

External Resettlement Monitoring Report

December 2016

PRC: Hunan Dongjiang Lake Integrated Environmental Protection and Management Project

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ADB LOAN

**External Resettlement Monitoring and
Evaluation Report**

**Hunan Dongjiang Lake Integrated Environmental
Protection and Management Project**

(Phase 1)

Hunan Hydro & Power Design Institute

Dec. 2016

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Introduction

Hunan Dongjiang Lake Integrated Environmental Protection and Management Project (hereinafter referred to as the Project) is an ADB loan project. According to ADB's requirements and the requirements in *Resettlement Plan for ADB Loan Hunan Dongjiang Lake Integrated Environmental Protection and Management Project* approved by the Government of China and Asian Development Bank, supervision mechanism of resettlement monitoring and evaluation has been introduced. Zixing Urban and Rural Environmental Protection Investment and Financing Centerentrusted Hunan Hydro & Power Design Institute (hereinafter referred to as HHPDI) as an independent external monitoring and evaluation institution to carry out monitoring and evaluation on implementation process of the land acquisition and demolition, and the quality and effectiveness of resettlement work of the Project, so that the Project Owner and ADB can, through the monitoring and evaluation report provided by the resettlement monitoring and evaluation institution, timely and comprehensive understand the implementation of the resettlement work, and make scientific decision.

In July 2016, HHPDI setup a Project Office of Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation for the Project, and submitted a working outline of the Project in August 2016, which was approved by the Project Owner. According to the working outline and the contract requirements, HHPDI carried out monitoring and evaluation work of the first phase.

This monitoring and evaluation period is from the Project startup to Dec.31st, 2016.

In Nov.2016, the Project Office organized field investigation work in the Project site. By means of literature research, interview, typical investigation, conversazione, field participation and other investigation methods, we visited engineering department, land acquisition and demolition department, finance department, demolition office, related villager groups, and relocated households, had

comprehensive understanding on progresses of construction, land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement, as well conditions of fund availability and payment, subsidies to vulnerable groups, resettlement complaints, public participation and consultation, and made detailed investigation and information collection. On this basis, comprehensive and systematic data sorting and statistics, as well in-depth and meticulous analysis was conducted. And this current report is compiled based on results of such monitoring and evaluation.

1. General

1.1. Project Overview

The Project will include five outputs, i.e (1) pollution source control; (2) water supply for villages and towns around Dongjiang Lake; (3) improvement of river course; (4) ecological restoration; (5) capacity building of environmental monitoring and ecological protection. There include:

Output 1 will include (1) construction of six wastewater treatment plants with a total capacity of 2,000m³/day; construction of sewage collection network and 2,856 small-scale wastewater treatment facilities; (2) solid waste collection and compaction equipments, and seven transfer facilities; (3) agricultural non-point source pollution control.

Output 2 will include (1) construction of two water supply plants with total water supply capacity of 30,000m³/day for 85,000 residents; (2) water supply pipelines with total length of about 500km; (3) operation and maintenance equipments.

Output 3 will improve water courses of five rivers.

Output 4 will include (1) establishment of aquatic facilities and management; (2) wetlands restoration and management facilities; (3) conduct of soil erosion control through vegetation restoration; (4) protection of non-commercial forest, including bamboo forest; (5) conduct of ecological compensation mechanism and pilot scheme.

Output 5 will include (1) construction of environment monitoring center; (2) establishment of deep lake research center; (3) conduct of 30,000 person-time rural resident training on public awareness, technical and vocational education, and livelihood skills; (4) provision of project implementation consulting services, training, workshops, and study tours; (5) establishment of a project monitoring and evaluation system.

The project construction period is 5 years (2016 to 2020). Among them, pollution source control, water supply for villages and towns around Dongjiang Lake

and improvement of river course will be basically completed in 2016-2018; ecological restoration, and capacity building of environmental monitoring and ecological protection will be completed by 2016-2020.

The total investment of the Project is RMB 1,624.63 million (USD 260.7 million), of which the ADB loan is USD 130 million, equivalent to RMB 806 million.

1.2 Resettlement Backgrounds

Acquisitions of collective lands in this Project will affect 27 villager groups in 18 villages of 8 townships (committees) of Zixing City, including affected households in 17 villager groups in 8 villages of 5 townships. The Project requires a total of 2835.84 mu permanent land acquisition, including acquisition of 184.22 mu collective land and occupation of 2654.62 mu state-owned land. There are 19.2mu lands in the occupied stated-owned land need to recover the use right of state-owned land. Temporary land occupation of the Project will be 979.4 mu, of which 783.6 mu lands are state-owned land and 195.8mu lands are collective land. The Project needs to demolish 1059.1m²houses on collective land, including 561 m²residential houses; and 480 m²state-owned idle houses are to be demolished. The Project will permanently affect 123 households (403 persons), including 196 women, and temporarily affect 51 households (170 persons), including 83 women. In total, 174 households (573 persons), including 279 women, are affected. There are 7 households (19 persons) need to be carried out with resettlement of house reconstruction. The Project affected vulnerable groups include 5 households (17 persons).

According to the Resettlement Plan, the Project does not involve demolition and resettlement of enterprise and public institution, as well demolition and reconstruction of special facilities.

Total resettlement budget of the Project is 23.1448 million Yuan (approximately 1.4% of the total investment), including basic cost of land acquisition and relocation of 10.9502 million Yuan, other expenses (including resettlement planning and monitoring and evaluation costs, training costs, land acquisition related taxes and fees,

support for vulnerable groups) 10.5522 million Yuan, and unforeseen costs (contingent costs) 1.6424 million Yuan.

Based on schedule planning, compensation and resettlement for land acquisition and demolition of each output has been implemented in March 2016. And construction conditions have been provided in June 2016. All resettlement activities and implementation of resettlement rights and interests of the Project will be completed before December 2017.

2. Progress of Project Implementation

Construction of the Project includes five outputs. As of Dec.31st, 2016, pollution source control and ecological restoration have been started, contract for river course improvement has been signed and ready for commencement, and the rest outputs are under preparation. Among them, the sewage treatment works in the pollution source control is the fastest, nearly 50% completed.

3. Construction and Operation of Resettlement Organization

3.1 Establishment of Resettlement Organization

In order to ensure smooth implementation of land acquisition and resettlement in the Project, Government of Zixing City established resettlement organization and management institution for the Project in time, and the Project Owner timely entrusted resettlement implementing agency and external monitoring agency to organize, manage, coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate resettlement of the Project in a comprehensive way.

(1) Leading group of Zixing City for the Project: established in 2013; Secretary of the Municipal Party Committee acts as Consultant, Mayor acts as the Group Leader, members include main leaders from Authority of Dongjiang Reservoir Area (Resettlement and Development Bureau of Zixing City), Dongjiang Lake Scenic Area Administration Office, Dongjiang Lake Water Environmental Protection Bureau,

and Municipal Government Office, Municipal Organization Department, Finance Bureau, Development and Reform Bureau, Bureau of Land Resources, Water Conservancy Bureau, Forestry Bureau, Agricultural Bureau, Transportation Bureau, Bureau of Housing and Urban-rural Development, Bureau of Animal Husbandry, Veterinarian and Aquatic, Urban and Rural Planning Department and relevant departments. The main responsibilities are to organize resettlement work of the Project, to be responsible for policy formulation of resettlement activities in the implementation area, and to organize and coordinate the relationship of resettlement organizations at all levels.

(2) Project Office of Zixing City for the Project: established in 2013; responsible for overall coordination and management of the Project implementation, include organizing compilation and improvement of resettlement plan, guiding and supervising implementation of the resettlement plan, cooperating various work of ADB and external monitoring agency, and coordinating the linkages between ADB and Project units, etc.

(3) Zixing Urban and Rural Environmental Protection Investment and Financing Center: incorporated in October 2012 as the Owner of the Project; mainly responsible for pre-project land acquisition procedures, entrusting compilation of resettlement plan, entrusting external resettlement monitoring agency to carry out monitoring and evaluation, as well responsible for resettlement fund raising, supervision and management, and so on.

(4) Zixing Land Acquisition and Demolition Office, Zixing Land Acquisition and Reservation Center: as land management departments of Zixing Government, the former is responsible for land acquisition and demolition of collective lands for the Project, while the latter is responsible for acquisition of state-owned lands for the Project.

(5) Township/Sub-district Office Resettlement Working Group: charged by leaders of relevant township/sub-district office; members include staffs from township government/sub-district office, land administration office, local police station and

village collective; specifically responsible for coordinating resettlement work within each jurisdictional limits, including assisting in formulation and implementation of resettlement plan, organizing resettlement information publicity, responsible for payment and management of house demolition compensation fund, managing original data of land acquisition and resettlement, handling resettlement appeal and complaint, helping vulnerable families, etc.

