-washed and coated;</p> <p>4. Interior floors all covered by stone or tiles;</p> <p>5. Wooden or gypsum roof panels, wooden wall breasts, doors and windows fully wrapped and decorated;</p> <p>6. Burglarproof door and net, all aluminum alloy doors and windows;</p> <p>7. Full range of kitchen and bathroom equipment, and exterior water, power and sanitary facilities</p>	<p>1. 2 stories or above, brick-stone foundation, reinforced concrete ground beam;</p> <p>2. Prefabricated floors, roofs, stairways and gutters, elevated or flat-slope heat insulating layer, mostly 24cm brick walls, complete structure, floor height over 3m;</p> <p>3. Exterior walls partly white-washed and partly tiled, interior walls white-washed and coated;</p> <p>4. Interior floors partly covered by stone or tiles, and partly by cement or any other material;</p> <p>5. Wooden or gypsum roof panels, partly with wall breast and door/window pockets;</p> <p>6. Wooden doors and windows;</p> <p>7. Full range of kitchen and bathroom equipment, and exterior water, power and sanitary facilities</p>
3	Masonry timber	<p>1. Standard brick-stone foundation, tile roof, floor height over 3m;</p> <p>2. Hollow brick walls, partly brick walls, with heat insulating layer or slope roof tiles, complete structure;</p> <p>3. Interior floors partly covered by stone or tiles, exterior walls partly white-washed or tiled;</p> <p>4. Interior walls white-washed, ceiling decorated, wooden doors and windows, burglarproof net, partly aluminum alloy doors and windows;</p> <p>5. Full range of kitchen and bathroom equipment, and exterior water, power and drainage facilities</p>	<p>1. Standard brick-stone foundation, tile roof, floor height over 3m;</p> <p>2. Partly brick walls and partly earth walls, with heat insulating layer or slope roof tiles, complete structure;</p> <p>3. Interior cement floors, unflustered exterior walls;</p> <p>4. Ordinary cement floors, wooden doors and windows;</p> <p>5. Full range of kitchen and bathroom equipment, and exterior water, power and drainage facilities</p>

No.	Type	Main features	
		Grade 1	Grade 2
4	Earth timber	1. Earth bricks, earth walls, wooden truss, tile roof, floor height over 2.8m; 2. Interior cement or tabia floors, wooden doors and windows; 3. Full range of interior and exterior water and power facilities	
5	Simple	1. No independent gable wall, 12cm walls, tile roof, floor height over 2.2m; 2. Walls in various materials, tabia or cement floors; 3. Wooden doors and windows, simple water and power supply	
6	Simple (other)	Toilets, cattle/pig pens, henhouses, storerooms, etc. built by individuals or collectives	

Note: based on the Notice of the Chenzhou Municipal Government on Issuing the Compensation and Resettlement Measures for House Demolition on Collective Land of Chenzhou Municipality (CMG [2009] No.5)

E3. Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

109. If cultivated land is used temporarily, compensation for young crops should be paid to the APs for one year. In addition, the cost of Land restoration will be included in the contract of civil works. See the compensation rates of young crops in table IV-6.

E4. Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments

110. See Tables IV-6 to IV-12 for the proposed compensation rates for young crops and ground attachments.

Table IV-6 Compensation Rates for Young Crops

Land type			
Irrigated land	Non-irrigated land	Vegetable land	Fishpond
1,620	1,080	2,520	2,160

Table IV-7 Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Ancillary Structures

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Remarks
1	Cement grounds	m ²	35	Brick-stone cushion, cement plastering, CNY10 /m ² more for ceramic tile finish
2	Enclosing walls (24cm brick wall)	m ²	80	Enclosing walls, including foundation, CNY10/m ² more for ceramic tile finish
3	Enclosing walls (18cm brick wall)	m ²	60	Enclosing walls, including foundation, CNY10/m ² more for ceramic tile finish
4	Enclosing walls (13cm brick wall with columns)	m ²	50	Enclosing walls, including foundation, CNY10/m ² more for ceramic tile finish
5	Enclosing walls (earth brick walls with columns)	m ²	45	Enclosing walls, including foundation, CNY10/m ² more for ceramic tile finish
6	Simple earth tombs	/	400	1. 25% more for twin tombs; 2. 40% less if relocated by the construction agency; 3. 1,000 yuan more for new tombs within 5 years; 4. 500 yuan more for new tombs within 5-10 years

Table IV-8 Compensation Rates for Fruit Trees

Item	Specification				Remarks
	Non-fruit bearing	Fruit bearing			
		Initial	Boom	Aging	
Orange, grapefruit	2,800	4,500	7,000	3,000	Benchmark planting density is set at 140 plants/mu for grape, kiwi and strawberry, and 80 trees/mu for other species
Loquat, peach, pear, plum, date, apple	2,500	4,000	6,000	2,800	
Chestnut	2,800	4,800	7,200	3,200	
Grape, kiwi, strawberry	2,800	4,800	6,600	3,200	

Table IV-9 Compensation Rates for Commercial Trees

Item	Specification				Remarks
	Non-fruit bearing	Fruit bearing			
		Initial	Boom	Aging	
Oil tea	2,400	2,600	4,000	2,200	Benchmark planting density is set at 100 trees/mu
Oil tung	2,000	2,400	3,200	2,000	
Tealeaf	1,800	2,000	3,000	1,800	

Table IV-10 Compensation Rates for Timber Trees and Grassland

Item	Diameter at breast height			Remarks
	<2 cm	2-5 cm	5-10 cm	
Timber forests (including bamboo)	2,000	3,000	2,400	1. Benchmark planting density is set at 160 trees/mu; 2. Breast height is defined as 1.5 m above the roof.
Shrub forests	600			

Table IV-11 Compensation Rates for Nurseries

Item	Compensation rate (CNY/mu)	Remarks
Commercial forests	3,000	1. A nursery is a piece of land for transplanting or selling seedlings. 2. These rates to 2,000 trees/mu or more only.
Timber forests	2,500	

Table IV-12 Compensation Rates for Scattered Trees

Item	Compensation rate (CNY each)								
	Young trees 1	Young trees 2	Young trees 3	Medium trees 1	Medium trees 2	Medium trees 3	Adult trees 1	Adult trees 2	Adult trees 3
Orange, grapefruit	6	4	3	60	48	36	120	96	72
Sweet orange, sweet grapefruit	6	4	3	70	56	42	140	112	96
Bamboo	1			3			5		
Loquat, peach, pear, plum, date, apple	6	4	3	48	36	24	96	72	60
Fir, pine, cypress	3	2	1	22	20	18	12	7	6
Magnolia tree , osmanthus tree	15	2		25		10	50		

Note: the AHs can keep the cut timbers by themselves after compensation.

F. Entitlement Matrix

111. Table IV-13 shows the proposed entitlement matrix for the AHs.

Table IV-13 Entitlement Matrix

Type	Degree of impact	Range of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policies	Compensation and Implementation Arrangement
Acquisition of collective land	184.22 mu of collective land	Xin'ao and Zhoutang Villages, Dongping Xiang; Xiadong Village, Longxi Xiang; Huatan and Zhoutang Villages, Qingyao Town; Wenchang and Wudong Village, Dongjiang Sub-district; Jinxing, Gaowan and He'ao Villages, Chukou Town; Xindong and Tangjiawan Villages, Zhoumensi Town; Guangtian and Fengjian Villages, Xingning Town; Bailang, Taiqian and Zhuyuanbei Villages, Baikuo Xiang	123 households with 403 persons in 17 groups, including 196 females	<p>1) Cash compensation: based on the LA compensation rates of Hunan Province;</p> <p>2) Agricultural resettlement: crop and soil improvement, land reallocation, and expanded fishery</p> <p>3) Nonagricultural employment: placement to public service posts or jobs under the Project</p> <p>4) Skills training: The Zixing Industrial Worker Training Office will combine its routine training programs with the training program of the Project for all APs for free.</p> <p>5) Social security: Endowment insurance will be offered to the APs. LEFs with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after LA will cover endowment insurance for LEFs, where 80% of premiums are paid by the individual and 20% by the government.</p>	<p>See table VI-1 for the details of compensation rates of LA.</p> <p>In Bailang Township: Based on traditional practices agreed with AHs, LA compensation for irrigated or non-irrigated land will be distributed evenly among the registered population of the group, with 5%-10% withheld by the collective; young crop compensation will be fully paid to the AHs; no land reallocation will be made; for garden and woodland land, LA and young crop compensation will be fully paid to the AHs.</p> <p>In other Town/townships: Compensation will be paid to proprietors fully and directly to the AHs.</p>
Return of the using rights of state-owned land	19.2 mu of state-owned land	Lianping Yao Xiang, Qingjiang Xiang, Chukou Town, Bailang Xiang, Dongjiang Sub-district	Land and resources bureau, township governments	<p>Some state-owned land is allocated to the Project for free.</p> <p>Some state-owned land is compensated.</p>	<p>Rates for the compensated allocation of state-owned land: CNY300,000/mu within the urban planning area, and CNY150,000/mu for other townships (see table IV-1)</p> <p>In addition, a reclamation cost of CNY17,000/mu will be paid to the AHs reclaiming state-owned barren mountain under the subcomponent of deep water lake research</p>

Type	Degree of impact	Range of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policies	Compensation and Implementation Arrangement
					center, since villagers reclaimed and have been planting on those land for several years.
HD	1,059.1 m ²	Bailang and Taiqian Villages, Bailang Xiang	20 households with 64 persons in 7 groups, including 30 females	1) Cash compensation: Compensation will be paid to house proprietors at the specified rates without the allocation of housing land. 2) Self-demolition and self-reconstruction: Compensation will be paid to house proprietors at the specified rates based on replacement cost, and housing land will be allocated for self-reconstruction. 3) Resettlement in centrally built apartments is a type of self-demolition and self-reconstruction, where apartment buildings are built centrally for resettlement.	See table IV-4 for the details for HD. Transition subsidy: 400 yuan/month Transition traffic subsidy: 200 yuan/month Early moving reward: 50 yuan/m ² In case of self-demolition and self-reconstruction, housing land compensation is paid to the village group, new housing land is provided by the village group to each AH for free, and township government is responsible for the three supplies and one level of new housing land.
Temporary land occupation	979.4 mu (including 783.6mu state owned land and 195.8 mu collective land)	Qingyao Town, Lianping Yao Xiang, Qingjiang Xiang, Huangcao Xiang, Chukou Town, Dongping Xiang, Longxi Xiang, Xingning Town, Bailang Xiang, Dongjiang Sub-district, Zhoumensi Town	116 households with 404 persons, including 197 females	1) Cash compensation: young crop compensation paid to the AHs; no compensation for the temporary occupation of state-owned land. 2) Land restoration costs will be included in civil works contracts.	Young crop compensation rates: CNY1,620/mu for irrigated land and CNY1,080/mu for non-irrigated land, for 1 year
Young crops and ground attachments	Young crops, trees, ancillary structures	Qingyao Town, Lianping Yao Xiang, Qingjiang Xiang, Huangcao Xiang, Chukou Town, Dongping Xiang,	All individuals and collectives with ownership	Cash compensation will be granted to the APs.	See Tables IV-6 through IV-12.

Type	Degree of impact	Range of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policies	Compensation and Implementation Arrangement
		Longxi Xiang, Xingning Town, Bailang Xiang, Dongjiang Sub-district, Zhoumensi Town			
Vulnerable groups	LA and HD	All the town/townships affected by LAR	All the vulnerable groups	1) Rural MLS; 2) Skills training for the labors in the vulnerable households	Vulnerable group assistance fund will be established for the special assistances provided to vulnerable HHs by PMO according to the actual situations (CNY1,000-CNY3,000 per HH).
Grievance redress		All affected townships/ sub-districts and villages	All APs	Free; all reasonable costs will be borne by the PMO and disbursed from contingencies	

V. Public Participation and Consultation

112. At the planning and implementation stages, ZCG, the Zixing City PMO, ZIFC, survey team, and township governments disclosed project information and collect comments extensively through the socioeconomic survey and resettlement impacts survey.

A. Public Participation and Consultation Activities at the Preparation Stage

113. Since the beginning of project implementation, ZCG has attached great importance to public participation and consultation to collect public comments extensively, and ensure the successful implementation of the Project.

114. At the TA consultation kick-off meeting conducted in August 2014, the resettlement experts explained the ADB Safeguard Policy related to involuntary resettlement policy and procedures in detail. The meeting was attended by over 30 staff members from the Zixing City PMO, component PIUs, and township resettlement offices (See Figure 5-1). Likewise, during the ADB inception meeting in September 2014, the ADB officials and TA experts gave a brief orientation on ADB's policy requirements on resettlement and social safeguard. It was participated in by 45 staff members from the Zixing City PMO, the component PMOs, feasibility study agency, RP preparation agency, and township resettlement offices were present (see Figure 5-1). The purpose of the consultations/meetings is to provide information and increase the PMO staff's level of understanding about the Project and ADB's Safeguard Policy relevant to resettlement policies. This is in preparation for future implementation of the resettlement plan.



Figure V-1 Training at the ADB TA Kick-off Meeting (Left), and Training at the Resettlement and Social Discussion Session (Right)

115. In addition, adequate public participation and consultation has been conducted with the Aps and/or AHs by means of on-site consultation, FGDs, survey, etc. Details of the consultations conducted are presented in Table V-1 and V-2. Some photos of the consultation are presented in Figures V-2 and V-3.



Figure V-2 FGD in Chukou Town (Left) and FGD in Bailang Xiang (Right)

Table V-1 Main Information Disclosure and Consultation Activities

Period	Organized by	Participants	Number		Purpose	Key points	Key suggestions	Actions taken in RP
			Male	Female				
2012.2-2014.8	PMO, Hunan Agriculture, Forestry & Industry Design & Research Institute	APs, village officials, engineering technicians	31	29	Feasibility study, field visit, preliminary resettlement impacts survey	Introducing project background and purpose Minimizing resettlement impacts	Minimizing impacts on income and livelihoods, and keeping project information and resettlement policies transparent	Adjusting the components, and optimizing the project design to minimize LA, HD and resettlement impacts
2014.9.10-26	PMO, NRCR	Government officials, village reps.	46	34	RP preparation, resettlement impacts survey	Assisting in the socioeconomic survey Expressing attitudes to the project Resettlement willingness survey	Some AHs expressed concerns about future livelihoods, such as Niulanchong Group, Xindong Village, Zhoumensi Town, where villagers are unable to grow tea trees and firs, and raise chickens	Developing preliminary resettlement programs based on the socioeconomic survey, so that their losses are compensated for reasonably, and their income and livelihood levels restored effectively
2014.9.10-26	PMO, NRCR	Village officials, reps. of AHs	25	15	Public consultation	Compensation rates and fund distribution, and the timely, full payment of compensation fees	Compensating for land and asset losses reasonably; Paying compensation fees fully and timely	Fixing the compensation rates of the Project in strict conformity with the applicable policies, and accepting public supervision Establishing grievance redress, external M&E and audit mechanisms to supervise the payment of compensation
2014.10.14-25	PMO, NRCR	Village officials, reps. of AHs	27	16	Public consultation	Livelihood and income restoration after LA Site, layout and infrastructure of resettlement housing	Express their satisfaction of the compensation rates of Zixing City; offering effective livelihood restoration measures after LA and HD; enabling the public to share the Project's benefits; continuing to optimizing the project design to reduce resettlement impacts	Further defining income restoration measures, such as employment in the public and private sectors, offering skills training and social security, and offering preferential loans

