

**World Bank Financed Hubei Inland River Shipping Capacity
Improvement Project**

Resettlement Action Plan

**Project Management Office of Hubei Inland River Shipping
Capacity Improvement Project**

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Preface

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared in accordance with state and local laws and regulations of China, Hubei Province, Yicheng City and World Bank Operational Policies on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP4.12). The RAP is intended to avoid and reduce involuntary resettlement, and make the PAPs (project affected persons) benefit from the project and improve or at least restore their living standards when involuntary resettlement is unavoidable.

Key terms used in the RAP are defined as follows:

- PAPs (project affected persons)

The PAPs refer to persons whose living standards are impaired, whose house ownership, rights or interests are damaged, whose land (including house-building plot, farmland and pasture) or other movable or immovable property is occupied temporarily or permanently, or whose business, occupation, living environment or living habits are adversely affected, due to implementation of the project.

The PAPs may be natural persons, but also may be legal persons such as enterprises and public institutions, including:

1. Persons whose land (including house-building plot, land for public facilities, and land for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and sidelines), structures (including private houses and appendages, enterprise's buildings and public buildings), rights or interests, or other property are acquired or occupied, partially or fully, temporarily or permanently.

2. Persons who are using the aforesaid land, structures or properties, or whose occupation, living environment or living habits are adversely affected.

3. Persons whose living standards are impaired due to land acquisition and house demolition.

World Bank's definition of PAPs takes no consideration of their legal status, lifestyle or occupation. Thus, the PAPs also include:

1. All affected persons irrespective of their legal rights and interests or whether they are present when their properties are acquired.

2. Persons having no residence permit in project affected area.

Therefore, all these affected persons, without considering their properties, land or social status, will be defined as the PAPs and be registered.

If the acquired land or property is owned or used by more than one person or more than one household, the compensation and rehabilitation shall be based on their losses, rights and interests and the impairment of their living standards. Without considering legal rights and interests, definition of PAPs has direct relationship with negative impacts of the project.

All the PAPs shall be compensated to improve or at least restore their living standards and they shall also be compensated for their loss of property. Compensation for property loss shall be based on replacement price. The compensation amount shall not be decreased with the excuse of property depreciation or for other reasons. All the PAPs shall enjoy the rights and interests they deserve from the project. In addition to compensation for property loss, subsidies shall be granted for rehabilitation. The PAPs who do business, cultivate land or build houses although they don't have properties, rights or interests or legal residence permit shall be treated equally with those who have properties, rights or interests or legal permit, and they are eligible to get rehabilitated and get compensation for their loss of property.

- Resettlement

Resettlement refers to arrangement of life or production for PAPs so that they can benefit from the project, mainly including:

1. Move PAPs from one living place to another;
2. Find new jobs for those who lose their jobs;
3. Recover (or compensate for) the workplaces, trees and infrastructure on the acquired or occupied land.
4. Rehabilitate living standards (life quality) of those affected by land acquisition and house demolition (e.g. pollution from harmful gas);
5. Rehabilitate or compensate the individuals or enterprises affected by the project;
6. Rehabilitate cultural or public properties affected by the project.

- Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation refers to rebuilding the PAPs' capacity of living or production, or improving or at least restoring their living standards equivalent to previous conditions.

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1 Project Overview

1.1 Project introduction

The World Bank Financed Hubei Inland River Shipping Capacity Improvement Project is located at Xiangyang section of Han River, the largest tributary of Yangtze River. The project focuses on shipping capacity improvement, along with promoting power generation, irrigation, and tourism. Facilities to be constructed include a 1,000t ship lock, 40-hole sluice, power house, earth dam, and fishways. Project construction may form a 52.67km third-class channel in the Han River. After the project is completed, the power station will have an installed capacity of 75.6MW and an annual electricity generation capacity of 324 million kw.h. The project entails a total investment of 3.3 billion Yuan, of which 150 million USD will come from the proposed World Bank loan. The project is started in 2016 and it is expected to be completed in 2021, lasting for 58 months.

Yakou Shipping Hub Dam, core component of the project, is located in the middle reaches of the Han River between Danjiangkou and Zhongxiang, 15.7km downstream from Yicheng City of Hubei Province, 203km downstream from the Danjiangkou hydro-junction, and 446km upstream from Hekou. This project is the sixth key hydro-power development project for the main stream of the Han River. Its location is 52.67km downstream from Cuijiaying hydro-junction and 59.38km upstream from Nianpanshan hydro-junction.



Figure 1-1 Location of Yakou Shipping Hub Project

According to *Circular of Hubei Provincial People's Government on the Comprehensive Developmental Planning Summery (2011-2020) of Hubei Province* in the Hanjiang River Region, Yakou Shipping Hub Project is one of the key hydro-power development projects for the main stream of the Han River. By 2020, six key hydro junctions (namely Wangfuzhou, Xinji, Cuijiaying, Yakou, Nianpanshan, and Xinglong hydro-junctions) will be built downstream from the Danjiangkou Reservoir. These hydro-junctions can ensure that the ecological environment along the Han River main stream will be protected. They also ensure irrigation, power generation, shipping, domestic water supply, and water supply for production. With these hydro-junctions, water resources will be efficiently used and many benefits will be created. As a result of these hydro-junctions, all-round development of the Han River main stream will be achieved.

1.2 Project affected scope

Yakou Shipping Hub Project is located in Yicheng, a county-level city under jurisdiction of Xiangyang City, Hubei Province. Yakou shipping hub is a water conservancy project built in water course of Han River. After Yakou shipping hub is

built, the reservoir impoundment area will be retained by the current levees of the Han River and will inundate a total area of 99,495.03 mu (1 mu = 0.0667 hectare), of which 71,911.0 mu is water area and 27,584.03 mu is land area.

The inundated area and the hub construction area involve three county-level administrative divisions, namely Yicheng City, Xiangcheng District and New Dongjin District, totally 8 towns and 36 villages. Xiangcheng District and New Dongjin District locate on the beaches at both sides of river course inside the levees and will be inundated by backwater after the reservoir is impounded. In the two districts, 12 Villages (of 2 towns) are affected, covering an area of 2153mu. Yicheng City has the largest land area that will be inundated or occupied, involving 24 villages of 6 towns and subdistricts.

The dam locates 15.7km downstream from Yicheng City, involving 3 villages (of 2 towns), namely Yakou (under jurisdiction of Liushui Town) on left bank and Heluo and Maocao (under jurisdiction of Zhengji Town) on right bank.

In addition to the inundated area and the construction of dam, waterlogging drainage facilities will be constructed to prevent the farmland on both banks from being inundated after the reservoir is impounded. Waterlogging drainage works involve some villages on both banks. Construction of floodways on the left bank involves 11 villages of Wangji and Nanying towns, and construction of Yidao floodway involves 12 villages of Yancheng Subdistrict and Zhengji Town. Construction of drainage works on both banks covers a total area of 720.53mu.

Basic information about the three components of the project is shown in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Project affected area

Components	Indicators	Unit	Quantity
Inundated area by reservoir	Number of towns to be inundated		8
	Number of villages to be inundated		34
	Land area to be inundated	mu	27584.03
	Including: Cultivated land	mu	865.27
	Beaches	mu	15542.18
	Forest land	mu	9631.48
	Residential land	mu	9.77
	Other types of land	mu	1535.33
	Houses to be demolished	Households/person	18/91

Construction of dam	Number of towns affected		2
	Number of villages affected		3
	Land to be acquired permanently	mu	1165.94
	Land to be occupied temporarily	mu	840.38
	Houses to be demolished	Households/person	17/61
Waterlogging drainage works	Number of towns affected		4
	Number of villages affected		23
	Land area	mu	720.53

Data source:

1. Hubei Provincial Communications Planning and Design Institute: Planning and Design Report for Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Han River Yakou Shipping Hub Project, January 2016.

2. School of Water Resources and Hydropower Engineering of Wuhan University: Design Report for Reservoir Drainage System of Han River Yakou Shipping Hub Project, 2015.

1.3 Measures to minimize resettlement

The inundated area is totally inside the existing levees of Han River. There are still a few buildings and large area of cultivated land (reclaimed from beaches) inside the existing levees of Han River in the territory of Yicheng City. On the basis of a thorough investigation on the inundated area and through repeated negotiations, the PMO (Project Management Office) and the design institute proposed to optimize project design to reduce inundated range and achieve the best economic, social and environmental benefits. Main measures include:

First, determine the best water level of the reservoir by considering inundated range, river transport benefits and hydroenergy etc.

In design stage of the project, comparative analysis was conducted for three water level options, i.e. 54.72m, 55.22m and 55.72m. The three options have no essential difference in terms of difficulty of resettlement work (land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement), but when water level rises by 0.5 m (reaching 55.22 m) and by another 0.5m (55.72 m) from normal water level (54.72 m), the cultivated land (reclaimed from beaches) to be occupied will increase by 7435 mu and 8700mu respectively and total inundation area will increase by 21.5 km² and 10.5 km² respectively. So, higher water level means larger inundated area. With increase of inundated area, the protection works get heavier and project investment gets bigger.

After analysis of project investment, social effects and economic benefits, the water level 55.22 m is recommended because it is expected to bring the best comprehensive benefits.

Second, protection measures can be taken in some places to reduce volume of house demolition.

At Yaowan Village under jurisdiction of Yancheng Subdistrict, Yicheng City, 144 households (totally 545 persons) live inside the levees, and total area of buildings to be demolished is 29,650 m². When water level is 55.72 m, all these households must be resettled and their buildings must be dismantled. After repeated discussions, it is decided that on one hand, the water level will be 55.22 m to avoid house demolition, and on the other hand, protection works will be constructed along river course. The protection works include gravity retaining wall and drainage system, with a total length of 779.5m, to prevent heavy floods. These measures are intended to protect the residential buildings after the reservoir is impounded. Cost savings arising from decrease of land acquisition and house demolition exceeds 120 million Yuan.



Figure 1-1 Residential buildings of Yaowan Village that won't be dismantled due to construction of protection works

Third, engineering measures can be taken to avoid inundation of cultivated land after the reservoir is impounded.

After Yakou Shipping Hub is put into use, water level of the reservoir will rise and normal water level of most of reservoirs on both banks of Han River will be higher than or close to the ground elevation inside levees, so alternate runoffs between groundwater and river water will change into single runoff only from river water to groundwater so that river water always recharges groundwater. If no proper drainage system is provided, soils inside levees may be inundated. For this purpose, the PMO conducted a research on drainage system design for reservoir area of Yakou Shipping Hub. Numerical model was established to calculate and analyze water seepage of reservoirs at different conditions and determine the inundated range under normal water level. Engineering measures are also proposed to reduce inundation. Drainage works including relief wells, water pipes and pipe-shaped culverts will be constructed to provide protection for the inundated area of 27.42km². These engineering measures will be incorporated into the overall plan of the project and will be constructed simultaneously with the project to avoid negative influence to agricultural production along the river.

Fourth, in light of project conditions and local land resources, field-lifting method can be used for land reclamation so that the cultivated land occupied by the project will be greatly reduced.

Due to historical reasons, part of the land inside levees upstream from the dam in the territory of Yicheng City was reclaimed and used as cultivated land. The land is contracted by village collective to their villagers, who all hold land contract certificates. The land here is alluvial sand, fertile without need of irrigation. If not inundated by floods, the grain and commercial crops usually have a good harvest. So the land is the villagers' major resource for agricultural production. According to the PMO's detailed investigation and site survey, the backwater inundation area contains 14,279mu cultivated land. Upon the request and suggestion of riverside villagers and grassroots-level governments, the PMO decides to select 12 parcels of land from the inundated area on the basis of terrain, topography and area of farmland. In the 12 parcels of land, engineering measures will be taken to reclaim land by lifting the field. Field-lifting area is 13,892.85mu, of which the effective cultivated land is 13,413.79mu. By using field-lifting method, the cultivated land to be occupied will decrease by 93.94%, which greatly mitigate the negative effects of land acquisition to production and life of the farmers along the river.

Fifth, project construction and field lifting shall be well scheduled to reduce the losses of the PAPs.

The PMO and the design institute shall: 1) well arrange the time of field lifting and the time of project construction to ensure the smooth connection between land reclamation and reservoir impounding and try most efforts to do it in the planting season; 2) make full use of the spoil generated from construction of dam and excavation of cofferdam to reduce the use of earth from other sources when lifting the field; 3) During land reclamation, engineering measures shall be taken to remove surface mellow soil from existing cultivated land and put them onto the lifted field in order to shorten the ripening time of new land and increase farmers' income.

Sixth, construction of the project shall be well coordinated with the linked projects and an overall plan of land acquisition and house demolition for the project and the linked projects shall be developed to minimize resettlement quantity. For example, in early preparation stage of the project, it was found when conducting physical indicators investigation within boundary line of inundated area that there were many houses used to do seasonal catering business at Wanyang Village (under jurisdiction of Nanyang Subdistrict) in the river course. These buildings were planned to be dismantled. Later, the PMO learned that Yicheng City was planning to build Wanyang Islet Wetland Park. After field survey, the PMO and the planning authority of the park are discussing to maintain the current status of the area to facilitate the construction of the park. According to this plan, the buildings to be dismantled will decrease by 7,000m² and the affected households will reduce by 20.

1.4 Ownership of the project

The PIU (Project Implementing Unit) is Port and Waterway Administration of Hubei Provincial Department of Transportation. The PMO was established by the PIU to manage the implementation of the project.

1.5 Project preparation and progress

Since 2012, project preparation work has been carried out and the resettlement work is proceeding smoothly, with milestones listed as below:

In February 2012, the HPCPDI (Hubei Provincial Communications Planning and Design Institute) prepared the FSR (Feasibility Study Report).

In August 2012 and August 2014, the environmental impact assessment results of the project were twice published on websites of Yichang Municipal People's Government and Port and Waterway Administration of Hubei Provincial Department of Transportation, and the public is informed of how to give their opinions and feedbacks.

In March 2014, the FSR was officially approved.

As of April 2015, 15 research reports for the project had been finished and approved by authorities.

In July and August, 2015, the HPCPDI and the PMO investigated and verified all physical indicators of 8 towns (subdistricts) in the inundated area, namely Liushui, Nanying, Wangji, Zhengji, Yancheng, Xiaohe, Oumiao and New Dongji District. The physical indicators include the affected persons, houses and appendages, enterprises and institutions, special facilities, land (including forest land) and etc.

In October 2015, Hubei Provincial People's Government issued the *Notice on Prohibiting New Construction and Immigration in the Area Occupied and Inundated by Han River Yakou Shipping Hub Project* (E.Z.H. [2015] No. 206 of Hubei Provincial People's Government).

In early October 2015 to mid, the HPCPDI and PMO, together with local governments, investigated whether new buildings were constructed after physical indicators investigation was conducted and before the Notice was issued.

In late October 2015, the HPCPDI and PMO disclosed, rechecked and finally confirmed the physical indicators investigation results, and disposed of the collected feedbacks.

In December 2015, the HPCPDI finished the Planning Framework of Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Yakou Shipping Hub Project.

In January 2016, the HPCPDI finished the Plan of Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Yakou Shipping Hub Project.

During February to June of 2016, the PMO pushed forward project preparation work according to the procedures required by China and World Bank. Project preparations and timeline in the next step are shown as below:

In June 2016, all research work required by project appraisal will be completed.

In September 2016, the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and other documents are completed, the project will be appraised by World Bank and the preliminary design will be finished.

In the second half of 2016, construction project in pivotal area of Yakou project is started and land acquisition and structure demolition at the left bank and right bank of the dam area has been conducted and as of June 2017, the land acquisition and structure demolition listed in Table 1-1 has been completed. In June 2017, in accordance with requirements of the World Bank, the PMO hires the external monitoring agency to monitor the resettlement work in pivotal area of Yakou project during the second half of 2016 and submit the special Resettlement Monitoring Report. Meanwhile, regarding the impacts of resettlement outside the pivotal area of Yakou project, the PMO updates the RAP. This document is the updated version of RAP previously submitted to the World Bank for appraisal.

1.6 Comments on compensation standard

The RAP is prepared by the PMO based on profound and thorough survey and upon adequate consultation to the affected households, villages, subdistricts and towns, in accordance with the Regulations on Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement for Construction of Large and Medium-sized Water Conservancy and

Hydropower Projects, the Notice of Hubei Provincial People's Government on Issuing Unified Annual Production Value and Integrated Land Section Price and the Compensation Standard for Expropriation of Buildings on Collectively-owned Land of Yicheng City. All the resettlement standards and regulations in the RAP have been approved by government authorities of Yicheng City, and they conform to World Bank's involuntary resettlement policies and applicable laws, regulations and policies of Yicheng Municipality, Hubei Province and the P.R.C. Once the RAP is approved by World Bank and by Yicheng Municipal Government, all the standards and regulations in the RAP will be strictly followed during project implementation. During project implementation, if central government, Hubei Province or Yicheng City issues updated or more preferential resettlement policies, the PMO will promptly inform the World Bank and will apply the new policies with approval of World Bank.

1.7 Linked projects

According to World Bank requirements, three major linked projects are identified: Han River levee reinforcement project which will be implemented simultaneously with the project, power transmission and transformation project that connects power generation part of the project into the integrated power system, and Wanyang Wetland Park near urban area of Yicheng City.

Han River levee reinforcement project, initiated by water conservancy department of Hubei Province, covers the whole basin of Han River. It is implemented independently by the water conservancy department and has no direct relationship with the project. But in order to support the project, the levee reinforcement works in the project area plan to be finished before the project is completed and impounded. According to the *Levee Reinforcement Plan against Reservoir Backwater of Yakou Shipping Hub* made by Hubei Provincial Water Resources and Hydropower Planning, Survey and Design Institute in 2014, the levee reinforcement works include 4

sections;with a total length of 76.57km.The water conservancy department of Hubei Province is planning and designing for the levee reinforcement project. It is expected to be started in 2017 and be finished before completion of the project.

Table 1-2 Levee reinforcement project against reservoir backwater of yakou shipping hub

No.	Sections	Length (km)	Designed standard flood recurrence interval (years)
1	Yicheng urban area section	38.52	30
2	Yicheng East Riverbank	32.05	30
3	Xiaoheyang Village section	2.5	20
4	Huijiazhou Village section	3.5	20

Data source:

Levee Reinforcement Plan against Reservoir Backwater of Yakou Shipping Hub by Hubei Provincial Water Resources and Hydropower Planning, Survey and Design Institute in 2014.

According to the Feasibility Study Report on *Hubei Xiangyang Han River Levee Reinforcement Project* submitted by Hubei Provincial Water Resources and Hydropower Planning, Survey and Design Institute in January 2015, the levee reinforcement project involves Xiangcheng District, Xiangzhou District, Yicheng City, Gucheng County and Laohekou City of Xiangyang City, including totally 10 towns. In its affected area, 1426.85mu land will be occupied permanently, 3818.69mu land will be occupied temporarily, 342 rural households will be resettled and 52,300m² buildings will be demolished and 16 enterprises and institutions will be affected. But the report did not provide details about land acquisition and house demolition in the territory of Yicheng City. When the RAP was prepared, the boundary line of levee reinforcement of Yicheng section had not been determined, so detailed data of land acquisition and house demolition were not available. For this purpose, the PMO prepared the RPF (Resettlement Policy Framework) for levee reinforcement works. Once detailed data of land acquisition and house demolition are available, resettlement work will be done according to the procedures and policies of the RFP.

Seven generators, each having a capacity of 10.6MW, jointly designed with an average annual energy output of 253 million KW, have been set up for the project. So, a power transmission and transformation project will be launched to include power

generation in the integrated power. In addition to a power substation already included in the scope of land acquisition, one 10km transmission line will be constructed. It is expected that the transmission line will occupy 800m² land permanently and also large quantity of land temporarily. But the design for power transmission and transformation project hasn't been finished, so information about land acquisition and house demolition are not available. For this purpose, the power transmission and transformation project was also included in the RPF. Once the data of land acquisition and house demolition are available, resettlement work will be done according to the procedures and policies of the RFP.

Due to environmental changes arising from construction of Yakou Shipping Hub and impounding of the reservoir, Yicheng City plans to build Wanyang Islet Wetland Park based on Wanyang Islet and its surrounding area in Yicheng urban area section of Han River. The park, with planned area of 2466 hectares, combines permanent river wetland and flood plain wetland, having a wetland rate of 69.53%. The park is divided into five functional areas, namely wetland conservation area, restoration & reconstruction area, education & exhibition area, efficient utilization area and management & service area. Construction plan of Wanyang Islet Wetland Park was reviewed and approved by State Forestry Administration in December 2013. But detailed planning of the park hasn't been finished, so information of land acquisition and house demolition for the park is not available. For this purpose, the park was also included in the RPF. Once construction of the park is started later, resettlement work will be done according to the procedures and policies of the RFP.

2 Project Impact Analyses

2.1 Definition of project impact

The scope of inventory survey is defined according to the inundated area, construction area of hub and occupied area of waterlogging drainage work of Yakou Shipping Hub Project. Project impacts are defined as follows:

(1) Permanently acquired land: all types of cultivated land and non-cultivated land to be acquired permanently within the project area. Cultivated land includes paddy fields and non-irrigated farmland; non-cultivated land mainly includes woodland, land for construction, beaches and wasteland, etc..

(2) Temporarily acquired land: all types of land to be occupied temporarily during project construction period and the functions of which can be recovered to the original condition after construction finishes.

(3) Buildings to be demolished: all buildings to be demolished within the project area.

(4) Affected land attachments: all types of land attachments to be demolished and disposed of within the project area, mainly including fences, wells and trees, etc.

(5) Affected public facilities: all types of production and public service facilities within the project area, such as, roads, docks and ferries, etc.

(6) Affected households: households whose land, buildings or land attachments are to be acquired, demolished or affected.

(7) Affected communities: communities whose land, buildings or land attachments are to be acquired, demolished or affected.

(8) Affected enterprises and institutions: enterprises and institutions whose land, buildings or land attachments are to be acquired, demolished or affected.