(6) Village Resettlement Working Group: it is, in general, charged by village committee, entirely participates and records various land acquisition, demolition and resettlement affairs in the village, and responsible for payment and management of compensation for land acquisition, helping vulnerable families, and coordinating treatment of various complaints and other issues.

(7) External Resettlement Monitoring Institution: according to ADB requirements and the Resettlement Plan, Zixing Urban and Rural Environmental Protection Investment and Financing Center entrusted Hunan Hydro & Power Design Institute as the independent external monitoring and evaluation institution of the Project. The Institution shall carry out external monitoring and evaluation on land acquisition and resettlement compensation of the Project, and submit progress report of external resettlement monitoring and evaluation to Project Office of Zixing and ADB.

Framework of resettlement organizations is shown in Figure 3.1-1.

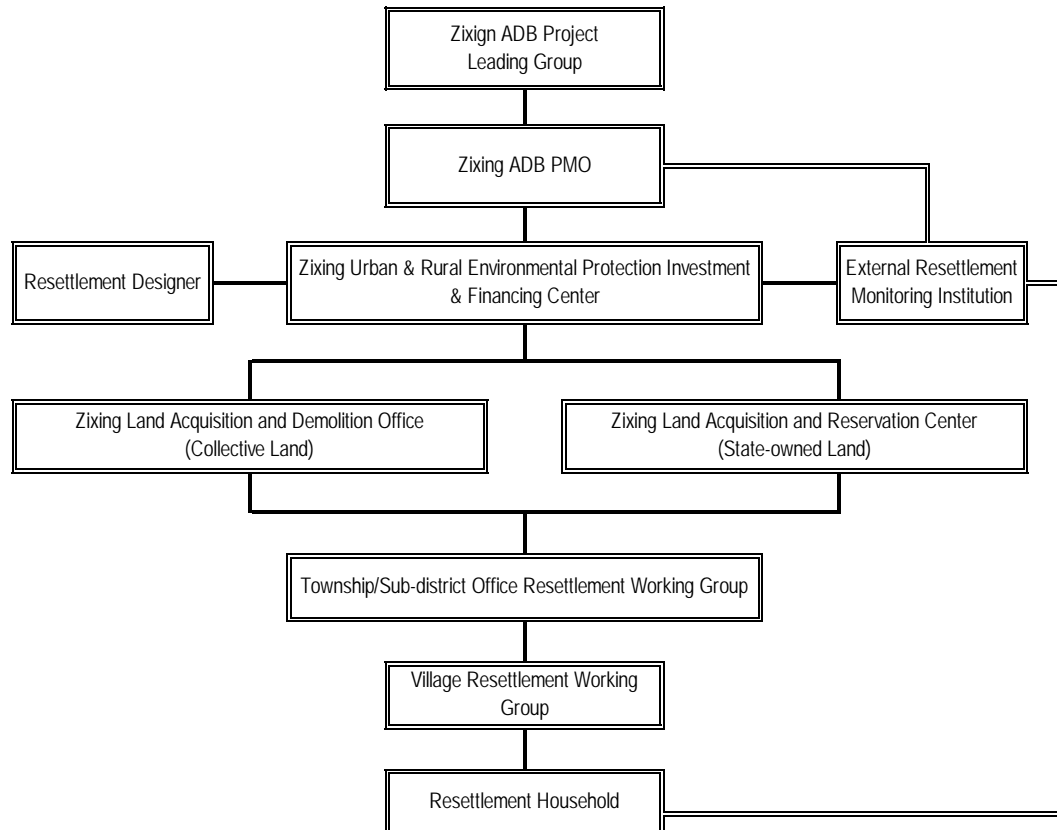


Fig.3.1-1 Framework of Resettlement Organizations

3.2 Operation of Resettlement Organizations

Leading Group of Zixing City for the Project: it is mainly responsible for formulation of resettlement policies for the Project, and organization and coordination of relationships between resettlement organizations at all levels, which played an important role in early stage of the Project.

Zixing ADB Project Office of the Project: since the start of the Project, staffing has been gradually improved, job responsibilities have been clarified, necessary office supplies have been purchased and ordered, coordination of management has been carried out in an orderly manner, and the external monitoring and evaluation institution has been cooperated and engaged in monitoring and evaluation of the first phase.

Zixing Urban and Rural Environmental Protection Investment and

Financing Center: as the Owner of the Project, the Center carries out overall management on the Project. The resettlement plan has been compiled, the resettlement implementing agency and the external monitoring and evaluation institution have been entrusted, the resettlement funds have been raised, and the approval of land use for the Project is being stepped up.

Zixing Land Acquisition and Demolition Office: as implementing agency for acquisition and demolition on collective land in Zixing City, it started land acquisition and demolition work for the Project in 2015, successively organized mobilization meetings in affected villages and towns, deployed relevant work, released announcement of land acquisition plan, and signed land acquisition compensation and resettlement agreements with some villages and towns.

Zixing Land Acquisition and Reservation Center: it is the implementing agency for acquisition and demolition on state-owned land. The state-owned lands in the Project mainly include flood land and unused land, which involves no enterprise and public institution, as well non-residential demolition. The impact is less serious and the work has not been carried out at present.

Township/Sub-district Office Resettlement Working Group: it is charged by leader of each township/sub-district office, and specifically operated by the staff of land administration office. Since the start of the Project, each township/sub-district office resettlement working group has carried out all work within its jurisdiction limits according to the land acquisition and resettlement procedures, successively organized mobilization meetings at the end of 2015 and early 2016, conducted investigations on various physical indicators, cooperated with the Project construction unit, the resettlement implementing agencies, and the affected villages and relocated households in signing land acquisition compensation and resettlement agreement, accepted resettlement appeals and complaints, and assisted the external resettlement monitoring agency to carry out the first phase data collection and on-the-spot investigation.

Village Resettlement Working Group: it is charged by village committee, and plays an active role in assisting and cooperating in the entire land acquisition and demolition process.

Hunan Hydro & Power Design Institute: entrusted by the Project Owner in July 2016, the Institute undertakes external resettlement monitoring and evaluation for

the Project. It setup a Project Office of Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation for the Project and submitted a working outline in August 2016. With the approval of the Project Owner, it carried out monitoring and evaluation work of the first phase.

3.3 Training

According to the resettlement plan and to ensure smooth implementation of the Project, ADB Project Office of Zixing City will organize administrative personnel and technicians involved in land acquisition and resettlement of the Project to participate in trainings, so as to understand policies related to land acquisition and relocation, and ensure action plan of the Project's land acquisition and resettlement could be adequately implemented.

According to the investigation, as of December 31, 2016, the Project units participated in or hosted the following trainings:

In October 2015, Zixing ADB Project Office and Zixing Land Acquisition and Demolition Office organized the mobilization meeting for all levels of resettlement personnel in the Project affected villages and towns. The resettlement policies, compensation standards, land acquisition and demolition procedures and requirements, and other content have been studied and trained.

In December 2015, Zixing ADB Project Office assigned management personnel of the resettlement department to participate in ADB project management training activities held in Xiamen.

3.4 Evaluation

In general, the Project resettlement organization was established in a timely and complete manner, and all the resettlement agencies conscientiously performed their duties and worked together to form a management system of "Project Office - Project Owner - Resettlement Implementation Agency (including local government) - Resettlers". The system of job responsibility, contract management, and resettlement agencies at all levels has formed an interactive and concerted work situation. The

Project resettlement management personnel and resettlement personnel are involved in technical training, and land acquisition and demolition work have been carried out smoothly. However, due to initial stage of the Project, there are still non-standard or incomplete data archives and information management in resettlement agencies, and institution-building needs to be further strengthened. Meanwhile, with the progress of resettlement work, training of land-lost resettlers shall be paid with attentions, and corresponding industrial training and production skill training shall be held on a regular basis.

4. Implementation of Resettlement

4.1 Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standards

4.1.1 Land Acquisition and Relocation Policies

(1) Land Acquisition and Relocation Policies for Collective Land

According to the investigation, land acquisition of collective lands for the Project has been started, and the implemented land acquisition policies and compensation standards are fully consistent with the Resettlement Plan. Main policies and relevant provisions complied include: *Notice of Chenzhou Municipal People's Government on the Issuance of Compensation and Resettlement Measures for House Demolition on Collective Land in Chenzhou (Chenzhou Government, No.5, 2009)*; *Notice on Announcement of Supplementary Standards for Land Acquisition Compensation in Chenzhou (Chenzhou Government, No.3, 2011)*; *Notice of Hunan Provincial People's Government on Adjustment of Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition in Hunan Province (Hunan Government, No.46, 2012)*; *Notice of Zixing People's Government on Adjustment of Zoning Classification of Land Acquisition Compensation Areas (Blocks) in Zixing (Zixing Government, No.2, 2013)*.