Table V-2 Public Consultation on Livelihood Restoration

No.	Date	Venue	Topic	Main comments	Livelihood restoration measures
1	Sep. 17, 2014	Shaojia Group, Xin'ao Village, Dongping Xiang	Livelihood restoration program for the households affected by the wastewater treatment station	Expecting government support in developing fruit trees and stockbreeding; and expecting to get jobs after the completion of wastewater treatment station	1) Supporting the development of fruit tree cultivation and stockbreeding through skills training, information services, etc.; 2) offering public welfare jobs
2	Sep. 17, 2014	Shankou Group, Zhoutang Village, Dongping Xiang	Livelihood restoration program for the households affected by the wastewater treatment station	Expecting to get public service posts during the construction and after the completion of the MSW transfer station	Offering appropriate temporary and public welfare jobs
3	Sep. 17, 2014	Dapingkeng Group, Zhoutang Village, Qingyao Town	Livelihood restoration program for the households affected by the wastewater treatment station	Expecting government support in developing commercial forests; expecting to get public service posts after the completion of the MSW transfer station	1) Supporting the development of commercial forest cultivation through skills training, information services, etc.; 2) offering public welfare jobs
4	Sep. 15, 2014	Dianshang Group, Wudong Village, Dongjiang Sub-district	Livelihood restoration program for the households affected by the water monitoring station	Expecting sufficient cash compensation and support in fruit tree cultivation	1) Paying land compensation timely and fully; 2) supporting the development of fruit tree cultivation through skills training, information services, etc.
5	Sep. 16, 2014	Niulanchong Group, Xindong Village, Zhoumensi Town	Livelihood restoration program for the households affected by the waste transfer station	Expecting sufficient cash compensation and support in commercial forest cultivation and chicken raising	1) Paying land compensation timely and fully; 2) supporting the development of commercial forest cultivation and stockbreeding through skills training, information services, etc.
6	Oct. 17, 2014	Bailang Village, Bailang Xiang	Livelihood restoration program for the households affected by the Zhongdong-Bailang Wetland Green Corridor	Expecting government support in developing agritainment, fruit tree cultivation, pig breeding and fish culture, and expecting to get jobs during and after road construction	1) Supporting agricultural development by technical means; 2) supporting local cultivation, stockbreeding and tourism development in skills, information and lending; 3) offering public welfare jobs first to APs

No.	Date	Venue	Topic	Main comments	Livelihood restoration measures
7	Oct. 17, 2014	Taiqian Village, Bailang Xiang	Livelihood restoration program for the households affected by the Zhongdong-Bailang Wetland Green Corridor	Expecting government support in developing agritainment, fruit tree cultivation, pig breeding and fish culture, and expecting to get jobs during and after road construction	1) Supporting local cultivation, stockbreeding and tourism development in skills, information and lending; 2) offering public welfare jobs first to APs
8	Oct. 17, 2014	Sanshidan Group, Yuanzhubei Village, Bailang Xiang	Livelihood restoration program for the households affected by the Zhongdong-Bailang Wetland Green Corridor	Expecting government support in developing agritainment, fruit tree cultivation, pig breeding and fish culture, and expecting to get jobs during and after road construction	1) Supporting local cultivation, stockbreeding and tourism development in skills, information and lending; 2) offering public welfare jobs first to APs



Figure V-3 Questionnaire Survey

B. Improvement Measures for Public Participation and Consultation

116. The comments and suggestions collected through public participation and consultation from February 2014 to October 2014 have been incorporated into the project design and this RP. The future improvement measures are as follows:

- (i) The affected area of Zhongdong-Bailang Wetland Green Corridor should be fixed as soon as possible, and notified to the AHs timely so that they can make livelihood arrangements in advance.
- (ii) For the villages affected greatly by the Project, such as Bailang and Taiqian Villages, Bailang Xiang, the AHs should be consulted extensively by means of FGD, questionnaire survey and door-to-door interview to improve resettlement programs continually, and project information disclosed extensively by means of broadcast, TV, bulletin and meeting, so that the APs have a deep understanding of the Project.
- (iii) For the villages affected slightly by the Project, such as Wudong Village, Dongjiang Sub-district, the resettlement staff and village officials should communicate with the AHs face to face, and handle issues timely.
- (iv) The PMO and resettlement offices should explain the relevant compensation rates to the AHs.
- (v) Institutional and financial disclosure should be implemented strictly, including compensation rates, resettlement impacts survey results, appraisal results, etc. Fixed amounts of compensation and payments should be disclosed for public supervision.
- (vi) Appeal and feedback channels, such as appeal hotline and suggestion box, should be established by the end of February 2016.

C. Public Participation and Consultation Plan for the Implementation Stage

117. With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the PMO and ZIFC will also conduct further consultation activities, as follows:

- (i) Distributing the RIB;
- (ii) Verifying the DMS results;
- (iii) Conducting public participation on livelihood and income restoration programs;
- (iv) Conducting public participation on HD resettlement programs;
- (v) Conducting public participation on training and employment promotion;
- (vi) Other concerns of the APs.

118. Before construction, the PMO and ZIFC will disclose the project design and impacts to the APs. Upon commencement of construction, the PMO and ZIFC will also conduct a field investigation to determine construction sites and their floor areas in consultation with affected village committees. Where there is any strong objection from the APs, the PMO and ZIFC will further modify the project design. Table V-3 shows the public schedule during the implementation stage.

Table V-3 Public Consultation Schedule at the Implementation Stage

Activity	Time frame	Participants
RIB distribution	2015.4	PMO, ZIFC, municipal land and resources bureau, township resettlement offices, affected villages
Consultation on the project design	2015.6- 2015.10	PMO, ZIFC, design agency (Hunan Agriculture, Forestry & Industry Design & Research Institute), township resettlement offices, affected villages
Verification of the DMS results	2015.10- 2015.12	PMO, ZIFC, municipal land and resources bureau, township resettlement offices, affected villages
Public consultation on livelihood and income restoration programs	2015.6- 2015.12	PMO, ZIFC, municipal labor and social security bureau, Zixing Industrial Worker Training Office, municipal civil affairs bureau, municipal land and resources bureau, township resettlement offices, affected villages
Public consultation on resettlement programs	2015.6- 2015.12	PMO, ZIFC, municipal land and resources bureau, township resettlement offices, affected villages
Public consultation on training and employment promotion	2015.6- 2015.12	PMO, ZIFC, municipal labor and social security bureau, Zixing Industrial Worker Training Office, municipal land and resources bureau, township resettlement offices, affected villages
Issues arising from project implementation	Whole process of implementation	PMO, ZIFC, township resettlement offices, affected villages, external M&E agency
Collection of grievances and suggestions	Whole process of implementation	PMO, ZIFC, external M&E agency

D. Information Disclosure

119. The following measures will be implemented to ensure that all APs are well-informed or become aware of the resettlement policies of the Project, implementation schedule, and for a timely, transparent and meaningful participation of the APs and concerned agencies and/or stakeholders.

- (i) Disclosing project information by means of cable TV, announcement, etc. and the cost will be paid by the Zixing City PMO using the LA management costs in the resettlement budget;
- (ii) Disclosing project impacts, compensation rates, resettlement measures, grievance redress channels, etc. at villages meetings or on other public occasions;
- (iii) Distribute the RIB to each AH by 30 June 2015; and
- (iv) Making the RP available to the APs at public libraries and village committee offices or other public places after May 2015.

120. The RIB will be distributed to the APs after the RP has been reviewed by ADB and ZCG, and the RP will also be disclosed on ADB's website after approval.

VI. Resettlement and Restoration Programs

A. Objectives of and Principles for Resettlement and Restoration

A1. Objectives

121. The objective of resettlement of the Project is to ensure that the APs benefit from the Project, and their living standard is improved or at least restored to the pre-project level. The objectives of resettlement of the Project are:

- (i) All households affected by LA and HD receive compensation at replacement cost, so that their residential conditions are restored or improved;
- (ii) All affected ground attachments are compensated at replacement cost;
- (iii) The farmers affected by LA are resettled properly, and their income is restored or improved. All affected farmers will receive assistance after LA until full livelihood restoration.

A2. Principles

122. The main principles are listed as follows:

- (i) The APs should participate in the whole process of resettlement. It is necessary to consult with representatives of the APs on compensation rates, resettlement housing selection, and the timing of relocation, restoration and compensation payment, etc.
- (ii) Compensation should be paid to proprietors fully and directly except there are traditional practices agreed with AHs.
Special accounts for compensation payment should be established so that no individual or organization (including township government and/or village committee) would withhold compensation.
- (iii) Compensation for houses, ground attachments and other properties at full replacement cost. Full replacement cost should be calculated based on construction material prices, transaction cost, accrued interest, transition and restoration costs, and other appropriate costs. Compensation should not be discounted or taxed, and must be paid to proprietors based on open rates.
- (iv) Assistance for vulnerable groups. Vulnerable households should have priority in resettlement housing selection, employment, service provision, and livelihood restoration, etc.

B. Livelihood Restoration Programs for Households Affected by LA

123. The components that involve LA and have affected population are Pollution Control (Domestic Wastewater Treatment, and Municipal Solid Waste [MSW] Transfer and Treatment), Ecological Rehabilitation (Lake Ecosystem Rehabilitation, and Wetland Conservation and Rehabilitation), and Environmental Monitoring and Protection Capacity Building (Lake Environment Monitoring and Research Capacity Building). The design agency fully considered LA impacts on local economic and social development, and production and living systems at the design stage, and has optimized the project design. In general, the Project will not affect existing production and living systems seriously.

124. A total of about 184.22 mu of collective land will be acquired for the Project, including 74.27 mu of cultivated and garden land. Since the acquired land is partly scattered and partly linear, most of the AHs will lose only part of their land. However, due to limited land resources around Dongjiang River, LA will still affect local agricultural production, especially orchard income, greatly.

125. Almost all AHs support the Project, because the Project will further improve local environmental and water quality, traffic conditions, and their living quality. In addition, they expect reasonable cash compensation for LA, and will use LA compensation for social security, skills training, and agritainment development mainly, and also for transport and commerce.

126. Restoration programs suited to local conditions have been developed in consultation with the affected villages committees and APs as follows:

B1. Cash Compensation and Distribution

127. The proposed cash compensation for the households affected by LA will be based on uniform rates: 63,000 yuan/mu for vegetable land; 35,000 yuan/mu for irrigated land and water surface; 28,000 yuan/mu for non-irrigated and garden land; and 17,500 yuan/mu for woodland and wasteland. The young crop compensation rates are 1,620 yuan/mu for irrigated land, 1,080 yuan/mu for non-irrigated land, and 2,520 yuan/mu for vegetable land.

128. LA compensation distribution programs have been developed through adequate consultation, and approved by township governments for disclosure and implementation. Since the affected villages already have traditional practices of LA compensation distribution before the Project, these practices will be followed in the Project. Table VI-1 shows the distribution programs of LA compensation fees by project area and allocation program.

Table VI-1 Distribution Programs of LA Compensation Fees

Township	Village	Group	Allocation program	Remarks
Dongping Township	Xin'ao	Shaojia	Paying land compensation directly to the AHs without land reallocation	
	Zhoutang	Shankou	Paying land compensation directly to the AHs	Wasteland
Qingyao Town	Zhoutang	Dapingkeng	Paying land compensation directly to the AHs	Woodland
Dongjiang Sub-district	Wudong	Dianshang	Paying land compensation directly to the AHs	Garden land
Zhoumensi Town	Xindong	Niulanchong	Paying land compensation directly to the AHs without land reallocation	
Bailang Township	Bailang		LA compensation for cultivated land will be distributed evenly among the registered population of the group, with 5%-10% withheld by the collective; young crop compensation will be fully paid to the AHs; no land reallocation will be made; compensation for garden land will be paid directly to the AHs.	Traditional practices agreed with AHs, and no land allocation.
	Taiqian			
	Yuanzhubei			

Note: LA compensation includes land compensation and resettlement subsidy.

129. The AHs will take agricultural and nonagricultural livelihood restoration measures with the assistance of the government after receiving cash compensation.

B2. Agricultural Development Measures

130. Since the AHs still have some land, agricultural development is still an important means for their livelihood restoration.

131. In the Pollution Control component, the wastewater treatment stations, MSW transfer stations are mostly located on woodland, wasteland and collective land, and will affect irrigated land of 3 households only. LA will affect their income slightly. Most of the LAR impacts are concentrated in Bailang Village and Taiqian Village caused by the subcomponent of Zhongdong-Bailang Wetland Greening Corridor. See the details of livelihood means for these two heavily affected villages in Table VI-2; and the agreed agricultural restoration modes are introduced in Table VI-3.

Table VI-2 Household Income in Bailang and Taiqian Villages

Village	Income
Bailang	The main income sources in Bailang Village are fruit tree cultivation (orange, plum and peach) and stockbreeding (pig breeding, fishing and fish culture), where fruit tree cultivation income accounts for about 60% of household income, and stockbreeding income accounts for about 25%.
Taiqian	In Taiqian Village, 50% of household income is from agriculture, including fruit tree cultivation, pig breeding, fishing and fish culture.

Table VI-3 Summary of Agricultural Resettlement Modes

Township	Village	Mode of agricultural resettlement	Agencies responsible	Remarks
Dongping	Xin'ao	1) Continuing to develop fruit tree cultivation; 2) Continuing to develop stockbreeding	Zixing City PMO, Dongping Xiang Government	Affecting one household only, whose land has been idle because of poor output of production of this land.
Dongjiang Sub-district	Wudong	1) Continuing to develop fruit tree cultivation; 2) Further expanding fishing	Zixing City PMO, Dongjiang Sub-district Office	Affecting 0.4 mu of garden land of one household only, and affecting its income slightly
Zhoumensi Town	Xindong	1) Continuing to develop fruit tree and commercial forest cultivation; 2) Continuing to develop stockbreeding	Zixing City PMO, Zhoumensi Town Government	Affecting one household only, whose land has been idle because of poor output of production of this land.
Bailang	Bailang	1) Developing ecological, efficient, green fruit and forest cultivation, and improving fruit quality and market competitiveness; 2) Converting cage fish culture to fishing to increase fishery income; 3) Lease land to continue to cultivation and farming through rural land transfer system	Zixing City PMO, Bailang Xiang Government	1) Bailang Village is a pilot village of formulated fertilization and pest control. 2) Lake Ecosystem Rehabilitation includes the building of a Fish Proliferation Platform in Shijiaotou Group of Bailang Village, which will increase local fishing income.
	Taiqian	1) Continuing to develop fruit tree cultivation;		1) Land loss rates are low;
	Yuanzhubei	2) Converting cage fish culture to fishing to		2) Lake Ecosystem Rehabilitation includes the building of a Fish

Township	Village	Mode of agricultural resettlement	Agencies responsible	Remarks
		increase fishery income; 3) Lease land to continue to cultivation and farming through rural land transfer system		Proliferation Platform in Shijiaotou Group of Bailang Village, which will increase local fishing income.

B3. Non-agricultural Employment

132. The Project will affect 266 laborers, including 137 male laborers and 129 female ones, and 2.16 laborers per household on average.

133. The Luowei Food Industrial Park and Jiangbei Industrial Park in Zixing City will offer job opportunities to AHs. The Project will offer temporary job opportunities to APs at the construction stage, and permanent job opportunities at the operation stage. The Business Startup Street (incubation base) of Zixing City will offer business startup opportunities to AHs around Dongjiang Lake. In Bailang Xiang located beside Dongjiang Lake, agritainment may be developed to promote the employment of LEFs. See Table VI-4.

Table VI-4 Summary of Nonagricultural Employment Programs

Type	Introduction	Jobs offered	Income	Affected population	Jobs available to APs
Employment by enterprises	Luowei Food Industrial Park and Jiangbei Industrial Park in Zixing City will offer many job opportunities to local laborers.	At least 3,000 jobs per annum, about 250 jobs per township/sub-district around the lake	CNY2,000 per month	One household with 6 persons in Dongping Xiang, one household with 4 persons in Dongjiang Sub-district, one household with 5 persons in Zhoumensi Town, 117, households with 371 persons in Bailang Township, totaling 120 households with 386 persons	Offering 1,000 jobs to 4 townships/sub-districts
Employment under the Project	The Zhongdong-Bailang Wetland Green Corridor will generate management, skilled (machine operator, electrician, welder, excavator, etc.) and unskilled (transport, landscaping) jobs	90 jobs per day during construction	CNY4,200 per month		Offering 80 temporary jobs to APs in Bailang Xiang
Public service posts in Project companies	Attendance and management jobs for MSW transfer stations, wastewater treatment stations and pyrolysis plant, as well as collection and transport jobs for MSW transfer stations Maintenance and management jobs for the Zhongdong-Bailang Wetland Green Corridor	The wastewater treatment stations, MSW transfer stations will generate 34 jobs in total. 18 routine maintenance and management jobs will be generated.	CNY1,200 per month		6 jobs for Dongping Xiang, 3 for Dongjiang Sub-district, 3 for Zhoumensi Town, and 18 for Bailang Xiang, totaling 30
Business startup	Business Startup Street (incubation base) of Zixing City	100 jobs for each nearby township/sub-district	CNY60,000-CNY100,000 per annum		Offering 400 jobs to 4 townships/sub-districts

Type	Introduction	Jobs offered	Income	Affected population	Jobs available to APs
Tourism	Bailang, Taiqian and Zhuyuanbei Villages are planned to develop agritainment. The Wetland Green Corridor will further strengthen local advantages in this respect.	In the 3 villages, 100 additional agritainment sites will be developed, each generating jobs for 8-10 persons, including cooks, drivers and waiters.	Investment CNY200,000 , annual profit CNY60,000- CNY80,000, monthly pay CNY3,000 for employees		Offering 1,000 jobs to Bailang Xiang

B4. Skills Training

134. The Project includes livelihood training for local residents, with a gross budget of CNY39 million.

135. The Zixing Industrial Worker Training Office plans to combine its routine training programs with the training program of the Project for residents around the lake, especially all APs by LAR, so that they can acquire alternative livelihoods and improve their living standard successfully. Listed below are some of the proposed capacity building or skills training for the local residents, including the AP/AHs. Women will be given equal opportunity to participate in skills training that will be conducted during project implementation. It's agreed that no less than 40% of the trainees are female.