(9) Affected persons: persons from family households, enterprises and institutions who are to be affected by land acquisition or house demolition.

(10) Affected laborers: laborers whose work or business operation are to be affected by land acquisition and house demolition.

(11) Vulnerable groups: vulnerable groups refer to the social groups who become

vulnerable, susceptible to social changes or disadvantaged in the society due to social incapacity, disabilities or poverty, etc. Vulnerable group mainly include the following: households who live on subsistence allowances, lonely elderly people, single-mother families, orphans and the disabled, etc.

(12) Impoverished people: people from households which have been identified as impoverished households by the local government and included into poverty alleviation program, namely, the people from rural households whose average annual income is lower than the rural minimum living standard of 3,360 Yuan.

2.2 Cut-off date

In July and August, 2015, the design institute and the local government implemented detailed inventory survey on 55.22m normal water level scheme and the recommended layout plan of Yakou Shipping Hub and also confirmed (i.e. announced and reviewed) the results of inventory survey in September and early October, 2015.



Figure 2-1 Announcement on Inventory Survey Results

On October 14, 2015, People’s Government of Hubei Province issued *Notice Concerning Banning Building New Projects and Registering Newly Settled Population in Han River Yakou Shipping Hub Project-occupied Land Area and Inundation-affected Area* (E.Z.H. [2015] No. 206). October 14, 2015 is therefore determined as the date as of which the data of land acquisition and house demolition will be made final. Buildings and all types of land attachments built and newly settled population registered after such

cut-off date will not be compensated.

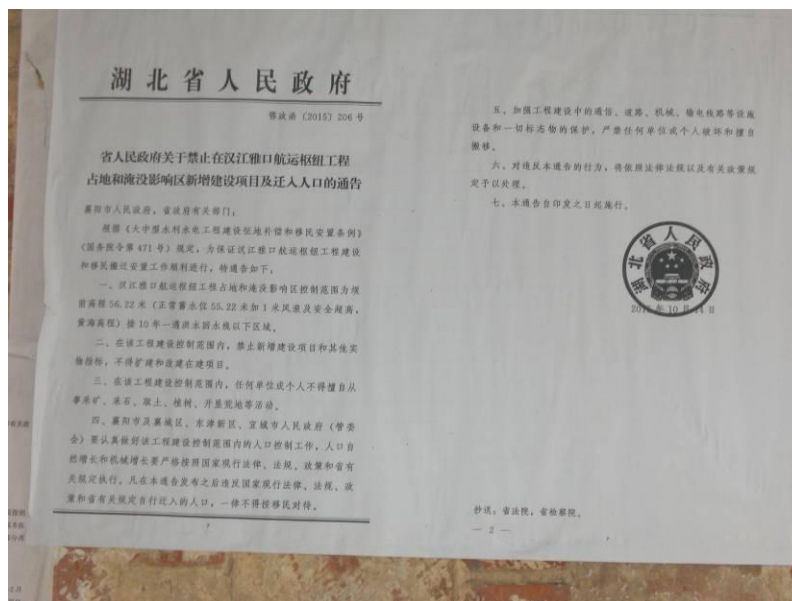


Figure 2-2 Notice concerning Banning Building New Projects issued by the People's Government of Hubei Province in October 2015.

2.3 Project impact and socio-economic survey

In July and August, 2015, Hubei Provincial Communications Planning and Design Institute organized local government and relevant authorities to jointly implement a detailed survey on the impact of 55.22m-normal water level scheme and the recommended layout plan of Yakou Shipping Hub Project, and announced and reviewed the survey results in September and October, 2015.

The inventory survey consists of three parts: survey on impact of rural land acquisition and house demolition, survey on enterprises and public institutions, and specialized survey.

Contents of survey on impact of rural land acquisition and house demolition include survey on population, buildings and the attached structures, land, water conservancy facilities, agricultural and sideline facilities, cultural, educational and health service facilities and others (sporadic trees, fruit trees, tombs, phone facilities, and cabled TV facilities), etc.

Contents of survey on enterprises and public institutions include background

information survey such as name, nature, registered capital, location and distribution of enterprises, occupied land area, staff and their family members, area of buildings and quantity of infrastructure and equipment and such technical and economic indicators as major products, annual output, annual production value, annual salary, annual profits and annual taxes, etc.

Contents of specialized survey include survey on traffic engineering facilities, power transmission and transformation engineering facilities, telecommunication engineering facilities, radio and television engineering facilities, pipeline engineering facilities, state-owned farmland (forest farm, pasture and fishery), cultural relics and historical sites, scenic resort, natural reserves, hydrologic station, mineral resources, etc.



Figure 2-3 The survey team is measuring buildings and attachments and recording results



Figure 2-4 The affected household is confirming the survey results with signature

Meanwhile, other institutions have also implemented socio-economic surveys and surveys on the opinions of stakeholders to complete resettlement action plan, social risks assessment report and social impact assessment report. These surveys mainly are:

1. Project social risk assessment unit has carried out “questionnaire on social risks assessment” in 8 towns in August 2014. This household questionnaire was randomly carried out in villages which are affected mostly by the project. Altogether 313 valid questionnaires were retrieved. Meanwhile, altogether 18 valid copies of “questionnaire on social risk assessment” conducted in 18 concerned enterprises and institutions were retrieved.

2. Hubei Provincial Communications Planning and Design Institute carried out socio-economic survey in July and August, 2015 to collect data on natural resources and social-economic conditions of 86 groups in 18 villages within the project-affected area. It also convened discussion meetings in each village to understand the opinions of RAPs on the resettlement.

3. In December 2015, Wuhan University organized an investigation team to implement socio-economic survey within the project-affected area as determined by the

design institute.

This socio-economic survey can be divided into following three parts:

1) Data collection

- a. Social and economic statistics of Yicheng Municipality and the project area;
- b. Laws and policies of the state, Hubei Province and Yicheng City on land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement; and resettlement regulations and standards of similar projects in Yicheng City in recent years.

2. Socio-economic survey

- a. Basic conditions of affected households and vulnerable households within project area;
- b. Public opinions and suggestions;
- c. Basic conditions of the affected villages within project area: population, labor forces, industry structure and cultivated land, etc.

PMO has comprehensively collected the basic information on all project-affected households through the above surveys. In addition, PMO carried out sampling questionnaire on households affected by house demolition and land acquisition in accordance with World Bank's policy requirements on involuntary resettlement and have gained comprehensive information on family members, financial conditions, economic activities, income and expenditures and opinions on resettlement of 118 project-affected households.

In conclusion, coverage rate of survey on households whose buildings are to be demolished is 100%, sampling rate of survey on households whose land are to be acquired permanently is 19% and the coverage rate of survey on households affected by temporary land acquisition is 8.7% in the preparation phase of this project.

Table 2-1 Sample Distribution of Survey

Impact type	Quantity of affected households	Quantity of samples	Proportion of samples to the project-affected households (%)
Demolition of buildings and attachments	72	72	100
Permanent land acquisition	428	82	19.16
Temporary land acquisition	3401	296	8.70
Total	3901	431	11.05

The resettlement offices at all levels of Yicheng City have called for public participation in each project-affected community and village to solicit opinions and suggestions from affected people on resettlement since 2014. These surveys provide useful data for the completion of *Resettlement Action Plan*.



Figure 2-5 The Investigation Team is carrying out household survey

2.4 Summary of project impact

2.4.1 Project-affected areas

Land acquisition and house demolition of Yakou Shipping Hub Project will affect three districts and municipal-level units directly under administration of Xiangyang City, namely, Xiangcheng District, New Dongjin District and Yicheng City, 8 administrative units of town and subdistrict-level and 36 units of village-level. Among them, one town and 10 villages are distributed in Xiangcheng District, one town and 2 villages in New Dongjin District and 6 towns and 24 villages in Yicheng City. Land acquisition of waterlogging drainage works will affect 4 towns and 23 villages.

Table 2-2 Distribution of Towns affected by Yakou Shipping Hub Project

Sub-project	Affected district and city	Affected town	Affected village
Reservoir inundated area	Xiangcheng District	Oumiao Town	Sanzhou, Daying, Xiaozhou, Dazhou, Taoyuan, Liwan, Li'nao, Liliuji, Zhaozhuang, Shuiwa
	New Dongjin District	Dongjin Town	Sanhe, Yakou
	Yicheng City	Zhengji Town	Maochao, Heluo
		Wangji Town	Sanzhou, Hanshui, Fangge, Xinguan, Xinxing, Xiangjiang, Xinzhou
		Yancheng subdistrict office	Taiping, Nanhe, Tannao
		Nanying subdistrict office	Nanzhou, Annao, Gongnao, Nanying, Guanzhuang, Wulian, Wanyang
		Xiaohe Town	Xinhua, Ronghe, Mingzheng
Dam area		Liushui Town	Yakou
		Zhengji Town	Maocao, Heluo
Waterlogging drainage works	Yicheng City	Wangji Town	Xiangshui, Huaishu
		Nanying Subdistrict	Nanzhou, Sanqiao, Tucheng, Guanzhuang, Wulian, Longtan, Tongshu, Heishigou Forest Farm, Shimen Reservoir
		Yancheng subdistrict	Wutiao Road Community, Tannao, Nashu, Nanhe, Longtou
		Zhengji Town	Chihu, Guohai, Haoji, Huangcheng, Tongmei, Changhu

Reservoir of Yakou project will inundate 1,460 mu and 693 mu beaches in Xiangcheng District and New Dongjin District respectively and there will be no other land and attachments affected. Such beaches are land used for state-owned water conservancy facilities. People's government of Xiangcheng District and Management Committee of New Dongjin District have issued letter of confirmation on this.

襄阳市襄城区人民政府

襄城政函〔2015〕147号

区人民政府关于 对雅口航运枢纽工程淹没影响实物指标确认的函

湖北省移民局：

雅口航运枢纽工程淹没我区 1460.00 亩滩涂地，未淹没影响其它用地、房屋、附属建筑物及专项设施。

根据《大中型水利水电工程建设征收补偿和移民安置条例》的有关规定，我区对实物指标分村进行了公示，经复核无误，现予以确认。



襄城区人民政府办公室

2015年10月19日印

Figure 2-6 Letter of Confirmation issued by People's Government of Xiangcheng District on inundated area of Yakou project

襄阳东津新区(襄阳经济技术开发区)管理委员会

襄开函〔2015〕49号

襄阳东津新区（经开区）管委会 关于对雅口航运枢纽工程淹没影响实物指标确认的 报 告

湖北省移民局：

雅口航运枢纽工程淹没我区 693.00 亩滩涂地，未淹没影响其它用地、房屋、附属建筑物及专项设施。

根据《大中型水利水电工程建设征地补偿和移民安置条例》的有关规定，我委对实物指标分村进行了公示，经复核无误，现予以确认。



Figure 2-7 Letter of Confirmation issued by Management Committee of New Dongjin District on inundated area of Yakou project

2.4.2 Impact of land acquisition and temporary land occupation

1. Overall impact of the project

Yakou project has altogether acquired collectively-owned land of 2,359.11mu and 1,125.49mu land will be temporarily occupied in the construction period. The permanent acquisition of cultivated land will affect 428 households with population of 1,588.

2. Land has been used before June 2017

In accordance with the first Resettlement Monitoring Report of Yakou Project, 763.54mu lands in the dam area have been permanently acquired and agreement on temporary use of land of 1,125.49mu has been signed during the second half of 2016 to June 2017.

3. Land to be permanently acquired and temporarily occupied in the future

In addition to the above mentioned permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation, the inundation and waterlogging drainage work in the reservoir area will also permanently acquire land of 1,595.57mu. 311 households and 1,119 people will be affected by permanent cultivated land acquisition. 3,401 households and 13,601 people will be affected by temporary land occupation for field-lifting works. Table 2-3, 2-4 and 2-5 show the conditions of land acquisition and temporary land occupation and the affected households and people of the sub-projects.

Table 2-3 Permanent Land Acquisition of Yakou Project

Unit: mu

Sub-project	Permanent Land Acquisition					
	Paddy field	Dry land	Beaches and Wasteland	Woodland	Land for construction	Total
Reservoir inundated area	0	865.27	0	0	9.77	875.04
Waterlogging drainage works	354.17	354.84	11.52	0	0	720.53
Total	354.17	1220.11	11.52	0	9.77	1595.57

Table 2-4 People Affected by Permanent Land Acquisition of the Project

	Town	Village	Cultivated land to be acquired (mu)	Project-affected population	Quantity of project-affected Households
1. Reservoir area			865.27	883	252

	Zhengji		176.99	210	60
		Maocao	18.65	24	8
		Heluo	158.34	181	52
	Wangji		189.45	184	52
		Sanzhou	16.77	13	4
		Hanshui	32.16	32	9
		Fangge	8.76	13	4
		Xinguan	99.01	113	32
		Xinxing	22.76	20	6
		Xiangjiang	8.01	13	4
		Xinzhou	1.99	1	0
	Yancheng		232.28	173	50
		Taiping	164	278	80
		Nanhe	39.09	27	8
		Tannao	29.19	21	6
	Nanying		266.55	300	86
		Nanzhou	17.27	23	7
		Annao	110.51	148	42
		Gongnao	46.38	50	14
		Nanying	72.76	76	22
		Guanzhuang	3.93	11	3
		Wulian	15.7	17	5
2. Waterlogging drainage works			354.17	236	59
	Nanying	Nanzhou	74.54	50	12
		Tucheng	12.02	8	2
		Wulian	8.48	6	1
		Longtan	22.14	15	4
		Tongshu	0.83	1	1
		Heishigou	6.47	4	1
	Yancheng	Nanhe	3.36	2	1
		Nashu	1.42	1	1
	Zhengji	Changhu	82.06	55	14
		Tongmei	21.55	14	4
		Huangcheng	70.26	47	12
		Haoji	37.38	25	6
		Guohai	1.85	1	1
		Chihu	11.62	8	2
Total			1219.44	1119	311

Table 2-5 Households and People Affected by Temporary Land Occupation for Land Reclamation by field-Lifting

Village	Area (mu)	Project-affected population	Quantity of project-affected
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			households
Maocao	135.99	107	27
Heluo	4433.5	4189	1048
Nanhe	1094.64	1603	401
Tannao	817.26	1131	283
Nanzhou	483.46	365	91
Guanzhuang	3.93	3	1
Annao	110.51	82	21
Gongnao	1298.62	1198	299
Nanying	2037.41	1945	486
Wulian	439.65	404	101
Xinxing	637.31	723	181
Taiping	164	97	24
Xinzhou	55.8	83	21
Sanzhou	469.45	625	156
Xinguan	99.01	87	22
Hanshui	816.35	813	203
Xiangjiang	224.15	140	35
Fangge	8.76	6	2
Total	13329.8	13601	3401

2.4.3 Impact of house demolition

1. Over impact of the structure demolition

Reservoir inundation and construction of dam in Yakou Shipping Hub Project will need to demolish various structures of 11,921.66 square meters. These structures belong to 72 households of Wanyang Village of Nanying Sub-district, Yakou Village of Liushui Town and Heluo Village of Zhengji Town. Among the 72 demolition-affected households, the residential houses of only 35 households have to be demolished, affecting 152 people including 17 households with population of 61 in the dam area and 18 households with population of 91 in the reservoir area. Other structures to be demolished are non-residential structures of 37 households located in the river course in the Han River Dam, such as tool house, barn and watching room. Demolition of these building does not affect the normal life of these families.

Table 2-6 Conditions of Residential Houses to be demolished

Sub-project	Quantity of households whose residential houses are to be demolished	Project-affected population	Area of buildings to be demolished (m ²)
Reservoir inundation	18	91	9717.63
Dam construction	18	61	1665.67

Total	36	152	11338.3
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2. Demolition implemented

According to the first Resettlement Monitoring Report of Yakou Project, the demolition in dam area will involve structures of 1,665.67 square meters of 18 households and affect 61 people.

3. Demolition to be implemented in the future

In addition, the inundation in the reservoir area by Yakou Project will demolish structures of 18 households, affecting 91 people. The structure to be demolished is of 9,717.63 square meters. Meanwhile, non-residential buildings of 37 households in the reservoir area will also be affected. These non-residential structures are structures built in river course of Han River Dam, such as, tool house, barn and watching rooms. Demolition of these structures will not affect normal life of these families.

2.5 Impact of land occupation

Construction of Yakou project will need to permanently acquire land of 2,359.11 mu, among which, inundation of reservoir area will permanently acquire land of 875.04 mu and waterlogging drainage works will acquire land of 720.53 mu. The permanent acquisition of land of 763.54 mu and temporary use of land of 1,125.49 mu in the dam area has been completed by end of June 2017.

2.5.1 Inundated area of reservoir inundation

Total land area to be inundated by Yakou Shipping Hub Project is 27,584.03 mu, all being land between Han River Dam. The types and nature of such land is shown in Table 2-7.

Table 2-7 Area and Types of Land Inundated by Yakou Shipping Hub Reservoir Area (mu)

No.	Type	Nature	Total	Yicheng City	Xiangcheng District	New Dongjin District
1	Dry land	Collectively-owned	865.27	865.27		
2	Beaches	State-owned	15542.18	13389.18	1460.00	693.00
3	Woodland	State-owned	9631.48	9631.48		
4	Land for residence	Collectively-owned	9.77	9.77		
5	Others	State-owned	1535.33	1535.33		

No.	Type	Nature	Total	Yicheng City	Xiangcheng District	New Dongjin District
Total			27584.03	25431.03	1460.00	693.00

In accordance with Chinese laws and standards on land resource classification, land within Han River Dam is the land used for state-owned water conservancy facilities. However, Yicheng City has its peculiarity in respect of such land. Beaches within Han River Dam are of large area and there is always part of the land not being inundated in normal years. After implementation of South-to-North Water Transfer Project in Danjiangkou Reservoir which is in the upper reaches of Han River, water level within Yicheng City in most time of normal years is relatively lower; hence, some beaches along Han River were gradually developed into cultivated land. In addition, this type of land has been included into cultivated land requisition-compensation balance plan of Hubei Province and contracted to the villagers along Han River Dam according to population of each household in second round contracting of rural land which was implemented in 1990s. In accordance with the survey, area of this type of land is 14,279.06 mu.

Cultivated land developed from beaches within Han River Dam in Yicheng City is sandy land formed by fluvial outwash and is fertile. In normal years, if there is no flood, farmer can get good harvest from this type of land. Before 2008, Land along Han River will be inundated in wet season basically every 3 to 5 years, causing failure of crops. With heightening of Danjiangkou dam and implementation of South-to-North Water Transfer Project, there is little probability for occurrence of flood and normal cultivation all year around can be basically ensured. On-the-spot survey shows that residents along Han River usually plant peanut, wheat and other grain crops on such land. Planting radix ophiopogonis, vegetables and Chinese yam and other economic crops is becoming popular in recent ten years. Vegetables planted by farmer are sold across China through organization of specialized cooperatives and sales of vegetables are an important income source of farmers. In the surveying process, residents along Han River Dam all expressed their strong willingness to protect precious land resources.



Figure 2-8 A large area of cultivated land within Han River Dam is used for vegetable planting



Figure 2-9 Chinese yam harvested from the beaches

In consideration of this condition, PMO, Yicheng resettlement office and design institute negotiated with villagers along Han River Dam on the basis of the survey and put forward farmland protection measures by combining with construction of the project.

Specifically, field-lifting plan is to be implemented in 12 areas within the inundated areas so as to minimize the area of cultivated land that is inundated. The total area of land to be reclaimed is 13,892.85 mu and 13,413.79 mu will generate benefits, offsetting 93.94% of the cultivated land which is to be inundated. Reducing the area of cultivated land which will be acquired due to inundation of the reservoir area by 865.27 mu significantly mitigate the negative impact of inundation on production and living of villagers along Han River Dam.

Information on land acquisition in the reservoir area after implementation of farmland protection measures is shown in Table 2-8. More details on land acquisition of each village are shown in Attached table 1.

Table 2-8 Analysis on Impact of Land Acquisition in Reservoir Area of Yakou Shipping Hub Project

Town	Village	Current agricultural population	Area of current paddy fields (mu)	Area of current dry land (mu)	Area of dry land to be acquired (mu)	Area of land held by each person before land acquisition (mu)	Area of land held by each person after land acquisition (mu)	Percentage of people affected by land acquisition
Zhengji		8063	4525.07	6807.43	176.99	1.41	1.38	1.56
	Maocao	2827	1684.87	2217.24	18.65	1.38	1.37	0.48
	Heluo	5236	2840.2	4590.19	158.34	1.42	1.39	2.13
Wangji		10938	0	11285.5	189.45	1.03	1.01	1.68
	Sanzhou	1540	0	2050	16.77	1.33	1.32	0.82
	Hanshui	1848	0	1840	32.16	1.00	0.98	1.75
	Fangge	584	0	393.2	8.76	0.67	0.66	2.23
	Xinguan	763	0	668	99.01	0.88	0.75	14.82
	Xinxing	3958	0	4492	22.76	1.13	1.13	0.51
	Xiangjiang	1737	0	1082.3	8.01	0.62	0.62	0.74
	Xinzhou	508	0	760	1.99	1.50	1.49	0.26
Yancheng		4221	217.84	5655.99	232.28	1.39	1.34	3.95
	Taiping	353	217.84	207.99	164	1.21	0.74	38.51
	Nanhe	1192	0	1746	39.09	1.46	1.43	2.24
	Tannao	2676	0	3702	29.19	1.38	1.37	0.79
Nanying		10540	3544.93	9349.83	266.55	1.22	1.20	2.07
	Nanzhou	1342	953	1014	17.27	1.47	1.45	0.88
	Annao	854	457.29	635.58	110.51	1.28	1.15	10.11
	Gongnao	2060	0	1900	46.38	0.92	0.90	2.44
	Nanying	3280	1015.78	3131.17	72.76	1.26	1.24	1.75
	Guanzhuang	163	77	57	3.93	0.82	0.80	2.93
	Wulian	2841	1041.86	2612.08	15.7	1.29	1.28	0.43
Total		33762	8287.84	33098.75	865.27	1.23	1.20	2.09

Altogether 18 villages in 4 towns will be affected by land acquisition and area of land held by each person before and after land acquisitions will be 1.23 mu and 1.20 mu respectively. The average percentage of people to be affected is 2.09%. The percentage in village where least land is to be acquired is only 0.26%. In conclusion, the impact is slightly. Basic information obtained by Yicheng statistical department and from the socio-economic survey shows that the weighted average net income of each farmer in 2014 was 10,913 Yuan, of which, net income from agricultural production was 3,397 Yuan, accounting for 31% of farmer's total income. Hence, the overall impact rate of loss of land resources due to land acquisition on family income of farmers is only 0.6%. Increasing farmer's income through reasonable compensation and by taking full advantage of opportunities brought by this project can rapidly recover the living

conditions of project-affected people.