(2) Land Acquisition and Relocation Policies for State-owned Land

According to the investigation, acquisition of state-owned land for the Project has not yet been carried out. The newly promulgated Notice of *Zixing Municipal*

People's Government Office on Issuance of Administrative Measures for Recovery and Acquisition of State-owned Land Use Rights in Zixing City (Zixing Government Office, No.25, 2016) will be implemented, which has some updates compare to original Resettlement Plan.

4.1.2 Compensation Standards

Implementation of main compensation standards for land acquisition and house demolition of the Project is shown in Table 4.1.2-1.

As can be seen from the table, the implemented compensation standards for collective land acquisition are fully consistent with the planned standards.

Table 4.1.2-1 Implementation of Main Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition

Index	Unit	Planned Compensation Standard	Implemented Compensation Standard	Remark
I. Collective Land				
Permanent Land Occupation				
Paddy field	Yuan/mu	35000	35000	
Vegetable Plot	Yuan/mu	63000	63000	
Dry Land	Yuan/mu	28000	28000	
Orchard	Yuan/mu	28000	28000	
Forest Land	Yuan/mu	17500	17500	
Pond and Basin	Yuan/mu	35000	35000	
Fishpond	Yuan/mu	43050	43050	
Wasteland	Yuan/mu	17500	17500	
Bare Land	Yuan/mu	10500	10500	
Temporary Land Occupation				Compensations are in accordance with young crop compensation on basis of land types; young crops compensation standards: paddy field 1620 Yuan/mu, dry soil 1080Yuan/mu, compensation period is one year. Additional land recovery costs will be included in civil works contract of sub-project.
Cultivated land				
Paddy field	Yuan/mu	1620		
Dry Land	Yuan/mu	1080		
Orchard				
Forest Land				
Grass Land				

Index	Unit	Planned Compensation Standard	Implemented Compensation Standard	Remark
II. State-owned Land			Not implemented yet	Compensation of land reclamation costs is also required to pay for the affected households; and land reclamation cost is 17,000 Yuan/mu.
Urban Planning Area	Yuan/mu	300000		
Other Towns	Yuan/mu	150000		
III. Housing and Ancillary Facilities			Not implemented yet	
Reinforced Concrete	Yuan/m ²	1050-1300		
Brick-Concrete Structure	Yuan/m ²	850-1100		
Civil-wood Structure	Yuan/m ²	550-800		
Brick(stone, wood)Cave	Yuan/m ²	650-900		
Sundry House	Yuan/m ²	60-200		
Fence Wall	Yuan/m ²	45-80		
Sunning Ground	Yuan/ m ²	35		
Grave	Yuan/unit	400		

4.2 Land Acquisition and Production & Employment Resettlement

4.2.1 Land Acquisition

Planning: the Project has four outputs that require acquisition of collective lands, i.e. pollution source control, water supply for villages and towns around Dongjiang Lake, ecological restoration, and capacity building of environmental monitoring and ecological protection. It involves 18 villages of 8 townships (committees), i.e. Dongping Town, Longxi Town, Qingyao Town, Dongjiang Committee, Chukou Town, Zhoumensi Town, Xingning Town and Bailang Town, under the administration of Zixing City. A total area of 184.22mu collective lands need to be expropriated, including vegetable plot 0.47 mu, dry land 29.83 mu, orchard 43.97 mu, construction land 21.96 mu, forest land 74.6 mu, pond 0.27 mu and wasteland 13.12 mu.

Among the acquisition of collective lands, cultivated lands (land that affect

agricultural income) permanently affected by the Project mainly involve 4 villages and 12 villagers groups in Dongjiang Committee and Bailang Town, with a total of 65.07mu cultivated lands and orchards, and 118 houses with 375 persons affected.

The Project requires a total of 2654.2 mu permanent state-owned land acquisition, including 19.2mu lands need to recover the use right of state-owned land. The state-owned lands occupied by the Project are mostly state-owned construction land, unused land and state-owned flood land, which does not affect the population.

Approval of Land Acquisition:approval of land acquisition is still in progress.

Implementation and Performance:Land acquisition was started in the second half of 2015. By Dec.31st, 2016, a total of 181.813mu of collective land has been requisitioned, accounting for 98.7% of the planned collective land area, including 105.206mu accomplished in Green Passage, 64.534mu accomplished in Xingning Bailang Wetland, 6.584mu accomplished in Garbage Disposal Site, and 5.489mu accomplished in Sewage Treatment Works. A total of 5.511414 million Yuan land fund has been paid.

See Table 4.2.1-1 and Table 4.2.1-2 for the implementation progress of land acquisition in the Project.

Table 4.2.1-1 Implementation Progress of Land Acquisition

Date	Planned Land Acquisition(mu)			Accomplished Land Acquisition(mu)			Proportion of Completion		
	Total	Collective land	State-owned land (Recovery Needed)	Total	Collective land	State-owned land	Total	Collective land	State-owned land
2016	203.42	184.22	19.2	181.813	181.813	0	89.38%	98.69%	0%

Table 4.2.1-2 Breakdown of Implementation Progress of Land Acquisition(1)

Nature of Land	Township	Village/Group	Planned Land Acquisition Area (mu)	Green Passage				Xingning Bailang Wetland			
				Land Types	Requisitioned Land Area (mu)	Payable Compensation(Yuan)	Paid Fund (Yuan)	Land Types	Requisitioned Land Area (mu)	Payable Compensation(Yuan)	Paid Fund (Yuan)
Collective land	Bailang Town	Village collective of Bailang Village		Roads	0.058	2042	2042				
Collective land				Dry Land	0.359	10429	10429				
Collective land		Maogongshan Group of Bailang Village	22.480	Dry Land	0.727	21134	21134				
Collective land				Orchard	5.486	153611	153611	Orchard	1.937	54226	54226
Collective land		Gaotang Group of Bailang Village	13.750	Roads	0.096	3355	3355				
Collective land				House Site	0.615	21515	21515				
Collective land				Dry Land	1.583	46033	46033				
Collective land				Orchard	5.093	142590	142590	Orchard	2.929	82001	82001
Collective land		Fengxign Group of Bailang Village	6.940	Roads	0.182	6358	6358				
Collective land				House Site	0.097	3407	3407				
Collective land				Dry Land	2.489	72383	72383				
Collective land				Orchard	7.17	200773	200773	Orchard	3.069	85919	85919
Collective land		Hejia Group of Bailang Village		Roads	0.175	6137	6137		2.681	77840	77840
Collective land				House Site	0.286	10022	10022				

Nature of Land	Township	Village/Group	Planned Land Acquisition Area (mu)	Green Passage				Xingning Bailang Wetland			
				Land Types	Requisitioned Land Area (mu)	Payable Compensation(Yuan)	Paid Fund (Yuan)	Land Types	Requisitioned Land Area (mu)	Payable Compensation(Yuan)	Paid Fund (Yuan)
Collective land				Dry Land	0.548	15947	15947				
Collective land				Orchard	7.893	221008	221008				
Collective land		Hengkui Village		Dry Land	0.405	11786	11786				
Collective land		Pailoujiang Group of Hengkui Village		House Site	0.031	1092	1092				
Collective land				Orchard	0.744	20824	20824				
Collective land		Shanneitou Group 1 of Taiqian Village		Orchard	0.825	23087	23087	Orchard	0.117	3272	3272
Collective land				Orchard	1.277	35767	35767	Forest Land	0.061	1219	1219
Collective land		Shanneitou Group 2 of Taiqian Village	15.090	Roads	0.102	3565	3565				
Collective land				Orchard	4.101	114820	114820	Orchard	4.239	118679	118679
Collective land		Xiadong Group of Taiqian Village	12.960	Roads	2.548	89192	89192				
Collective land				House Site	1.094	38278	38278	House Site	0.092	3213	3213
Collective land				Dry Land	6.843	198994	198994	Dry Land	1.696	49330	49330
Collective land				Orchard	8.629	241613	241613	Orchard	6.619	185338	185338
Collective land				Bush forest	1.701	31086	31086				
Collective land				Forest Land	0.059	1188	1188	Forest Land	1.784	35857	35857