136. The Zixing Industrial Worker Training Office would organize agricultural practical skills training annually, including fruit cultivation and management skills, vegetable cultivation skills, forestry practical skills, crop cultivation practical skills, etc. The nonagricultural employment skills training program under the Project includes marine skills training, skill improvement training for new industries for residents around the lake (electrician, welding, machine operation, vehicle driving, smelting, etc.), and other skills training (housekeeping, hotel management, tourist services, handicrafts, electric appliance repair, computer maintenance, etc.). The practical skills training program under the Project includes agricultural and nonagricultural training for 30,000 laborers in the Dongjiang Lake watershed (for 5 years), including 11,250 persons in Xingning area, 4,000 persons in Shuangxidong area and 14,750 persons around Dongjiang Lake.

137. Among the total 573 APs by LAR of the Project, all of the 266 laborers will have opportunities to participate in the skills training programs under the project free of charge. The training plans for those APs are based on the public consultation and the socio-economic development of the affected villages. See details in Table VI-5.

Table VI-5 Summary of Skills Training Programs for the APs by the Project

Training plans						Agency responsible	Funding source
Town/ townships	Village	Laborers in AHs	Training content	Scale (persons /course)	Period (days)		
Qingyao	Zhoutang	5	handcraft processing	60	20—45	Zixing Industrial Worker Training Office	Project
Dongping	Xin'ao	4	Metal smelting	60	60		
	Zhoutang	3					
Dongjiang subdistrict	Wudong	2	Aquatic product and fruit processing, ship handling skill	60	20—45		
Zhoumensi	Xindong	3	Machine operation	60	60		
Bailang	Bailang	81	Aquatic product and fruit processing, tourism service	60	20—45		
	Taiqian	164	Tealeaf processing, aquatic product and fruit processing	60	20—45		
	Zhuyuanbei	4	Domestic service, hotel management, tourism service	60	20—45		
Total		266					

B5. Social Security Measures

138. For the APs by LA, there are three options for their social security measures: (i) Endowment Insurance for Urban-Rural Residents; (ii) Basic Endowment Insurance for Urban Employees; and (iii) MLS for Urban Residents. All the urban and rural residents can join in the Endowment Insurance for Urban-Rural Residents, and the LEFs whose per capita cultivated land is less than 0.3 mu are eligible to participate in the last two programs. Almost all of the AHs affected by the LA of the Project own more than 0.3 mu land per capital, therefore they will be covered by the Endowment Insurance for Urban-Rural Residents which have 10 levels for their choices. It is expected that part of the AHs will lose more land in future because of the new development projects after the construction of Zhongdong-Bailang Wetland Greening Corridor and other subcomponents under the Project. If they meet this criterion of LEFs, the last two social security measures, as mentioned above, can provide more choices and better pensions for them. The details of these three social security measures are elaborated as follows.

(i) *Endowment Insurance for Urban-rural Residents*

139. The APs by LA aged 16-59 years covering endowment insurance for urban and rural residents voluntarily will receive a subsidy of CNY100 per capita per annum from municipal finance from the year of insurance, and a subsidy of 100 yuan per capita per annum from the village collective (if LA compensation is fully paid to individuals, the village collective may elect not to grant this subsidy) for not more than 15 years. In addition to endowment insurance benefits, LEFs are also entitled to an old-age living subsidy at 150% of the Type A rural MLS standard, to be paid quarterly. Table VI-6 shows the premium and benefit levels of endowment insurance for urban-rural residents.

Table VI-6 Premium and Benefit Levels of Endowment Insurance for Urban-rural Residents (CNY)

Level	Annual contribution	Annual individual contribution	Total amount of contribution (15 years)	Total amount of individual contribution	Monthly pension	Annual pension	Annual old-age living subsidy	Annual total benefit
100	300	100	4,500	1,500	87	1,048	2,970	4,018
200	400	200	6,000	3,000	98	1,178	2,970	4,148
300	500	300	7,500	4,500	109	1,307	2,970	4,277
400	600	400	9,000	6,000	120	1,438	2,970	4,407
500	700	500	10,500	7,500	130	1,566	2,970	4,536
600	800	600	12,000	9,000	141	1,696	2,970	4,666
700	900	700	13,500	10,500	152	1,825	2,970	4,795
800	1,000	800	15,000	12,000	163	1,955	2,970	4,925
900	1,100	900	16,500	13,500	174	2,084	2,970	5,054
1000	1,200	1,000	18,000	15,000	185	2,214	2,970	5,184

(ii) Basic Endowment Insurance for Urban Employees

140. The LEFs aged 16 years or above may cover basic endowment insurance for urban employees voluntarily from the month following land handover, and receive a government subsidy of not less than 20% of premium and a collective subsidy of 40% of premium (if LA compensation is fully paid to individuals, the village collective may elect not to grant this subsidy) for not more than 15 years. There are two contribution levels (60% and 100%).

141. Table VI-7 presents the premium and benefit levels of basic endowment insurance for urban employees (in yuan).

Table VI-7 Premium and Benefit Levels of Basic Endowment Insurance for Urban Employees (CNY)

Item	Contribution level	Government and collective subsidies	Individual contribution	Total amount of contribution (15 years)	Total amount of individual contribution	Monthly pension	Annual pension
100% of average annual pay of in-service employees of Hunan Province in 2013	8,779	5,2679	3,5119	131,679	52,672	1,496	17,952
60% of average annual pay of in-service employees of Hunan Province in 2013	5,267	3,160	2,107	79,007	31,603	1,007	12,088

(iii) MLS for Urban Residents

142. The APs by LA aged 16 years or above who are unwilling to cover basic endowment insurance for urban employees may pay ten-year endowment insurance premiums at 40% of the current MLS standard for urban residents, and will receive pensions at the current MLS standard

for urban residents when attaining 60 years for men or 55 years for women (from the month following payment for aged 55 years or above for women or 60 years or more for men). See Table VI-8.

Table VI-8 Premium and Benefit Levels of APs who prefer the MLS for Urban Residents (CNY)

Total amount of contribution	Monthly pension	Annual pension
15,840	330	3,960

143. The APs who have covered neither basic endowment insurance for urban employees nor ten-year endowment insurance will be granted old-age living subsidies quarterly at 150% of the Type A rural MLS standard when attaining 60 years for men or 55 years for women. APs having covered basic endowment insurance for urban employees and receiving pensions will not be entitled to old-age living subsidies.

C. Housing Programs for Households that Need to be Resettled

144. Residential houses of 1,059.1 m² will be demolished for the Project, affecting 20 households with 63 persons in total, in which only seven houses will be resettled.

145. There are three proposed main resettlement modes for HD under the Project:

- (i) **Cash compensation.** Based on the LA compensation rates of Hunan Province, without housing land allocation
- (ii) **Self-demolition and self-reconstruction.** Compensation will be paid to house proprietors at the specified rates based on replacement cost, and housing land will be allocated for self-reconstruction.
- (iii) Resettlement in centrally built apartments is a type of self-demolition and self-reconstruction, where apartment buildings are built centrally for resettlement.

146. The seven households to be resettled for the Project including 6 in Taiqian Village and one in Bailang Village. The six AHs in Taiqian Village will be subject to self-demolition and self-reconstruction at 80 m² or 108 m² housing site per household based on their affordability, where housing land compensation is paid to the village group, new housing land is provided by the village group to each AH for free, and township government is responsible for the three supplies and one leveling. In addition, each AH will receive an early moving reward of 50 yuan/m². Thus, compensation rate plus early moving reward is CNY1,000/m² for masonry concrete structure (Grade 1), CNY900/m² for masonry concrete structure (Grade 2), CNY800/m² for masonry timber structure (Grade 1), and CNY700/m² for masonry timber structure (Grade 2). These rates are sufficient for the AHs to build new houses.

147. The AH in Bailang Village will be subject to resettlement in centrally built apartments in accordance with their option. Resettlement housing is available in two housing sizes (108 m² and 81 m²) and two structures (two or three households per building), to be constructed by contractors engaged by the government and purchased at the cost price of CNY638/m² (subsidized by the local government). The sum of the compensation rate for masonry timber structure (Grade 1) and early moving reward is CNY800/m², higher than the cost price of resettlement housing, so that this AH can be resettled successfully.

148. Three supplies and one level were completed for the resettlement site of Bailang Village in September 2014, and foundation construction will begin in mid-October. It is expected that resettlement housing will be completed in April 2015.



Figure VI-1 Resettlement Site in Bailang Village

D. Supporting Measures for Vulnerable Groups

D1. Assistance for Poor Households

149. All APs of the Project are rural residents. From 1 January 2014, the rural MLS standard of Zixing City has been increased from CNY150 per capita per month to CNY165 per capita per month.

D2. Skills Training for the Laborers in Vulnerable HHs

150. It is learned from the Zixing Industrial Worker Training Office that training for the Laborers in vulnerable HHs is a priority in the city. According to the vocational and practical skills training program for the vulnerable groups of Zixing City in 2015, 152 laborers in vulnerable HHs persons will be trained in total.

151. Based on the preliminary survey, 17 persons in 5 households are identified as vulnerable groups who are all the rural residents. A detailed identification will be conducted upon updating of this RP. Any identified vulnerable population in the future will have priority in receiving training and employment. In addition, vulnerable group assistance fund will be established for the special assistances (CNY1,000-CNY3,000 per HH) provided to vulnerable HHs by the PMO according to the actual situations.

E. Women's Development Measures

152. The women in the project areas will be encouraged to participate in the implementation of the RP and ensure that they will play important role in income restoration. In addition, the PMO has female staff members who will be tasked to disseminate information and/or communicate with the women to ensure an effective and meaningful participation. A Social Development Action Plan (SDAP) and a Gender Action Plan (GAP) have been prepared to serve as guide and ensure effective gender mainstreaming for this Project. All the measures proposed in SDAP and GAP will give priority to the women who affected by LAR.

153. In the project area, most of the women deal with farming, stockbreeding and housework. The Zixing Industrial Worker Training Program includes training dedicated to women, covering reception, housekeeping, sewing, etc. In addition, both women and men may attend training on rural tour guides, fruit cultivation and management skills, vegetable cultivation skills, forestry

practical skills, crop cultivation practical skills, etc. Skills training will be provided to women with priority. Job opportunities will be made available to women at the construction and operation stages. It was agreed that at least 50% of the livelihood training skills participants have applied the knowledge and skills learned through jobs (including self-employment) and agricultural production. During construction and O&M stage of the Project, at least 25% of the unskilled jobs are held by women; and no less than 30% of permanent jobs in operations stage are occupied by women. Women enjoy the same employment rights and get same pay for the same jobs as men. At the proposal of village committee or villager group, women support groups will be established (mainly in Bailang Township) to help each other during house relocation and reconstruction.

154. In addition, women have the same right to apply for small-amount secured loans as men. This will promote their employment and business startup. This measure can provide finance support to women if they need to create a new agricultural products processing plant or restaurant. This program is one of the important plans implemented by governments to support special groups, such as LEFs, unemployed persons, women, new college graduates, etc. It can make the women obtain better life if they have the willingness and capacity to develop agricultural and nonagricultural livelihood project and help to create more income opportunities for rural residents.

155. In Zixing City, subjects of small-amount secured loans are (i) registered with the administration for industry and commerce; (ii) having a fixed business place and a certain capital; (iii) complying with the applicable state laws and regulations; (iv) having self-raised capital not less than 40% of overall capital; (v) having no bad credit record; and (vi) having attended business startup training and obtained a certificate.

156. **The amount and term of small-amount secured loans and preferential policy.** The maximum amount of a small-amount secured loan applied for by an individual is CNY50,000; and the mode of repayment, and the mode of interest calculation, and settlement are agreed on between both parties. The term of loan is not more than 2 years. The loan rate is the benchmark loan rate published by the People's Bank of China. Small-amount secured loans for individual meager-profit projects will be fully interest-discounted by central finance.

157. Application process of small-amount secured loans for women: personal voluntary application → village/community recommendation → review by the credit cooperative and township government (sub-district office) → preliminary review and recommendation by the municipal women's federation → review by the labor and social security bureau → guarantee by a guarantee agency → approval and disbursement by the commercial bank.

VII. Resettlement Budget and Implementation Schedule

A. Resettlement Budget

158. The resettlement budget of the Project consists of basic resettlement costs, resettlement planning and M&E costs, training costs, taxes and fees on LA, supporting fund for vulnerable groups, and contingencies, in which basic resettlement costs further includes compensation fees for permanent LA, compensation fees for state-owned land occupation, compensation fees for temporary land occupation, HD compensation fees, and compensation fees for ground attachments. The resettlement budget is CNY23,144,800 (including contingences and accounting for 1.4% of the gross investment in the Project of CNY1,616.34 million), including basic LA and HD costs of CNY10.9502 million or 47.31% of the budget, and other costs (including resettlement planning costs, staff training costs, LA taxes, supporting fund for vulnerable groups, etc.) of CNY10.5522 million or 45.59% of total costs, and contingencies of CNY1.6424 million or 7.1% of total costs. See Tables VII-1 and VII-2.

159. Resettlement funds of the Project are raised by ZCG. All LA compensation fees will be paid to the AHs in cash, and HD compensation fees paid to the AHs through dedicated accounts.