Non-cultivated land within Han River Dam, such as woodland, beaches and wasteland, belong to the state. Nearby villagers planted grain crops or economic crops or grazed cattle or sheep on such land in seasons during which the water level of Han River is lower to gain variable income. These villagers clearly know that such land is used for state-owned water conservancy facilities and will be inundated for the needs of project construction. They utilize such land in short term in which such land can be used by them. Standing crops and attachments on such land can be compensated when such land is to be inundated due to project construction.

2.5.2 Land for waterlogging drainage works

Heightening of water level due to normal water storage of Yakou Shipping Hub Project may inundate certain land along the dam. Therefore, PMO entrusted research group of School of Water Resources and Hydropower Engineering of Wuhan University to carry out special research. Such group has submitted *Design Report for Reservoir Drainage System of Han River Yakou Shipping Hub Project* in 2015. Such report clearly determined the inundation-affected areas and designed drainage engineering measures to offset the inundation impact.

In accordance with research of the research group, inundation on right bank after normal storage of Yakou project will influence such seven administrative villages (or communities) as Longtou Village, Yaowan community, Tannao Village, Nanhe Village, Heluo Village, Tongmei Village and Maocao Village and the area to be inundated is 16.93 square kilometers. Inundation on left bank will influence such five administrative villages as Gongnao Village, Wanyang Village, Annao Village, Guanzhuang Village and Nanzhou Village and the area to be inundated is 8.9 square kilometers. Hence, existing ditch and channels system at both banks will be used. Flood diversion channel will be built at left bank and Yidao ditch will be built at right bank. Meanwhile, relief well and other engineering measures will be combined to eliminate potential impact of inundation. Building of relief well, flood diversion channel and Yidao ditch will together occupy land of 720.53mu.

Table 2-9 Impact of Land Acquisition for Waterlogging Drainage Works unit: mu

Affected village	Cultivated land	Ditches	Other land	Total
I. Flood diversion channel at left bank	124.67	217.62	10.19	352.48
Wangji Town	0.17	15.71	0.71	16.59
Xiangshui Village	0	2.34	0.71	3.05
Huaishu Village	0.17	13.37	0	13.54
Nanying subdistrict	124.5	201.91	9.48	335.88
Nanzhou Village	74.54	33.51	0	108.05
Sanqiao Village	0	32.46	0	32.46
Tucheng Village	12.02	50.79	1.45	64.27
Guanzhuang Village	0	0	0	0
Wulian Village	8.48	8.24	0	16.73
Longtan Village	22.14	21.04	1.06	44.24
Tongshu Village	0.83	49.5	0.81	51.15
Heishigou forest farm	6.47	0	6.16	12.63
Shimen reservoir	0	6.36	0	6.36
II. Yidao ditch at right bank	229.5	137.22	1.33	368.05
Yancheng subdistrict	4.78	3.59	1.33	9.7
Longtou Village	0	0.01	0	0.01
Nanhe Village	3.36	0	0	3.36
Nashu Village	1.42	1.92	1.33	4.66
Tannao Village	0	0	0	0
Urban areas of Yicheng	0	1.6	0	1.6
Wutitao Road Community	0	0.06	0	0.06
Zhengji Town	224.72	133.63	0	358.35
Changhu Village	82.06	9.31	0	91.37
Tongmei Village	21.55	0	0	21.55
Huangcheng Village	70.26	8.14	0	78.39
Haoji Village	37.38	17.5	0	54.88
Guohai Village	1.85	98.69	0	100.54
Chihu Village	11.62	0	0	11.62
Total	354.17	354.84	11.52	720.53

In accordance with design scheme of waterlogging drainage works and data on land occupation provided by the design institute, main ditches and channels of these waterlogging drainage works are mainly built through appropriate widening and deepening of the existing ditches and channels. On such basis, some relief well and drainage tributaries are built to form a complete drainage system. Therefore, the waterlogging drainage works will not acquire a large area of land. Since the drainage system is widely scattered in different villages and occupies an extremely small area of

land of each household, it exerts tiny impact on agricultural production and income of farmers.

2.5 Private houses to be demolished

The details of demolition of residential houses of 18 households in the dam area of Yakou Project have been reported in the first Resettlement Monitoring Report. In addition, the reservoir area inundation of the project will demolish residential houses of 18 households and non-residential structures of 37 households. In the reservoir area, structures of 23 households in Wanyang Village, Nanying Subdistrict and 32 households in Heluo Village, Zhengji Town will be demolished and the areas of structures to be demolished are 7,001.5 m² and 3,346.13 m² respectively. The basic information on buildings to be demolished is shown in Table 2-10. More details can be found in Attached table 2 of this *Resettlement Action Plan*.

Table 2-10 Structures to be demolished in the reservoir area Unit: m²

Village	Quantity of households	Brick-concrete-structured	Brick-wood-structured	Civil structure	Simple	Sub-total
Wanyang Village, Nanying Subdistrict	23	574.6	5070.29	24.42	1332.19	7001.5
Heluo Village, Zhengji Town	32	322.15	1273.42	222	1528.56	3346.13
Total	55	896.75	6343.71	246.42	2860.75	10347.63

Private buildings to be demolished in Wanyang Village are houses used for catering business and located within Dam area under Han River Bridge in Yicheng City. Land of such place is beaches and land with sparse trees and is state-owned land. Nearby villagers make use of such land to run catering business in summer. The statistics of survey show that there are 23 houses of various types in such place but not more than 10 businesses are running.



Figure 2-10 Catering business in beaches and woodland of Wanyang Village (photo 1)



Figure 2-11 Catering business in beaches and woodland of Wanyang Village (photo 2)

Buildings to be demolished in Heluo Village is also non-residential buildings. They are room for rangers, barn, room for storing tools and other similar simple structures building within Han River Dam. They are mainly built for production within the Dam.



Figure 2-12 Non-residential structures of villagers of Heluo Village within the dam
Residential houses of 18 households (total construction area is 1,665.67 m²) in Fisherman's Cooperative under administration of Yakou Village, Liushui Town which is located in hub dam area of Yakou Shipping Hub Project have been demolished. The details of resettlement have been reported in the Resettlement Monitoring Report.

2.7 Other affected attachments and special facilities

In accordance with statistics of the survey, the specific quantity of other attachments of various types to be demolished due to construction of Yakou Shipping Hub Project is shown in table 2-11.

Table 2-11 Attachments and Special Facilities affected by Yakou Shipping Hub Project

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity
I	Ancillary structures		
1	Fence	m ²	835.44
2	Sunning ground	m ²	3391.01
3	Pigsty	m ²	81.11
4	Well		25
5	Cooking range		18
6	Manure pit		18
7	Cellar		1
8	Methane		1

9	Gatehouse		3
10	Satellite antenna		14
11	Cabled TV		10
12	Timber trees		24509
13	Fruit trees		373
14	Economic trees		599
15	Tombs		467
II	Special facilities		
1	Sand yard		1
2	Storage yard		1
3	Pool	square meter	20.72
4	Pump port		3
5	Passage for tractor-ploughing	km	7.50
6	Ferry		4
7	Freight terminal		3
8	110KV power cables	km	3
9	Pump station		10
10	Drainage culvert and sluice		12

Among the project-affected special facilities, 3 freight terminals are the one under biggest impact. The basic information is shown in Table 2-12.

Table 2-12 Project-affected Freight Terminals

No.	Terminal name	Scale	Position
1	Yaowan bulk cargo terminal	2 500-ton berths	Yancheng Subdistrict
2	Niping break-bulk cargo terminal	2 500-ton berths	Yancheng Subdistrict
3	Pingzhan combined terminal	1 500-ton berth	Yancheng Subdistrict

In addition, water storage of Yakou reservoir will affect 4 existing ferries. These ferries are of small scale and the person-time that people went across Han River through these ferries in normal days is not more than 50.

Table 2-13 Affected Ferries

No.	Ferry Name	Location
1	Yakou ferry	Yakou Village, Liushui Town

2	Maocao ferry	Maocao Village, Zhengji Town
3	Sanzhou ferry	Sanzou Village, Wangji Town
4	Zhangzui ferry	Zhangzui Village, Hanshui Town

2.8 Project affected enterprises

Inundation of Yakou Shipping Hub Project will affect two industrial enterprises: Yicheng Huafeng Ship Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and Xiangyang Yonghongji Concrete Co., Ltd. Yicheng Branch.

Yicheng Huafeng Ship Manufacturing Co., Ltd. is located at right bank of Han River in Yicheng City, occupies riverbank of 280 meter long and land of 10,000m². It occupies land of 9,000m² for its production and land of 1,000m² for its living and office and currently has 85 employees. In accordance with construction planning of Yakou Shipping Hub Project, ship manufacturing platform of the company will be inundated while the land for living and office of the company will not be inundated.



Figure 2-13 Land for Production of Yicheng Huafeng Ship Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Xiangyang Yonghongji Concrete Co., Ltd. Yicheng Branch is a building materials

company providing agitated coagulation. Main production site and equipment of such company will not be affected and only the equipment transporting sandstone onshore near Han River has to be heightened along with water storage of the reservoir.



Figure 2-14 Production and operation site of Xiangyang Yonghongji Concrete Co., Ltd. will not be affected by water storage of the reservoir



Figure 2-15 Sandstone-transporting equipment of Xiangyang Yonghongji Concrete Co., Ltd. needs to be heightened after water storage

2.9 Project-affected vulnerable group

Vulnerable group of this project refers to the group that is most susceptible to the impact and have more difficulties to adapt themselves to changes brought by project construction. Vulnerable group mainly includes the following:

- Lonely elderly people: single people of 65 years old or older and with no legal supporter.
- Single-parent family: family of which the householder is single but has a minor child to support.
- Households who live on subsistence allowance as identified by the civil affairs department.
- The disabled: the people whose psychological and physical tissues or functions are lost or abnormal and who lose the whole or part of capacity to normally engage in certain activities.
- Other families with particular difficulties.

In accordance with data provided by villages within the project-affected area, it is ultimately confirmed that 10 people in 5 households in Yakou Fisherman's Cooperative are classified into vulnerable group. Of which, three households are sing-mother families who will be affected by the house demolition and their name are Zheng Shun'e, Yu Youying and Zheng Shunying respectively. Other two families are households living on subsistence allowance as identified by the town government and the householders are Zeng Zhaoyu and Zheng Shiguo with family population of 3 and 4 respectively. They will also be affected by house demolition.

3 Socio-economic Studies

3.1 Development of project-affected regions

Areas affected by Yakou Shipping Hub Project will be within Xiangyang City, Hubei Province and reservoir inundation and construction of hub will inundate certain area of Yicheng City, Xiangcheng District, Xiangyang City and New Dongjin District, Xiangyang City. In Xiangcheng District and New Dongjin District, Xiangyang City, backwater will only inundate existing beaches at both banks of Han River Dam and the area to be inundated is small; no buildings and attachments will be inundated. The project will mainly affect Yicheng City. 24 villages in 6 towns and subdistricts in Yicheng City will be inundated and land of them will be acquired.

Yicheng City is a county-level city under administration of Xiangyang Government and is located in southwest of Hubei Province and middle reaches of Han River. Length of Yicheng City from east to west is 76km and length from south to north is 53km. Yicheng City occupies area of 2,115 square kilometers and administers 8 towns, 2 subdistricts, 1 industrial park and 1 province-level economic development zone. Total household registered population of Yicheng City in 2014 was 567,493 and the permanent residents were 520,200. New birth rate of Yicheng City in 2014 was 10.11‰ and mortality was 5.02‰. The developed area of Yicheng City occupies 14 square kilometers with population of 150,000.

In 2014, Yicheng City realized total revenue of 2,137,430,000 Yuan and budgetary revenue of local government of 1,908,290,000 Yuan. Of which, state tax revenue was 125,020,000 Yuan while local tax revenue was 1,061,030,000 Yuan. Average disposal cash income of residents of Yicheng City in 2014 was 16,947 Yuan. Average disposal income of urban residents of Yicheng City in 2014 was 22,243 Yuan, of which, average expenditures of urban residents was 1,343 Yuan, expenditures on foodstuff accounted for 36.9% of the total consumer spending. Average construction area of residential houses of urban residents was 49.96 m². Net income of farmers were 13,263 Yuan and average living expenses of rural residents were 10,057 Yuan and expenditures of rural residents on foodstuff accounted for 38.4% of the total consumer spending; average

construction area of residential houses of rural residents were 47.02 m².

From the basic conditions of various towns and sub-districts within project area, a large proportion of population of Yancheng Subdistrict are of non-agricultural nature and other towns are of typical economic and social structure of agriculture. Average area of cultivated land owned by rural residents is different and each person in Liushui Town owns land of more than 3 mu while each person in other towns owns land of more than 1.65 mu. Comparing with other places of Hubei Province, rural residents in Yicheng City have more cultivated land.

Table 3-1 Basic conditions of towns (sub-districts) within project area in 2014

Town (Sub-districts)	Area of State-owned Land (square kilometers)	Cultivated Land (hectare)	Total population	Population of rural residents	Populati on of non-agri cultural residents	Natural growth rate of population (‰)	Area of Cultivated Land owned by each person (mu)
Yancheng	90.98	3280.27	131673	50176	81497	3.69	0.98
Zhengji	214.00	9247.70	83268	73945	9323	4.97	1.88
Xiaohe	231.42	7357.90	60480	52764	7716	7.72	2.09
Liushui	581.00	8734.00	46169	41637	4532	3.86	3.15
Nanying	172.00	5023.00	46518	41960	4558	6.54	1.80
Wangji	147.00	4351.30	43582	39670	3912	4.84	1.65

From the employment conditions within project area, about one third of rural laborers engage in agricultural production while the remaining laborers engage in production and business of secondary and tertiary industry. 45% of laborers in Liushui Town work in the secondary and tertiary industry within Liushi Town and nearly or more than 50% of laborers of other towns work as migrant workers and do business in other places. Average net income of farmers in 2014 ranged from 11,000 Yuan to 13,000 Yuan. Farmers of Yancheng Subdistrict, Zhengji Town and Liushui Town have relatively higher net income whereas farmers of Wangji Town, Nanying Subdistrict and Xiaohe Town have relatively lower net income. Some towns have traditions of agricultural and sideline products production and processing with distinctive features and pattern of “each town has its own featured products” has been basically formed. Within this project area, Liushui Town is famous for the watermelon planting, Zhengji is well-known for duck breeding and duck-related products processing and Wangji and Nanying have formed their own featured large-scale vegetable planting.

Table 3-2 Employment Conditions of Towns (Sub-districts) within Project Area

Town (Subdistrict)	Quantity of rural laborers	Distribution of Employment (%)			Average net income of farmers in each year (RMB)
		Agricultural production in their hometown	Working in secondary and Tertiary Industry	Working as migrant workers or doing business	
Yicheng	157317	34.84	21.84	43.31	13263
Yancheng	20157	25.41	18.35	56.25	13120
Zhengji	40719	35.00	14.87	50.13	13188
Xiaohe	29468	35.00	20.81	44.19	11685
Liushui	24367	41.77	45.94	12.29	13570
Nanying	21934	35.00	17.58	47.42	11848
Wangji	20672	35.18	16.61	48.21	11089

About one third of the rural laborers engage in agricultural production in their hometown and other laborers engage in non-agricultural production and business with most of them have monthly income of 2,000 to 3,000 Yuan. The weighted average income is about 2,200 Yuan.

Table 3-3 Monthly Income of Rural Laborers within Project area who seek jobs in other Places (%)

	Below 1,000 Yuan	1000-2000 1,000 to 2,000 Yuan	2000-3000 2,000 to 3,000 Yuan	Above 3,000 Yuan
Total	6.90	38.23	33.79	21.07
Yancheng	1.83	33.07	52.80	12.31
Zhengji	8.43	41.76	11.82	37.99
Xiaohe	12.04	56.90	21.47	9.59
Liushui	0.00	2.00	8.01	89.98
Nanying	5.11	41.95	45.58	7.35
Wangji	6.43	18.23	69.32	6.01

3.2 Project-affected villages

Villages within project area whose land are to be acquired are of typical economic and social structure of agriculture and the village collectives basically do not have collectively-owned economic entity. Rural households make a living by contracting land. Two thirds of rural laborers mainly engage in non-agricultural production and business. Among 18 villages whose land is to be acquired, area of cultivated land owned by each person in 5 villages is less than 1mu whereas that of other 13 villages is more than 1mu but less than 1.5mu.

Table 3-4 Basic Conditions of Villages whose Land is to be acquired

Town	Village	Current agricultural population	Paddy field (mu)	Dry land (mu)	Area of cultivated land owned by each person (mu)
Zhengji	Maocao	2827	1684.87	2217.24	1.38
	Heluo	5236	2840.2	4590.19	1.42
Wangji	Sanzhou	1540	0	2050	1.33
	Hanshui	1848	0	1840	1.00
	Fangge	584	0	393.2	0.67
	Xinguan	763	0	668	0.88
	Xinxing	3958	0	4492	1.13
	Xiangjiang	1737	0	1082.3	0.62
	Xinzhou	508	0	760	1.50
Yancheng Subdistrict	Taiping	353	217.84	207.99	1.21
	Nanhe	1192	0	1746	1.46
	Tannao	2676	0	3702	1.38
Nanying Subdistrict	Nanzhou	1342	953	1014	1.47
	Annao	854	457.29	635.58	1.28
	Gongnao	2060	0	1900	0.92
	Nanying	3280	1015.78	3131.17	1.26
	Guanzhuang	163	77	57	0.82
	Wulian	2841	1041.86	2612.08	1.29

3.3 Project-affected households

In order to have an in-depth understanding of socio-economic conditions of the project-affected households, PMO has carried out a random sampling survey on households to be affected by land acquisition at the phase of inventory survey and has obtained detailed data on socio-economic conditions of 118 households. Samples were selected from such 7 administrative villages as Heluo, Maocao, Wanyang, Tannao, Xinxing, Xinzhou and Yakou which will be under bigger influence of land acquisition. The basic data is shown in Table 3-5.

Among the investigated households, population of 6-year old or older is 475; 39 people did not receive any education, accounting for 8.24%; 122 people have attended primary school, accounting for 25.68%; 197 people have went to junior middle school, accounting for 41.47%; number of people having received education of higher school is 67, accounting for 14.11%; number of people having received vocational education is

19, accounting for 4% and 31 people have received education of college or above, accounting for 6.53%.

Table 3-5 Basic Parameters of Sampling Survey on Project-affected Households

Item	Quantity	Proportion (%)
Households	118	
Population	508	
Male population	284	55.91
Female population	224	44.09
Education (people of 6-year old or older)		
Illiterates and semi-illiterates	39	8.21
Primary school	122	25.68
Junior middle school	197	41.47
High school and technical secondary school	86	18.11
College and above	31	6.53
Age		
0-15	20	16.93
16-59	328	64.57
60+	94	18.80
Employment of laborers		
Agricultural production in the hometown	184	56.10
Non-agricultural production and business in the hometown	33	10.06
Working as migrant workers	111	33.84
Source of family income		
Income from agricultural production of each household (RMB)	78804	63.98
Income from non-agricultural production and business of each household (RMB)	44364	36.02

Survey on economic activities and income of these families were also conducted and the basic data is shown in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 Economic Conditions of the Investigated Households

Item	The Average	Maximum	Minimum
Household size (population)	4.3	9	1
Cultivated land (mu)	14.41	125	0
Total family income (RMB)	123168	1000000	13000
Net family income (RMB)	64201	722200	3000
Household expenditures (RMB)	67119	277800	10000
Proportion of income from agricultural production to family income (%)	63.98	100	0

What needs to be pointed out is that in the household investigation process, the respondents are randomly selected within the project-affected area. Since most of the young laborers work as migrant workers, it is frequently that the selected respondent is not in the hometown. Under such circumstance, alternative respondent will usually be selected. As a result, the proportion of laborers engaging in agricultural production

among the respondents and their family members is higher. In other words, agricultural production for these families is more important. From analysis over the survey data, we can see that: employment and income of residents within the project-affected area is basically similar to the overall conditions of rural area in Yicheng City, namely, income from agricultural production is an important part of family income and the basic source to support family life, but the importance of income from non-agricultural production and business is increasingly improved. The information obtained from household survey provides reference to resettlement of this project: we should make our best efforts to protect the most important source of agricultural production, namely cultivated land, for project-affected people, and create conditions for development of non-agricultural production and business within the project area at the same time. Based on this, PMO and Yicheng Resettlement Office negotiated repeatedly with villagers along Han River, carried out repeated survey with the design institute, take full advantage of the advantageous terrains and resources along Han River and initiated large-scale field-lifting plan to minimize occupation of the project on cultivated land.

3.4 Impact on ethnic minorities

In accordance with data supplied by Yicheng Bureau of Statistics, population of Han in Yicheng City accounts for 99.7% of total population of Yicheng City and the ethnic minorities in the city are Hui, Man, Miao, Li, Yao, Zang, Mongol, Tujia, Xibe and Uygur and so on with population of 1,200, accounting for 0.23% of the total population. This group of people are scattered in different towns and subdistricts of Yicheng City. Areas where ethnic minorities live together are not found in the project-affected area. Therefore, there are not any issues related to impact on the ethnic minorities.