Nature of Land	Township	Village/Group	Planned Land Acquisition Area (mu)	Green Passage				Xingning Bailang Wetland			
				Land Types	Requisitioned Land Area (mu)	Payable Compensation(Yuan)	Paid Fund (Yuan)	Land Types	Requisitioned Land Area (mu)	Payable Compensation(Yuan)	Paid Fund (Yuan)
Collective land				Bare Land	0.177	3090	3090				
Collective land		Pushang Group of Taiqian Village	10.480	Roads	1.53	53555	53555				
Collective land				House Site	0.121	4237	4237	House Site	0.08	2814	2814
Collective land				Dry Land	0.322	9365	9365				
Collective land				Orchard	7.607	212996	212996	Orchard	6.625	185506	185506
Collective land				Bush forest	0.302	5520	5520				
Collective land		Xiaixibian Group of Taiqian Village	11.020	Roads	0.063	2195	2195				
Collective land				House Site	0.058	2016	2016				
Collective land				Dry Land	4.095	119096	119096	Dry Land	1.445	42020	42020
Collective land				Orchard	8.504	238115	238115	Orchard	3.933	110124	110124
Collective land				Paddy field	5.571	204010	204010	Paddy field	10.765	394200	394200
Collective land		Shangxibian Group of Taiqian Village	17.070	Orchard	3.242	90779	90779	Orchard	0.828	23180	23180
Collective land		Huangtuling Group 1 of Taiqian Village	6.860	Paddy field	0.931	34090	34090	Paddy field	1.239	45383	45383
Collective land		Huangtuling Group 2 of Taiqian Village	5.780	Paddy field	3.209	117523	117523	Paddy field	0.833	30497	30497

Nature of Land	Township	Village/Group	Planned Land Acquisition Area (mu)	Green Passage				Xingning Bailang Wetland			
				Land Types	Requisitioned Land Area (mu)	Payable Compensation(Yuan)	Paid Fund (Yuan)	Land Types	Requisitioned Land Area (mu)	Payable Compensation(Yuan)	Paid Fund (Yuan)
Collective land		Huangtuling Group 1 and 2 of Taiqian Village		Paddy field	0.725	26564	26564	Paddy field	7.274	266389	266389
Collective land				Dry Land	4.882	141961	141961	Dry Land	2.911	84645	84645
Collective land				Bush forest	0.928	16965	16965	Orchard	1.001	28031	28031
Collective land		Sanshidan Group of Zuyuanbei Village	1.510	Roads	0.068	2373	2373	Paddy field	2.376	87015	87015
				Orchard	1.655	60599	60599				
Subtotal			131.26		105.206	3093085	3093085		64.534	1996698	1996698

Table 4.2.1-2 Breakdown of Implementation Progress of Land Acquisition (2)

Nature of Land	Township	Village	Garbage Disposal Site					Sewage Treatment Works			
			Planned Land Acquisition Area (mu)	Land Types	Requisitioned Land Area (mu)	Payable Compensation(Yuan)	Paid Fund (Yuan)	Land Types	Requisitioned Land Area (mu)	Payable Compensation(Yuan)	Paid Fund (Yuan)
Collective land	Dongjiang Committee	Village Collective of Wenchang Village	1.040	Dry Land	0.241	7018	7018				
Collective land				Construction land	1.647	57635	57635				
Collective land	Liaojiang Town	Shuikou Village		Water area	0.548	24776	24776				
Collective land				Forest Land	0.429	8620	8620				
Collective land				Wasteland	0.729	12766	12766				
Collective land	Bamian Mountain	Hebian Group of Lianhua Village		Mining land	0.375	13110	13110				
Collective land				Dry Land	0.688	20019	20019				
Collective land				water pond	1.927	87136	87136				
Collective land		Huangjia Group of Shanglian Village						Dry Land	0.703	20443	20443
Collective land								water pond	0.034	1202	1202
Collective land								Roads	0.009	323	323
Collective land		Dapingkeng Group of Zhoutang Village						Forest Land	0.688	36308	36308
Collective land	Zhoumensi Town	Niulanchong Group of Xindong Village	1.79					Dry Land	1.919	55803	55803

Nature of Land	Township	Village	Garbage Disposal Site					Sewage Treatment Works			
			Planned Land Acquisition Area (mu)	Land Types	Requisitioned Land Area (mu)	Payable Compensation(Yuan)	Paid Fund (Yuan)	Land Types	Requisitioned Land Area (mu)	Payable Compensation(Yuan)	Paid Fund (Yuan)
Collective land	Bailang Town	Xiadong Village						Construction land	1.08	37816	37816
Collective land	Dongping Town	Shaojia Group of Xin'ao Village	2.64					Paddy field	1.056	38671	38671
Collective land	Subtotal		5.47		6.584	231080	231080		5.489	190566	190566

4.2.2 Production and Employment Resettlement

Planned Production Resettlement: including monetary compensation, agricultural development measures, non-agricultural resettlement, social security arrangement and other resettlement.

Actual Production Resettlement: The land acquisition compensation funds have been allocated to the township finance office (allocated to village in some cases) for those villages and groups already signed land acquisition agreement. As methods of production and employment resettlement of each village group and the compensation allocation scheme are still being discussed and negotiated, the compensation fees have not yet been paid to the resettlers, and the production resettlement measures are still being implemented.

4.3 Demolition and House Building Resettlement

According to the resettlement plan, 1059.1m² of houses on collective lands will be demolished and 20 households with 64 persons will be affected. Seven households with 19 persons need resettlement of house reconstruction.

By Dec.31st, 2016, demolition and house building resettlement have not been implemented yet.

4.4. Resettlement of Vulnerable Groups

According to the resettlement plan and through preliminary investigation carried out by the monitoring personnel, 5 households with 17 persons in the Project affected population were initially identified as vulnerable groups. Any identified vulnerable groups in the future will be given priority access to training and employment opportunities. Assistance fund of vulnerable groups will provide special assistance to the vulnerable groups affected by the Project (1,000-3,000 Yuan per household). The specific subsidy standard will be determined by the Project Office based on actual situations.

According to the investigation, Municipal Government of Zixing takes all-round

support measures to the Project affected vulnerable groups: (1) incorporating eligible people into minimal assurance system to get monthly subsistence allowances; (2) providing vocational skills training for the labor force in vulnerable groups, and giving them preferential policies, such as poverty alleviation loans for starting a business.

4.5 Evaluation

Resettlement policies and compensation standards implemented in the Project are consistent with the resettlement plan in good performance. Most of the collective land acquisition work has been completed and the progress is relatively quick. But the progress of house demolition and acquisition of state-owned land has lagged behind, which needs to speed up.

5. Availability and Appropriation of Resettlement Fund

5.1 Fund Availability

All resettlement fund of the Project will be self-raised by the Project Owner. By the end of 2016, the resettlement funds required by the Project have all been put in place, thus providing financial guarantee for the smooth implementation of land acquisition and demolition.

5.2 Use of Funds

As of Dec.31st, 2016, 5.811414 million Yuan resettlement fund of the Project has been used, including the resettlement compensation cost of 5.511414 million Yuan, the resettlement planning fee of 300,000 Yuan, thus, 25.1% of the total resettlement investment has been completed.

Summary of Availability and Appropriation of Resettlement Fund

Table 5.2-1

No.	Item	Resettlement Fund(10,000 Yuan)					Remark
		Planned Investment	Available in PPlace	Proportion of Plan(%)	Completed	Proportion of Plan(%)	
I	Resettlement Compensation	1095.02			551.1414	50.33%	
1	Compensation of Permenant Land Acquisition	444.27			540.2308		
2	Compensation for state-owned land occupation	409.95					
3	Compensation for temporary land occupation	1.41					
4	Compensation for house demolition	110.89					
5	Compensation for ground attachments	128.5			10.9106		
II	Other Expenses	1219.45			30	2.46%	
1	Resettlement Planning	32.85			30		
2	Implementation and Management						
3	Technical Training	54.75					
4	Relevant Taxes and Fees	934.75					
5	Allowances to Vulnerable Groups	32.86					
6	Contingency Cost	164.24					
7	Monitoring and Evaluation						
III	Total	2314.47	2314.47	100%	581.1414	25.11%	

5.3 Fund Appropriation

5.3.1 Process of Fund Appropriation

Process of fund appropriation for land acquisition and demolition compensation of the Project is shown in Figure 5.3-1.