Table VII-1 Resettlement Budget (Units: CNY1,000, %)

No.	Item	Pollution Control	Urban- rural Water Supply	River Course rehabilitation	ecosystem rehabilitation and management	environmental and project management capacity	Total	Percent (%)
1	Basic resettlement costs	934.9	819.9	365.1	5,146.5	3,683.8	10,950.2	47.31
1.1	Compensation fees for permanent LA	380.2	702.5	0	3,331.4	28.6	4,442.7	19.2
1.1.1	Vegetable land	0	0	0	29.6	0	29.6	0.13
1.1.2	Non-irrigated land	29.1	0	0	806.1	0	835.2	3.61
1.1.3	Garden land	0	84.0	0	1,127.0	20.2	1,231.2	5.32
1.1.4	Construction land	144.2	122.5	0	501.9	0	768.6	3.32
1.1.5	Woodland	147.0	496.	0	654.2	8.4	1,305.6	5.64
1.1.6	Water surface	0	0	0	0.95	0	0.95	0.04
1.1.7	Wasteland	58.8	0	0	170.8	0	229.6	0.99
1.1.8	Young crop compensation (vegetable land)	0	0	0	1.2	0	1.2	0.01
	Young crop compensation (Non-irrigated land)	1.1	0	0	31.1	0	32.2	0.14
1.2	Compensation fees for state-owned land transfer	528.0	0	0	0	3,571.5	4,099.5	17.71

No.	Item	Pollution Control	Urban-rural Water Supply	River Course rehabilitation	ecosystem rehabilitation and management	environmental and project management capacity	Total	Percent (%)
1.3	Compensation fees for temporary land occupation	5.4	2.2	0	6.5	0	14.1	0.06
1.4	HD compensation fees	0	0	0	1,108.9	0	1,108.9	4.79
1.4.1	Masonry concrete	0	0	0	352.6	0	352.6	1.52
1.4.2	Masonry timber	0	0	0	333.4	0	333.4	1.44
1.4.3	Earth timber	0	0	0	133.9	0	133.9	0.58
1.4.4	Compensation fees for decoration and living facilities (20% of house compensation)	0	0	0	164.	0	164.0	0.71
1.4.5	Early moving reward	0	0	0	53	0	53	0.23
1.4.6	Transition subsidy	0	0	0	48	0	48.0	0.21
1.4.7	Transition traffic subsidy	0	0	0	24	0	24	0.1
1.5	Compensation fees for ground attachments	21.3	115.2	365.1	699.7	83.7	1,285.0	5.55
2	Resettlement planning and design costs (3% of basic costs)	28.0	24.6	11.0	154.4	110.5	328.5	1.42
3	Staff training costs (5% of basic costs)	46.7	41	18.3	257.3	184.2	547.5	2.37
4	Taxes and fees on LAR	344.9	854.1	14.6	7,779.1	354.8	9,347.5	40.39
4.1	LA management costs (4% of basic costs)	37.4	32.8	14.6	205.8	147.4	438	1.89
4.2	Farmland occupation tax	18.0	52	0	1,204.9	12.5	1,287.4	5.56
4.3	Land reclamation costs (non-irrigated land)	12.5	36	0	834.1	8.6	891.2	3.85
4.4	Fees for compensated use of new construction land	170.8	418.1	0	1,559.7	16.0	2,164.6	9.35

No.	Item	Pollution Control	Urban-rural Water Supply	River Course rehabilitation	ecosystem rehabilitation and management	environmental management capacity	Total	Percent (%)
4.5	Foundation for water works (10% of 4.4)	17.1	41.8	0	156	1.6	216.5	0.94
4.6	Forest vegetation restoration costs (timber/commercial forests)	33.6	113.4	0	73.4	1.9	222.3	0.96
	Forest vegetation restoration costs (shrub forests)	0	0	0	38	0	38.0	0.16
4.7	Reclamation costs	0	0	0	0	128.4	12.8.4	0.55
4.8	Endowment insurance fund for APs by LA	55.5	160	0	3,707.2	38.4	3,961.1	17.11
5	Supporting fund for vulnerable groups (3% of basic costs)	28.0	24.6	11.0	154.4	110.6	328.6	1.42
6	Contingencies (15% of basic costs)	140.2	123	54.8	771.9	552.5	1,642.4	7.1
7	Total	1,522.8	1,887.2	474.8	14,263.6	4,996.4	23,144.8	100
8	Percent	6.58	8.15	2.05	61.63	21.59	100	\

Table VII-2 Annual Investment Plan

Year	2016	2017	2018	Total
Percent (%)	60	20	20	100
Amount (CNY1,000)	1388.69	462.90	462.90	2314.48
From: ZCG (fiscal appropriations)				

B. Disbursement and Management of Resettlement Funds

B1. Disbursement of Resettlement Funds

160. In the Project, resettlement funds will be disbursed on the following principles:

- (i) All costs related to LA and HD will be included in the general budget of the Project and made available on time.
- (ii) HD compensation and subsidies will be paid to the AHs via bankbooks.
- (iii) Land compensation will be paid after the execution of LA compensation contracts and before land handover.

161. The distribution process of LA and HD compensation is as follows:

Zixing Municipal Finance Bureau → Zixing City PMO → ZLAHDAC → affected townships and villages → AHs

B2. Management and Monitoring of Resettlement Funds

162. Resettlement funds must be disbursed in strict conformity with the applicable state regulations and the policies specified in this RP.

163. ZLAHDAC will report monthly LA and HD progress to the Zixing City PMO monthly. The township resettlement offices will review payment statements, and apply for fund disbursement with the Zixing City PMO.

164. Compensation fees for land, houses, attachments, moving subsidies, transition subsidies, early moving rewards, etc. will be approved by ZLAHDAC.

165. The Zixing City PMO will appoint an accounting firm to conduct regular internal audits on the use of resettlement funds by ZLAHDAC.

166. The municipal finance and audit departments have the authority to monitor and audit the use of special funds.

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

C. Resettlement Implementation Schedule

168. The tentative schedule for the start of construction or project implementation will be July 2016. The draft RP will be submitted to ADB for approval by March 2015. Resettlement should be completed before construction (see Table VII-3).

Table VII-3 Resettlement Schedule

No.	Task	Targets	Agencies responsible	Time frame	Remarks
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	RIB	8 villages	Zixing PMO	2015-6-30	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB website		Zixing PMO, ADB	2015-6-30	
2	Updating of the RP and approval of the resettlement budget				
2.1	DMS	8 villages	Zixing PMO, ZIFC	2015-9-30	
2.2	Updating the RP based on detailed design	8 villages	Zixing PMO	2015-11-30	
2.3	Approval of the RP and resettlement budget (incl. compensation rates)	23.1448 million yuan	ZCG	2015-12-30	
3	LA announcement				
3.1	Disclosure of the final RP	8 villages	Zixing PMO, ZIFC	2016-1	
3.2	Release of the LA announcement	8 villages	ZCG	2016-2	
4	Compensation agreements				
4.1	Entering into LA compensation agreements and paying compensation	AHs in 8 villages	ZIFC, village committees	2016-5	
4.2	Entering into HD compensation	20 AHs	Bailang Xiang Government	2016-5	

No.	Task	Targets	Agencies responsible	Time frame	Remarks
	agreements and paying compensation				
4.3	HD	20 AHs	Bailang Xiang Government	2016-6	
5	Resettlement housing construction				
5.1	Completion of resettlement housing	7 AHs	ZIFC, affected villages and APs	2016-12-31	
5.2	Moving into new housing	7 AHs	ZIFC, affected villages and APs	2017-1	
6	Implementation of livelihood restoration measures				
6.1	Suggestions on livelihood restoration and employment	AHs in 8 villages	Zixing PMO, Zixing Industrial Worker Training Office, affected villages and APs	2016-5-2018-12	
6.2	Implementation of training program	AHs in 8 villages			
6.3	Employment of APs during construction	AHs in 8 villages	Zixing Industrial Worker Training Office, employers	2016-5-2018-12	
6.4	Assistance for vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups	Zixing Industrial Worker Training Office, village committees	2016-5-2018-12	
7	Institutional capacity building				
7.1	Training of staff of ZIFC, and land and resources bureau	50 persons	Zixing PMO	2016-1	
7.2	Training of county, township and village staff	200 persons	Zixing PMO	2016-2	
8	M&E				
8.1	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	Zixing PMO, ZIFC	2016-3	
8.2	Appointment of external M&E agency	One	Zixing PMO, ZIFC	2016-3	
8.3	Baseline survey	AHs in 8 villages	External M&E agency	2016-4	
8.4	Internal monitoring reports	Quarterly report	Zixing PMO, ZIFC	2016-6-2018-12	
8.5	External monitoring reports	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	2016-6-30	1# Report
				2016-12-30	2# Report
				2017-6-30	3# Report
				2017-12-30	4# Report
8.6	External evaluation reports	Annual report	External M&E agency	2018-6-30	5# Report
				2019-6-30	6# Report
8.7	Resettlement completion report	One report	Zixing PMO, ZIFC	2019-12-30	
9	Public participation and consultation		ZIFC	2016-5-1-2019-12-30	
10	Grievance redress				
11	Payment of compensation fees				
11.1	Payment to ZIFC	Compensation	ZCG	2016-3	
11.2	Payment to the affected townships	Compensation	ZIFC	2016-4	
11.3	Payment to AHs	Compensation	Township governments	2016-5	
12	Civil works schedule				
12.1	Domestic Wastewater Treatment		ZIFC, ZCG	2016-7	
12.2	MSW Transfer and Treatment		ZIFC, ZCG	2016-7	
12.3	Urban-rural Water Supply		ZIFC, ZCG	2018-10	
12.4)River course rehabilitation		ZIFC, ZCG	2016-7	

No.	Task	Targets	Agencies responsible	Time frame	Remarks
12.5	Lake Ecosystem Rehabilitation		ZIFC, ZCG	2016-7	
12.6	Wetland Conservation and Rehabilitation		ZIFC, ZCG	2016-7	
12.7	Lake Environment Monitoring and Research Capacity Building		ZIFC, ZCG	2016-10	

VIII. Organizational Structure

A. Organizational Setup

169. To strengthen project management, ZMG established the Project Leading Group in 2013, headed by the mayor, and composed of leaders from the Dongjiang Lake Reservoir Administration Bureau, and departments of the municipal government.

The Project Leading Group is located at the municipal development and reform bureau, responsible for the overall coordination of the Project. The Zixing City PMO has been established under the Project Leading Group.

170. In October 2012, ZMG established solely state-owned company ZIFC with a registered capital of 10 million yuan as the owner of the Project to further promote project implementation.

171. Since the 1980s, several projects financed by the World Bank and ADB-financed TVET Project have been implemented in Zixing City, with a total loan amount of USD3.4408 million. Through the implementation of these foreign-funded projects, rich management experience has been gained, and a whole set of policy, technical and operational standards established, making all-round preparations for the implementation of the Project.

172. ZIFC is the construction agency of the Project, and the Zixing City PMO is the implementing agency, where the Resettlement and Social Affairs Division thereunder is responsible specifically for resettlement.

173. Figure VIII-1 shows the organizational structure of the concerned agencies/organizations that will be involved in the implementation of the RP.

B. Organizational Responsibilities

174. The following are the proposed functions and/or responsibilities of the following during the implementation of the RP.

B1. Project Leading Group

175. Organizing the resettlement work of the Project, developing resettlement policies, making major decisions during resettlement, and coordinating resettlement agencies at all levels.

B2. Zixing PMO

176. The responsibilities relevant to resettlement of Zixing PMO include the following:

- Appointing an external M&E agency;
- Preparing and updating the RP;
- Supervising the implementation of the RP;
- Handling grievances and appeals arising from resettlement;
- Receiving ADB resettlement experts;
- Submitting resettlement progress reports to ADB;
- Assisting the external M&E agency in the socioeconomic survey and resettlement impacts survey;
- Coordinating the internal and external M&E agencies;
- Submitting internal and external M&E reports to ADB, and taking follow up actions.

B3. ZIFC (Zixing Urban-Rural Environmental Protection Investment and Financing Center)

177. The responsibilities relevant to resettlement of ZIFC include the following:

- Applying for planning and land use permits with competent authorities;
- Communicating resettlement policies to the public;
- Appointing a dedicated agency to implement the RP;
- Raising, supervising and managing resettlement funds

B4. ZLAHDAC (Zixing Land Acquisition and House Demolition Affair Center)

178. The responsibilities relevant to resettlement of ZLAHDAC include the following:

- Determining the project area and conducting a socioeconomic analysis;
- Participating in the preparation of the RP and assisting in its implementation;
- Communicating resettlement policies to the public;
- Conducting the DMS;
- Handling LA and HD formalities;
- Appraising affected houses and ancillary structures;
- Conducting LA compensation and resettlement;
- Conducting HD compensation and resettlement;
- Keeping LA and HD compensation and resettlement records;
- Assisting the external M&E agency in fieldwork;
- Preparing LA progress reports and submitting them to the PMO.

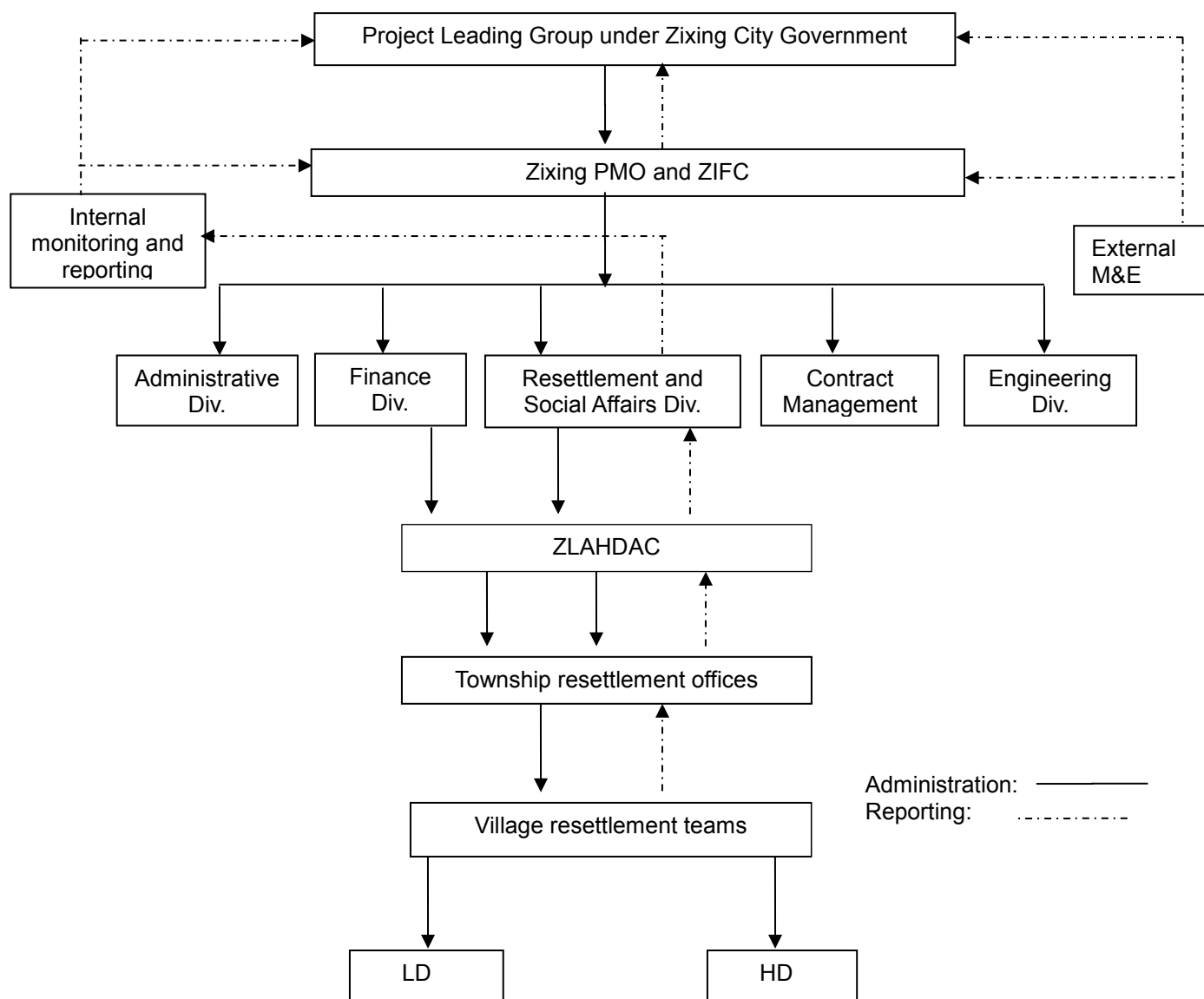


Figure VIII-1 Organizational Chart

B5. Township/sub-district resettlement offices

179. They are headed by township and/or sub-district leaders, and composed of staff members from township governments and/or sub-district offices, land management offices, police offices and village collectives. Their main responsibilities are

- Participating in the preparation of the RP;
- Assisting in the implementation of the RP;
- Organizing public participation and communicating the resettlement policies;
- Implementing, inspecting, supervising and recording all resettlement activities;
- Distributing and managing HD compensation fees;
- Keeping resettlement files;
- Reporting LA, HD and resettlement information to the PMO;
- Handling grievances and appeals arising from resettlement;
- Providing assistance to vulnerable households

B6. Village resettlement teams

180. The responsibilities of village resettlement teams include the following:

- Participating in the socioeconomic survey and resettlement impacts survey;
- Participating in the preparation of the RP especially livelihood and housing restoration plans ;
- Organizing public participation and communicating the resettlement policies;
- Assisting in the implementation of the RP;
- Recording all LA, HD, and resettlement activities;
- Distributing and managing LA compensation fees;
- Keeping resettlement files;
- Reporting LA, HD, and resettlement information to superior agencies;
- Communicating comments and suggestions of the APs to superior agencies;
- Handling grievances and appeals of the APs;
- Providing assistance to vulnerable households.

B7. External M&E agency

181. Conducting external resettlement M&E, and submitting external M&E reports to the Zixing City PMO and ADB.

C. Staffing and Equipment

182. The Resettlement and Social Affairs Division of the Zixing City PMO has four staff members, and strong coordination capacity and resettlement experience. They are familiar with ADB's relevant policies and guidelines, and have rich working experience (see Table VIII-1).