3.5 Impact on the poor

In accordance with data supplied by Yicheng Poverty Relief Office, Yicheng has population of 580,000 in 2015. According to the standard that average annual income of each person is lower than 3,360 Yuan, 29 of the 190 villages are identified as poor village, accounting for 15.3%; population of the poor is 20,880, accounting for about

3.6% of the total population.

Among six towns within the project-affected area, the proportion of the poor to the total population in Liushui and Nanying is 7.95% and 6% respectively, relatively higher. Annao Village in Nanying Town, Hanshui Village and Xinzhou Village in Wangji Town are identified as poor villages and specially supported by Yicheng municipal government. So far, there are no roads connecting Hanshui Village with the outside world and there is still no tap water supply in three villages.

Table 3-7 Distribution of the poor within project-affected area (2015)

Town	Population of rural residents	Poverty-stricken households	Population of the poor	Proportion of population of the poor to total population (%)
Yancheng	50176	516	1195	2.38
Xiaohe	52746	1310	2385	4.52
Liushui	41637	1582	3310	7.95
Wangji	39670	701	1171	2.95
Nanying	41960	1589	2517	6.00
Zhengji	73945	1959	3539	4.79
Total	300134	7657	14117	4.70

Yicheng municipal government has determined accurate poverty alleviation plan in accordance with overall poverty alleviation plan of the state and Hubei Province from 2015. Yicheng municipal government plans to eliminate poverty of 20,880 people in 2017 to 2018. For this, Yicheng has formulated five major measures: 1) Raising the poverty line of 3,360 Yuan in 2015 to 4,140 Yuan and raising the standard of allowance for population who are guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses (the five-guaranteed people) from 2,900 Yuan to 8,250 Yuan at the same time. 18,500 people living on subsistence allowance and the five-guaranteed people across Yicheng City can basically get rid of poverty through this measure. 2) Reforming all of the dangerous houses of residents who are specially supported by the government through government allowance and on the voluntary basis and making the house meet grade-AA standard on residential house. 3) Realizing policy system to financially aid students with economic difficulties and including the students with economic difficulties in preschool and vocational school into the financial-aid system. Providing training to teachers of school of the poverty-stricken villages once every year for free and eliminating dangerous classrooms for schools of the poverty-stricken villages. 4) Implementing the policy of “getting diagnosed before paying the cost” for the poor,

canceling the minimum payment standard of 500 Yuan for hospitalization. The minimum standard for reimbursement is reduced from 12,000 Yuan to 8,000 Yuan, with reimbursement ratio increased by 20%. The reimbursement ratio for serious diseases is increased by 5%. Basically 100% of cost for hospitalization of the poverty-stricken households can be reimbursed. 5) Vigorously strengthening rectification on roads, sewer, ditches and pond in the poverty-stricken villages, reforming and expanding service center for convenience of people in the poverty-stricken villages and building a village-level culture plaza and 50KW photovoltaic power station to realize annual income of 50,000 Yuan in each poverty-stricken village.

Under such circumstance, construction of Yakou Shipping Hub Project provides another opportunity for elimination of poverty within the project area. In accordance with the socio-economic survey at preparation phase of this project, the following measures will be taken to assist the poverty alleviation of Yicheng City, especially providing new development opportunities for the poor within the project-affected area:

1) PMO and Yicheng Resettlement Office will try best efforts to reclaim land in areas along Han River that satisfy the field-lifting conditions to maintain and expand the productive resources for local farmers and provide guarantee for long-term livelihood of farmers.

2) Employ local laborers in construction period of the project and field-lifting process and increase remuneration to them. Give priority to laborers from the poor villages when hiring assistants for construction of the project.

3) When seeking labor services for daily life and purchasing daily necessities (such as grain and vegetables), PMO and various construction units will give priority to the local poor people.

4) Yicheng Bureau of Human Resources and Social Security will provide training on working skills to laborers affected by land acquisition free of charge.

5) PMO will arrange construction team and units implementing land reclamation through field-lifting to maintain and improve local infrastructures, especially road and irrigation system, at the time of construction and field-lifting; expand countryside road by combining with construction of the project for Hanshui Village which is not connected to the outside world by road to improve transportation conditions of this village.

3.6 Impact on women

The survey shows that production and living conditions of rural women within area of Yakou Shipping Hub Project are similar to that of women of typical rural areas in western part of China. The characteristics are:

First, women are main labor forces in agricultural production. After a large number of male laborers seek jobs in cities or towns or engage in non-agricultural production in rural areas, women then undertake the majority of agricultural production.

Second, above 60% of women voluntarily choose to stay at home to take care of their family and manage agricultural production. They arrange economic activities of the family according to traditional labor division mode, namely, men seek a living for the family and women manage internal affairs of the family.

Third, interview and household survey show that almost all employment opportunities are given to male laborers of the family. Employment opportunities, especially opportunities for employment in non-agricultural sectors, are relatively fewer due to vast population and limited farmland in rural areas. In this case, 75% of the respondents think that these jobs should be given to male laborers as possible as practical while 14% of them have different opinions.

Impacts of construction of Yakou Shipping Hub on local women are as follows:

First, permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation will exert negative impact on women who mainly engage in agricultural production and business since their lands are acquired.

Second, employment opportunities of a small number of women will be affected under the circumstance that some business activities are affected. For example, catering business in Fisherman's Cooperative, Wanyang Village provides job opportunities for women since most of the waiters are female. If such buildings are demolished, women working as waiter will lose their job.

Third, in villages developing vegetable planting business, women undertake most work of vegetable harvesting and packaging in vegetable production and transportation process. If vegetable production is affected by land acquisition or temporary land occupation, employment opportunities of this group of women will also be influenced.



Figure 3-1 Vegetable Packaging is an important sector to employ women

However, from the overall conditions and in the long run, construction of Yakou Shipping Hub will bring benefits to women. The reasons are as follows:

Project construction will create opportunities for women to engage in non-agricultural business activities. 45% of the female respondents think that project construction will create chances for women: first, construction of the project will provide job opportunities for them; second, the resettlement houses are close to road or traffic junction and residents can make use of the geographical advantages to do business and engage in commercial services; third, cash compensation can be used as startup fund for women to engage in non-agricultural production and business; fourth, women who are unable to continue planting can get rid of onerous agricultural production and be reserved as labor forces for non-agricultural business. Above 70% of female population think that local transportation conditions will be improved and tourism and business will be rapidly developed after construction of Yakou Shipping Hub, bringing benefits to female population.

4 Laws, Regulations, and Policies

The resettlement work involved in the Project will be conducted in strict accordance with the relevant laws, regulations, and policies of the P.R.C, Hubei Province, Yicheng City where the project is located. Meanwhile, World Bank's policies on involuntary resettlement will be followed throughout the planning and implementation of resettlement work.

4.1 Applicable laws, regulations and policies

4.1.1 Laws & regulations issued by the central government

- *The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (effective in Jan. 1999, revised on Aug. 28, 2004);
- *Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (effective as of Jan. 1, 1999 and revised on July 29, 2014);
- *Decision on Deepening the Reform and Enforcing Land Management*, issued by the State Council (Oct. 21, 2004);
- *Regulation on Land Requisition Compensation and Resettlement for Construction of Large and Medium-sized Water Conservancy and Hydropower Projects* (effective as of Sept. 1, 2006);
- *Opinions of the State Council on Improvement of Policies Supporting Resettlement in Large and Medium-sized Reservoir Project in Later Period*, issued by the State Council on May 17, 2006;
- *Notice on Further Strengthening Land Administration*, issued by the State Council on Aug. 31, 2006;
- *Regulations of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strengthening Land Administration*, File No. 28 in 2006;
- *Real Right Law of the People's Republic of China* (effective as of Oct. 1, 2007);
- *Regulations on the Disclosure of Government Information of the People's Republic of China* (effective as of May 1, 2008);

4.1.2 Regulations and policies issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources and by People's Government of Hubei Province

- *Opinions on Improving Compensation System for Land Acquisition*, issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources (Nov. 3, 2004);

- *Notice on Further Improving Management System on Rural House-building Plots and Protecting the Rights of farmers*, issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources (Mar. 2, 2010);

- *Notice on Further Strengthening Management on Land Acquisition*, issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources (Jun. 26, 2010);

- *Notice on Issuing the Unified Annual Output Value and Comprehensive Price of Acquired Land in Hubei Province*, issued by the Hubei Provincial Government (Mar. 13, 2014);

- *Letter on Issuing Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Multiples, Correction Factors, and Crop Compensation Standard*, issued by the Hubei Provincial Land and Resources Department (Mar. 17, 2014);

- *Opinions on Insuring Land-Acquired Farmers under the Social Pension Insurance Program*, issued by the Hubei Provincial Government (Nov. 27, 2014);

- *Regulations on the Implementation of Pension Insurance Compensation for Land-Acquired Farmers in Hubei Province* (Feb. 26, 2015)

4.1.3 Regulations and policies issued by Yicheng Municipal Government and relevant departments

- *Notice on Adjusting Compensation Standard for Structures and other Attachments on Collectively-owned Land of Yicheng City*, jointly issued by Yicheng Bureau of Price, Yicheng Bureau of Urban-rural Construction, Yicheng Bureau of Land and Resources and Yicheng Bureau of Housing Security and Real Estate Management (Dec. 31, 2015);

- *Compensation Standard for Expropriation of Buildings on Collectively-owned Land of Yicheng City* (Dec. 31, 2015);

- *Compensation Standard on Attachments on Collectively-owned Land of Yicheng City* (Dec.31, 2015);
- *Reference Compensation Standard on Accessory Structures on Collectively-owned Land of Yicheng City* (Dec. 31, 2015);
- *Standard on Relocation Allowance and Temporary Settlement Allowance* (Dec.31, 2015);
- *Reference Standard on Registration and Assessment of House Structure on Collectively-owned Land* (Dec. 31, 2015).

4.1.4 World Bank's policies on involuntary resettlement

- World Bank Operational Manual - OP 4.12 - *Involuntary Resettlement*, effective as of Jan. 1, 2002;
- World Bank Operational Manual - BP 4.12 *Involuntary Resettlement*, effective as of Jan. 1, 2002.

4.2 Abstract of major laws, regulations, and policies

4.2.1 Abstract of laws and regulations issued by national government bodies at different levels

1. Regulations on land ownership and land use right

- The People's Republic of China practices a socialist public ownership of land, i.e. An ownership by the whole people and ownership by collectivities. Land in urban areas shall be owned by the State. Land in rural areas and suburban areas of cities excluding state-owned land prescribed by law is collectively owned by farmers; house-building plots, land allotted for personal needs and hilly land allotted for private use is also collectively owned by farmers. (Article 2 & Article 8, *The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*)

- In order to meet the demands of public interests, it is allowed to acquire collective land and premises owned by entities and individuals according to the statutory power limit and procedures. However, it is required that acquisition of collective land shall fully compensate the farmers, including replacement subsidies,

compensations for the land attachments and seedlings and other fees, and the farmers shall be insured under social security programs, so as to rehabilitate their livelihoods and protect their lawful rights and interests. As for acquiring the premises owned by entities and individuals, etc., it is required to compensate for demolition and relocation in accordance with law, and protect the lawful rights and interests of the owners. When acquiring the individuals' residential houses, it is required to guarantee the resettlement of the owners of the acquired houses (Article 42, *Real Right Law of the People's Republic of China*)

2. Compensation standard of land acquisition

- The local governments above the county level shall ensure that living standard of land-acquired farmers is not lower than before. Resettlement subsidies and compensation for land, attachments and standing crops on the acquired land shall be paid sufficiently and timely. Where resettlement subsidies and compensation for land fail to maintain their previous standard of living of land-acquired farmers, or where resettlement subsidies and compensation for land for short to pay the social security expenses of land-acquired farmers, people's governments of the provinces, autonomous regions, and the municipalities shall approve an increase in resettlement subsidies for the affected farmers. Where the combined total of resettlement subsidies and compensation for land has reached its statutory limit yet is still insufficient for land-acquired farmers to maintain their previous standard of living, local governments may subsidize these farmers with the rents the governments receive from use of state-owned land. People's governments of the provinces, autonomous regions, and the municipalities shall develop and publish a standard of unified annual output value and integrated land prices for acquired land, which cities and counties shall follow. Compensation for land acquisition shall make sure that the compensation rate is consistent with land type. Key national construction projects shall incorporate all land acquisition costs into their budgetary estimates. (Article 12, *Decision on Deepening the Reform and Enforcing Land Management*, issued by the State Council)

- The compensation (for collective land) comprises of two parts: resettlement subsidies and compensation for land (excluding compensation for attachments and standing crops on the acquired land). The compensation standards for lands in different regions shall be determined based on the resettlement compensation multiples,

correction factors, and compensation standards of standing crops issued by the Hubei Provincial Department of Land and Resources in the corresponding period. (Article 1, *Notice on Issuing the Unified Annual Output Value and Comprehensive Price of Acquired Land in Hubei Province*, issued by the Hubei Provincial Government)

3. Regulations on resettlement of land-acquired farmers

- The local people's governments above the county level shall take concrete measures to ensure that long-term livelihood of land-acquired farmers is maintained. For projects that have stable profit returns, farmers may obtain shares through buying land use rights for legally approved construction land. In planned urban areas, local governments shall incorporate land-acquired farmers into urban workforce network and establish a social security system for these farmers; outside of the planned urban areas, local governments shall either preserve necessary cultivated land or provide jobs for land-acquired farmers; landless farmers who lack the basic living conditions shall be relocated and resettled by the local government. (Article 13, *Decision on Deepening the Reform and Enforcing Land Management*, issued by the State Council)

- In light of large and medium-sized water conservancy and hydropower project construction for which resettlement action plan is not prepared or approved, relevant department shall not allow or approve the construction and shall not issue the relevant documents on land acquisition for the project. (Article 15, *Regulation on Land Requisition Compensation and Resettlement for Construction of Large and Medium-sized Water Conservancy and Hydropower Projects* issued by the State Council)

- In respect of supporting policies for resettlement of large and medium-sized reservoir project in later period, the standard is: each person to be resettled is offered 600 Yuan every year; term: for people to be resettled who have moved before June 30, 2006, offer allowance to them in twenty years commencing on July 1, 2006; for people to be settled who moved after July 1, 2006, offer allowance to them in twenty 20 years commencing on the date on which they completed the relocation. (Article 5, *Opinions of the State Council on Improvement of Policies Supporting Resettlement in Large and Medium-sized Reservoir Project in Later Period*)

- People's governments of the cities, prefectures and counties shall guide the distribution of land acquisition compensations, i.e. the compensation shall be used

primarily for reimbursing land-acquired farmers so that they can recover their livelihood. All compensation fees for acquired land shall be paid in full amount within 3 months after the compensation plan for land acquisition is approved. Social security policies for land-acquired farmers shall follow applicable national and provincial regulations. (Article 4, *Letter on Issuing Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Multipliers, Correction Factors, and Crop Compensation Standard*)

- A pension insurance compensation system for land-acquired farmers shall be established. Efforts shall be made to further improve the insuring land-acquired farmers in the basic pension insurance program, so as to safeguard and improve the long-term livelihood of farmers. The insurance shall cover the land-acquired farmers who meet the following five requirements.

(I) Farmers whose contracted lands are acquired by the people's governments above the county level according to law;

(II) Farmers who own the Contract on Contracted Management of Rural Land or Certificate of the Right to Contracted Management of Rural Land when their lands are acquired;

(III) Residents whose registered residence is located within the project area;

(IV) Households whose average area of farmland is no more than 0.3 mu each person after land acquisition;

(V) Farmers who are at least 16 years old (Article 1-2, *Opinions on Insuring Land-Acquired Farmers under the Social Pension Insurance Program*, issued by the Hubei Provincial Government)

4. Regulations on the disclosure of land acquisition information

- During land acquisition, local governments shall safeguard farmer's collective land ownership and their right to land contractual management. Before submitting the land acquisition program to a higher authority for approval, local governments shall notify the local farmers about the use, location, compensation standards, and ways of resettlement of the land that is to be acquired; results from the survey of such land shall be confirmed by both the farmers and rural collectives whose land is to be acquired; where it is necessary, the Ministry of Land and Resources shall organize for hearings. Ministry of Land and Resources shall require the submission of materials proving that farmers know the land acquisition program and that they have confirmed the land

acquisition, before the Ministry approves such land acquisition. Mediation and settlement mechanism shall be established and improved to resolve the disputes over compensation and resettlement for acquired land, and to safeguard lawful rights and interests of land users and land-acquired farmers. Information about land that has been approved for acquisition shall be made public except under special circumstances. (Article 14, *Decision on Deepening the Reform and Enforcing Land Management*, issued by the State Council)

- People's governments of the cities, prefectures and counties shall guide the distribution of land acquisition compensations, i.e. the compensation shall be used primarily for reimbursing land-acquired farmers. The rural collective whose land has been acquired shall notify its members about the compensation and the distribution of payments, so that the compensation can be administered in a transparent way. The agricultural sector and department of civil affairs shall intensify their supervision on the distribution and use of compensations for land acquisition within rural collective economy. (Article 15, *Decision on Deepening the Reform and Enforcing Land Management*, issued by the State Council)

- 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 order, it shall disclose the corresponding accurate government information within its scope of duties to clarify (Article 6, *Regulations on the Disclosure of Government Information of the People's Republic of China*).

- An administrative organ shall disclose the government information that shall be voluntarily disclosed through government bulletins, government websites, news releases, newspapers and periodicals, broadcasting, television or any other means easy for the public to access. (Article 15, *Regulations on the Disclosure of Government Information of the People's Republic of China*)

- The people's governments at various levels shall set up a place for consulting government information at national archives and public libraries and equip with corresponding facilities 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 national archives and public libraries in a timely manner. (Article 16, *Regulations on the Disclosure of Government Information of the People's Republic of China*)

5. Regulations on compensation for housing demolition and resettlement

- Suburbs within city areas as well as rural residential areas outside of cities, with both areas being determined by the overall land-use plan, shall in principle not be developed independently nor for disparate purposes; it is encouraged that development concentrates on new housing for farmers. (Article 5, *Notice on Further Improving Management System on Rural House-building Plots and Protecting the Rights of farmers, issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources*)

- Land attachment on the acquired land is compensated according to its original scale and standard and the principle of restoring its original function; appropriate amount of allowance shall be given to the poor whose compensation is insufficient to build residential house. (Article 22, *Regulation on Land Requisition Compensation and Resettlement for Construction of Large and Medium-sized Water Conservancy and Hydropower Projects*)

- Full amount of relocation cost and compensation for houses and accessory structures, sporadic trees, standing crops and agricultural and sideline facilities of people to be resettled shall be paid by People's Government of County-level in project area directly to the people to be resettled. (Article 32, *Regulation on Land Requisition Compensation and Resettlement for Construction of Large and Medium-sized Water Conservancy and Hydropower Projects*)

4.2.2 World Bank's policies on involuntary resettlement

OP 4.12 and BP 4. 12 of the World Bank on involuntary resettlement have clearly specified the policies for involuntary resettlement. The main policies related to this project are as follows:

- Policy objectives

1. Explore all viable alternative project designs to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement.

2. If the resettlement is unavoidable, the resettlement work shall be conceived and executed as sustainable development program, provided with sufficient investment fund, and ensure the displaced persons can share the benefits brought by the project. Sincere consultations shall be conducted with displaced persons to get them involved in the planning and execution of resettlement plan.

- Required measures

3. Measures should be taken to ensure that the displaced persons are

(1) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;

(2) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and

(3) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

4. If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework shall take measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

(1) provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation;

(2) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to that of the old site.

5. Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework shall also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are:

(1) offered support after moving, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to rehabilitate their livelihoods;

(2) provided with development assistance such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities;

- Particular attention shall be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

- Payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where (a) livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable; (b) active markets for land,

housing, and labor exist, displaced persons use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) livelihoods are not land-based. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.

- Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.

- In new resettlement sites or communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder).

- Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and any host communities are preserved and resettlers' preferences with respect to relocating in preexisting communities and groups are honored.

4.2.3 Gaps between Chinese involuntary resettlement policies and the World Bank

China's central and local governments at all levels have made huge improvements in improving their involuntary resettlement policies in terms of rationalizing compensation standards, providing diversified resettlement methods and safeguarding the transparency and impartiality of resettlement practices, etc. This cannot be achieved without following the guidance of the involuntary resettlement policies of the World Bank.

Nevertheless, there are certain differences between involuntary resettlement policies of the World Bank and those in China and practiced in Yichang City, as summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4-1 Gaps in resettlement policies between China and the World Bank and the policies adopted in this project

	China's Policy	World Bank's Policy	Policies adopted by this project
Objective	Guarantee that the project can be finished in time and effectively, ensure social stability and harmony.	Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement as far as possible; ensure living standard of displaced person is at least equivalent to the previous living standard.	World Bank's Policy
Compensation method	People whose land are acquired usually get cash compensation and supplemented with employment service and social security People whose houses are demolished usually get cash compensation and recovery in kind when the conditions permit	Provide land to affected persons whose livelihood is land-based The affected persons are able to choose between cash compensation or resettlement house. The location of resettlement house is selectable.	World Bank's Policy
Compensation standard	Compensation according to standard determined by price department of local government and update the compensation standard every several years	Replacement cost is taken as the compensation price for demolished houses, without considering depreciation.	Formulate the compensation standard according to the replacement cost and ensure that the actual compensation is not less than the replacement price
Compensation on illegally constructed structures	Not compensate such structures	Compensate such structures, too	Offer appropriate amount of compensation to buildings and special facilities built before the cut-off date and do not compensate buildings and accessory structures built after the cut-off date.
Public participation	The project is monitored by the internal monitoring departments of PIU and the resettlement implementation agency.	Public participation mechanism is sophisticated and complete that enables the public to participate in all the stages of the project.	Establish a sophisticated and sound public participation mechanism
Monitoring	Set up special supervising agency to supervise the special resettlement work and monitor other resettlement activities through internal management mechanism of PIU and resettlement office.	PIU and resettlement office implement internal monitoring through internal management system and external monitoring departments independently implements external monitoring.	Establish both internal & external monitoring mechanisms as required by the World Bank
Grievance mechanism	A special grievance department is established to handle public grievances.	The public can air their grievances to the community, sub-district office, PIU and the external monitoring agency.	Establish a grievance mechanism required by the World Bank based on the current grievance system

Based on the above differences, the PMO has carefully studied the involuntary resettlement policies of the World Bank, learned from other effective resettlement approaches adopted by other cities, and determined that resettlement policies that combine the involuntary resettlement policies of the World Bank and of China. They are highly practical and widely accepted by residents in the project area.