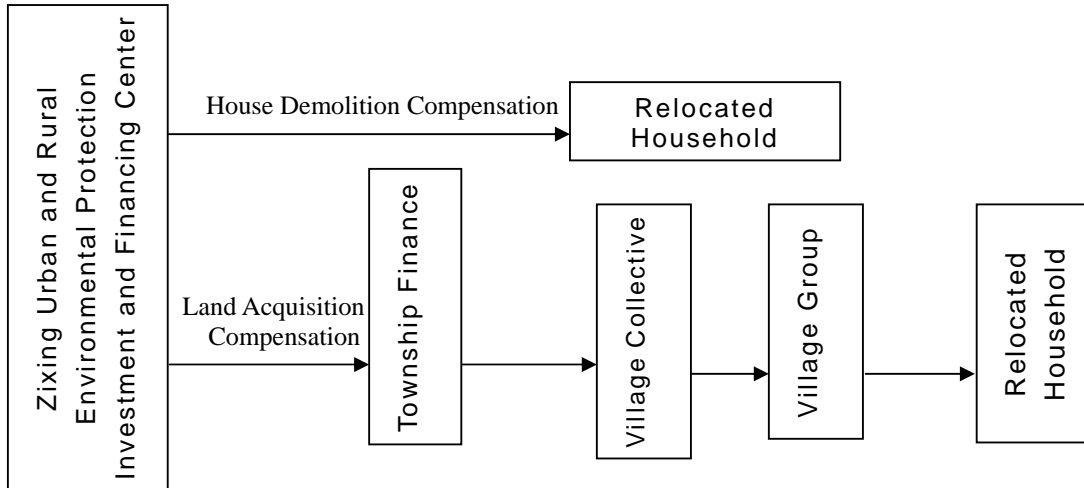


Fig.5.3-1 Process of Fund Appropriation for Land Acquisition and Demolition Compensation

5.3.2 Status of Fund Appropriation

As of Dec. 31st, 2016, most collective land acquisition agreements have been signed, involving land acquisition fee of RMB5.511414 million Yuan, which has been fully allocated to the relevant township financial institutions, some of which have been paid to the village collective. As the production and resettlement program of each village group is still being discussed and negotiated, this part of the cost has not been paid to the resettlers.

5.4 Evaluation

Resettlement funds are available in time and 5.811414 million Yuan has been used, which completes 25.1% of the total resettlement investment. Process of fund appropriation is normalized, with timely payment and no refusal, underpayment and arrears.

6. Resettlement Baseline Survey

Hunan Dongjiang Lake Integrated Environmental Protection and Management Project directly affected 17 villager groups in 8 villages of 5 townships in Zixing City, involving a total of 123 households (403 persons), are affected by land acquisition, of

which, 20 households (43 persons) are affected by house demolition at the same time. The affected scope is mainly concentrated in Bailang Township (118 households with 376 persons affected). By taking into considerations on conditions and representativeness of the sample households, the monitoring staff sampled 24.4% sample households from Bailang Township to carry out field investigation, which involving 8 villager groups in two villages, a total of 30 households with 115 persons. It includes 55 males and 60 females.

Basic information of the sampled households is shown in Table 6-1.

Table6-1 Summary of Basic Information of Sampled Households

Township	Village	Group	Sampled Household			
			Households	Population	Male	Female
Bailang Town	Taiqian Village	Xiadong Group	5	18	8	10
Bailang Town	Taiqian Village	Huangtuling Group 1	6	21	12	9
Bailang Town	Taiqian Village	Huangtuling Group 2	9	39	20	19
Bailang Town	Taiqian Village	Shangxibian Group	1	3	2	1
Bailang Town	Bailang	Hejia Group	1	4	2	2
Bailang Town	Bailang	Maogognshan Group	2	9	2	7
Bailang Town	Bailang	Fengxign Group	1	6	2	4
Bailang Town	Bailang	Gaotang Group	5	15	7	8
Total	2	8	30	115	55	60

Among the sampled affected population, 76.52% were educated in primary and secondary schools, and 20% were in high schools and junior colleges. The labor forces are 75 persons, of which 65.33% are farming at home and 34.67% are working as migrant workers. Education and employment conditions of the sampled households are shown in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Education and Employment Conditions of Sampled Households

Item	Population	Education					Employment		
		Illiteracy & Semiliterate	Primary School	Junior High School	Senior High School	Junior College and above	Labor Force	of which migrant worker	of which: farming at home
Number of	115	4	38	50	13	10	75	30	45
Proportion	100%	3.48%	33.04%	43.48%	11.30%	8.70%	65.22%	40%	60%

6.1 Housing Conditions of Resettlers

The results of sample survey show that housing structures of the affected population are mainly brick-concrete-structured and brick-wood-structured, i.e. 46.67% brick-concrete-structured, 46.67% brick-wood-structured, and 6.66% civil-wood structured. Housing area of less than 140m² accounts for 76.67%, housing area above 140m² accounted for 23.33%; per capita housing area is 26.39m², which is far below the per capita housing area of rural residents 53.93m² of Zixing City in 2015.

Housing conditions of the sampled households are shown in Table 6.1-1.

Table 6.1-1 Housing Conditions of Sampled Households

Type	Households	Proportion
I.Basic Data(household)	30	
II.House Area		
(1) Less than 80m ²	13	43.33%
(2) 80m ² to 140m ²	10	33.34%
(3) 141m ² to 200m ²	6	20.00%
(4) More than 200m ²	1	3.33%
III.Housing Structure		
(1) Frame Structure	0	0.00%
(2) Brick-Concrete	14	46.67%
(3) Brick-Wood	14	46.67%
(4) Civil-Wood	2	6.66%
(5) Bunk House	0	0.00%

6.2 Production and Economic Income

The sampling survey results show that the land resources of affected population mainly include paddy field, dry land, vegetable land and orchard. Among them, paddy field is 4.83 mu, accounting for 10.60%; dry land is 12.7 mu, accounting for 27.86% , vegetable land is 4.1mu, accounting for 9.00%; orchard is 23.95mu, accounting for 52.54%. The per-person cultivated land area is only 0.4mu/person.

Details of land resources of the sampled households are shown in Table 6.2-1.

Table 6-2 Land Resources of Sampled Households

Type	Area (Mu)	Proportion
Paddy field	4.83	10.60%
Dry Land	12.7	27.86%
Vegetable Land	4.1	9.00%
Orchard	23.95	52.54%

According to the survey, household incomes of the sampled households mainly include income from household business and salary income, which accounts for 85.55% of the total income, in which, crop planting income accounts for 4.67%, forest and fruit income accounts for 4.85%, aquaculture income accounts for 29.95% and salary income accounts for 46.08%. The proportion of working income is the largest, and aquaculture income is the second, while that of crop planting and fruit production is only 9.42%. It can be seen that, due to the gradual reduction of cultivable land area, gradually diversification of production and business mode, and the decreased dependence on land, agricultural income is no longer the main source of income.

According to the survey, household spendings of the sampled households are: household business spending accounts for 32.54%, 64.54% household living expenditure accounts for 64.54%, and other expenditure accounts for 2.92%. The proportion of food expenditure is the largest, which accounts for 42.13% of the total consumption expenditure; clothing expenditure, living expenses, household equipment and service expenditure, medical insurance expenditure, cultural and educational recreational

supplies and service expenditure, transportation and communication expenses accounts for 25.33% of the total consumption expenditure.

Statistics show that the 2016 per capita net income of the sampled households is 9051.65 yuan per year.

Details of annual household income and expenditure of the sampled households are shown in Table 6.2-2.

Table 6.2-2 Annual Income and Expenditure of Sample Household

Type		Total (Yuan)	Per Household (Yuan/house hold)	Per Capita (Yuan/per son)	Per Capita Proportion (%)	
Household Income	Income from Household Business	Income from Planting Production	63500	2116.67	552.17	4.67
		Income from Forestry and Fruit Growing	66000	2200.00	573.91	4.85
		Income from Livestock Husbandry	407100	13570.00	3540.00	29.95
	Salary Income	Total Salary Income	626400	20880.00	5446.96	46.08
		Of which: Working Income	616800	20560.00	5363.48	45.37
	Transfer Income		53440	1781.33	464.70	3.93
	Property Income		63000	2100.00	547.83	4.63
	Other Incomes		80000	2666.67	695.65	5.88
Subtotal		1359440	45314.67	11821.22		
Household Expenditure	Household Business Expenditure	Agricultural Expenditure	40400	1346.67	351.30	4.13
		Other Business Expenditure	278100	9270.00	2418.26	28.41
	Household Living Expenditure	Food Expenditure	412500	13750.00	3586.96	42.13
		Clothing Expenditure	18400	613.33	160.00	1.88
		Living Expenses	40350	1345.00	350.87	4.12
		Household Equipment and Service Expenditure	19100	636.67	166.09	1.95
		Medical Insurance Expenditure	19500	650.00	169.57	1.99
		Transportation and Communication Expenses	47300	1576.67	411.30	4.83
		Cultural and Educational Recreational Supplies and Service Expenditure	73700	2456.67	640.87	7.53
	Other Goods and Services Spending	1000	33.33	8.70	0.10	
Other Expenditure		28600	953.33	248.70	2.92	
Per Capita Net Income		1040940	34698.00	9051.65		

6.3 Equipment Supplies of Resettlement Household

The sample survey shows that main living supplies of the sampled households are complete, i.e. 100% of households have TV sets, 86.7% of households have refrigerators, most of them have washing machines and motorcycles, and some households have water pumps.