Table VIII-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Resettlement agency	Workforce	Peak workforce	Staff and qualifications	Operating period
Resettlement and Social Affairs Division of the Zixing PMO	4 (1 female)	6 (2 females)	At least 5 years of resettlement experience, junior college education or above	From Mar. 2014 to resettlement completion
Dongping Township Resettlement Office	3 (1 female)	5 (2 females)	Long-term relevant experience, junior college education	From Mar. 2014 to post-evaluation completion
Qingyao Township Resettlement Office	3 (1 female)	5 (2 females)	Long-term relevant experience, junior college education or above	From Mar. 2014 to post-evaluation completion
Dongjiang Sub-district Resettlement Office	3 (1 female)	5 (2 females)	Long-term relevant experience, junior college education or above	From Mar. 2014 to post-evaluation completion
Zhoumensi Town Resettlement Office	3 (1 female)	5 (2 females)	Long-term relevant experience, junior college education or above	From Mar. 2014 to post-evaluation completion
Bailang Township Resettlement Office	3 (1 female)	5 (2 females)	Long-term relevant experience, junior college education or above	From Mar. 2014 to post-evaluation completion

Resettlement agency	Workforce	Peak workforce	Staff and qualifications	Operating period
Chukou Town Resettlement Office	3 (1 female)	5 (2 females)	Long-term relevant experience, junior college education or above	From Mar. 2014 to post-evaluation completion
Longxi Xiang Resettlement Office	3 (1 female)	5 (2 females)	Long-term relevant experience, junior college education or above	From Mar. 2016 to post-evaluation completion
Xingning Town Resettlement Office	3 (1 female)	5 (2 females)	Long-term relevant experience, junior college education or above	From Mar. 2014 to post-evaluation completion
External M&E agency	Multiple (at least 1 female)	Multiple (at least 2 females)	Long-term relevant experience, undergraduate education or above	From Feb. 2016 to post-evaluation completion

D. Measures to Strengthen Institutional Capacity

183. The purpose of the training that will be conducted is to train the management staff and technicians related to LA and HD in the Project, so that they understand and master information on LA and HD, and ensure that the action plan for LA and HD of the Project is fully implemented (See Table 8-2).

184. The participants for the training are classified as follows:

- (i) Management staff of LA and HD: The purpose is to train the management staff of the Project on LA, HD and emergency measures, so that they learn experience in highway resettlement and management from advanced countries, and communicate it to all LA and HD staff of the Project.
- (ii) Resettlement staff: The purpose is to make them understand the scope of construction, resettlement policies and restoration measures of the Project, and ensure the successful implementation of the RP.

185. The training will be given by the Zixing City PMO, and resettlement consultants, and government officials and experts will be invited to give lectures.

186. The scope of training shall include the following:

- (i) Overview and background of the Project;
- (ii) Relevant and/or applicable laws and regulations;
- (iii) ADB's safeguard policy requirements for involuntary resettlement;
- (iv) Details of the RP;
- (v) Management and reporting procedures;
- (vi) Cost management;
- (vii) M&E and reporting; and
- (viii) Grievance redress mechanism.

187. Table VIII-2 shows the operational training schedule of the concerned agencies who will be involved in implementing the RP and/or resettlement procedures.

Table VIII-2 Operational Training Schedule of Resettlement Agencies

No.	Training agency	Scope of training	Trainees	Time frame	Funding source
1	Zixing City PMO	Learning resettlement experience from ADB projects in nearby cities	LA and HD management staff	2015-2016	Project training budget of CNY 551,300
2	Zixing City PMO	ADB's policy on resettlement	Resettlement staff	Apr 2015	
3	Zixing City PMO	Latest changes in state policies on LA and HD	Resettlement staff	Apr 2015	
4	Zixing City PMO	Learning experience of resettlement fund management from other projects	LA and HD management staff	May 2015	
5	Zixing City PMO	Computer operation and data processing	Resettlement staff	Jun-Aug 2015	
6	External M&E agency	Resettlement procedures and policies of ADB-financed projects	Resettlement staff	Feb 2016	
7	External M&E agency	Resettlement policies and practice	Resettlement staff	Mar 2016	

IX. Grievance Redress Mechanism

188. ZCG and the Resettlement and Social Affairs Division of the Zixing City PMO will establish a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of resettlement.

A. Means of Appeal

189. The scopes of appeal are listed as follows:

- (i) Grievances, resettlement progress and issues from reports submitted by the township resettlement offices, village resettlement teams, village committee, villager groups or APs;
- (ii) Construction impacts from construction logs submitted by construction agencies;
- (iii) Coordination issues in LA and HD found by the construction agency through field patrol;
- (iv) Information from the external M&E agency;
- (v) Letters and visits from APs;
- (vi) Special issues reported during auditing and disciplinary inspection;
- (vii) LA and HD expenses collected from fund disbursement sheets; and
- (viii) Internal monitoring information.

B. Appeal Procedure

190. A grievance redress mechanism has been established as follows:

Stage 1:

Any AP may file an oral or written appeal to the village committee. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee shall keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within 2 weeks.

Stage 2:

If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the township/sub-district resettlement office, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

Stage 3:

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

Stage 4:

If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file an appeal to the Resettlement and Social Affairs Division of the Zixing City PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 4 weeks.

191. At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a civil court directly if he/she is dissatisfied with the grievance redress procedure or disposition.

192. Affected persons can decide to go through the legal system directly or may decide not to use project level grievance channels. An aggrieved person may also express grievance to the external monitor, who would then report it to the PMO. Alternatively, the aggrieved person(s) may submit a complaint to the ADB project team to try to solve the problem. If good faith efforts are still unsuccessful, and if there are grievances that stemmed from a violation of ADB's safeguard policy, the affected persons may appeal directly to ADB in accordance with ADB's accountability mechanism¹⁹.

¹⁹ See <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

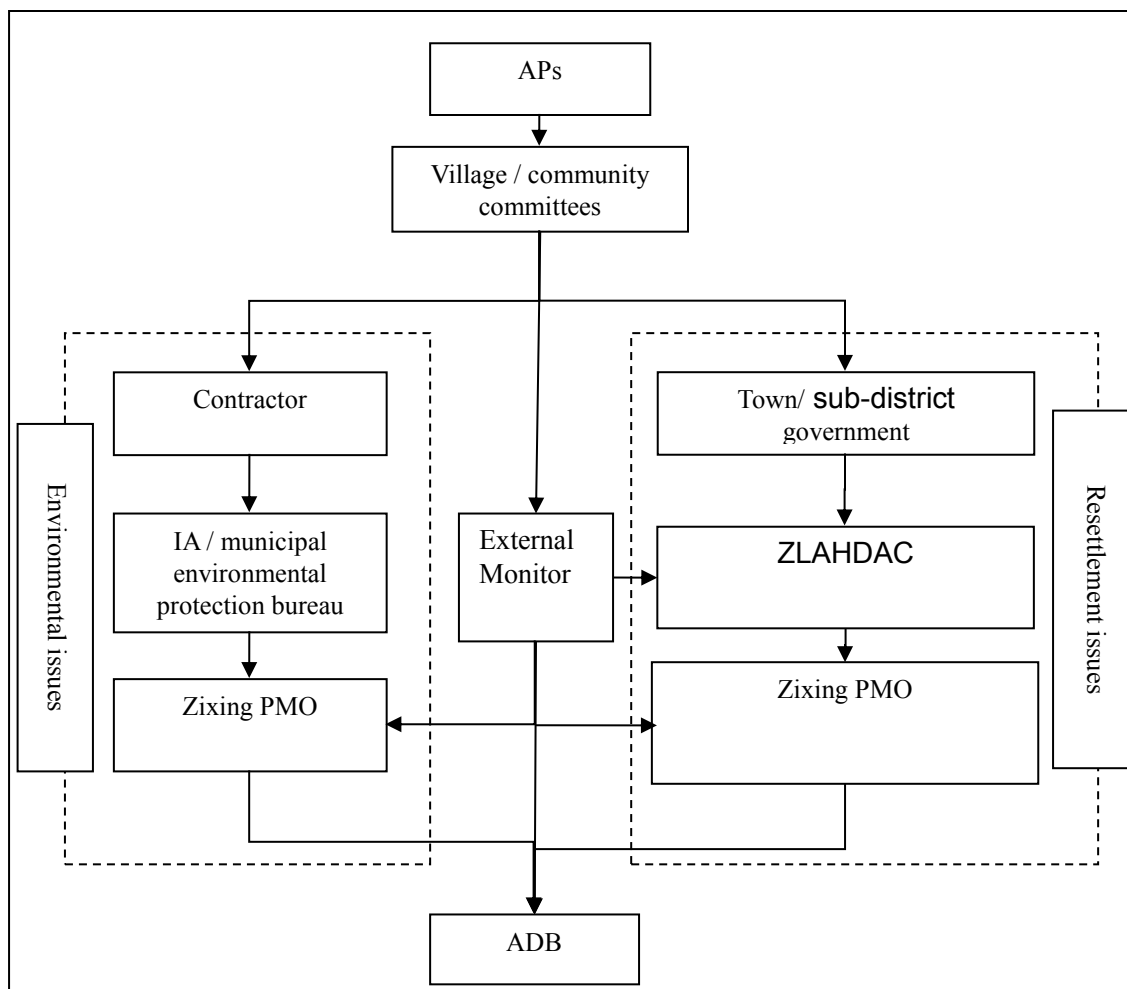


Figure IX-1 Community-based Safeguard and Grievance Redress Mechanism

C. Principles for Grievance Redress

193. All resettlement agencies must conduct field investigation on grievances raised by APs, and address them through adequate consultation objectively and fairly in accordance with the principles herein. During resettlement, women may have their special grievances, so each resettlement agency will have at least one female member to handle women's grievances.

D. Scopes and Modes of Reply

D1 . Scope of reply

194. The following are the scope of reply:

- (i) Brief description of grievance;
- (ii) Investigation results;
- (iii) Applicable state provisions, and the principles, entitlement and rates specified in this RP;
- (iv) Disposition and basis

D2 . Modes of reply

195. The following are the modes of reply:

- (i) For any individual grievance, the reply will be delivered directly to the grievant in writing.
- (ii) For any common grievance, a village meeting will be held or a notice given to the village committee.
- (iii) In whichever mode of reply, the reply materials must be sent to the complainant or AP and submitted to the competent resettlement agency.

E. Recording and Feedback of Grievances and Appeals

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

F. Contact Information for Grievances and Appeals

197. The township resettlement offices and village resettlement have assigned staff members to collect and accept grievances and appeals from the APs. Their contact information is shown in Table IX-1. The APs may also file appeals with the Zixing PMO directly.

Table IX-1 Appeal Accepting Agencies and Staffing

Agency	Contact	Address	Tel
Zixing PMO	Yang Zhenhua	No.153-1 Jinning Road, Zixing New District	0735-7671119 13808445470
ZLAHDAC	Xiong Hongyan	No.455 Jinning Road, Zixing New District	0735-3331518 15873586288
Dongping Xiang Resettlement Office	Head Xie	Dongping Xiang Land & Resources Office	13341359997
Qingyao Town Resettlement Office	Head Li	Qingyao Town Land & Resources Office	13348659446
Dongjiang Sub-district Resettlement Office	Head Shu	Dongjiang Sub-district Land & Resources Office	13762556944

Agency	Contact	Address	Tel
Zhoumensi Town Resettlement Office	Head Zheng	Zhoumensi Town Land & Resources Office	13549566836
Bailang Xiang Resettlement Office	Head Li	Bailang Xiang Land & Resources Office	15973538659
Chukou Town Resettlement Office	Head Zhu	Chukou Town Land & Resources Office	13549520928
Longxi Xiang Resettlement Office	Head Pan	Longxi Xiang Land & Resources Office	13467840182
Xingning Town Resettlement Office	Wu Qianghui	Xingning Town Land & Resources Office	13574539258

G. Budget for Grievance Redress

198. At the implementation stage, costs for grievance redress will be included in the management budget of the RP.

X. Resettlement Monitoring

A. Internal Monitoring

A1. Purpose

199. Internal monitoring aims to ensure that the living standard of the APs is restored. The Zixing City PMO (implementing agency) and component owners are responsible for internal resettlement monitoring.

A2. Procedure

200. During RP implementation, ZLAHDAC will report to the Zixing City PMO quarterly, which will submit an internal monitoring report to ADB semiannually, as part of Project Progress Reports.

A3. Scope

201. Internal monitoring will cover the following:

- (i) Organizational setup, staffing and capacity building;
- (ii) Implementation of HD policies and compensation rates;
- (iii) Progress of LA, HD, and resettlement;
- (iv) Livelihood restoration and resettlement living (including vulnerable groups and gender measures);
- (v) Resettlement budget and its implementation;
- (vi) Grievance redress, public participation and consultation, information disclosure, external M&E, etc.;
- (vii) Handling of issues in the memorandum of the ADB mission; and
- (viii) Existing issues and solutions.

A4. Agencies and Staffing

Table X-1 Staff of Internal Monitoring Agencies

Internal monitoring agency	Regular workforce	Peak workforce
Resettlement and Social Affairs Division of the Zixing PMO	2	4
ZLAHDAC	4	6
Township governments	16 (8 townships)	32 (8 townships)
Village committees	34 (17 villages)	51 (17 villages)
Total	56	93

B. External Monitoring

202. As required by ADB, the Zixing PMO will appoint an independent external M&E agency to conduct external resettlement M&E. The external M&E agency will conduct follow-up M&E of resettlement and livelihood restoration activities to ensure that they are carried out in accordance with the RP. External M&E includes the baseline survey on the affected population and periodic M&E.

B1. Baseline Survey

203. The external M&E agency will conduct a baseline survey of the affected villages and households to obtain baseline data on the monitored the APs' production level and living standard, covering family population, production, building area, assets, annual household income and expenditure, income sources and labor contribution (by male/female), savings, employment structure, traffic conditions, water and power supply, heating, living conditions, subjective comments on production and livelihoods, etc.

B2. Periodic M&E

204. During RP implementation, the external M&E agency will conduct M&E on resettlement semiannually. The main monitoring indicator items are as follows:

- (i) Houses and other ground attachments are compensated at replacement cost;
- (ii) Compensation fees are paid fully and timely;
- (iii) Construction and allocation of resettlement housing;
- (iv) The relocation schedule is rational;
- (v) Transition and moving subsidies are paid and adequate;
- (vi) Infrastructure of the new resettlement site;
- (vii) Living convenience of the new resettlement site, such as availability of schools and hospitals;
- (viii) The LA compensation rates comply with the applicable state laws;
- (ix) The distribution of land compensation ensures that the affected villages receive due compensation;
- (x) How LA quantities, compensation rates and amounts are disclosed;
- (xi) Preferential policies available to vulnerable groups during resettlement;
- (xii) Vulnerable groups receive assistance during LA & HD;
- (xiii) Ensure women's special needs are incorporated into resettlement measures;
- (xiv) Employment of vulnerable groups, especially women, under the Project;
- (xv) If the APs are trained, number of trainees (women), number of persons employed (women), and their comments on compensation, resettlement and income restoration programs; and
- (xvi) Implementation and effectiveness of livelihood restoration programs, and restoration of incomes and living condition (for the relocated HH).
- (xvii) Assessment of GRM and follow-up measures to verify if APs are satisfied.

205. The external M&E agency will also attend some public consultation meetings, and give advice on grievance redress.

B3. Follow-up Surveys

206. The external M&E agency will conduct follow-up surveys on the AHs annually for two years to learn their production, livelihood and income changes, and subjective comments on resettlement.

B4. Reporting System

207. The external M&E reports will be submitted to the Zixing City PMO and ADB according to the following schedule (see Table 10-2) as follows:

- (i) Learning the living standard of the APs, and submitting the baseline survey at the beginning of resettlement implementation;

- (ii) Submitting M&E reports every 6 months until the completion of resettlement during the implementation of LAR; and
- (iii) Follow-up and evaluating the progress and effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures for two years after the completion of LAR activities.

Table X-2 Report Submission Schedule

Report No.	Time of submission
External monitoring report No.1 (including baseline survey)	June 30, 2016
External monitoring report No.2	December 30, 2016
External monitoring report No.3	June 30, 2017
External monitoring report No.4	December 30, 2017
External evaluation report No.5	June 30, 2018
External evaluation report No.6	June 30, 2019

208. The external M&E agency will submit M&E reports to the Zixing City PMO and ADB in both Chinese and English. Periodic M&E reports should at least include the following: (i) subjects of M&E; (ii) resettlement progress; (iii) M&E findings; (iv) outstanding issues; and (v) basic comments and suggestions of external M&E.