4.3 Resettlement and compensation standards and regulations

By considering 1) national and local laws, regulations and the relevant policies of the World Bank, 2) realities of Yicheng City, 3) recent land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement work conducted in Yicheng City and other similar projects, and 4) consultation with the affected population, the PMO has formulated the following resettlement regulations and standards for the Project. After the RAP is approved by the World Bank and the People's Governments of Yicheng City, these regulations and standards will be implemented.

4.3.1 Compensation on collectively-owned land

The collective-land acquired in this project will be compensated by unified annual output value of land specified in the *Notice on Issuing the Unified Annual Output Value and Comprehensive Price of Acquired Land in Hubei Province* issued by the Hubei Provincial Government (Mar. 13, 2014)

Land acquired will be compensated according to unified annual output value and the total compensation will 23 times of the annual output value. Land compensation will be 9 times of the annual output value. 70% of the land compensation will be directly paid to the land-acquired households and 30% will be paid to the village collective for public welfare undertakings. Resettlement subsidies will be 14 times of the annual output value and will be paid to the land-acquired farmers.

Compensation factor for vegetable fields is adjusted to 1.1 times of the annual output value.

Compensation on standing crops is one time of the annual output value and will be directly paid to the land-acquired households.

Attachments on the collectively-owned land will be compensated according to

standard as determined by Yicheng Bureau of Price and such compensation will be directly paid to the owners.

Large-scale land reclamation through field-lifting will be implemented in construction of this project to maximize protection over cultivated land resources. Loss caused by land reclamation through field-lifting will be compensated according to area of cultivated land created in land reclamation through field-lifting compensation standard is two times of the annual output value.

In accordance with policies of Hubei Province and Yicheng City on pension policies of land-acquired farmers, villagers whose average area of cultivated land is less than 0.3 mu (inclusive) will be insured under social pension program. Average area of cultivated land of all residents exceeds such standard after land acquisition and field-lifting of this project. Therefore, we do not have to purchase social pension for them. Farmers within the project-affected area still take part in pension for urban-rural residents normally.

4.3.2 Compensation for state-owned land acquisition

Land used for water conservancy facilities in Han River Dam is beaches, woodland and wasteland which are state-owned land and will be directly acquired for construction of this project. Considering that villagers along Han River have been cultivating on such land in seasons that such land is not inundated for years, lump-sum compensation on standing crops and attachments on such land will be offered before land acquisition. The compensation standard will be subject to the annual output value of local land and standard on land attachment.

4.3.3 Compensation for house demolition on collective land

Private house to be demolished will be compensated in accordance with *Notice on Adjusting Compensation Standard for Structures and other Attachments on Collectively-owned Land of Yicheng City*, jointly issued by Yicheng Bureau of Price, Yicheng Bureau of Urban-rural Construction, Yicheng Bureau of Land and Resources and Yicheng Bureau of Housing Security and Real Estate Management (Dec. 31, 2015)

1. For residential house, two compensation method are offered for the house-demolished households to choose: first method is not to offer house-building plot to them but to offer cash compensation according to standard I for non-idle residential houses and according to standard II for idle residential houses; second method is to offer house-building plot to them for the house-demolished households to build residential houses by themselves and offer compensation according to standard II for both non-idle and idle residential house. The specific contents of standard I and standard II can be found in Chapter five.

2. For commercial houses on the house-building plot for which the business license and tax registration certificate have been obtained for more than two years and taxes have been paid according to law, compensation standard will be raised by 40% on the basis of standard I. Part other than the part with valid area will be compensated according to standard II. Compensation on decoration of business houses will be directly paid to the investor.

3. For other houses on collectively-owned land, if such housed have been approved by relevant departments, cash compensation will be given according to the approved construction area and standard I; if they are not approved, cash compensation will be offered according to the actual construction area and standard II.

4. Relocation cost and subsidies for temporary settlement will be offered to house-demolished households. The specific standard can be found in Chapter five.

5. Residents of 35 households whose residential houses are to be demolished will be included into support plan in later period and each of them will be offered 600 Yuan every year for 20 years.

4.3.4 Particular support to vulnerable groups

As for 5 households that have been identified as vulnerable households in the survey phase, PMO will take following measures to help them in the construction process of this project:

- PMO contacts with Yakou Village to ensure that such households have been included to the accurate poverty alleviation plan or identified as household living on subsistence allowance.
- For vulnerable households to be offered with cash compensation but not

house-building plot, PMO, Liushui Town and Yakou Village will be responsible for providing information on houses and give priority to helping them find suitable residential houses among second-hand houses in Dengling Farm.

- For vulnerable households to be offered with house-building plot, PMO will be responsible for providing the house-building plot, levelling the plot and helping them in the house construction and procurement of building materials.

- PMO, resettlement office of Liushui Town and Yakou Village will be responsible for providing resettlement houses and helping them move.

5 Compensation Standards for Resettlement

The compensation standard for land acquisition and building demolition listed in the RAP is based on in-depth investigation, national and provincial laws and regulations, and Business Guide for Involuntary Resettlement issued by WB. Its aim is to recover the living standards of PAPs (project affected persons) after resettlement in a short-term. Besides, this standard is formulated upon full consultation with related department of Yicheng City and PAPs. In the implementation process, the standard may be substituted by new and more favorable policies issued by People's Government of Hubei Province or Yicheng City.

5.1 Compensation standard for collectively-owned land

Compensation for rural collectively-owned lands include: compensation for land, resettlement subsidies, standing crops, and land attachments.

1. Compensation for land acquisition

On March 13, 2014, Hubei People's Government issued Notification on Unified Annual Output Value of Expropriated Land and Integrated Land Price of Different Areas (No.12, 2014). According to the notification, the new compensation standard for land acquisition consists of two parts: compensation for land and resettlement subsidies, excluding compensation for standing crops and land attachments. According to the provision of this notification, the compensation standard for land acquisition of Yicheng City is shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Unified annual output value of land acquisition in Yicheng City issued by Hubei Provincial Government

Land type	Annual output value (Yuan)	Compensation multiplier			Compensation standard for land acquisition (Yuan)
		Total	Compensation for land	Compensation for resettlement	
I	1800	25	10	15	45000
II	1560	24	10	14	37400
III	1450	24	10	14	34800
IV	1350	23	9	14	31050

In accordance with *Letter on Compensation Multiplier, Correction Coefficient of Land Acquisition and Compensation Standard for Standing Crops* issued by Department of Land and Resources of Hubei Province, the correction coefficient of compensation for vegetable land is 1.1 in land acquisition of Yicheng City.

In accordance with the notification of provincial government documents and Department of Land and Resources, the land type of the project site belongs to Class IV. Hence, in land acquisition, the unified annual output value of acquired land shall be subject to the 1,350 Yuan/mu (1 mu = 0.0667 hectare) standard. Considering the correction coefficient, the annual production value of vegetable land is 1,485 Yuan/mu. Multiplied by 23, the compensation for cultivated land 31,050 Yuan/mu, and the compensation for vegetable field is 34,155 Yuan/mu.

Compensation rates will be determined, as planned and required by Hubei Provincial Government and China's Ministry of Land and Resources, based on a value several times the annual output value of the requisitioned land or the price of the requisitioned land in different areas. This is also a prevailing method for determining compensation rates for collectively owned land nationwide that is requisitioned. The annual output value of the requisitioned land or the price of the requisitioned land in different areas is determined in accordance with agricultural production and management and the potential productivity of land in different areas based on proper surveys and studies conducted by land and resources departments of different provinces. The annual output value or the price of the requisitioned land reflects the replacement cost of the requisitioned land. By following this compensation standard, we can ensure that the compensation standard for land requisitioned for this project conforms to land compensation based on replacement cost as required by the World Bank.

2. Compensation for standing crops

Compensation standard for standing crops of acquired collectively-owned land shall be implemented in accordance with relevant provisions issued by Provincial Department of Land Resources. That means the compensation of standing crops is 1,350 Yuan/mu, and compensation for vegetable land is 1,485 Yuan/mu.

3. Land attachments

The compensation standards for land attachments are listed in Table 5-2 and Table 5-3, which is implemented in accordance with the policies of Notification on the Adjustment of Compensation Standards for Land Attachments issued by Yicheng City's Price Bureau, Land & Resource Bureau, Housing Security and Housing Authority on December 31, 2015.

Table 5-2 Compensation standards for land attachments

Project		Compensation standards
Sheds	Steel-frame, brick-concrete structure	Those which can be relocated will be paid with a relocation cost at the market price; those which cannot be relocated shall be purchased by a market price.
	Bamboo structure (Single story)	9 Yuan / m ² for those with a usage time within 1 year ; 7 Yuan / m ² for those with a usage time within 2 years ; 3-5 Yuan / m ² for those with a usage time more than 2 years
	Asbestos, bamboo structure (double stories)	12 Yuan / m ² for those with a usage time within 1 year ; 9 Yuan / m ² for those with a usage time within 2 years ; 5-7 Yuan / m ² for those with a usage time more than 2 years
Power supply, communication lines, and various pipelines		The construction unit shall pay relocation compensation or provide in the resettlement houses instead. Those can not be relocated shall be purchased at market prize.
Grave		1,800 Yuan for those having gravestone; 1,500 Yuan for those having no gravestone; compensation for all-in-one grave shall be doubled.

Table 5-3 Compensation standard for trees

Category		Specification	Unit	Compensation standards (Yuan)
Timber wood		Chest width 10 cm or less (excluding 10 cm)	Nos	3-10
		Chest width 10-55 cm	Nos	15-60
		Chest width 60-100 cm	Nos	60-100
		Nursery	Mu	4000
Fruit-bearing trees	Peach tree	First-fruit period 3 - 5 years, end-fruit period more than 15 years	Nos	100
		Full-fruit period 6--14 years	Nos	150
	Plum tree	First-fruit period 3 - 5 years, end-fruit period more than 15 years	Nos	50
		Full-fruit period 6--14 years	Nos	100
	Apricot tree	First-fruit period 3 - 5 years, end-fruit period more than 20 years	Nos	50
		Full-fruit period 6-19 years	Nos	150

	Cherry peach	First-fruit period 3 - 5 years, end-fruit period more than 20 years	Nos	50
		Full-fruit period 6-19 years	Nos	150
	Pear tree	First-fruit period 3 - 6 years, end-fruit period more than 30 years	Nos	80
		Full-fruit period 7-29 years	Nos	200
	Apple tree	First-fruit period 3 - 6 years, end-fruit period more than 30 years	Nos	50
		Full-fruit period 7-29 years	Nos	150
	Persimmon tree	First-fruit period 5 - 8 years, end-fruit period more than 40 years	Nos	50
		Full-fruit period 9-39 years	Nos	200
	Pomegranate tree	First-fruit period 3 - 5 years, end-fruit period more than 20 years	Nos	50
		Full-fruit period 6-19 years	Nos	150
	Date tree	First-fruit period 3 - 8 years, end-fruit period more than 40 years	Nos	80
		Full-fruit period 9-39 years	Nos	200
	Loquat tree	First-fruit period 4 - 6 years, end-fruit period more than 30 years	Nos	80
		Full-fruit period 7-29 years	Nos	200
	Waxberry tree	First-fruit period 5 - 7 years, end-fruit period more than 50 years	Nos	80
		Full-fruit period 8--49 years	Nos	200
	Citrus tree	First-fruit period 3 - 5 years, end-fruit period more than 20 years	Nos	70
		Full-fruit period 6-19 years	Nos	150
	Walnut tree	First-fruit period 7 years below, end-fruit period more than 50 years	Nos	100
		Full-fruit period 7-49 years	Nos	300
	Chestnut tree	First-fruit period 4 - 7 years, end-fruit period more than 50 years	Nos	80
		Full-fruit period 8--49 years	Nos	200
	Grape tree	First-fruit period 3 - 4 years, end-fruit period more than 30 years	Nos	70
		Full-fruit period 5-29 years	Nos	150
	Pepper tree	First-fruit period 5 years below, end-fruit period more than 20 years	Nos	50
		Full-fruit period 6-19 years	Nos	150
	Kiwifruit tree	First-fruit period 3 - 5 years, end-fruit period more than 20 years	Nos	50
Full-fruit period 6-19 years		Nos	100	
Fig tree	First-fruit period 3 - 5 years, end-fruit period more than 15 years	Nos	50	
	Full-fruit period 6--14 years	Nos	100	
Non-fruit-bearing trees		Fruit trees with chest width 15 cm or less	Nos	20
		Tree seedlings	Nos	5-10

4. Allocation of compensation funds

Different parts of the compensation funds shall be paid to village collectivities and farmers. Allocation principle is:

- (1) Compensation of standing crops shall be paid to farmers.
- (2) 100% of the resettlement subsidies shall be paid to farmers.
- (3) As to compensation fee for land, 70% shall be paid to farmers, and 30% shall be paid to village collective economic organizations.

In accordance with the above principles, the allocation plan is shown in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Allocation of compensation funds for collectively-owned land

Unit: Yuan

Land Type	Annual Output Standards	Compensation for land	Resettlement subsidies	Funds paid to village collective	Funds paid to farmers
	(1)	(2) = (1) *9	(3) = (1) *14	(2) *30%	(3)+ (2) *70%
Cultivated land	1350	12150	18900	3645	27405
Vegetable land	1485	13365	20790	4009.5	30145.5

5. Compensation for field-lifting

The project will carry out a large-scale field-lifting to protect cultivated land resources. To protect the interests of the PAPs, losses caused by field-lifting shall be compensated. The compensation shall be carried out in a “land formation (1 year) and land maturing (1 year)” mode. While considering the cultivated area, the compensation shall be twice of the annual output value of the cultivated land.

5.2 Compensation standards for land attachments on state-owned land

The beaches, wasteland and woodland inundated by the project are all state-owned land used for water conservancy facilities. Besides, the economic crops and attachments on such land will be compensated by the compensation standard of similar attachments on collectively-owned land.

5.3 Compensation standard for house demolition on collectively-owned land

There are two compensation approaches which shall be freely decided by the displaced households:

Approach 1: No house-building plot will be granted. The residential buildings will be compensated by cash in accordance with Standard I, and the non-residential buildings will be compensated by cash in accordance with Standard II;

Approach 2: House-building plot will be granted. Residential buildings and non-residential buildings will be compensated in accordance with Standard II. The displaced household shall resettle by themselves. Details of Standard I and Standard II are shown in Table 5-5.

Tables 5-5 Compensation standard for house demolition on collectively-owned land

Structure	Grade	Standard I (unit: Yuan / m ²)	Standard II (unit: Yuan / m ²)
Frame		1170	900
brick-concrete	A	970	700
	B	920	650
	C	870	600
	D	820	550
brick-wood	A	820	550
	B	750	480
	C	700	430
	D	650	380
Simple structure	Earth-wood		200
	Wood		150
	Others		100

Compensation for housing decoration shall be implemented in accordance with the level of decoration after assessment.

To ensure that such compensation standards reflect the replacement cost for housing demolition, and that compensation funds can allow relocated households to rebuild houses, the PMO visited the residents of new rural housings in Yicheng City during 2015-2016 and analyzed typical cases. Yicheng City's Immigration Office and Housing and Construction Bureau have provided detailed cost accounting for the resettlement project of south-to-north water diversion of Danjiangkou reservoir. This provided detailed information of the replacement cost for house demolition in Yicheng City. Table 5-6 shows the construction costs of a 220 m² house as analyzed by Housing and Construction Bureau of Yicheng City.

Table 5-6 Typical cases of brick-concrete buildings in rural area of Yicheng City
(2015-2016)

No.	Name	Unit	Number	Unit price (Yuan)	Total
1	Labor costs	m ²	200	240	48000
2	Rebar	kg	6500	0.22	1430
3	Cement	kg	47000	0.32	15040
4	Sand and gravel	M ³	320	32	10240
5	Lime paste	M ³	6	280	1680
6	Masonry brick	PCS	45000	0.27	12150
7	Aluminum window	m ²	60	150	9000
8	Front door	m ²	2	800	1600
9	Interior doors	PCS	6	800	4800
10	Water & electricity installation	m ²	200	50	10000
11	Roof insulation and waterproofing	m ²	110	100	11000
12	Stair railings	m	15	130	1950
13	Balcony railings	m	6	130	780
14	Floor tiles	m ²	21	50	1050
15	Toilet waterproofing	m ²	7	25	175
16	Kitchen stove	Item	1	3000	3000
17	Stair apron	Item	1	3000	3000
18	Water and electricity for construction	Item	1	3000	3000
19	Indoor tile-like coatings	m ²	500	10	5000
20	Outdoor drainage and septic tanks	Item	1	3000	3000
21	Subgrade	Item	1	20000	20000
	Total				165895

Table 5-6 Typical cases of brick-concrete buildings in rural area of Yicheng City
(2015-2016)

No.	Name	Unit	Number	Unit price (Yuan)	Total
1	Labor costs	m ²	200	240	48000
2	Rebar	kg	6500	0.22	1430
3	Cement	kg	47000	0.32	15040
4	Sand and gravel	M ³	320	32	10240
5	Lime paste	M ³	6	280	1680
6	Masonry brick	PCS	45000	0.27	12150
7	Aluminum window	m ²	60	150	9000
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10	Water & electricity installation	m ²	200	50	10000
11	Roof insulation and waterproofing	m ²	110	100	11000
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13	Balcony railings	m	6	130	780
14	Floor tiles	m ²	21	50	1050
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16	Kitchen stove	Item	1	3000	3000
17	Stair apron	Item	1	3000	3000
18	Water and electricity for construction	Item	1	3000	3000
19	Indoor tile-like coatings	m ²	500	10	5000
20	Outdoor drainage and septic tanks	Item	1	3000	3000
21	Subgrade	Item	1	20000	20000
	Total				165895

The typical case shows: In 2016, to build a 220 m² brick-concrete house, the total cost is 165,895 Yuan (excluding decoration cost). The average cost is 754.07 Yuan/m². Deducting the subgrade cost, the construction cost per square meter is 663.16 Yuan. The current price is lower than the compensation standard specified for standard A and standard B brick-concrete structure. According to the staff in resettlement office, the compensation of brick-concrete houses generally takes the reference of Standard A. That is, the compensation of brick-concrete houses (without house-building plot arranged) of the project is 970 Yuan/m², which is significantly higher than the replacement price-754 Yuan/m². The compensation of brick-concrete houses (with house-building plot arranged) of the project is 700 Yuan/m², which is higher than the replacement price-663 Yuan/m². With the compensation funds, relocated households have no problem to rebuild a house similar to the size and structure of the original one.

Compensation standards for house attachments are listed in Table 5-7.

Tables 5-7 Compensation standard for house attachments in collectively-owned land

No.	Project	Specification	Unit	Compensation standards (Yuan)
1	Fences	Single brick	m ²	50
		Cavity	m ²	65
		Iron	m ²	120
		Solid double-brick	m ²	80
2	Wells	Pressure wells	PCS	700
		Downland wells	m	130
		Floor-ducts wells	m	130
		Deep wells	m	280-350
		PVC wells	m	90-110
3	Stoves	Single-hole stove	PCS	200
		Double-hole stove	PCS	300
		Three-hole stove	PCS	350
4	Chimney		PCS	100
5	Counter top		PCS	120-200
6	Shed		m ²	50-80
7	Pigpen		m ²	70-80
8	Petrifying water ditch		m	80
9	Retaining wall		m ³	150
10	Water storage tank, septic tank		m ³	80
11	Water pool			100
12	Basin		PCS	200
13	Masonry terrace		m ²	25
14	Cement terrace	10-20cm	m ²	30-50
		20-30cm	m ²	70
15	Cement road	10-20cm	m ²	60
		20-30cm	m ²	110
16	ADSL dismantal costs		PCS	200
17	Air-conditioner installation & dismantle cost		PCS	200
18	Water heater installation & dismantle cost	Solar	PCS	300
19		Gas, electricity	PCS	150
20	Installation & dismantle cost for stainless-steel water tank		PCS	100
21	Installation and dismantle costs for Cable TV		Household	100
22	Hanging kitchen	Cement hanging kitchen	PCS	300
23		Aluminium alloy hanging kitchen	PCS	400

24	Toilet	Simple	PCS	200
25		Mixing	m ²	300
26	Red-tile insulating layer	Eaves height less than 1.5 meters	m ²	150
27		Eave height 1.5-2.2 meters	m ²	200
28	Asbetic-tile insulation layer	Eaves height less than 1.5 meters	m ²	50
29		Eave height 1.5-2.2 meters	m ²	120
30	Iron front door		m ²	100
31	Water meter		PCS	300
32	Two-phase electricity meter		PCS	480
33	Three-phase electricity meter		PCS	2000

Besides compensation for house demolition, the project also provides relocation allowance and Interim settlement allowance:

1. Relocation allowances

For residential buildings, the relocation allowance is 8 Yuan/m²(built-up area in building property right). If relocation allowance is less than 500 Yuan, each household will be provided with 500 Yuan. For households which need temporary settlement; relocation allowance will be given twice.

For non-residential buildings, the relocation allowance shall be the same with that of the residential buildings. If large machinery, equipment, or supplies need to be relocated, the relocation fee shall be decided after consultation between the client and the Resettlement Office; if consultation fails, the relocation fee shall be decided by a qualified price assessment agency.

2. Subsidy for temporary settlement

During the resettlement, we will follow a "house building takes place before house demolition" principle. If interim settlement is needed, then an interim settlement allowance will be provided for two years. The interim settlement allowance is 3 Yuan/m²/month(building area stated in building property right). Building area less than 50 m² shall be considered as 50 m².