Household appliances of the sampled households are shown in Table 6.3-1.

Table 6.3-1 Equipment Supplies of Sampled Households

Transportation		Main Living Supplies								Agricultural Implements		
Motorcycle	Electromobile	TV Set	Washing Machine	Refrigerator	Mobile Phone	Water Heater	Gas Stove	Induction Cooker	Computer	Micro-Cultivator	Plow & Rake	Water Pump
20	2	30	23	26	71	13	13	5	1	1	7	8

6.4 Infrastructures of Resettlers

Results of sample survey show there are village clinics in both sampling villages. The village clinics are about 1km from most of the sampled households. School is relatively far away from the sampled households; children of 26.67% families have to go to primary school in town 3km away. 90% household drinking waters are well water, and 10% households have been supplied with tap water; 96.67% households are road accessible.

In general, the resettlers has convenient transportation and medical service, but inconvenient in schooling, and drinking water supplies are mainly depend on traditional well water.

Infrastructure conditions of sampled households are shown in Table 6.4-1.

Table 6.4-1 Infrastructure Conditions of Sampled Households

Type		Total(Household)	Proportion(%)
I.Basic Data(household)		30	
II.Schooling & Hospitalizing			
Distance to school	Within 1km	4	13.33%
	1-3km	18	60.00%
	More than 3km	8	26.67%
Distance to hospital	Within 1km	14	46.67%
	1-3km	13	43.33%
	More than 3km	3	10.00%
IV. Water Supply			
Water Supply	Well Water	27	90.00%
	Tap Water	3	10.00%
IV.Power Supply		30	100.00%
V.Traffic Conditions			
Distance to road	0.1-0.3km	29	96.67%
	More than 1km	1	3.33%

6.5 Affected Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups in the Project mainly include followed types:

(1) Minimal assurance families: households receiving minimum subsistence allowances;

(2) single-parent families: refers to families with single householder and and minor children;

(3) People with disabilities: refers to psychological, physiological or in body structure loss or with abnormal tissue or function, and all or part of the loss of the normal way to engage in certain activities;

(4) Other households with particularly difficulties;

The sample survey shows that among the affected 30 households (115 persons), three vulnerable households with 10 persons are affected, which are respectively one minimal assurance household, one household with particularly difficulties and one household with disabled member. All the ten people are peasants. The vulnerable

population accounts for 10% of the sample population.

Please refer to Table 6.5-1 for the basic situation of vulnerable groups.

Table 6.5-1 Vulnerable Groups of Affected Sample Population

Head of Household	Household Members (persons)	Household Labor Force (persons)	Male (persons)	Female (persons)	Type of Vulnerable Groups	Township	Village	Impact Type(land acquisition/demolition)
Li Mengbi	4	1	1	3	Minimal Assurance Household	Bailang Town	Taiqian Village	Land Acquisition
Ou Xiangying	3	2	1	2	Particular Difficulties	Bailang Town	Taiqian Village	Land Acquisition
Li Mengnan	3	0	1	2	The Disabled	Bailang Town	Taiqian Village	Land Acquisition
3	10	3	3	7				Land Acquisition

7. Implementation Effect of Resettlement

Implementation effect of the resettlement cannot be investigated and evaluated due to land acquisition of the Project has not been started for a long time and house demolition of the resettlers has not been started, only part of collective land acquisition has been started, and production resettlement measures are still being discussed and negotiated. Therefore, such evaluation will be carried out by the end of 2017.

8. Public Participation, Consultation and Information Disclosure

8.1 Implementation of Public Participation, Consultation and Information Disclosure

According the requirements in Resettlement Plan, the Project unit shall organize verification on detailed survey results after startup of the Project, distribute resettlement information booklet to affected persons, and strength publicity of resettlement policies and actively encourage public participation through propagandizing resettlement information, convening meeting, and advertising in various medias. During implementation of the Project, the Project unit and local governments shall disclose information and encourage public participation through the whole process of the

resettlement, including information of land acquisition and relocation quantity, publicity of compensation standards, participation in housing reconstruction resettlement (compensation standard, house reconstruction, old house treatment), participation in production resettlement, participation in use and management of land compensation fees, participation in project construction, and participation of women, etc.

Based on field investigation carried out by the monitoring personnel, public participation, consultation and information disclosure of the Project are as follows:

I. Project Startup Phase

Government Departments publicized the resettlement plan on websites, posted the Project bulletin on the site, widely publicized basic situation of the Project through media and other ways, disclosed relevant information to the public and collected opinions.

In March 2015, Land and Resources Bureau of Zixing City released the announcement of land requisition, and then convened mobilization meeting to let the governments at all levels and resettlers to know the Project name, land acquisition and demolition scope, implementation time, resettlement policies and standards, and land requisition and demolition procedures and requirements, so as to obtain support of resettlers to the Project, as well ideological preparation for land acquisition and demolition.

The Project unit organized relevant departments to verify and recheck survey results of land acquisition and relocation.

II. Project Implementation Phase

Zixing ADB Project Office and Zixing Land Acquisition and Demolition Office organized coordination meeting with leaders and resettlement representatives of relevant towns, villages and villager groups to consult issues relating to land acquisition area, land acquisition type and compensation standards. After agreement was reached, Land Acquisition Agreement was signed with village committee. The village committee then

negotiated with each villager group and resettlers in issues of appropriate and disposal of land acquisition expense, and production resettlement plan of each villager group. Villager groups also convened meeting to discuss the above-mentioned issues within the group.

In encountering problems in land acquisition and demolition, resettlement agencies, government departments at all levels, relevant units, villager groups and resettlers will convene consultation meetings at any time and communicate with each other to seek solutions.

Women and men are entitled to the same rights within the scope of the Project, and each village has a woman director who is involved in all process of land acquisition and house demolition.

The above-mentioned consultation meetings on various issues have been held many times. Table 8.1-1 shows information of some public participation and consultation meeting in Bailang Village and Taiqian Village (sample villages of this survey).

Table of Public Participation, Consultation and Information Disclosure

Table8.1-1

Date	Location	Subject	Participant	Content and Result
2015.12	Bailang Village Committee	Publicity and informing of land acquisition	Village head, villager representatives	Publicity of land acquisition policy
2016.1	Bailang Village Committee	Agreement of Land Acquisition Compensation	Responsible person of demolition center of Land Resources Bureau, responsible person of township land resources office, responsible person of village, senior party member of village Party branch, land acquisition affected villagers, and villager representatives	Signing of Land Acquisition Compensation Agreement
2016.10.19	Huangtuling Group 1, Group 2 of Taiqian Village	Land Requisition Compensation and Resettlement Plan	Responsible person of Taiqian Village of Bailang Town, Women Director, all villagers of the groups	Consultation on allocation scheme of land compensation within the group, production resettlement plan, as well future production development.
2016.10.19	Pushang Group of Taiqian Village of Bailang Town	Land Requisition Compensation and Resettlement Plan	Responsible person of Taiqian Village of Bailang Town, Chairman of the township People's Congress, all villagers of the group	Consultation on allocation scheme of land compensation within the group, production resettlement plan, as well future production development.
2016.10.25	Xibian Group of Taiqian Village of Bailang Town	Land Requisition Compensation and Resettlement Plan	Responsible person of Taiqian Village of Bailang Town, all villagers of the group	Consultation on allocation scheme of land compensation within the group, production resettlement plan, as well future production development.

III. Implementation of the Plan

Through comparing implementation of public participation, consultation and information disclosure with “Information Disclosure and Consultation Planning” in Resettlement Plan as indicated in Table8.1-2. It can be seen that the overall implementation situation is good.

**Planning and Implementation of Public Participation,
Consultation and Information Disclosure**

Table 8.2-1

Planning of Information Disclosure and Consultation	Implementation	Evaluation
I. Information Disclosure		
Public announcement of construction of Hunan Dongjiang Lake Integrated Environmental Protection and Management Project through cable TV, notice posting and other forms.	Implemented	Good
Cadres of affected villages revealed information about affected situation of the village, the compensation standards, resettlement measures and complaint channels, etc. in villagers' meeting or other public places.	Implemented	Good
Resettlement Information Manual shall be distributed to each affected household before May 30th, 2015.	Not distributed to resettlement households, but to the village office	Not adequately implemented, but the resettlers can consult the Manual in village office
After May 2015, the Project Resettlement Plan shall be released in the public libraries of the affected areas or other public places. All the affected people can consult the Plan at any time.	Not implemented	Implementation recommended
II. Consultation		
Opinions on engineering design	Implemented	Good
Verification of detailed survey findings	Implemented	Good
Implementing public participation in determining/implementing livelihoods and income recovery	Being implemented	Good
Implementing public participation in choosing resettlement scheme	Being implemented	Good
Implementing public participation in training program and employment promotion	Not implemented	Implementation recommended
Problems appeared in implementation of the project	Being implemented	Good
Collecting suggestions and complaints	Being implemented	Good

8.2 Evaluation

Implementation of public participation, consultation and information disclosure of the Project is good in general.