Appendix 1: Details of Permanent LAR Impacts of the Project by components and groups

Components			Town/townships	Villages	Groups	Collective LA (mu)	Occupation of State-owned land (mu)	HD (m²)	AHs	APs
Improved pollution control	Domestic wastewater treatment	WWTPs in Town/Townships	Chukou				1		1	6
			Qingyao Town	Huatan	Hebian	1				
			Qingjiang	Daitou	Huangqiao		1.23			
			Lianping	Shanglian	Huangjia		1.06			
			Dongping	Xin'ao	Shaojia	2.64				
			Longxi	Xiadong	Sheqian	1.08				
			Subtotal			4.72	3.29			
	Solid waste collection and treatment	Solid waste collection and transfer	Dongjiang Sub-district	Wenchang		1.04			3	17
			Qingjiang	Daitou	Huangqiao		1.23			
			Chukou	Jinxing	Dangchong	4.63				
			Dongping	Zhoutang	Shankou	0.72				
			Longxi	Xiadong	Qiaotou	2.04				
			Qingyao	Zhoutang	Dapingkeng	1.98		480		
			Zhoumensi Town	Xindong	Niulanchong	1.79				
Subtotal			12.2	1.23	480					
Subtotal					16.92	4.52	480	4	23	
Established urban-rural water supply system	Yangdong Water Supply	WTP	Zhoumensi	Tangjiawan	Bailoutan	25.84			0	0
		Water transfer station	Xingning	Guangtian	Dalangjiang	2				
				Fengjian	Zengjia	2				
				Zhuyuan	Dashuxia	2				
			Subtotal			31.84				
	Chukou Township Water Supply	Chukou Town	He'ao	Dachong	3			0	0	
	Subtotal					34.84			0	0
River rehabilitation	Xingning River rehabilitation						10.96		0	0
	Guangqiao River rehabilitation						20.89			
	Qingyao River rehabilitation						25.21			
	Lianping River rehabilitation						12.86			
	Tian'eshan River rehabilitation						10.37			
	Subtotal						80.29			

Components			Town/townships		Villages	Groups		Collective LA (mu)	Occupation of State-owned land (mu)	HD (m²)	AHs	APs
Integrated ecosystem rehabilitation and management	Aquatic facilities and management	Structural Facility for fish proliferation platform	Bailang		Bailang	Shijiaotou		7.32			1	5
		Zhongdong Fish breeding base							5.8		0	0
	Wetland restoration and management	Xingning River Wetland construction (Zhongdong-Bailang Wetland Green Corridor)	Bailang	Bailang	Maogongshan		22.48		67.5	117	371	
				Gaotang	13.75							
				Fengxing	6.94			79.4				
				Taiqian	Shanneitou 2		15.09					
					Xiadong		12.96					
					Pushang		10.48		213.2			
					Xiaxibian		11.02		228.4			
					Shangxibian		17.07		93.5			
					Huangtuling 1		6.86		200.4			
					Huangtuling 2		5.78		176.7			
			Zhuyuanbei	Sanshidan		1.51						
			Subtotal		123.94							
		Wetland construction							644.83		0	0
Huangcao Lakeshore Wetland construction							400.5		0	0		
Hangxi River Wetland construction							1500		0	0		
Subtotal						131.26	2551.13	1059.1	118	376		
Strengthened environmental and project management capacity	Capacity building on environmental monitoring	Ecological environment monitoring equipment	Environmental monitoring equipment	Dongjiang Sub-district	Luowei			4		0	0	
			fire-fighting monitoring center					4.13		0	0	
		Water quality monitoring stations	Dongjiang Lake water quality monitoring station	Dongjiang Sub-district	Wudong	Dianshang	0.72				1	4

Components				Town/townships		Villages		Groups	Collective LA (mu)	Occupation of State-owned land (mu)	HD (m²)	AHs	APs
			Chushui River water quality monitoring station	Chukou	Gaowan	Niutan	0.48				0	0	
		Subtotal						1.2	8.13		1	4	
	Deep water lake research center		Bailang Township						7.55		0	0	
	Subtotal						1.2	15.68		1	4		
	Total							184.22	2651.62	1539.1	123	403	

Note: NO LAR impacts for other subcomponents in the Project.

Appendix 2: Due Diligence Report on Livelihood Impacts and Resettlement Arising from the Restriction on Resource Utilization around Dongjiang Lake

I. Background of the Project

The Zixing city government (ZCG) has applied for a loan of US\$130 million with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the construction of the Hunan Dongjiang Lake Environmental Protection and Integrated Utilization Project (hereinafter, the “Project”), which includes engineering and non-engineering measures that aim to solve problems in lake management and environmental protection, improve local living standard, promote the sustainable economic development of the Xiangjiang River watershed, and improve the water quality and environment of Dongjiang Lake. The Project consists of five components: (i) Pollution Control; (ii) Urban-Rural Water Supply; (iii) River Management; (iv) Ecological Rehabilitation; and (v) Environmental Monitoring and Protection Capacity Building.

To protect the water quality and environment of Dongjiang Lake, ZCG has drafted and taken measures to restrict resource utilization in the townships around the lake in accordance with the Regulations of Hunan Province on the Protection of the Water Environment of Dongjiang Lake (issued on 30 November 2001) to avoid resulting water loss and soil erosion, and water pollution. These measures are consistent with the objectives of the Project and are important means to ensure the realization of these objectives. Therefore, the Zixing City project management office (PMO) has prepared this due diligence report with the assistance of the consultants in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009), and the memorandum of the ADB mission for the purpose of reviewing and evaluating the impacts of the existing and proposed measures to restrict resource utilization, and the legitimacy and rationality of the compensation and resettlement programs, identify potential outstanding issues, and draft a supplementary action plan, if required, to ensure that livelihoods of residents around the lake are restored effectively during lake environmental protection.

II. Measures for restricting resource utilization

Since 2011, ZCG has drafted a number of measures to restrict resource utilization in light of the Regulations of Hunan Province on the Protection of the Water Environment of Dongjiang Lake to prevent pollutants from entering Dongjiang Lake, including

1. Prohibition of tree logging

In 2014, the Dongjiang Lake reservoir area had a non-commercial forest area of about 1.1 million mu, including 800,000 mu of state-level forests, 48,000 mu of province-level forests and 254,000 mu of county-level forests.

State-level non-commercial forests are protected and compensated pursuant to the National Measures for the Identification of Non-commercial Forests (LCF [2001] No.88), province-level forests are protected and compensated pursuant to the Notice on the Division of Province-level Non-commercial Forests (XLZ [2007] No.48), and city-level forests are protected and compensated for pursuant to the Opinions of the General Office of the ZCG on City-wide Closed Forestation (Logging Prohibition) (ZMGO [2013] No.6).

Article 18 of the Measures of Hunan Province for the Management of Non-commercial Forests (XLZ [2013] No.28) stipulates: Protective measures for prohibiting or restricting logging shall be taken for non-commercial forests. Class-1 state-level non-commercial forests shall not

be logged except for scientific research and education purposes, or in case of a serious forest fire or pest damage. Class-2 and 3 state-level non-commercial forests, and province-level non-commercial forests may be logged for cultivation and renewal purposes.

According to the Opinions of the General Office of the ZCG on City-wide Closed Forestation (Logging Prohibition) (ZMGO [2013] No.6), the overall goal of closed forestation of Zixing City is to increase the city's forest stock to over 13.5 million cubic meters (m^3), forest coverage rate to over 73.06%, and woodland forestation rate to over 97% in 5 years (from 1 October 2012 to 30 October 2017).

2. Regulation of fish cage culture

To strengthen the conservation of water resources and environment of the Dongjiang Lake watershed, and regulate fish cage culture for scientific development, and ensure water safety and quality, the Dongjiang Lake Cage Culture Onshore Relocation Project was started in Zixing City in 2011 according to the Regulations of Hunan Province on the Protection of the Water Environment of Dongjiang Lake. In 2012, the Leading Group of the Dongjiang Lake Cage Culture Onshore Relocation Project was headed by the mayor, and composed of heads of departments concerned and townships. The Implementation Plan for the Normative Management of Cage Culture for Dongjiang Lake (2013-2015) (ZTSB [2013] No.1) was promulgated, specifying the tasks and compensation rates. It was planned to realize the normative management of registered net cages of 346,861.37 square meters (m^2) of 719 households during 2012-2015. By 2015, there should be not more than 5,000 cages with a total area of not more than 130,000 m^2 on Dongjiang Lake (not more than 100,000 m^2 in practice).

As of 15 March 2015, the target of demolishing fish cages of 248,300 m^2 on Dongjiang Lake had been fulfilled. Finally, 98,500 m^2 net cages belonging to 257 households (HHs) with 971 persons were retained in operation. See Table 1.

Table 1: Tasks of the Dongjiang Lake Cage Culture Onshore Relocation Project, and Fulfillment

Township	Registered area in 2013 (346,800 m ²)						Completion rate as of March 15 (%)	AHs	APs	Remarks
	Total	Retained area (98,500 m ²)		Removed area (248,300 m ²)						
		Licensed	Corporate	Licensed	Corporate	Illegal				
Xingning Town	7.54	2.96	0	0.73	1.09	2.76	100	106	420	
Bailang Xiang	15.44	2.9	2.25	2.44	2.44	5.41	100	178	643	Including retained corporate cages of 27,000 m ²
Qingjiang Xiang	1.23	0.18	0	0.72	0	0.33	100	30	116	
Chukou Town	3.26	0.72	0	2.0	0.19	0.35	100	132	458	
Huangcao Town	7.21	0.84	0	2.2	0.21	3.96	100	162	660	
Total	34.68	7.6	2.25	8.09	3.93	12.81	100	608	2297	

3. Stockbreeding pollution control in townships around Dongjiang Lake

To promote the retirement of small pig breeding farms around Dongjiang Lake in the upper Xiangjiang River, and regulate stockbreeding behavior around Dongjiang Lake, the Zixing Leading Group for the Retirement of Small Breeding Farms around Dongjiang Lake issued the Implementation Plan for the Retirement of Small Breeding Farms around Dongjiang Lake. The goal of this plan is to close pig breeding farms where feces and pollutants drain directly into Dongjiang Lake along Bailang-Jiangbai Highway, and within Yuanpingshi Xiang by March 2015, retire those along Round-Dongjiang-Lake Road (Phase 2) by the end of June 2015, and retire the remaining by the end of July 2015.

Closure involves 60 stockbreeding HHs with a total retirement area of 13,780.8 m². As of 15 March 2015, 46 households (76.67%) had entered into closure agreements, with a total closure area of 9,821.2 m² (71.27%). Among those having entered into closure agreements, 26 households (43.33%) with a total closure area of 3,536.9 m² (25.67%) had closed their farms and passed inspection.

4. Elimination of old vessels

To protect the water environment of Dongjiang and ensure the safety of water traffic on Dongjiang Lake, gasoline outboard motorboats and old passenger boats with diesel engines on Dongjiang Lake would be eliminated or equipped with domestic wastewater treatment cabinets in accordance with the Notice of the General Office of the ZCG on Issuing the Implementation Plan for the Compulsory Elimination of Gasoline Outboard Motorboats and Old Passenger Boats on Dongjiang Lake (ZMGO [2014] No.76), the Regulations of Hunan Province on the Protection of the Water Environment of Dongjiang Lake, and other applicable laws and regulations.

178 gasoline outboard motorboats and passenger boats (involving 23 boats and 30 employees of 1 company and 155 boats of 155 HHs with 543 persons) with less than 40 seats, and 23 dining pontoons (affecting 23 HHs with 87 persons) would be eliminated, and 159 boats (belongs to 159 HHs with 588 persons) would be equipped with domestic wastewater treatment cabinets. Totally, 337 HHs with 1,218 persons and 1 company with 30 employees will be affected by elimination of old vessels.

As of 15 March 2015, 137 gasoline outboard motorboats and passenger boats (77% of total) with less than 40 seats which owned by 114 HHs and 1 company, and 23 dining pontoons (100%) owned by 23 HHs and 87 persons had been eliminated, and 132 boats (83%) owned by 132 HHs and 502 persons had been equipped with domestic wastewater treatment cabinets.

III. Compensation and resettlement measures

(I) Cash compensation

1. Prohibition of tree logging

According to the Opinions of the General Office of the ZCG on City-wide Closed Forestation (Logging Prohibition) (ZMGO [2013] No.6), the compensation rate for non-commercial forests in Zixing City has been increased from CNY10/mu per annum to CNY20/mu per annum from 2013. Annual compensation for non-commercial forests in the Dongjiang Lake area is about CNY22 million (to be paid to village collectives and contracting HHs).

2.Regulation of fish cage culture

According to the Implementation Plan for the Normative Management of Cage Culture for Dongjiang Lake (2013-2015) (ZTSB [2013] No.1), licensed aquaculture HHs having cleaned up all aquaculture within the specified period will receive the following compensation and reward, and illegal aquaculture HHs entering into cleanup agreements, and having cleaned up all aquaculture within the specified period will receive half (50%) the following compensation and reward:

- (i) **Compensation for net cages and frames.** Net cages and frames will be disposed of by aquaculture households; tubular steel frame net cages will be compensated for at CNY70/m² (including ropes and wires), bamboo frame net cages at CNY40/m², simple bamboo frame net cages at CNY20/m², and cement frame net cages at CNY120/m².
- (ii) **Compensation for aquaculture facilities and fishing boats.** Facilities will be demolished by aquaculture households and fishing boats for their own use. Ordinary aquaculture facilities will be compensated for at CNY150/m², high-grade cement floating aquaculture facilities at CNY750/m², motor iron fishing boats at CNY6,000 each, motor wood fishing boats at CNY2,000 each, and non-motor fishing boats at CNY500 each. Other aquaculture and living facilities which can be used in their daily life and business will be disposed of by aquaculture HHs without compensation.
- (iii) **Reward.** Fish will be disposed of by aquaculture HHs. Households having cleaned up all net cages in 2013 will receive a reward of CNY10/m², having cleaned up all net cages in 2014 will receive a reward of CNY5/m², and having cleaned up all net cages in 2015 will receive no reward.

As of March 15, 2015, compensation fee of CNY18.483 million had been fully paid to affected HHs and company.

3.Stockbreeding pollution control in townships around Dongjiang Lake

According to the Implementation Plan for the Retirement of Small Breeding Farms around Dongjiang Lake, the compensation rates for closure are as follows:

- (i) **Compensation rates for closed facilities in pig breeding farms.** The main breeding facilities will be compensated on the basis of its structure categories and building area. The building area of other affiliated facilities will be converted into 25% as the area of main breeding facilities for compensation. Breeding facilities will be compensated for at the following rates:
 Class 1: CNY300/m² for masonry concrete or timber structure, with complete supporting facilities;
 Class 2: CNY150/m² for earth timber or simple structure
- (ii) Compensation rate for multiparous sows. Multiparous sows in retired pig farms will be compensated for at CNY600 each.
- (iii) Compensation rates for breeding facilities. Sow farrowing crate CNY100 each; nursing bed CNY600 each; sow delivery bed CNY1,000 each; biogas tank CNY3,000 each; feed processing machine CNY3,000 each

As of 15 March 2015, 26 breeding farms with a total closure area of 3,536.9 m² had completed closure and passed inspection, and the assessed compensation of CNY1,274,119.20 had been fully paid.

4. Elimination of old vessels

The compensation rates for old vessels have been fixed in light of the Notice of the General Office of the ZCG on Issuing the Implementation Plan for the Compulsory Elimination of Gasoline Outboard Motorboats and Old Passenger Boats on Dongjiang Lake (ZMGO [2014] No.76), and by reference to local market prices in 2014. The benchmark rate for gasoline outboard motorboats is CNY3,000 per seat, to be reduced by 3% per annum beyond 10 years, and that for old passenger boats is CNY2,000 per seat, to be reduced by 3% per annum beyond 15 years.

Amount of compensation for gasoline outboard motorboat = benchmark rate × rated passenger capacity × [1 - 3% (2004 - year of production)]

Amount of compensation for old passenger boat = benchmark rate × rated passenger capacity × [1 - 3% (1999 - year of production)]

As of 15 March 2015, the compensation for the eliminated 137 gasoline outboard motorboats and passenger boats with less than 40 seats, and 23 dining pontoons had been paid.

a. Resettlement measures

To promote the livelihood restoration of affected lakeside residents, the municipal and township governments have taken a number of resettlement measures.