5.4 Compensation standard for enterprises and public facilities

Compensation for the enterprises and other special facilities affected by the project is based on the results of the evaluation of the affected enterprises and facilities by assessment agencies. An agreement on compensation is reached after negotiation

- The impact of the project to enterprises will be evaluated based on the estimated replacement cost of the enterprises' affected facilities and their actual loss caused by the project; an agreement on compensation will be reached based on the evaluation results.

- For the special facilities that do not need to be rebuilt, a lump-sum monetary compensation will be made for the facilities based on the replacement cost of the facilities estimated by assessment agencies.

- For the special facilities that need to be rebuilt, the PMO will pay for the reconstruction and ensure that the sizes and functions of the facilities will not fall short of their sizes and functions before they are affected.

6 Implementation plan on resettlement and rehabilitation

6.1 Objectives and principles for resettlement and rehabilitation

6.1.1 Objectives for resettlement and rehabilitation

The overall objective of the resettlement project is to restore(if possible, to improve) the PAPs' living standards and production. The resettlement goal of this project is:

- Households relocated will choose by their own will as to get cash compensation or get resettlement houses.
- For all affected land attachments, the household will receive compensation at replacement cost.
- Villagers affected will obtain reasonable compensation. The goal is to realize maximum protection of cultivated land resources. If conditions permit, field-lifting will be implemented to ensure a long-term and sustainable development and increase PAPs' income.
- Public facilities and environment of communities affected will be restored to a level before relocation or be improved.

6.1.2 Principles for resettlement and rehabilitation

- Right to know & right to choose of PAPs. For land acquisition and house resettlement, the PAPs will be fully aware of the policies for compensation and resettlement. Meanwhile, a variety of resettlement approached will be provided.
- Compensation for housing and attachments will not be not less than the replacement cost. Compensation of all kinds would be fully and directly paid to the property owner. No entity or individual may intercept or misappropriate the others' compensation funds.
- PAPs will participate in the resettlement process. PAPs or their representatives will participate in matters such as selection of assessment agencies, selection of

resettlement places, scheduling of acquisition/demolition/rehabilitation time, capital allocation, rehabilitation of production and operation, and more. Consultation with the PAPs will be carried out by discussion meeting and villagers' conferences.

- Provide care and support for vulnerable groups In selection of house-building plot and in process of building houses, vulnerable groups will be first taken into consideration. They will be provided with help in relocation, interim settlement process. Besides, subsidies shall be provided for those living in straitened circumstances. This group will be included as the poverty alleviation targets to help them shake off poverty.

6.2 Resettlement for relocated households

The project requires a total demolition of 35 residential buildings, where 17 buildings(Yakou Fisherman's Cooperative, Liushui Town) are in contiguous demolition, and the remaining 18 buildings (in other reservoir areas)are in sporadic demolition. In addition, there are 37 non-residential buildings which need to be demolished. According to its different nature and purpose, we take a different approach in resettlement and compensation:

1. Resettlement of relocated households in Yakou Fisherman's Cooperative

In accordance with the monitoring results of the first external Resettlement Monitoring Report of Yakou Project, the construction of Yakou Shipping Hub Project area started in the second half of 2016. Except the land acquisition for the construction site and the construction passage at the right bank, the affected structures of Yakou Fishermen's Cooperative at the left bank have been demolished in March 2017.

Upon statistics and confirmation, altogether 1,574.03 square meters of various structures of 19 households in Yakou Fishermen's Cooperative, LiushuiTown have been demolished for construction in the dam area of Yakou Project.

Liushui Town offers cash compensation and resettlement houses for the structure-demolished households to choose. Only 9 households of the 19 affected households were still residing in the houses to be demolished and family members of the most households work and do business in other place and have purchased houses in Yicheng, Xiangyang and other places. The demolition does not affect their residence. Ultimately, 19 households all chose the cash compensation and the 9 households purchased second-hand houses in the nearby Dengling Farm.

Dengling Farm which is 500 to 1000m away from Yakou Shipping Hub Project was originally the state-owned farm of Xiangnan Prison. The farm was relocated since 2015 and a large number of second-hand houses were left after the employees of the farm left. The market price of these houses are non-expensive and the structure-demolished households in Yakou Fishermen's Cooperative can afford to these houses. The monitoring results show that the affected households purchased the second-house in Dengling Farm at the price of less than 500 Yuan per square meter. These houses are of frame and brick-concrete structure and much better than the original houses of the affected households in Yakou Fishermen's Cooperative in light of house quality, area, sanitation and environment as well geological location. These 9 households have all purchased residential houses to their satisfaction among the second-hand houses left by the original Xiangnan Prison with their cash compensation. Their living conditions are remarkably improved.

2. The future compensation and rehabilitation for small number of households relocated

The households to be relocated in Yakou Fisherman's Cooperative are concentrated, while other households in a scattered state.

After consultation with these households, the resettlement and rehabilitation plan reached are:

If the households do not want to rebuild the house, then cash compensation will be provided to them;

If the households need to rebuild the house, then the village committee will be responsible for arranging the house-building plot. And the households to be relocated will rebuild the house by themselves. Formalities to rebuild houses will all be free.

3. Resettlement and compensation for non-residential buildings

The non-residential buildings related to the project are concentrated in two villages. One is a productive auxiliary building located in Heluo village; another include the buildings for fishing tourism in Wanyang Village.

The buildings in Heluo village are used for forest protection, cowshed, production tools storing and other functions. The buildings are mainly built for convenience of production. After the completion of the reservoir and field-lifting, the buildings are no longer necessary. Cash compensation standard for these buildings should be Standard II

issued by Yicheng City Price Bureau and other units.

For villagers in Wanyang Village, the demolition of buildings for fishing tourism will lead to some losses. Due to lack of supervision and management, the villagers constructed the buildings by themselves as they see its unique advantages for catering. During the year without flood, the operating period of these business buildings are mainly in the summer time. After policy advocacy and consultation, cash compensation standard for these buildings will be provided in accordance with the Standard II issued by Yicheng City Price Bureau and other units. Villagers in Wanyang Village are satisfied with the compensation standard. After the completion of the reservoir, the bankside along the Han River will become a spacious and scenic place. At that time, services such as fishing tourism will be more popular. Therefore, the owners of these buildings have all accepted the cash compensation plan.

It should be noted that the buildings such as those for fishing tourism are all within the planning area of Wanyang Wetland Park. During the preparation stage of the resettlement, the detailed planning for the wetland park has not been completed. However, relevant departments tend to take protective- construction measures for this area. According to this idea, the demolition of buildings in Wanyang Village involved in the project can be avoided. To avoid unnecessary demolition, the PMO will keep close communication with the planning and construction sector of the wetland park.

In accordance with relevant resettlement policies of national medium-sized water conservancy facilities, the PMO and Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office will provide a 20-year funding support (600 Yuan/ year) for households in the project area.

6.3 Resettlement and rehabilitation of PAPs

The biggest impact brought by the project is the loss of productive resources for residents along the Han River. According to the statistics of preliminary investigation conducted by the design department, suppose the normal water level is 55.22 meters, then the area of cultivated land inundated will be 14279 mu. This is a pretty large amount. Project affected residents hope measures can be taken to avoid land losses while meeting the construction requirement of the project.

Drawing from the experience of other similar domestic projects, the PMO and design office proposed the field-lifting plan, which is to lift up the level of the field.

Design office and PMO staff have made an on-the-spot survey along the project area and communicated with the local villagers. The basic principle and technical route for the field-lifting plan are finally decided.

The basic principle of field-lifting is: 1) The topographic, geological and hydrological conditions shall be met; 2) After plan comparison and selection, select the one which is technically feasible and economically reasonable.

Technical route for field-lifting is:

1) Using the "dig the lower area to lift up the higher area" method, excavated soil will be used for field-lifting in low-inundated areas and areas along the dike.

2) Use a "plough-layer stripping and back-filling" method to protect soil conditions required for the growth of crops. Before field-lifting, the mellow soil on top layer with a thickness of 30-50 cm will be stripped and stacked up. After earth filling is completed, the mellow soil will be back-filled.

3) Use an engineering and ecological method to prevent soil erosion and to improve land utilization: The part below the normal water-retain section will be reinforced by grouted rubble and loose-stone. The above-water part will be laid with EM4 three-dimension vegetation layer. The upper part of three-dimension vegetation layer will be laid up with a 10 cm clay bed. And the clay bed will be laid up with grasses. To the slide of three-dimension vegetation layer vegetation layer and the earth filling layer, use a 80 cm U-shaped anchor to reinforce. The top of the slope will be reinforced with C20 concrete (width 60 cm, thickness 30 cm) to prevent soil erosion.

The planned area for field-lifting totals 13, 892.85 mu; and benefit area totals 13, 413.79 mu. See Table 6-1 for details. After field-lifting, the cultivated land occupied by the project is reduced by more than 93%.

Table 6-1 Field-lifting plan for the project area

Area name	Elevation of field-lifting (m)	Area of field-lifting (mu)	Benefit area (mu)	Notes
T1	56.22	140.1	135.99	Maocao Village
T2	56.22	6561.12	4433.5	Heluo Village
			1094.64	Nanhe Village
			817.26	Tannao Village
T3	56.22	496.9	483.46	Nanzhou Village
T4	56.22	118.54	3.93	Guanzhuang Village
			110.51	Annao Village

Area name	Elevation of field-lifting (m)	Area of field-lifting (mu)	Benefit area (mu)	Notes
T5	56.25	4597.05	1298.62	Gongnao Village
			2037.41	Nanying Village
			439.65	Wulian Village
			637.31	Xinxing Village
T6	56.25	168.7	164	Taiping Village
T7	56.33	58.74	55.80	Xinzhou Village
T8	56.33	477.24	469.45	Sanzhou Village
T9	56.33	103.06	99.01	Xinguan Village
T10	56.33	319.80	308.14	Hanshui Village
T11	56.33	604.84	592.20	Hanshui Village
T12	56.33	246.76	224.15	Xiangjiang Village
			8.76	Fangge Village
Total		13892.85	13413.79	

From socio-economic survey, we learned that the cultivated lands of residents are distributed outside of the dike. Every household owns an area of varying sizes. During the past 10 years, the rise of economic crops and vegetable cultivation has led to land transfer. A sampling survey conducted in Heluo Village, Maocao Village and Xinzhou Village showed that almost a half of the overflow land has been transferred, with a transfer price ranging from 400 (vegetables and crops)-2000 Yuan (Ophiopogon japonicus and Chinese yam). To avoid loss of land resources, PMO and associated towns and villages has formulated the basic principle for land-returning: The cultivated land, according to its area, will be returned with a proportional farmland, thus avoiding a large-area land acquisition for a certain village. In land returning, the area returned will generally be decided by the second-round contracting area. If the total area of returned land is less than that of the land acquisition, then the land will be returned in proportion to the area of the land acquisition. If the total area of returned land is more than that of the land acquisition, then the land will be returned in proportion to the original contracting area. The overall goal is to make sure every household will avoid the loss brought by land acquisition as far as possible, and share the resources brought by land

reclamation.

For the 865.27 cultivated lands that need for land acquisition after land reclamation, the land compensation shall be directly provided to the affected households in accordance with the compensation standard. Villagers are free to transfer land that is required for land acquisition.

When analyzing the impact brought by land acquisition, we find that Taiping Village, Xinguan Village and Annao Village are greatly impacted as due to "vast population and limited farmland". The impact is more than 10%. Therefore, Planning and Design Department and PMO paid special attention to the three villages. And they will take measures to ensure that their cultivated land resources are not reduced. Through hard efforts, Taiping Village, Xinguan Village and Annao Village will be able to supplement 168.7 mu, 99.01 mu and 115.1 mu of cultivated lands respectively. The supplemented areas are greater or equal to the area in land acquisition. In addition, if conditions permit, land resources can be supplemented by field-lifting. For instance, the average cultivated land in Fangge Village and Xiangjiang Village is just 0.6 mu. In land reclamation plan, PMO made a special reclamation plan for T12 area. This can provide 232.91 mu of cultivated land for the two villages, which is far more than the area in land acquisition-16.77mu. Increase in cultivated land will provide solid foundation for the livelihood of the villagers.

To ensure that land reclamation measures can make up for the loss of cultivated land caused by land acquisition, to make soils productive as soon as possible, and to ensure that the living standard of the affected families is not affected, resettlement offices at all levels will take the following measures:

1. The PMO authorizes the project design institute to develop a *Plan for Land Reclamation by Raising Subsided Surface*; the plan will specify the implementation and technical specification of land reclamation by raising subsided surface. When developing *Plan for Land Reclamation by Raising Subsided Surface*, the project design institute will extensively solicit advice and suggestions from the affected villagers along the river and strive to obtain the approval for the plan from PMO and Yicheng Municipal People's Government before the project is implemented.

2. In the course of raising subsided surface, engineering measures will be taken to build complete roads, irrigation and drainage facilities, and other supporting facilities.

Mellow topsoil should be removed before the subsided surface is raised and then filled back after the subsided surface is raised, in order to make the reclaimed land more productive and fertile.

3. Land will be reclaimed by raising subsided surface based on the progress of construction and the timeframe of water storage, in order to minimize the impact of the project to farming. The PMO will compensate for the loss of farmland caused by raising subsided surface. Specifically, the PMO will compensate for the loss of farmland based on its annual yield for two years (one year for land reclamation; the other for land fertilization), so as to ensure that the affected households' incomes from land will not be reduced.

4. In the course of land reclamation by raising subsided surface, the PMO will establish a strict system to supervise the subsided surface raising project. In addition to the quality supervision agency for construction, the PMO will also engage the representatives of the riverside villagers in supervising land reclamation and construction quality. Without the consent of these representatives, construction shall not commence; without the signed consent of these representatives, the subsided surface raising project shall not be delivered and accepted.

5. After the requisitioned land is returned to farmland, the relevant villages will use the collective reserve of land requisition funds to develop public welfare undertakings, organize and strengthen specialized cooperatives, and employ experts and technicians to train farmers in vegetable cultivation, processing, and marketing, so as to increase yields from land and the incomes of farmers.

PMO and relevant villages and towns has verified the data of population and cultivated land after land acquisition. In accordance with relevant policies, affected household with a per capita farmland area less than 0.3 mu (including 0.3 mu) shall be provided with Old-Age Insurance .However, the per capita farmland area of residents all exceeds this standard. Therefore, there is no need for providing Old-Age Insurance .The affected residents are shall get urban and rural old-age insurance in a normal way.

The completion of the project will entail inundation of 12,429mu areas of state-owned tidal flats, woodland, and wasteland. According to Chapter 2, in dry seasons or in the years when the water level of the Han River is low, villagers in the vicinity of these areas grow grain, vegetables or other cash crops, or graze cattle and

sheep. The water levels of these areas are low; these areas are not fertile, so villagers in the vicinity hold low expectations of the yields from land in these areas. Therefore, the impact of yields from land in these areas to household incomes and livelihoods is insignificant. Villagers in the vicinity are fully aware that land in the areas is state-owned and used for water conservancy facilities and that construction will entail inundation of the land. The villagers just use the tidal flats free of charge when they are usable. In the process of project impact investigation and consultation, resettlement agencies proposed that the standing crops and attachments on the land should be compensated based on the compensation for collectively owned land attachments; the proposal has been approved by local residents.



Picture 6-5 Attachments and seasonal crops on state-owned tidal flats and wastelands

6.4 Compensation and rehabilitation of affected enterprises

There are two affected enterprises: one is Huafeng Shipbuilding Co Ltd in Yicheng City, and the other is Xiangyang Yonghongji Concrete Co Ltd(Yicheng branch). The construction of the project will bring certain impacts on the two enterprises' production and production sites. However, the normal operation of the two enterprises will not be impacted. For Huafeng Shipbuilding Co Ltd, the measures planned are to lift up the shipbuilding and ship-repairing sites. For Yonghongji Concrete Co Ltd(Yicheng branch), the measures planned is to adjust the sandstone-transporting equipment

according to the change of water level. Therefore, the compensation and rehabilitation measures for the two enterprises are cash compensation. PMO, Yicheng Resettlement Office and Project Design Unit have consulted with the two enterprises and agreement had been reached on resettlement and rehabilitation.

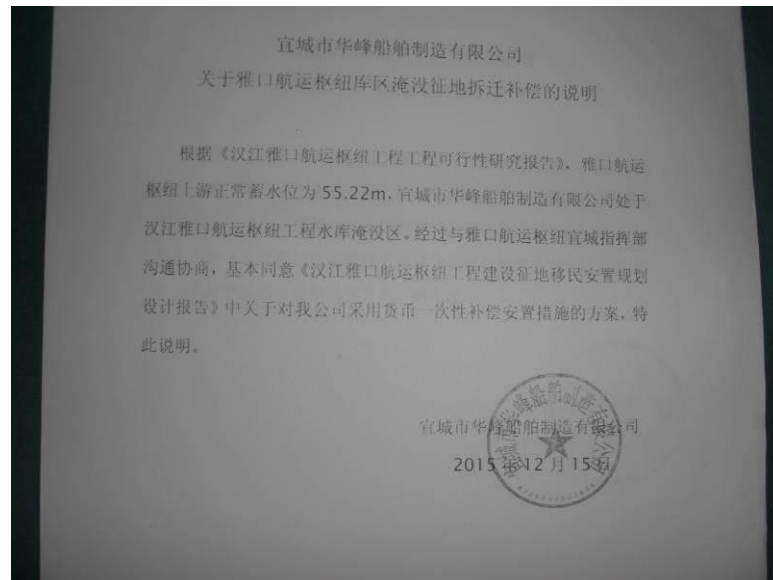


Figure 6-6 Letter of consent on resettlement and compensation of affected enterprises

6.5 Compensation and rehabilitation of affected special facilities

6.5.1 Rehabilitation of wharf

The affected wharf- Niping Wharf is located on upstream of the Hanjiang River Bridge in Yichang(right bank of the Han River). While the affected wharf- Yaowan Bulk-Cargo Wharf is located on downstream of the Han River Bridge in Yicheng(right bank of the Han River), two 500t berths. Due to the large inundated depth, in-situ protection and elevation treatment had no effect. According to the unified planning of Yicheng City, Niping Wharf and Yaowan Wharf will be relocated to the two reserved berthing areas in Xiaohe Port Area. In addition, two 1,000t berths will also be built, which will greatly improve handling capacity. In recent years, Yicheng has focused on developing Xiaohe Port Area in accordance with the overall planning of the Han River navigation development and river shoreline management. Niping Wharf and Yaowan Bulk Terminal have been included in the Xiaohe Port Area development plan. At

present, the construction of Xiaohe port area is finished, with complete supporting facilities made available. The two wharfs can be put into operation immediately after the equipment on them is relocated to the reserved berths. As a result of consultation, compensation worth a total of 4.2 million yuan will be made for the losses caused to the operation of the two wharfs by the relocation of equipment.

Another affected wharf is called Pingzhan Jiehe Wharf, which is a slope-type simple wharf having a 500 DWT berth. After consultation, the compensation agreed for the wharf is 100,000 Yuan.

In the project area, there are four simple ferries, where passengers get on/off ferryboats through the slopes along the Han River banks. The current number of passengers using the ferries averages no more than 50 per day. During the implementation of the project, the operation of these simple ferries will not be disrupted. Before water storage, the PMO will restore and reconstruct facilities for passengers to get on/off ferryboats; the construction cost will be included in the budget on restoring special facilities.

6.5.2 Rehabilitation of pumping stations

10 small pumping stations will be inundated after reservoir filling, including 8 irrigation pumping stations and 2 water pumping stations. After site survey and consultation, these pumping stations will be rebuilt on-site. The measure is to increase the installation elevation for water pumps and motors. According to field research, the rebuild costs for a pumping station is 50,000 Yuan. Therefore, the total investment needed is 50 million Yuan.

Table 6-2 Rehabilitation measures for pump stations

Name	Location	Installed power (Kw)	Irrigated area (mu)	Rehabilitation measures
Lianmeng Pump Station	Lianmeng Village	1×75	1900	To elevate the pumping stations
Ronghe Group 5 Pumping Station	Ronghe Village	1×75	1900	To elevate the pumping stations
Chengang Pumping Station	Xinhua Village	2×215	13600	To elevate the pumping stations

Taiping Pump Station	Taiping Village	3×55	3500	To elevate the pumping stations
Wanyang Pumping Station	Wanyang Village	1×115	4400	To elevate the pumping stations
Hongshantou Pumping Station	Taiping Village	3×55	3500	To elevate the pumping stations
Anneng Pumping Station	Yanjing Community	2×55	2800	To elevate the pumping stations
Tianhe Waterworks \	Taiping Village	2×125, 1×110	2800	To elevate the pumping stations
Yanjing Water-Intake Pump Station	Yanjing Community	2×45	Water pumping station	To elevate the pumping stations
Xiangnan Chemical Plant Pumping Station	Yakou Village	1×75	Water pumping station	To elevate the pumping stations

Yicheng City Water Authority has involved in the restoration, renovation and negotiation process. Besides, it issued a written approval for the rehabilitation measures.