9. Resettlement Appeal and Complaint

9.1 Establishment of Complaint Channels

There are multiple complaint channels for the resettlers to reflect various problems arising from land acquisition, demolition and construction. They mainly include the following:

—— the resettlement authorities at all levels, village groups, townships, cities and provinces can accept the complaints from the resettlers; appeals can be made gradually to higher level.

—— petition Office are set in city and province government where the resettlers located, which can accept, investigate and handling appeals from the resettlers.

—— the independent resettlement monitoring and evaluation institution shall supervise the implementation of resettlement according to relevant provisions of the State, and have the responsibility to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the resettlers. It can accept and reflect the complaints of rights and interests infringement of resettlers to the relevant parties;

At present, all above complain channels are opened. According to the survey, most resettlers choose the first complaint channel to reflect problems, while a small part of the resettlers choose the third complaint channel. Complaint System of the Project is shown in Fig.9.1-1.

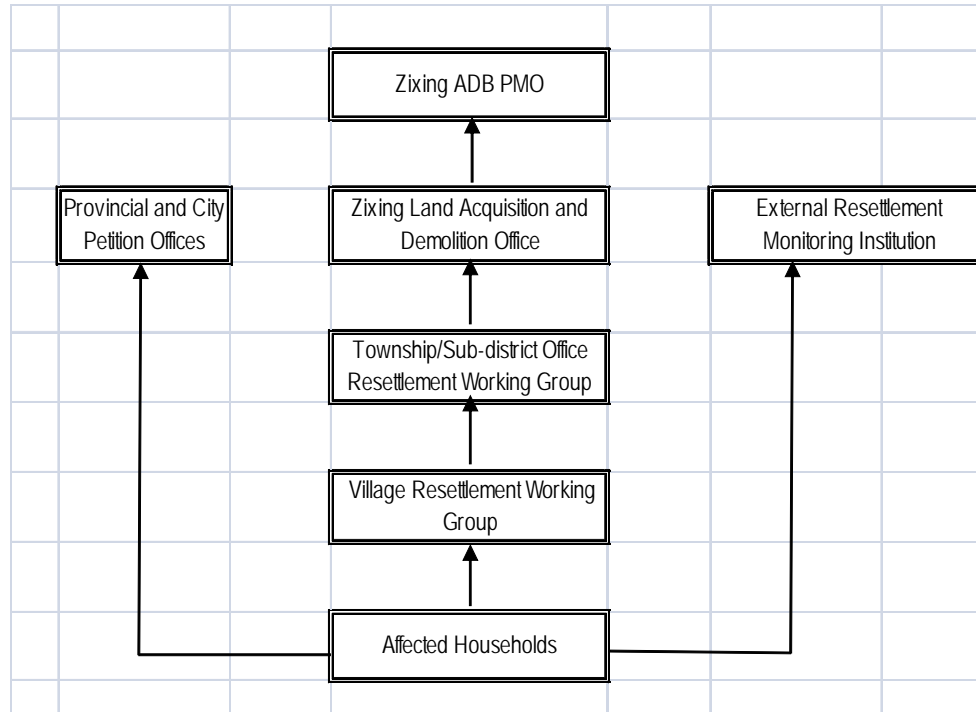


Fig.9.1-1 Complaint System of the Project

9.2 Current Appeals and Complaints

The external resettlement monitoring personnel (1) carried out site visits to some of the resettlement households and face-to-face conversations with some resettlers, so as to investigate and understand their psychological status, opinions and requirements, complaints and appeals; (2) held panel discussion to investigate and understand common problems, complaints and appeals in the resettlement; (3) visited the Project Owner and various resettlement implementation agencies to understand other resettlement complaints, as well to feedback to them the collected information, understand handling of the complaints, and seek advice to the problems.

Table 9.2-1 shows resettlement complaints and appeals collected by the monitoring staff in this current survey.

Table 9.2-1 List of Resettlement Complaints and Appeals

Date	Complaint
2016.11 (Phase 1)	Some peasant households affected by land acquisition in Bailang Village reflected that lands below El.285m were state-owned land. But some of these lands had been cultivated for many years and agricultural taxes were paid in the past 20 years. It is unreasonable to subsidize the young crops only.
	Some households affected by land acquisition in Bailang Village reflected that although land acquisition notice was issued in Jan.2016 and crops were not permitted to be planted in scope of land acquisition, the Project had not been carried out and the land had been desolated for a year, while the compensation for land acquisition had not been appropriated
	The elderly He Meiting in Gaotang Group of Bailang Village reflected that there was no land left for the household after all 0.5mu land had been requisitioned. And the elderly cannot go out to work, both elderly in this household has no income and no social insurance. Their basic living can not be guaranteed.
	Villagers in Bailang Village reflected that as per capita arable land was less than 0.5mu/person and cultivation quitting after land acquisition, living of the villagers would be a problem. Villagers want to develop tourism industry and build houses, but due to strict management on tourist area, no extension construction is permitted except demolition, which results development bottleneck.
	Due to no land and no income, some villagers suggested interest-free loans in hoping to develop tourism industry, or support policies for tourism industry.
	Li Mengnan from Taiqian Village reflected that there were only two elderly people and a disabled grandson in his family. The household has no labor force, less land, no ability to work, no income. Their lives are difficult and they are hoping for help.
	Villagers from Taiqian Village and Bailang Village reflected that some affected households were vulnerable groups. For example, there are 11 households in Taiqian Village are hoping to get help.

10. Conclusion of Evaluation

10.1 General Evaluation

Resettlement implementation of the Project has been started for more than one year since 2015. Through joint efforts of governments at all levels, resettlement agencies and staffs of relevant units, land acquisition and demolition work has made certain achievements, all work are being carried out in an orderly manner, and the

implementation of resettlement plan is generally in good performance.

Establishment and Operation of Resettlement Organization: The resettlement work of the Project is highly valued by Zixing Government and the Project Owner. The resettlement management organization was set up in time; and the resettlement implementation agency and external monitoring agency were entrusted in time to organize, manage, coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate resettlement work of the Project in a comprehensive way. Since the implementation of the Project, all the resettlement agencies conscientiously performed their duties and worked together to form a management system of "Project Office-Project Owner-Resettlement Implementation Agency(including local government)-Resettlers". The system of job responsibility, contract management, and resettlement agencies at all levels have been continued to be strengthened.

Progress of Land Acquisition and House Demolition: by Dec.31st, 2016, a total of 1811.813mu of collective land has been requisitioned, accounting for 98.7% of the planned collective land area. Land acquisition policies and compensation standards implemented in the Project are consistent with the plan. There are 19.2mu state-owned land needs to be recovered, but it is not implemented yet. House demolition is also not implemented yet.

Resettlement: at present, only the production resettlement is involved. Land acquisition compensation for those agreement-signed parts has been allocated to relevant township (or village). However, as production resettlement scheme and compensation allocation scheme of each villager group are still being discussed and negotiated, it has not been implemented yet.

Availability and Appropriation of Resettlement Fund: resettlement funds are available in time and 5.811414 million Yuan has been used, including the resettlement compensation cost of 5.511414 million Yuan, the resettlement planning fee of 300,000 Yuan. Therefore, 25.1% of the total resettlement investment has been completed. Funds are paid without refusal, underpayment and arrears.

Resettlement Baseline Survey: 30 resettlement households are selected as sample household in baseline survey of this monitoring period. The results showed that the sample households had less cultivated land per capita, their agricultural production conditions were in general, and farming income was mainly from aquaculture. The total income was mainly from working income, and the per capita net income of the sampled households is 9051.65 Yuan per year.

Public Participation and Information Disclosure: During the Project start-up phase, the Project Owner and the resettlement agencies, through methods of releasing announcement of land acquisition plan, convening mobilization meeting and distributing resettlement policy booklets, to let the governments at all levels and resettlers to understand the Project and relevant land acquisition and demolition information. During the Project implementation phase, all land acquisition, house demolition and compensation and resettlement process, including the current allocation of land acquisition cost and production resettlement plan, have been decided through resettler's participation and consultation, and the resettler's wishes have been fully respected.

Subsidies for Vulnerable Groups: Local government subsidized identified vulnerable groups in the Project affected area.