1. Retirement of small breeding farms around Dongjiang Lake, and construction of large breeding farms

After the closing of the pig breeding farms around Dongjiang Lake and based on AHs' willingness of rebuilding and operation, 31 large breeding farms (24 in Bailang Xiang and 7 in Xingning Town) will be built in Bailang Xiang and Xingning Town for residents to deal with stockbreeding. The new breeding farms will be invested by the AHs and owned by the investors. The land use of these new farms will be approved by ZCG, and compensation and necessary assistance (such as land leveling, power and water supply, access road construction, and finance support for business expanding through small loan, etc.) will be provided by local governments. The reconstruction was commenced in March 2015 and will be completed by the end of 2016. See details in Table 2.

Table 2 Statistics of Large Breeding Farms to be Rebuilt Voluntarily

No.	Livestock farm	Owner	Location	Annual output (head)	Area (m ²)
1	HLH Pig Farm	HLH	Bailang Village, Bailang Xiang	1000	1200
2	HFZ Pig Farm	HFZ		850	1000
3	HXQ Pig Farm	HXQ		800	900
4	ZTX Pig Farm	ZTX		650	700
5	HQJ Pig Farm	HQJ		600	900
6	HYX Pig Farm	HYX		550	750
7	HGX Pig Farm	HGX		720	800
8	ZXS Pig Farm	ZXS		1200	1800
9	HJH Pig Farm	HJH		550	700
10	HXQ Pig Farm	HXQ		600	800
11	HYX Pig Farm	HYX		600	800
12	HZX Pig Farm	HZX	Taiqian Village, Bailang Xiang	600	600
13	ORD Pig Farm	ORD		750	800

No.	Livestock farm	Owner	Location	Annual output (head)	Area (m ²)
14	HZW Pig Farm	HZW		700	800
15	HXY Pig Farm	HXY		760	900
16	HZX Pig Farm	HZX		800	1000
17	ZZY Pig Farm	ZZY		500	700
18	JAG Pig Farm	JAG		600	900
19	HWN Pig Farm	HWN		550	800
20	HXY Pig Farm	HXY		800	1200
21	HXM Pig Farm	HXM		550	750
22	LZJ Pig Farm	LZJ		1000	1500
23	OZS Pig Farm	OZS		800	1200
24	LMF Pig Farm	LMF	Zhuyuanbei Village, Bailang Xiang	700	1000
25	CML Pig Farm	CML	Wangcheng Village, Xingning Town	2000	2000
26	CGP Pig Farm	CGP		4000	8000
27	YDH Pig Farm	YDH	Lingjiao Village, Xingning Town	550	650
28	FXB Pig Farm	FXB	Pingshi Village, Xingning Town	600	800
29	HJS Pig Farm	HJS	Dapu Village, Xingning Town	500	600
30	FJZ Pig Farm	FJZ	Pingshi Village, Xingning Town	510	630
31	FCH Pig Farm	FCH		580	700
Total				25970	35880

In newly built pig breeding farm, a biogas tank (30 m³), a septic tank (15 m³), three settling tanks (60 m³ each), a treatment tank (15 m³), and a rain-wastewater separation ditch (100 meters [m]) will be constructed. 10 wastewater treatment stations will be built in Bailang Xiang and Xingning Town in total, including five in Bailang Xiang and Xingning Town each.

2. Bamboo forest transformation under the Project financed by ADB

Inefficient bamboo forest transformation will be conducted in Xingning Town, Bailang Xiang, Dongjiang Sub-district, Qingyao Town, Lianping Xiang, Qingjiang Xiang, Tian'eshan Forest Farm and Chukou Forest Farm to build high-yield bamboo forests with a total area of 2,595 hectares (ha), improve the ecology of bamboo forests, and promote the economic development of the reservoir area. See Table 3.

Table 3 Summary of inefficient bamboo forest transformation in townships around Dongjiang Lake

No.	Construction site	Inefficient bamboo forest transformation area (hectare)
1	Xingning Town	134
2	Bailang Xiang	133
3	Dongjiang Sub-district	200
4	Qingyao Town	665
5	Lianping Xiang	868
6	Qingjiang Xiang	165
7	Tian'eshan Forest Farm	397
8	Chukou Forest Farm	33
	Total	2,595

3. Formulated fertilization and pest control under the Project financed by ADB

Formulated fertilization and pest control will be conducted in 13 villages in 3 townships (Xingning Town, Bailang Xiang and Qingjiang Xiang) around Dongjiang Lake, including

formulated fertilization for 1,066.1 ha per annum for 2 consecutive years, application of commercial organic fertilizers for 1,046.1 ha per annum for 2 consecutive years, and pest control for 1,066.1 ha (including 20.0 ha of paddy rice and 1,046.1 ha of fruit trees) for 3 consecutive years. This measure will help improve land quality and crop output, promote the sustainable development of local agriculture, and increase farmers' income.

4. Rural tourism

Rural tourism will be developed in the townships around Dongjiang Lake taking advantage of local natural resources and environment.

To date, more than 110 HHs developed rural family hotels around Dongjiang Lake, mainly concentrated in villages overlooking the lake in Huangcao Town, Qingjiang Township, and Bailang Township. There are about 1,777 rooms with 3,482 beds for rural tourism in total. The food and lodging charges range from 98 to 168 yuan for each person a day. Besides providing food and lodging, tourist can also enjoy picking fruits and vegetables, fishing, and experiencing other agriculture and rural production activities in the rural family hotels. The special diets provided for tourists mainly based on different kinds of fishes and cuisine methods, which reflects the unique food culture around Dongjiang Lake. Rural tourism increases incomes and employment opportunities for affected HHs in the project area.

With the rapid development and strong demand of rural tourism, the overall planning of countryside development around Dongjiang Lake is expected to be included in development planning of Zixing City in this year.

In 2013, ZCG issued the "Certain Opinions on the Speeding up the Development of Leisure Tourism" to promote and support rural tourism. According these policies, if a rural family hotel can reach the four stars or five stars standard of rural tourism in Hunan Province, they will receive a one-time award of 10,000 or 20,000 yuan correspondingly. In addition, ZCG is preparing and planning to issue "The Management Measures of Rural Tourism Area/Points (Agritainment) around Dongjiang Lake", to guide and supervise the management and operation of rural tourism, and avoid environment pollution and infringement on the rights of tourists.

5. Skills training for the reemployment of lakeside residents

In recent years, ZCG implemented a lot of skills training programs for rural residents, in which the residents around Dongjiang Lake are the main target population. Those trainings helped the trainees to improve their skills and human resources, promote their employment and production, and increase their incomes. See details in Table 4.

Table 4: Skills Training Programs implemented by the Zixing City Government (2012-2015)

Year	Scope of training	Sessions	Trainees (person-times)	Investment (1,000 yuan)	Remarks
2012	Livelihood skills	69	3,450	1,730	
2013	Livelihood skills	71	3,550	1,780	
2014	Livelihood skills	78	3,900	1,950	
2015	Livelihood skills	82	4,100	2,050	Still ongoing
Total		300	15,000	7,500	

Source: Zixing Industrial Worker Training Office

In addition, the Project financed by ADB includes awareness and skills training for lakeside residents, with a budget of CNY39 million. Such training covers tealeaf processing, aquatic product and fruit processing, steering, new skills training for the reemployment of lakeside residents (electrics, welding, machinery, driving, smelting, etc.), and other skills training (housekeeping, hotel management, tourism services, handicrafts, electric repair, PC maintenance, etc.).

The Zixing Industrial Worker Training Office plans to combine its routine training programs with the training program of the Project financed by ADB for all APs, so that they can establish alternative livelihoods and improve living standard. See Table 5.

Table 5: Skills Training Program under the Project financed by ADB

Scope of training		Overview	Scale	period
Tealeaf processing		11,250 laborers in the Xingning area, 4,000 laborers in the Shuangxidong area, 14,750 laborers in the Dongjiang Lake area	60 trainees per session	20-45 days
Aquatic product and fruit processing				20-45 days
Steering				20-45 days
New skills training for the reemployment of lakeside residents	Electrics, welding, machinery, driving, smelting, etc.			60 days
Other skills training	Housekeeping, hotel management, tourism services, handicrafts, electric repair, PC maintenance, etc.			20-45 days
Total		30000		

6. Other employment promotion measures

At the construction and operation stages, many job opportunities will be available to the affected population in the project area, including employment by enterprises and for the Project, public service jobs, and business startup.

The Zixing city and township governments in the project area are responsible for the implementation of the livelihood restoration and resettlement. The progress and effectiveness of such measures will be monitored by internal and external monitoring agencies and reported to ADB.

IV. Implementation of compensation and resettlement, and evaluation

As of 15 March 2015, non-commercial forests prohibited from tree logging had been compensated at the new compensation rate (CNY20/mu per annum, since 2013); the households having cleaned up all fish cages had received full compensation; the 26 pig breeding farms having completed closure and passed inspection had received full compensation; the compensation for the eliminated 137 gasoline outboard motorboats and passenger boats with less than 40 seats, and 23 dining pontoons had been fully paid.

Among the resettlement measures, the 31 large breeding farms were under construction, and skills training had not begun. The municipal and township governments are accelerating the construction of the 31 large breeding farms and the preparation for training actively.

V. Identification of outstanding issues

The identified outstanding issues in the measures to restrict resource utilization include

1. The closure of small pig breeding farms around Dongjiang Lake had not been completed. As of 15 March 2015, among all the 60 breeding farms to be closed, 46 had entered into retirement agreements, of which 26 had completed closure and passed inspection. Closure is expected to be fully completed by the end of July 2015; and
2. The livelihood restoration and resettlement measures for the households affected by the measures to restrict resource utilization had not been begun nor completed. These livelihood restoration measures include (i) construction of large pig breeding farms (started in March 2015 and will be completed in the end of 2016); (ii) bamboo forest transformation; (iii) formulated fertilization and pest control; (iv) rural tourism (ongoing and will continue to develop); (v) skills training for the reemployment of lakeside residents (ongoing); and (vi) other employment promotion measures (ongoing).

VI. Grievance redress mechanism

ZCG and related township governments established a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to address issues effectively, to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement induced by restriction of land and/or water use around Dongjiang Lake. Some of the specific affairs, such as compensation eligibility, measurement result incredulity, and asset ownership, etc., can be addressed in time through this mechanism. No significant complaints and disputes have been raised from affected HHs or agencies. See the mechanism in Annex 1.

VII. Supplementary action plan

Since the closure of small pig breeding farms around Dongjiang Lake has not been completed, and the livelihood restoration and resettlement measures for the HHs affected by the measures to restrict resource utilization have not been begun, the following supplementary action plan has been prepared by ZCG to ensure the effective livelihood restoration of the affected population:

- (i) Completing the closure of small breeding farms around Dongjiang Lake and paying compensation in fully by the end of July 2015;
- (ii) Accelerating the implementation of the livelihood restoration measures, and training for the affected population in order to improve their skills and income significantly;
- (iii) Strengthening the grievance redress mechanism (see Annex 1); and
- (iv) Including the implementation and effectiveness of the above actions, and the income and livelihood restoration of the affected population in the internal and external M&E systems, and reported to the Zixing City PMO and ADB semiannually until full income and livelihood restoration.

Annex 1. Appeal procedure

An appeal procedure has been established as follows:

Stage 1: Any AP may file an oral or written appeal to the village committee. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee shall keep written records. Such appeal shall be solved within two weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the township/sub-district resettlement office, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the Resettlement and Social Affairs Division of the Zixing City PMO within 1 month after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 4 weeks. If no agreement is reached, such appeal may be settled through administrative arbitration.

An AP may bring a suit in a local court in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC at any time.

An AP may resort to legal proceedings directly without resorting to the appeal procedure of the Project, or file an appeal with the external M&E agency, which will report to the Zixing City PMO.

The township resettlement offices and village resettlement have assigned staff members to collect and accept grievances and appeals from the APs. Their contact information is shown in Table 6. The APs may also file appeals with ZCG directly.

Table 6: Appeal Accepting Agencies and Staffing

Agency	Contact	Address	Tel
Longping Xiang Resettlement Office	Head Xie	Longping Xiang Land & Resources Office	13341359997
Qingyao Town Resettlement Office	Head Li	Qingyao Town Land & Resources Office	13348659446
Dongjiang Sub-district Resettlement Office	Head Shu	Dongjiang Sub-district Land & Resources Office	13762556944
Zhoumensi Town Resettlement Office	Head Zheng	Zhoumensi Town Land & Resources Office	13549566836
Bailang Xiang Resettlement Office	Head Li	Bailang Xiang Land & Resources Office	15973538659
Chukou Town Resettlement Office	Head Zhu	Chukou Town Land & Resources Office	13549520928
Longxi Xiang Resettlement Office	Head Pan	Longxi Xiang Land & Resources Office	13467840182
Xingning Town Resettlement Office	Wu Qianghui	Xingning Town Land & Resources Office	13574539258

Appendix 3: Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB)

Respected:

The ADB-financed Hunan Dongjiang Lake Environmental Protection and Integrated Utilization Project (hereinafter, the “Project”) is aimed to introduce globally advanced technologies and management concepts to strengthen the ecological protection and management capacity building of the Dongjiang Lake, control pollution sources effectively, increase water supply capacity, implement ecological rehabilitation, strengthen environmental monitoring and management, and build the lake into a provincial or even national successful example for wetland ecological protection and rehabilitation. The Project will cover the place your family/working unit located in, and this booklet is hereby issued in order to let you understand the general situation of the project, relevant land acquisition and house demolition policy of the Project.

I. General situation of the project

The ADB-financed Hunan Dongjiang Lake Environmental Protection and Integrated Utilization Project (hereinafter, the “Project”) consists of five components: (1) improved pollution control, (2) established urban–rural water supply system, (3) river course rehabilitation, (4) integrated ecosystem rehabilitation and management, and (5) strengthened environmental and project management capacity. The gross investment in the Project is CNY1,616.34 million (or \$260.7 million) of which CNY806 million (or \$130 million) will be covered by the ADB loan. According to the preliminary Loss of Inventory survey, Components 1, 2 and 5 will involve permanent land acquisition (LA); Component 3 will involve temporary land occupation; Component 4 will involve both LA and house demolition (HD).

II. Implementing agency

The agencies responsible for LA and HD in the Project are

- (i) Zixing City Project Management Office (PMO)
- (ii) Zixing Urban-Rural Environmental Protection Investment and Financing Center (ZIFC)
- (iii) Zixing Land Acquisition and House Demolition Affairs Center (ZLAHDAC)
- (iv) Township/sub-district resettlement offices
- (v) Village resettlement teams
- (vi) External M&E agency (to be engaged by the PMO)

III. Policy frameworks and Compensation Rates of LA and HD

(1) Major Laws and Regulations

- (i) Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China (PRC), effective from January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004
- (ii) Rural Land Contracting Law of the PRC, effective from March 1, 2003
- (iii) Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (effective from October 21, 2004)
- (iv) Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238, effective from November 3, 2004)

- (v) Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SCO [2006] No.29)
- (vi) Notice on Issues Concerning Land Adjustment and Control, effective from August 31, 2006
- (vii) Real Property Right Law of the PRC, effective from October 1, 2007
- (viii) Interim Regulations on Farmland Occupation Tax of the PRC, effective from January 1, 2008
- (ix) Regulations of the PRC on the Disclosure of Government Information, effective from May 1, 2008
- (x) Urgent Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Further Regulating the Management of Land Acquisition and House Demolition, and Protecting People's Lawful Rights and Interests Practically (SCO [2010] No.15);
- (xi) Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Land Acquisition Management (June 26, 2010);
- (xii) Urgent Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Conducting Strict Management to Prevent Illegal Land Acquisition (MLR [2013] No.28);
- (xiii) Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Disclosing City- and County-level Land Acquisition Information (MLRO [2014] No.29).
- (xiv) Measures of Hunan Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective on September 2, 2000)
- (xv) Opinions of the Hunan Provincial Government on Carrying out In-depth Reform and Strict Land Management (HPG [2005] No.4), effective from February 15, 2005
- (xvi) Notice of the General Office of the Hunan Provincial Government on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (HPGO [2007] No.35)
- (xvii) Notice on Issuing the Operating Regulations on the Minimum Living Security of Rural Residents of Hunan Province (Interim) (XMSJH [2009] No.1)
- (xviii) Notice of the Hunan Provincial Government on Adjusting the Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Hunan Province (HPG [2012] No.46, effective from January 1, 2013)
- (xix) Notice of the Hunan Provincial Civil Affairs Department and Finance Department on Establishing the Provincial Urban-rural Minimum Living Security Guiding Standards (HPG [2014] No.2)
- (xx) Notice of the Chenzhou Municipal Government on Issuing the Compensation and Resettlement Measures for House Demolition on Collective Land of Chenzhou Municipality (CMG [2009] No.5)
- (xxi) Notice of the Chenzhou Municipal Government on Issuing the Supplementary Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition of Chenzhou Municipality (CMG [2011] No.3)
- (xxii) Notice of the General Office of the Zixing City Government on Issuing the Measures for the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers of Zixing City (ZCGO [2011] No.55)
- (xxiii) Notice of Zixing City Government on the Issuing the detailed regulation of grade standard for the compensation of professional fishpond and vegetable garden (ZCG[2012] No.5).
- (xxiv) Notice of the Zixing City Government on Adjusting the Division of Areas for Compensation for Land Acquisition of Zixing City (ZCG [2013] No.2)
- (xxv) Notice of the General Office of the Zixing City Government on Issuing the Measures for Temporary Living Assistance for Urban-Rural Residents in Difficulty of Zixing City (ZCGO [2009] No.58)

- (xxvi) Notice of the Zixing City Civil Affairs Bureau and Finance Bureau on Issuing the Operating Regulations for Urban-Rural Medical Assistance of Zixing City (ZCCAB [2012] No.4)
- (xxvii) Notice of the Zixing City Civil Affairs Bureau and Finance Bureau on Increasing the Rural Minimum Living Security and Five-Guarantee Standards (ZCCAB [2014] No.31)
- (xxviii) Notice of the General Office of the Chenzhou Municipal Government on Issuing the Opinions on the Implementation of Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers of Chenzhou Municipal (CMGO [2014] No.43)

This resettlement plan (RP) was prepared and subsequent resettlement will be implemented in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009). The PMO will consult with the affected persons (APs) about any change to this RP, and submit the final RP to ADB for review and approval prior to start of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR).