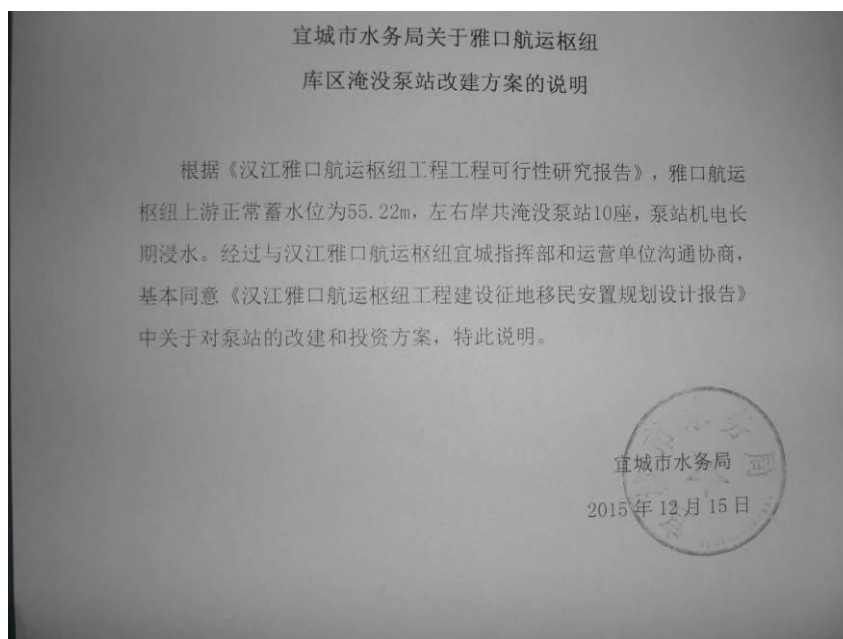


Figure 6-7 Letter on rehabilitation measures of pump stations by Yicheng City Water Authority

6.5.3 Rehabilitation of sluice gates

After reservoir filling, the sluice gates will be permanently inundated. At that time,

the original drainage system will no longer be able to work. The treatment measures for sluice gates will be decided by the needs of flood drainage. A Special Design Report of the Drainage System in Yakou Shipping Hub Project is issued for the design and arrangement of the sluice gates. According to the report, the treatment measures (reorganization and expansion) for sluice gates will be decided by the needs of flood drainage. Relevant investments have been included in the Drainage System Project.

Table 6-3 Rehabilitation measures for sluice gates

Name	Base slab elevation (M)	Original flow capacity (M ³ / S)	Original function	inundated elevation(M)	Treatments
Baijia Sluice Gates	53.72	10.4	Flood drainage	55.83	Closure
Guhe Sluice Gate	52.76	74.2	Flood drainage	55.83	Pumping station reconstruction
Gongnao Sluice Gate	51.87	17.9	Flood drainage	55.72	Closure
Anjianao Sluice Gate	51.33	27.4	Flood drainage	55.72	Closure
Guanzhuang Sluice Gate	51.46	27.4	Flood drainage	55.72	Pumping station reconstruction
Nanzhou Sluice Gate	48.26	41	Flood drainage	55.72	Closure
Longtou Sluice Gate	54.36	16.6	Connecting with Yidao Ditch	55.83	Closure
Yejicheng Sluice Gate	52.06	133	Flood drainage	55.72	Pumping station reconstruction
Nanhe Sluice Gate	51.69	17.4	Flood drainage	55.72	Closure
Huangjiagou Sluice Gate	49.46	25.1	Connecting with Yidao Ditch	55.72	Reconstruction
Yangshimiao Sluice Gate	50.83	14.7	Flood drainage	55.72	Closure
Guohai Sluice Gate	48.06	50	Outlet of Yidao Ditch	Not inundated	Extension

6.5.4 Rehabilitation of other specialized facilities

PMO shall be responsible for the on-site rebuilding and rehabilitation of other specialized facilities affected by the project, such as the storage yard along the Han River, pump ports, tractor road, and etc. Those can not be rebuilt or rehabilitated will be

provided with cash compensation. Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office has consulted with the stakeholders and reached consensus on the rehabilitation and compensation of these facilities.

6.6 Resettlement of vulnerable groups

For vulnerable households identified during the resettlement survey, PMO will provide them with following support:

- PAPs have right to know & right to choose. For land acquisition and house resettlement, the PAPs will be fully aware of the policies for compensation and resettlement. Meanwhile, a variety of resettlement approached will be provided.

- Compensation for housing and attachments will not be not less than the replacement cost. Compensation of all kinds would be fully and directly paid to the property owner. No entity or individual may intercept or misappropriate the others' compensation funds.

- PAPs will participate in the resettlement process. PAPs or their representatives will participate in matters such as selection of assessment agencies, selection of resettlement places, scheduling of acquisition/demolition/rehabilitation time, capital allocation, rehabilitation of production and operation, and more. Consultation with the PAPs will be carried out by discussion meeting and villagers' conferences.

- Provide care and support for vulnerable groups In selection of house-building plot and in offering of interim housing information, vulnerable groups will be first taken into consideration. They will be provided with help in relocation, interim settlement process. Besides, subsidies shall be provided for those living in straitened circumstances.

6.7 Schedule of resettlement and rehabilitation

The project is planned to begin in the second half of 2016. The schedule of resettlement activities are shown in Table 6-4.

Table 6-4 Schedule of resettlement activities

Activities	2015				2016				2017				2018-2019				2021			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
PMO																				
Each districts establishes resettlement organizations																				
Investigation and publicity of land acquisition and building demolition																				
Preliminary consultations on Resettlement Action Plan-RAP																				
Supplementary investigation and verification																				
Draft of RAP																				
Renegotiation on RAP																				
Perfection of RAP																				
Approval of RAP																				
House demolition and resettlement																				
Reconstruction of special facilities																				
Drainage project																				
Bottom cleanup of the reservoir																				
Field-lifting(lift up of the farmland)																				
Internal monitoring																				
External monitoring																				

7 Budgeting and Management of Resettlement Funds

7.1 Composition of resettlement compensations

The resettlement compensations for this project mainly include: compensation for land acquisition, building demolition and demolition of all kinds of attachments, expenses for restoration of special facilities, expenses for field-lifting (land reclamation), other costs related to resettlement, administrative expenses for resettlement and contingency expenses.

1. Compensation for land acquisition

Compensation for land acquisition includes land compensation, cultivated land reclamation fees, cost for use of newly-added construction land, tax on occupancy of cultivated land, management cost of acquired land, and all kinds of other taxes and dues payable.

2. Compensation for house demolition

Compensation for building demolition includes:

- (1) House compensation;
- (2) Relocation subsidies, transition fees;
- (3) Compensation for all kinds of housing appendages;

3. Compensation for attachments

The compensation for all kinds of land attachments belonging to households or village collectives shall be compensated based on the verified actual amount and according to the specified compensation standard.

4. Expenses for restoration of special facilities

Special facilities include cargo terminals, sand & gravel wharfs, sand plants along river bank, yards, water pumping system, roads for farm machinery, ferry crossings,

culverts and sluices, water intakes, pump stations, electric power communication facilities and etc.

5. Field-lifting expenses

Including expenses for field-lifting (land reclamation) and compensation for soil ripening period.

6. Other costs related to resettlement

This item mainly refers to expenses incurred in preparation and implementation of resettlement work, e.g. monitoring and appraisal expenses payable to external monitoring agency, and the expenses for measurement and appraisal of the demolished objects by professional agency. The expenses will be calculated according to industrial standard or by reference to the standard used in similar projects.

7. Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses for resettlement shall be 5% of the total resettlement costs, which will be used for all kinds of matters related to land acquisition and house demolition, including improvement of organizational structuring, organization & coordination, internal monitoring, reception, occupational training, rewards for good progress in land acquisition or building demolition, information collection and release, earlier stage preparation, purchase of office, lease of temporary office, salary, welfare and social insurance for employees, purchase and use of vehicles, vehicle maintenance, communications and daily management.

8. Contingency expenses

Contingency expenses include two parts, i.e. contingency cost for materials and contingency cost for price difference (excluding the cost incurred from modification of project design), generally calculated as per 10% of basic costs.

7.2 Budgeting for resettlement funds

Based on compensation standards and quantities of all affected items, the total

resettlement cost of the project is 503,251,398.80 Yuan. See Table 7-1 for details about resettlement cost budget.

Table 7-1 Resettlement cost budget

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Compensation Standard (Yuan)	Amount (Yuan)
I	Basic costs				
1	Costs for land acquisition				437356038.6
	Compensation for acquired collectively-owned land				
	Compensation for acquired land	mu	2359.11		350794508.8
		Paddy field	354.17	31050	10996978.5
		Dry land	1983.65	31050	61592332.5
		Forest land	21.29	15525	330527.25
		Others			
	Land occupied temporarily		1125.49	6750	7597057.5
		Dry land			0
		Other types of land	15542.18	1350	20981943
	Compensation for standing crops		19844.6	900	17860140
		Farmland	13892.85		190290300
		Forest land (as attachments)	13892.85	2700	37510695
	Land reclamation by field-lifting				3634535
	Compensation for soil ripening period				86561529.85
	Land attachments		1831949.16	12	21983389.92
	Land acquisition levies		2337.82	19008	44437282.56
	Fees for newly-added construction land	m ²	1558554.459	2	3117108.919
	Cultivated land reclamation fee	mu	34047496.9	0.5	17023748.45
	Tax on occupancy of cultivated land	m ²			0
	Land surveying fee	m ²			8047841.98
			896.75	970	869847.5
2	Compensation for house demolition	Yuan	7867.16	820	6451071.2
	Brick-concrete	m ²	246.42	200	49284
	Brick-wood	m ²	2911.33	200	582266
	Earth-wood	m ²	11921.66	8	95373.28
	Simply constructed	m ²			13729800
	Relocation fee	m ²			
3	Restoration of enterprises and				437356038.6

	special facilities				
II	Related costs				11478342.01
1	Monitoring and appraisal expenses (as per 0.5% of basic costs)				2295668.403
2	Other related costs for building demolition & site clearance and for engagement of appraisal and audit organs (as per 2% of basic costs)				9182673.612
III	Administrative expenses for resettlement (as per 2.5% of basic costs)				11478342.01
IV	Contingency expenses (as per 5% of basic costs)				22956684.03
Total					505047048.6

Note: resettlement cost budget in the table only contains expenses for land acquisition and house demolition, land reclamation by field-lifting and restoration of special facilities in three components of the project, i.e. the inundated area, construction of hub dam and waterlogging drainage works, not including the expenses incurred for construction of protection works, such as levee reinforcement, protection works at Yaowan Village, floodways and inundation prevention channels and etc.

7.3 Allocation of resettlement funds

7.3.1 Objects of resettlement funds

The resettlement funds of this project will be allocated to different objects in accordance with the ownership of the affected items. See Table 7-2 for detailed information. In order to make sure that the funds can be released to the affected individuals and units in time and in full, we will give full play to the role of external monitoring agency, internal monitoring departments and state audit authorities, and at the same time, we will minimize intermediate procedures and distribute resettlement funds directly to individuals and units in a simple and practicable manner.

Table 7-2 Objects of Resettlement Funds

Objects	Category of Funds
Enterprises and public institutions	Compensation and restoration expenses for special facilities, part of land compensation kept by the collective, compensation for all kinds of attachments, relocation subsidies, expenses for field-lifting (land reclamation)
Households	Compensation for contracted land, private buildings, attachments and standing crops (only for those whose standing crops are acquired), relocation subsidies, transition fees, relocation reward and etc.
Other organizations	Taxes and charges on land acquisition

7.3.2 Source and flow of resettlement funds

The resettlement funds of Yakou Shipping Hub Project is raised by the PIU. The PMO takes charge of the release of resettlement funds, which will be paid directly to the special accounts opened for compensated objects, without any intermediate procedures to prevent money withholding and embezzlement.

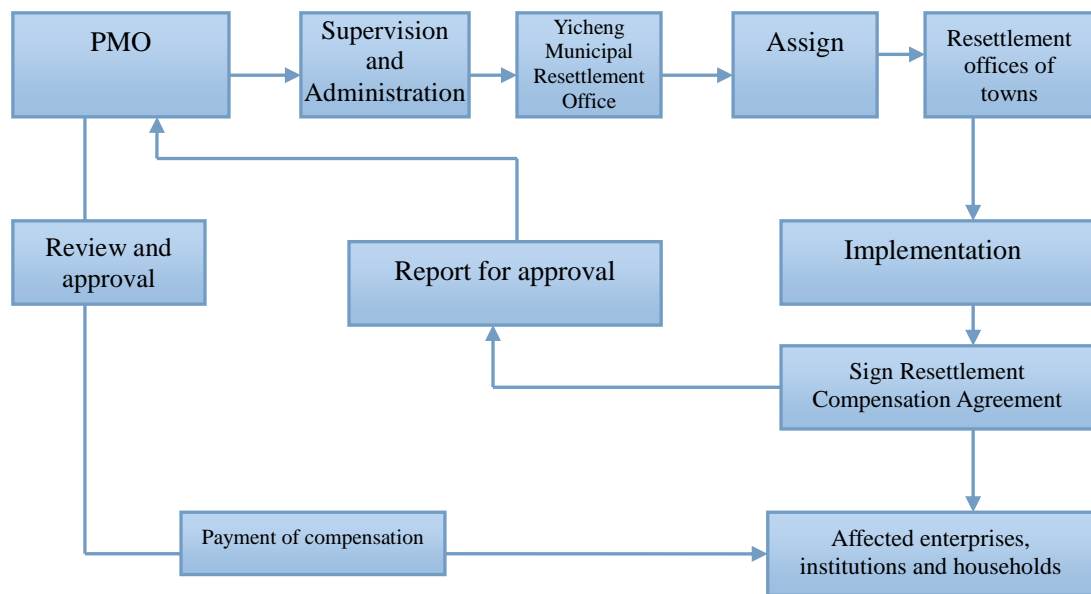


Figure 7-1 Flow Chart of resettlement compensation payment

7.4 Use, management and monitoring of resettlement fund

7.4.1 Use of resettlement fund

The allocation of resettlement fund for this project will comply with the following principles:

- All costs relevant to land acquisition and house demolition shall be counted into the project resettlement budget. Compensation for land acquisition and house demolition in each project component shall be audited by the component implementing

unit, who shall report the costs to the PMO and apply for fund allocation. Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office will pay the compensation directly to the special accounts.

- Compensation for households shall be paid to the special accounts opened for the affected households.

7.4.2 Management and monitoring of resettlement fund use

- The use of resettlement fund shall be in strict accordance with the policies specified in the RAP, not lower or smaller than the compensation standard and scope defined in the RAP.

• Resettlement offices of all towns and subdistricts submit monthly schedule of land acquisition and house demolition to the PMO. The PMO reviews the disbursement declaration and report it to the finance department for granting of the declared fund.

• Land compensation, house compensation, compensation for attachments, relocation fee and transition fee etc. are checked and approved by the resettlement office of Yicheng City.

• The PMO engages a professional organization to conduct internal inspection on the utilization of resettlement fund.

• Utilization of the resettlement fund is monitored and audited by the financial and auditing authorities of Yicheng City.

• The external monitoring agency will track and monitor the payment of compensations to the affected households, enterprises and institutions.

8 Resettlement Organizations

8.1 Institutional arrangement

Port and Waterway Administration and governments at all levels of Yicheng City improve institutional arrangement and capacity building to guarantee the smooth proceeding of project preparation and resettlement work. Since January 2015, the resettlement organizations at all levels have been set up and their duties have been defined. Resettlement organizations in this project mainly include:

- Project Leading Group
- PMO
- Expert Advisory Group
- Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office
- Resettlement offices of towns (subdistricts)
- Design institute and resettlement consulting agency

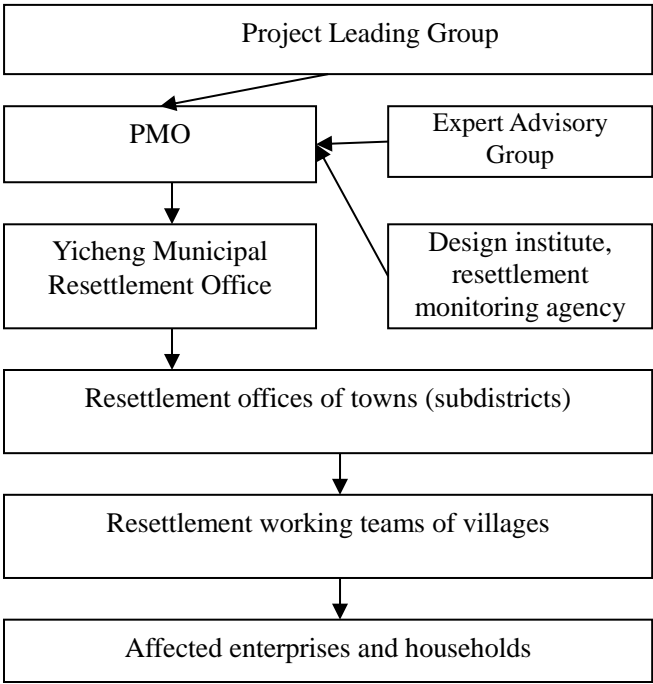


Figure 8-1 Institutional arrangement

8.2 Responsibilities of resettlement institutions

8.2.1 Project Leading Group

Project Leading Group is composed of members from Hubei provincial government, Hubei Provincial Department of Transportation, Port and Waterway Administration, Xiangyang Municipal Government and other relevant departments.

Main responsibilities include:

- Make key decisions related to project implementation;
- Coordinate project implementation at the levels of Hubei Province, Xiangyang City and Yicheng City.
- Coordinate the relations between project related institutions and other departments

8.2.2 Expert Advisory Group

- Provide consulting services on policy and technology during project preparation & implementation
- Review and evaluate project implementation twice a year

8.2.3 PMO

- Lead project preparation and implementation;
- Make key decisions related to resettlement
- Coordinate the relations between resettlement organizations and government authorities.
- Engage design institute and consulting agency to make resettlement planning
- Go through all approval procedures required by the government and World Bank
- Formulate regulations and standards in the RAP
- Train staff of resettlement organizations at all levels
- Coordinate the construction progress of the Project and the implementation progress of the RAP;
- Sign resettlement contract with Yicheng Municipal People's Government

- Allocation of resettlement fund
- Offer guidance for and supervise on resettlement
- Coordinate the work among all resettlement organizations

8.2.4 Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office

- Conduct resettlement surveys as required by the PMO and design institute
- Publish and review information about land acquisition and house demolition in its jurisdiction area
- Arrange public consultation activities in its jurisdiction area
- Assist the PMO in formulating resettlement regulations and policies
- Arrange land reclamation by field-lifting
- Arrange the restoration and reconstruction of special facilities
- Offer guidance for and supervise on the work of resettlement offices of all towns (subdistricts)
- Receive and manage resettlement fund
- Review resettlement agreements reported by subordinate resettlement offices and disburse money to them
- Train staff of subordinate resettlement offices
- Report work to the PMO
- Deal with resettlement problems and report the PAPs' complaints & grievances to superior resettlement organizations

8.2.5 Resettlement offices of towns (subdistricts)

- Participate in surveys and other resettlement work
- Organize public consultation activities in its jurisdiction area
- Arrange land acquisition and house demolition in its jurisdiction area
- Inspect, supervise and record the resettlement work under its jurisdiction
- Review and report the data of land acquisition & house demolition in its jurisdiction area
- Supervise on land acquisition, demolition of buildings and appendages, and relocation of enterprises.

·Deal with resettlement problems and report the PAPs' complaints & grievances to superior resettlement organizations

8.2.6 Resettlement consulting agency

During resettlement planning and implementing process, the external monitoring agency oversees the resettlement work externally and submits progress report and monitoring report to the PMO and the World Bank. Details about its responsibilities are described in the chapter of External Monitoring.

8.3 Staffing and equipment for resettlement organizations at all levels

Since 2015, resettlement organizations have been established and improved. Experienced officers were transferred from World Bank Financed Project Office of Hubei Provincial Department of Transportation to get involved in resettlement work of the project. Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office was led by the municipal party secretary and the mayor and was composed of experienced members from municipal government and bureaus of transportation, finance, land resources and immigration. All staff of resettlement offices of towns and subdistricts are high-caliber talents with rich experience in land acquisition and building demolition, therefore they are competent enough for the resettlement work. A list of staff of resettlement offices at all levels is provided in Table 8-1. Staffing and equipment for resettlement organizations at all levels are shown in Tables 8-2 and 8-3.