Complaint and Appeal: Complaint channels of the resettlement are unobstructed. Some households affected by land acquisition complained that there was only young crops compensation for cultivated land below El.285m; some resettlers are unsure about future livelihood production, worry about life without security, and hope for support and help.

10.2. Problems and Suggestion

Main Problems: the resettlement agencies need to further strengthen their management on data and archives of land acquisition and house demolition of the Project, and information management needs to be improved; approval formalities for land use of the Project are not completed yet, while only an announcement of land

acquisition plan was released; the progresses of house demolition and acquisition of state-owned land are lagged behind.

Suggestion: approval procedure of land use shall be speed up, so as to get official approval and perfect land acquisition and demolition procedure; manning of the Project resettlement agencies shall be further replenished; land acquisition and house demolition data shall be improved, and various types of demolition data shall be electronic archived; progresses of house demolition and state-own land acquisition shall be accelerated.

11. Attached Photos

Some photos of site visits and surveys carried out by the monitoring personnel.



Interview in Zixing ADB Project Office



Interview in Zixing Land Acquisition and Demolition Office



Interview in Land Resources Office of Bailang Town



Household Survey in Qiantai Village of Bailang Town



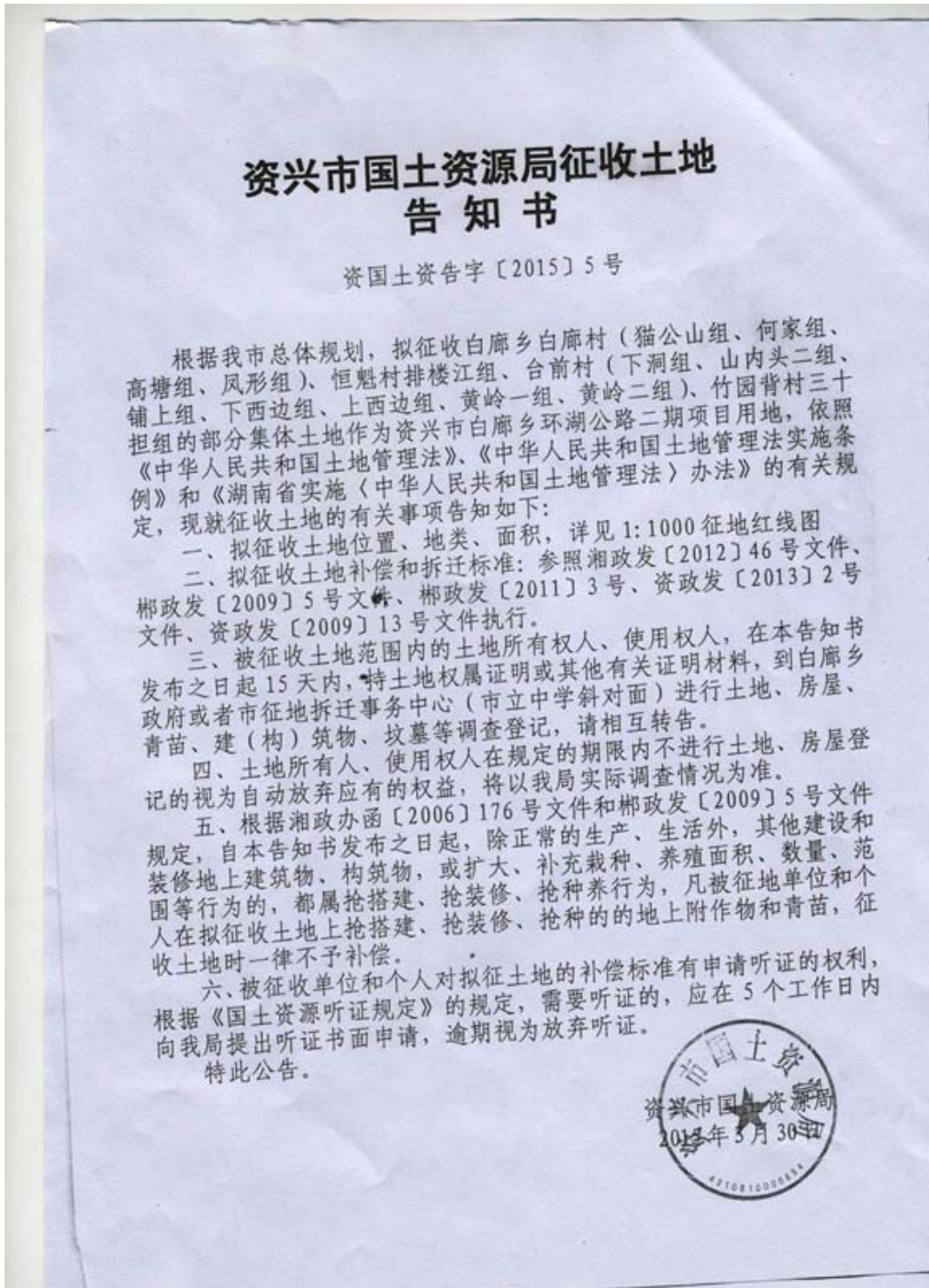
Conversation with Resettlers of Bailang Village



Survey on Five Guarantees Family in Qiantai Village of Bailang Town

12. Attachments

Attachment 1 Announcement of Land Acquisition issued by Zixing Land Resource Bureau



Attachment 2 Sign-in Sheet of Second-Phase Land Acquisition and Demolition Meeting

环湖公路(二期)征地拆迁工作会议签到表
2016.3.9

序号	姓名	职务	单位	联系电话
1	李国栋	支书	竹园嘴村	13487856521
2	李作厚	支书	台前村	15115534419
3	李善国	支书	台子	13925787060
4	何忠华	主任	"	15243587654
5	何福祥	书记	台前村	139155554
6	李国发	书记	竹园嘴村	13925787021
7	王明坤		乡政府	13317353161
8	陈德彪		国土所	
9	黄守贵		国土所	
10	陈政武		镇政府	13873544275
11	陈政斌		镇政府	15886518698
12	李德斌	支书	台前村	13787756798
13	何国刚	书记	台前村	12873532988
14	李国栋	书记	"	13017359733
15	李国栋		竹园嘴村	13915579026
16	李海峰			
17				
18				
19	董志华	书记	市城投	1212572722
20	李志强	国土所长	台前乡	15973538659
21				

Attachment 3 Agreement of Land Acquisition

土地征收协议书

甲方：资兴市国土资源局

乙方：白廊镇白廊村

根据我市东江湖湿地护岸绿化通道工程建设规划，拟征白廊镇白廊村部分集体土地作为东江湖湿地护岸绿化通道项目用地。依照现行土地管理法律法规和政策，甲、乙双方及相关单位，经协商达成土地征收协议如下：

一、土地征收位置：白廊镇白廊村（详见 1: 1000 征地红线图）

二、征收土地类别：道路、旱地。

三、土地征收面积：0.417 亩

四、土地征收费用：

1. 道路：0.058 亩

土地征收补偿费： $35000 \text{ 元/亩} \times 0.058 \text{ 亩} = 2042 \text{ 元}$

青苗补偿费：据实

2. 旱地：0.359 亩

土地征收补偿费： $28000 \text{ 元/亩} \times 0.359 \text{ 亩} = 10042 \text{ 元}$

青苗补偿费： $1080 \text{ 元/亩} \times 0.359 \text{ 亩} = 387 \text{ 元}$

小计：12472 元

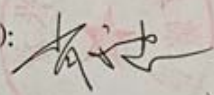
征收该 0.417 亩土地共需要支付的补偿款为：壹万贰仟肆佰柒拾贰元整（小写：12472 元）。其中土地征收补偿 12084 元，青苗补偿 387 元，青苗补偿费依据相关规定补偿给青苗种植者。

五、根据国家土地管理法律、法规的要求，资兴市国土资源局代表市政府对此次征地行使统征和监督。本协议经有权机关批准后实施。

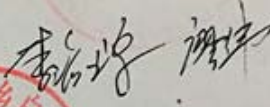
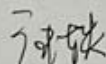
六、付款方式：该土地征收费由甲方按要求三个月内支付到白廊镇财政所，再由财政所付到被征地单位。收款收据复印件送国土资源局存档。

七、本协议一式捌份。甲乙双方及相关单位各执一份。

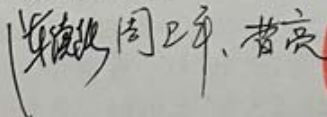
甲方：资兴市国土资源局（签章）



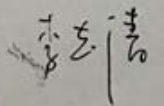
乙方：资兴市白廊镇白廊村（签字）



参加单位：资兴市白廊镇镇政府（签章）



资兴市东江湖湿地护岸绿化通道工程建设协调指挥部（签章）



二〇一六年二月四日