(2) Entitlement Matrix on LAR for the Project

The entitlement matrix has been established in accordance with the applicable policies of the Project, as shown in Table 1.

The cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation is fixed preliminarily and disclosed to affected households (AHs) at October 20, 2014, and will be disclosed again upon release of the LA announcement expected in February 2016.²⁰ Local governments will not issue any new permits for construction in the area affected by LA of the project after the preliminary cut-off date. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the project area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. Any building constructed or tree planted purely for extra compensation will not be counted in.

²⁰ During the inventory of losses (IOL) survey, the cut-off date was preliminarily set and disclosed to affected villages and AHs; once the local government gets the LA approval file from Hunan Province and issues the announcement of LA in project area, the finalized cut-off date will be set and disclosed again.

Table 1: Entitlement Matrix of LAR

Type	Degree of impact	Range of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policies	Compensation and Implementation Arrangement
Acquisition of collective land	184.22 mu of collective land	Xin'ao and Zhoutang Villages, Dongping Xiang; Xiadong Village, Longxi Xiang; Huatan and Zhoutang Villages, Qingyao Town; Wenchang and Wudong Village, Dongjiang Sub-district; Jinxing, Gaowan and He'ao Villages, Chukou Town; Xindong and Tangjiawan Villages, Zhoumensi Town; Guangtian and Fengjian Villages, Xingning Town; Bailang, Taiqian and Zhuyuanbei Villages, Baikuo Xiang	123 households with 403 persons in 17 groups, including 196 females	1) Cash compensation: based on the LA compensation rates of Hunan Province; 2) Agricultural resettlement: crop and soil improvement, land reallocation, and expanded fishery 3) Nonagricultural employment: placement to public service posts or jobs under the Project 4) Skills training: The Zixing Industrial Worker Training Office will combine its routine training programs with the training program of the Project for all APs for free. 5) Social security: Endowment insurance will be offered to the APs. LEFs with a per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after LA will cover endowment insurance for LEFs, where 80% of premiums are paid by the individual and 20% by the government.	See table VI-1 for the details of compensation rates of LA. In Bailang Township: Based on traditional practices agreed with AHs, LA compensation for irrigated or non-irrigated land will be distributed evenly among the registered population of the group, with 5%-10% withheld by the collective; young crop compensation will be fully paid to the AHs; no land reallocation will be made; for garden and woodland land, LA and young crop compensation will be fully paid to the AHs. In other Town/townships: Compensation will be paid to proprietors fully and directly to the AHs.
Return of the using rights of state-owned land	19.2 mu of state-owned land	Lianping Yao Xiang, Qingjiang Xiang, Chukou Town, Bailang Xiang, Dongjiang Sub-district	Land and resources bureau, township governments	Some state-owned land is allocated to the Project for free. Some state-owned land is compensated.	Rates for the compensated allocation of state-owned land: 300,000 yuan/mu within the urban planning area, and 150,000 yuan/mu for other townships (see table IV-1) In addition, a reclamation cost of 17,000 yuan/mu will be paid to the AHs reclaiming state-owned barren mountain under the subcomponent of deep water lake research center, since villagers reclaimed and have been planting on those land for several years.

Type	Degree of impact	Range of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policies	Compensation and Implementation Arrangement
HD	1,059.1 m ²	Bailang and Taiqian Villages, Bailang Xiang	20 households with 64 persons in 7 groups, including 30 females	<p>1) Cash compensation: Compensation will be paid to house proprietors at the specified rates without the allocation of housing land.</p> <p>2) Self-demolition and self-reconstruction: Compensation will be paid to house proprietors at the specified rates based on replacement cost, and housing land will be allocated for self-reconstruction.</p> <p>3) Resettlement in centrally built apartments is a type of self-demolition and self-reconstruction, where apartment buildings are built centrally for resettlement.</p>	See table IV-4 for the details for HD. Transition subsidy: 400 yuan/month Transition traffic subsidy: 200 yuan/month Early moving reward: 50 yuan/m ² In case of self-demolition and self-reconstruction, housing land compensation is paid to the village group, new housing land is provided by the village group to each AH for free, and township government is responsible for the three supplies and one level of new housing land.
Temporary land occupation	979.4 mu (including 783.6mu state owned land and 195.8 mu collective land)	Qingyao Town, Lianping Yao Xiang, Qingjiang Xiang, Huangcao Xiang, Chukou Town, Dongping Xiang, Longxi Xiang, Xingning Town, Bailang Xiang, Dongjiang Sub-district, Zhoumensi Town	116 households with 404 persons, including 197 females	<p>1) Cash compensation: young crop compensation paid to the AHs; no compensation for the temporary occupation of state-owned land.</p> <p>2) Land restoration costs will be included in civil works contracts.</p>	Young crop compensation rates: 1,620 yuan/mu for irrigated land and 1,080 yuan/mu for non-irrigated land, for one year
Young crops and ground attachments	Young crops, trees, ancillary structures	Qingyao Town, Lianping Yao Xiang, Qingjiang Xiang, Huangcao Xiang, Chukou Town, Dongping Xiang, Longxi Xiang, Xingning Town, Bailang Xiang, Dongjiang	All individuals and collectives with ownership	Cash compensation will be granted to the APs.	See Tables IV-6 through IV-12.

Type	Degree of impact	Range of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policies	Compensation and Implementation Arrangement
		Sub-district, Zhoumensi Town			
Vulnerable groups	LA and HD	All the town/townships affected by LAR	All the vulnerable groups	1) Rural MLS; 2) Skills training for the labors in the vulnerable households	Vulnerable group assistance fund will be established for the special assistances provided to vulnerable HHs by PMO according to the actual situations (CNY 1,000-3,000 per HH).
Grievance redress		All affected townships/ sub-districts and villages	All APs	Free; all reasonable costs will be borne by PMO and disbursed from contingencies	

V. Complaints and appeals system

A grievance redress mechanism has been established as follows:

Stage 1: Any AP may file an oral or written appeal to the village committee. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee shall keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within 2 weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the township/sub-district resettlement office, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

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

Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file an appeal to the Resettlement and Social Affairs Division of the Zixing PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 4 weeks.

At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a civil court directly if he/she is dissatisfied with the grievance redress procedure or disposition.

Affected persons can decide to go through the legal system directly or may decide not to use project level grievance channels. An aggrieved person may also express grievance to the external monitor, who would then report it to the Zixing City PMO. Alternatively, the aggrieved person(s) may submit a complaint to the ADB project team to try to solve the problem. If good faith efforts are still unsuccessful, and if there are grievances that stemmed from a violation of ADB's safeguard policy, the affected persons may appeal directly to ADB in accordance with ADB's accountability mechanism.²¹

Table 2: Organizations and Persons for Receiving Complaints and Appeals of APs

Agency	Contact	Address	Tel
Zixing PMO	Yang Zhenhua	No.153-1 Jinning Road, Zixing New District	0735-7671119 13808445470
ZLAHDAC	Xiong Hongyan	No.455 Jinning Road, Zixing New District	0735-3331518 15873586288
Dongping Xiang Resettlement Office	Head Xie	Dongping Xiang Land & Resources Office	13341359997
Qingyao Town Resettlement Office	Head Li	Qingyao Town Land & Resources Office	13348659446
Dongjiang Sub-district Resettlement Office	Head Shu	Dongjiang Sub-district Land & Resources Office	13762556944
Zhoumensi Town Resettlement Office	Head Zheng	Zhoumensi Town Land & Resources Office	13549566836
Bailang Xiang Resettlement Office	Head Li	Bailang Xiang Land & Resources Office	15973538659
Chukou Town Resettlement Office	Head Zhu	Chukou Town Land & Resources Office	13549520928
Longxi Xiang Resettlement Office	Head Pan	Longxi Xiang Land & Resources Office	13467840182
Xingning Town Resettlement Office	Wu Qianghui	Xingning Town Land & Resources Office	13574539258

VI. Resettlement Implementation Schedule

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

²¹ See <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

Table 3 Schedule of Resettlement Activities

No.	Task	Targets	Agencies responsible	Time frame	Remarks
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	RIB	8 villages	Zixing PMO	2015-6-30	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB website		Zixing PMO, ADB	2015-6-30	
2	Updating of the RP and approval of the resettlement budget				
2.1	DMS	8 villages	Zixing PMO, ZIFC	2015-9-30	
2.2	Updating the RP based on detailed design	8 villages	Zixing PMO	2015-11-30	
2.3	Approval of the RP and resettlement budget (incl. compensation rates)	23.1448 million yuan	ZMG	2015-12-30	
3	LA announcement				
3.1	Disclosure of the final RP	8 villages	Zixing PMO, ZIFC	2016-1	
3.2	Release of the LA announcement	8 villages	ZCG	2016-2	
4	Compensation agreements				
4.1	Entering into LA compensation agreements and paying compensation	AHs in 8 villages	ZIFC, village committees	2016-5	
4.2	Entering into HD compensation agreements and paying compensation	20 AHs	Bailang Xiang Government	2016-5	
4.3	HD	20 AHs	Bailang Xiang Government	2016-6	
5	Resettlement housing construction				
5.1	Completion of resettlement housing	7 AHs	ZIFC, affected villages and APs	2016-12-31	
5.2	Moving into new housing	7 AHs	ZIFC, affected villages and APs	2017-1	
6	Implementation of livelihood restoration measures				
6.1	Suggestions on livelihood restoration and employment	AHs in 8 villages	Zixing PMO, Zixing Industrial Worker Training Office, affected villages and APs	2016-5-2018-12	
6.2	Implementation of training program	AHs in 8 villages			
6.3	Employment of APs during construction	AHs in 8 villages	Zixing Industrial Worker Training Office, employers	2016-5-2018-12	
6.4	Assistance for vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups	Zixing Industrial Worker Training Office, village committees	2016-5-2018-12	
7	Institutional capacity building				
7.1	Training of staff of ZIFC, and land and resources bureau	50 persons	Zixing PMO	2016-1	
7.2	Training of county, township and village staff	200 persons	Zixing PMO	2016-2	
8	M&E				
8.1	Establishment of internal M&E mechanism	As per the RP	Zixing PMO, ZIFC	2016-3	
8.2	Appointment of external M&E agency	One	Zixing PMO, ZIFC	2016-3	
8.3	Baseline survey	AHs in 8 villages	External M&E agency	2016-4	

No.	Task	Targets	Agencies responsible	Time frame	Remarks
8.4	Internal monitoring reports	Quarterly report	Zixing PMO, ZIFC	2016-6-2018-12	
8.5	External monitoring reports	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	2016-6-30	1# Report
				2016-12-30	2# Report
				2017-6-30	3# Report
				2017-12-30	4# Report
8.6	External evaluation reports	Annual report	External M&E agency	2018-6-30	5# Report
				2019-6-30	6# Report
8.7	Resettlement completion report	One report	Zixing PMO, ZIFC	2019-12-30	
9	Public participation and consultation		ZIFC	2016-5-1-2019-12-30	
10	Grievance redress				
11	Payment of compensation fees				
11.1	Payment to ZIFC	Compensation	ZCG	2016-3	
11.2	Payment to the affected townships	Compensation	ZIFC	2016-4	
11.3	Payment to AHs	Compensation	Township governments	2016-5	
12	Civil works schedule				
12.1	Domestic Wastewater Treatment		ZIFC, ZCG	2016-7	
12.2	MSW Transfer and Treatment		ZIFC, ZCG	2016-7	
12.3	Urban-rural Water Supply		ZIFC, ZCG	2018-10	
12.4)River course rehabilitation		ZIFC, ZCG	2016-7	
12.5	Lake Ecosystem Rehabilitation		ZIFC, ZCG	2016-7	
12.6	Wetland Conservation and Rehabilitation		ZIFC, ZCG	2016-7	
12.7	Lake Environment Monitoring and Research Capacity Building		ZIFC, ZCG	2016-10	

VII. Booklet clarifications

The Zixing City PMO, the implementing agency for the Project, will hold the right of clarifications of above resettlement information.

Thank you for your support to this Project!

Zixing ADB-financed Project Management Office

July, 2015

Appendix 4: FGD Sign-up Form

利用亚洲开发银行贷款湖南郴州东江湖生态环境保护与综合利用项目
移民安置调查会议签到表

会议时间: 2015.10.17
会议地点: 白鹤乡二南村村委会

序号	姓名	性别	职务	单位/村组	联系电话
1	何永红	男	组长	上西组	1588611721
2	李建华	男	组长	黄土岭一组	13332558540
3	何志高	男	组长	下西组	13975537407
4	何志高	男	组长	黄土岭二组	15094125288
5	李百刚	男	组长	黄土岭二组	7685341
6	何志高	男	组长	黄土岭二组	15789104137
7	何志高	男	组长	黄土岭二组	15197544288
8	李作贵	男	组长	下西组	15115534419
9	何志高	男	组长	黄土岭二组	15789104137
10	何志高	男	组长	黄土岭二组	15789104137
11	李作贵	男	组长	下西组	15115534419
12	何志高	男	组长	黄土岭二组	15789104137
13	何志高	男	组长	黄土岭二组	15789104137
14	何志高	男	组长	黄土岭二组	15789104137
15	何志高	男	组长	黄土岭二组	15789104137
16	何志高	男	组长	黄土岭二组	15789104137
17					
18					

利用亚洲开发银行贷款湖南郴州东江湖生态环境保护与综合利用项目
移民安置调查会议签到表

会议时间: 2018.10.17

会议地点: 白廊乡白廊村村委会

序号	姓名	性别	职务	单位/村组	联系电话
1	何芳伟	男	组长	白廊村白背龙组	15376582188
2	何纪斌	男	组长	白廊村塘井组	13647759863
3	何先远	男	组长	白廊村古月亭组	15096178342
4	何旭亮	男	组长	白廊村白水龙组	14789280560
5	何国平	男	组长	白廊村白坨组	15973265102
6	朱家江	男	组长	白廊村朱家江组	13203579664
7	何国平	男	村组员	白廊村竹塘组	13549543781
8	欧江峰	女	村组员	白廊村福安组	13175758146
9	朱家江	男	组长	白廊村朱家江组	15211737042
10	何国平	男	村组员	白廊村福安组	13332544320
11	李志清	男	国土所长	白廊乡	15973538659
12	何忠华	男	村主任	白廊村	15243587652
13	黄家明	男	文书	白廊村	13975787060
14	何志平	男	村组员	AG COM	15295513800
15	李发国	男	支委	白廊村凉水组	13775775516
16	朱家江	男	组长	白廊村朱家江组	13873500589
17	潘建国	男	村民	白廊村福安组	
18	刘克红	男		项目办	13313353178

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