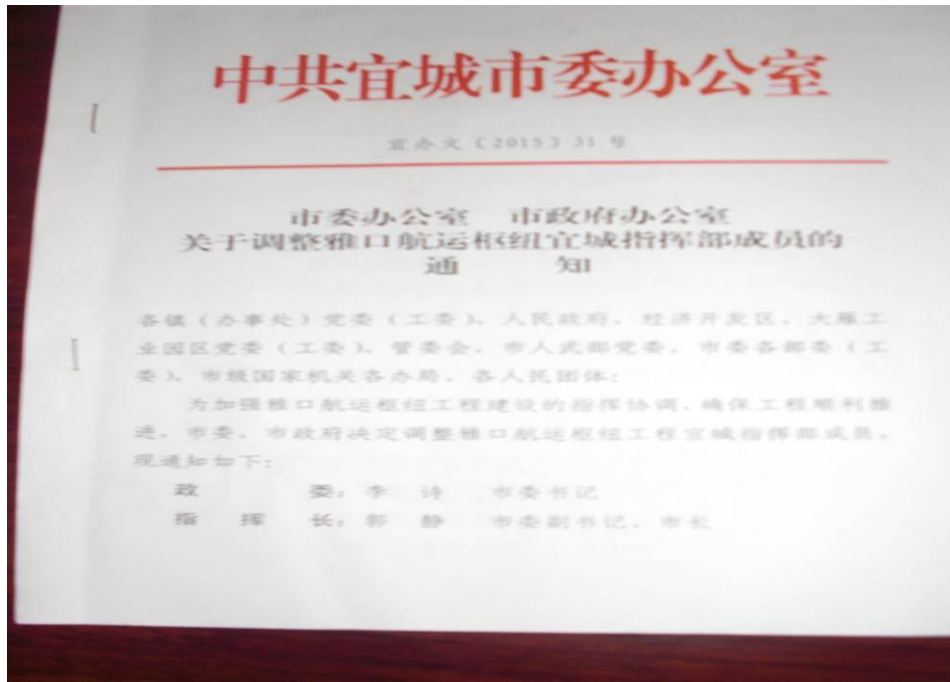


Figure 8-1 Official document on improving staffing of Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office

Table 8-1 Staff of resettlement offices at all levels

Resettlement offices	Head	Members
PMO	Sun Changjun	3, including Tang Qixiang
Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office	Li Mingguo	4, including Sheng Yuanqing
Resettlement Office of Zhengji Town	Li Jun	4, including Gu Xinyu
Resettlement Office of Liushui Town	Xiang Zhiyong	4, including Wang Wenming
Resettlement Office of Wangji Town	Zhang Xiaoyan	4, including Pan Huaming
Resettlement Office of Xiaohe Town	Zhang Ying	3, including Duan Meitao
Resettlement Office of Nanying Subdistrict	Tan Tao	4, including Mei Jun
Resettlement Office of Yancheng Subdistrict	Xi Xuehua	4, including Chen Minghua

Table 8-2 Staffing of resettlement organizations at all levels

Resettlement organizations	No. of staff	Workers and qualifications	Duration
PMO	3	Persons proficient in foreign languages, computer and engineering technology and familiar with environment and resettlement policies	From Jan. 2015 to the end of resettlement
Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office	5	Persons holding a college degree or above, with long term experience in similar work	From Jan. 2015 to the end of resettlement
Resettlement Office of Zhengji Town	7	Persons holding high school diploma or above, with long term experience in similar work	From Jan. 2015 to the end of resettlement

Resettlement Office of Liushui Town	7	Persons holding high school diploma or above, with long term experience in similar work	From Jan. 2015 to the end of resettlement
Resettlement Office of Wangji Town	7	Persons holding high school diploma or above, with long term experience in similar work	From Jan. 2015 to the end of resettlement
Resettlement Office of Xiaohe Town	4	Persons holding high school diploma or above, with long term experience in similar work	From Jan. 2015 to the end of resettlement
Resettlement Office of Nanying Subdistrict	7	Persons holding high school diploma or above, with long term experience in similar work	From Jan. 2015 to the end of resettlement
Resettlement Office of Yancheng Subdistrict	7	Persons holding high school diploma or above, with long term experience in similar work	From Jan. 2015 to the end of resettlement

Table 8-3 Equipment for resettlement organizations at all levels

Organizations	Computer	Camera	Vehicle	Office (m ²)
PMO	3	1	2	80
Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office	5	1	2	100
Resettlement offices of towns (subdistricts)	5	1	1	100

8.4 Capacity improvement of resettlement organizations

In order to improve staff performance of the resettlement organizations at all levels, enhance the capacity of the resettlement organizations, familiarize the staff with the laws and regulations concerning resettlement, better understand the requirements of the World Bank on involuntary resettlement, and guarantee the smooth progress of the resettlement work, the PMO has arranged multiple learning activities and surveys to help the staff learn about the resettlement procedures and involuntary resettlement policies of World Bank. The PMO has trained the staff on state laws and regulations concerning resettlement, the World Bank Operational Policies OP4.12/BP4.12: Involuntary Resettlement and resettlement work skills. Training programs already finished are shown in Table 8-4.

Table 8-4 Training schedule for resettlement staff

No.	Trainer	Training content	Trainee	Time
1	PMO	Resettlement policies and regulations	Staff of PMO and Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office	June 2015
2	PMO	Experience and lessons in resettlement work	Staff of Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office	August 2015
3	PMO	Resettlement and socio-economic survey	Staff of Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office and resettlement offices of towns (subdistricts)	July 2015
4	PMO	Resettlement information management	Staff of Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office	September 2015
5	PMO	World Bank's resettlement policies	Staff of Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office	November 2015
6	PMO	World Bank's resettlement work procedures and policies	Staff of Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office and resettlement offices of towns (subdistricts)	From December 2015 to February 2016
7	PMO	Latest domestic policies concerning land acquisition and house demolition	Staff of Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office	March 2013
8	PMO	Experience in resettlement work in other World Bank financed projects in Hubei Province	Staff of PMO and Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office	From March to April of 2016

8.5 Organizational capacity improvement plan in next stage

For the purpose of better implementing the RAP, benefit the PAPs and guarantee project progress, the PMO will carry out the following measures to further enhance the capability of the resettlement organizations and improve work efficiency.

1. Leaders responsibility system: major leaders from the PMO will take the responsibility to constitute a strong leadership structure.
2. High-caliber staff: the staff of the resettlement organizations at all levels are required to have strong understanding of policies, professional expertise, and most importantly, rich experience in communicating with the public.

3. Clarify responsibilities: the responsibilities of the resettlement organizations at all levels will be defined clearly according to the requirements of the World Bank and related state laws and regulations.

4. Training of resettlement staff: training will be provided to resettlement staff now and then on resettlement policies, information management and other matters based on the actual conditions of the resettlement work.

5. Public supervision and public opinions: all information concerning the resettlement work will be disclosed to and supervised by the public.

6. The PMO will hold resettlement briefings now and then and deliver the information to the resettlement organizations at all levels in the form of briefing.

7. The PMO will equip the resettlement organizations at all levels with necessary vehicles and office facilities to meet the needs of their work.

Table 8-5 shows the schedule of capacity improvement and training in next stage.

Table 8-5 Training schedule for resettlement staff in next stage

No.	Trainer	Training content	Trainee	Time
	A	B	C	D
1	PMO	Learn experience in resettlement work from similar World Bank financed projects in Hunan and Jiangxi provinces	Staff of PMO and Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office	July 2017
2	Center for Involuntary Resettlement Research, Wuhan University	World Bank's resettlement policies	Staff of PMO and Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office	August 2017
3	Center for Involuntary Resettlement Research, Wuhan University	The latest changes of state policies in land acquisition and house demolition	Staff of PMO and Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office	August 2017
4	PMO	Experience and lessons from resettlement work of other places	Staff of Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office and resettlement offices of towns (subdistricts)	September 2017
5	PMO	Computer operations and data processing	Staff of Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office and resettlement offices of towns (subdistricts)	October 2017

6	PMO	Resettlement work procedures and policies in World Bank funded projects	Staff of Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office and resettlement offices of towns (subdistricts)	October 2017
7	PMO	Resettlement policies and practices	Staff of Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office and resettlement offices of towns (subdistricts)	November 2017
8	PMO	Explore international experience in resettlement work	Staff of PMO and Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office	2018-2020

9 Public participation and consultation

To safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of migrants and ensure a reliable resettlement work, PMO attaches great importance to the public participation and consultation process. PMO has organized design institute and immigration consulting agencies to carry out site visit and face to face communication with PAPs. In decision-making process related to project planning, design and implementation, PMO and various departments of Yicheng City adopts several ways such as site visit, diagnostic investigation and social economic investigation to advocate the project information to PAPs, and seek their suggestions by consultation. The outcome of the public participation and consultation has provided reference for bettering the RAP.



Figure 9-1 Home interview for gathering opinions and suggestions for the project



Figure 9-2 Explanation of the resettlement policies and views hearing

9.1 Public participation and consultation activities conducted

Major issues involved in the resettlement planning phase, such as selection of resettlement site, feasibility of field-lifting, resettlement compensation standards will be consulted with PAPs.

The main activities for public consultation launched by PMO and resettlement consulting agency include:

1. Post project-related information through formal documents and announcements to the affected area;
2. Post relevant information through publicity channels such as the network and bulletin board of the village.
3. Collect opinions and suggestions from PAPs by questionnaire;
4. Carry out discussion meeting to understand the social and economic situation of affected households;
5. PAPs can send their verbal or written opinions and recommendations to local government, and local government will report it to PMO;
6. Organize special discussion meetings in densely populated villages to

understand the impact of the project, collect opinions and suggestions, and feed it back to relevant departments.

7. Organize female-population discussion meeting, to understand the adverse impacts brought by the project and seek their opinion and suggestions.

In public participation, PMO and resettlement offices at all levels attached great importance to the participation of women. Generally, the number of women participated shall account for half of the total population. The number of public consultation activities conducted are shown Table 9-1 (as of May 2017).

Table 9-1 Public participation and consultation activities conducted

Participation form	Frequency	Number of participants	Number of female participants
Discussion meeting of villagers	27	170	90
Group discussion of villagers	86	432	248
Interviews with affected enterprises and units	15	60	15
Interviews with relevant departments	20	50	30

The aim of public participation and consultation activities is to post project information, listen to the PAPs views, and collect opinions and suggestions. Opinions and suggestions collected are concentrated on issues about land acquisition and building demolition such as relocation compensation policies, building of resettlement sites and methods of field-lifting.

Table 9-2 Information disclosure and public consultation

No.	Time	Contents	Participants	Organizer
1	2014 8-2015 6	Project's design plan	Communications Planning & Design Institute of Hubei Province, PMO, Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office, resettlement offices of all towns and sub-districts, representatives of affected villagers	PMO, Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office

2	2014 2015 7	Solicit opinions and suggestions	Communications Planning & Design Institute of Hubei Province, PMO, Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office, resettlement offices of all towns and sub-districts, representatives of affected villagers	Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office
3	2015 7-8	Impacts from land acquisition and building demolition	Communications Planning & Design Institute of Hubei Province, PMO, resettlement offices of all towns and sub-districts, residents of affected villagers	Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office
4	2015 8	Resettlement willing	PMO, Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office, villagers of Yakou Village	Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office
5	2015 9-10	Registration information	PMO, resettlement offices of all towns and sub-districts, residents of affected villagers	Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office
6	2015 11	Field-lifting(lift up of the farmland)	Communications Planning & Design Institute of Hubei Province, PMO, resettlement offices of all towns and sub-districts, residents of affected villagers	Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office
7	2015 12	Ways and willingness of resettlement	Communications Planning & Design Institute of Hubei Province, Wuhan University, PMO, resettlement offices of all towns and sub-districts, residents of affected villagers	Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office
8	2015 12	Social impact of the project	Communications Planning & Design Institute of Hubei Province, PMO, resettlement offices of all towns and sub-districts, residents of affected villagers	PMO
9	2015 10-12	Rehabilitation of special facilities	Communications Planning & Design Institute of Hubei Province, PMO, Unit in charge of special facilities	Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office
10	2016 1-2	Field-lifting(lift up of the farmland)	Communications Planning & Design Institute of Hubei Province, PMO, affected villages	Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office
11	2016 3-4	Enterprise rehabilitation	Communications Planning & Design Institute of Hubei Province, PMO, affected enterprises	Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office
12	2016 7-8	Land acquisition and temporary land occupation in the dam area	Communications Planning & Design Institute of Hubei Province, PMO, villagers of Heluo Village and Maocao Village	Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office
13	2016 8-2017 3	Structure demolition and resettlement	PMO, Liushui Town Resettlement Office, affected households of Yakou Fishermen's Cooperative	Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office

In December 2015, Center for Involuntary Resettlement Research of Wuhan University carried out sampling investigation so as to gather the PAPs' suggestions and

opinions of the project. The investigative team visited 118 affected households. In every household, resident over the age of 15 are selected for an interview and answer structured questions. Part of the results is shown in Table 9-3.

Table 9-3 Summary of public opinions and suggestions

Survey content	Problem's options	Proportion of respondents (%)
1. Do you know the Yakou Shipping Hub Project?		
	Yes	98.31
	No	1.69
2. How do you get to know the project information?		
	Broadcast, television or newspapers	21.19
	Government notice	57.63
	Relatives	5.93
	Neighbors	13.56
	Others	1.69
3. Do you think the project will bring opportunities to your personal development?		
	Yes	53.39
	No	16.95
	Not sure	19.49
	No idea	10.17
4. Do you think the project will bring opportunities to the development of your village?		
	Yes	59.32
	No	19.49
	Not sure	14.41
	No idea	8.47
5. Will you cooperate with the government for the project construction?		
	Yes	87.29
	No	6.78
	No answer	5.93
6. What kind of land compensation do you want?		
	Cash	77.97
	Land	16.95
	Job opportunities	1.69
	Cash and job opportunities	8.47
	Others	3.39

Through our analysis of Table 9-3, the following conclusions can be drawn.

First, as the Yakou Shipping Hub Project has been gradually deployed and relevant information has been widely disclosed through various channels, 98% of PAPs gets a better understanding of the project. This shows the public awareness of the project that has reached a very high level. Besides, 87 % of the PAPs is supportive of the project and will cooperate with the government in project implementation. There is only 7% who don't want to give their opinion. The survey data is consistent with the information got from resettlement and socio-economic survey. From our interview, we know that those who don't want to give their opinion do hope that resettlement policies can be implemented before the project starts. The existence of this small group of people reminds us that there are still a lot of work to be done in the preparation and implementation of the project.

Second, more than 50% of PAPs believe the project will bring a positive impact. The positive impacts include improvement of environment, development of tourism and transportation, and expansion of local vegetable production and marketing. There are 10-20% who believe the project will bring negative impact due to limited land resources of the affected area. They hope measures can be taken to protect the land resources.

Third, as to compensation for land acquisition, about 80% hope to get cash compensation, while 17% hope to get land replacement. The findings of the survey is consistent with the obtained information from interview on land and its allocation: On the one hand, as the land of affected area is relatively fertile, vegetables and other cash crops have become an industry. Therefore, some people want land resources for compensation. On the other hand, as a whole, the per capita cultivated land is only 1 mu. As it is difficult to get rich by land cultivation, villagers get their income mainly by working outside. Hence, land transfer in the affected area is quite popular. Besides, as

every household has a small amount of cultivated land for land acquisition, the impact on their land income is minor. Therefore, a number of them hope to get cash compensation.

Public opinions collected above have been fully considered in preparation of RAP and resettlement policies on land acquisition and building demolition.

9.2 Feedback to public participation and consultation

Since July 2014, PMO and Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office have collected the suggestions and opinions from PAPs, and feedback key issues to the design institute, EIA department, resettlement planning department, and other departments. In preparing the RAP, PAPs' opinions and suggestions are also given full consideration. Table 9-4 reflects the major feedbacks on public participation and consultation.

Table 9-4 Major feedbacks on public participation and consultation and relevant solutions

Problems	Causes and consequences	Solutions
inundated area is too large	A large area of fertile land will be inundated, resulting in the loss of land income.	PMO, together with the design institute, have proposed the field-lifting plan. Though the plan, the area of cultivated land for the project is reduced by more than 93%. (The area lands reduce from 13800 mu to less than 90 mu)
Field-lifting (lift up of the farmland)	The quality as well as the quantity of land reclamation need to be ensured.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Learn from experience of other similar projects; 2) Take ecological engineering measures to ensure the land area; 3) To strip the mellow soil layer and backfill it, so as to ensure the quality of land reclamation; 4) Representatives of villagers are set up to ensure the quality of land reclamation; 5) Field-lifting will not be completed until the acceptance of village committee.
Land compensation funds	Some of the PAPs worry that the funds will be misappropriated or intercepted.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Flow of land compensation funds will be posted; 2) The relevant part will directly put into personal accounts of affected households by Town Resettlement Office; 3) The remaining funds will be managed by the town government and used for public welfare, and its use shall get the prior consent of villagers' congress.

Problems	Causes and consequences	Solutions
Selection of resettlement sites	Relocated households in Yakou Fisherman's Cooperative hope to select an ideal resettlement site	Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office has invited experts from Housing and Construction Bureau, Resettlement Office, and Geological Department for survey and selection of resettlement sites. A preliminary site has been decided.
Compensation for house demolition is low	If compensation standard for house demolition is the one issued in 2009, then some households may not be able to build or purchase new houses.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Yicheng Municipal Price Bureau and other departments released the latest compensation standard in December 31, 2015. The new standard sees a substantial increase in compensation; 2) Yicheng Municipality Resettlement Office and Yakou Village will provide free house-building plot and foundation treatment for PAPs. 3) Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office and resettlement office of Liushui Town will provide housing information services for households willing to buy second-hand houses. Relevant taxes will be exempted.
How to express their complaints	If complaints of PAPs are not voiced and heard, their rights will not be protected, and the project will be delayed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Before the project starts, PAPs will receive a Resettlement Information Booklet which tells them the way for voicing their complain; 2) Established feedback channels such as suggestion boxes and complaint hotline. Establish consultation mechanisms. Invite PMO, Municipal Resettlement Office, resettlement office of towns (sub-districts) and representatives of PAPs to hold discussion meeting for negotiation.

9.3 Public consultation plan in next stage

As project preparation and implementation proceed, the PMO and the resettlement offices at all levels will further conduct public consultation activities, mainly including:

- The PAPs' opinions on compensation standards for land acquisition and building demolition.
- Compensation for the displaced households and payment schedule
- Implementation schedule for field-lifting.
- Problems that might arise during transition period.
- Other issues concerned by the affected persons.

Table 9-5 shows the schedule of consultation activities between the resettlement offices at all levels and the affected persons. Affected towns and villages may hold meetings with and PAPs now and then and submit findings to the Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office. The monitoring agency will also conduct independent consultation with the PAPs, collect their complaints and suggestions and provide monitoring information to the land acquisition and house demolition departments at all levels.

Table 9-5 Schedule for public consultation

Contents to be consulted	Date	Participating persons and institutes
Compensation standards for land acquisition and building demolition	July to September 2017	Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office, resettlement office of towns and sub-districts, resettlement advisory bodies, village committee
Resettlement methods & implementation plan	October 2017	PMO, Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office, resettlement office of towns and sub-districts, design institute, resettlement advisory bodies, village committee.
Rehabilitation of infrastructures	Throughout project implementation	PMO, Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office, resettlement office of towns and sub-districts, External Monitoring Agency, village committee.
Problems arising during project implementation	Throughout project implementation	Resettlement offices at all levels, external monitoring agencies, village committee
Grievances & suggestions collected	Throughout project implementation	Monitoring departments, Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office, resettlement office of towns and sub-districts, village committee

9.4 Consultation methods

1. Direct consultation with PAPs

Meetings and discussions will be held with representatives of the PAPs and village officers to collect the top concerns and opinions of the PAPs and consult with town-level and sub-district-level government and village committees.

2. Indirect consultation

The PAPs can express their complaints, opinions and suggestions to village committees, land acquisition and house demolition departments at all levels and the monitoring agency. The resettlement offices will give responses accordingly.

PMO will arrange specialized personnel to collect opinions and suggestions of the PAPs through Yicheng government portal.

9.5 Policy disclosure and the Resettlement Information Booklet

To ensure that all the PAPs are fully and timely informed of the resettlement standards and the project implementation progress, and that the resettlement work proceeds in a transparent and fair manner, the resettlement organizations at all levels shall adopt the following measures:

- Before the end of May 31, 2016, the resettlement policies and standards of this project will be disclosed on wide-coverage medias such as Hubei Communication Network, Xiangyang Daily, and Yicheng government portal.
- Information including conditions of the affected community, compensation standard, resettlement measures and grievance procedures shall be disclosed at office of village committees or other public places;
- Before October 31, 2016, the RAP shall be provided at office of village committees, town-level and sub-district-level government office or other public places so that the PAPs can access it at any time;
- Before commencement of land acquisition and house demolition, the Resettlement Information Booklet shall be released to each affected household by resettlement offices at all levels, and external monitoring agency will provide assistance and conduct supervision for the work.

The Resettlement Information Booklet covers the details of the conditions of the affected households, resettlement policies and compensation standards, project

implementation progress and grievance procedures. Resettlement Information Booklet will be provided to the PAPs before project commencement, as formatted in the appendix.

- After starting the work of land acquisition and building demolition, every village will set up a Policy Information Desk for information disclosure, Q&A and help-offering.

10 Complaints and Grievances

Complaints and grievances are inevitable due to the complexity and wide scope of land acquisition and building demolition. The complaints and grievances may arise in resettlement and compensation process. Therefore, the PMO will establish a mechanism to collect and handle the complaints and grievances in an efficient, fair and transparent manner, so as to guarantee the smooth proceeding of resettlement work.

10.1 Ways of collecting complaints & grievances

(1) Information on public complaints, progress, implementation methods and problems of land acquisition and compensation from reports of village committees or town-level/sub-district-level land acquisition & compensation offices;

(2) The PIU will report on a regular basis to the PMO on the issues encountered in implementation of resettlement;

(3) PMO will conduct site inspection to find problems arising in land acquisition and building demolition;

(4) Information provided by the external monitoring agency;

(5) Letters and visits of the affected persons;

(6) Issues reported by audit or discipline inspection authorities during work inspection;

(7) Payments for land acquisition and house demolition listed in Disbursement Statement issued by the opening bank;

(8) Special investigations by the internal monitoring department.

10.2 Procedures for complaints and grievances

Before starting the resettlement work, the PMO will provide the public with information about grievances and complaints procedures through various channels:

Stage 1

The complainants express their complaints orally or in written form to the responsible person in resettlement offices. Oral complaints should be recorded in written form and be responded within two weeks. Any serious complaints which shall be reported to the resettlement office of higher levels shall be responded within 2 weeks.

Stage 2

If the complainant is not satisfied with the response given in Stage 1, the complainant can appeal to the Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office within one month after receiving the response at Stage 1. Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office shall give response within 3 weeks.

Stage 3

If still not satisfied with the response given in Stage 2, the the complainant can appeal to PMO within 1 month after receiving the response of Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office. The PMO shall give response within 4 weeks.

Stage 4

If still not satisfied with the response given in Stage 3, the complainant can appeal to civil court within 15 days after receiving the response of the PMO.

10.3 Principles in responding to complaints

According to national laws and the RAP, resettlement offices at all levels shall give response to complaints in a fair manner based on site investigation as well as discussion and negotiations with the PAPs. For problems that they cannot handle, the resettlement offices must report them to higher-level authorities and provide support for investigation.

If no response is given within the specified time, the complainant is entitled to appeal to the civil court.

It is required by the PMO that there shall be at least one female employee in the resettlement offices at all levels to address the special complaints and grievances of affected women. Local governments and NGOs such as the Bureau of Civil Affairs and

Women's Federation will also keep an eye on resettlement to safeguard the rights and interests of the PAPs, especially the women.

10.4 Response to complaints

10.4.1 Responding procedures

- Brief introduction of the complaint;
- Investigation results;
- Principles and standards specified by state regulations and the RAP;
- Response and its basis;

10.4.2 How to respond

- For isolated complaints, written response shall be directly given to complainants.
- For repeated complaints, response will be given to the community by holding residents (or villagers) meeting or by issuing official document.

Copies of all the written responses must be sent to the resettlement office of the complainants.

10.5 Recording and tracking of complaints and grievances

During implementation of the RAP, the resettlement offices of all levels shall record and manage the complaints and responses and submit them in written form to the Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office monthly for inspection. PMO will conduct regular inspection on the registration of complaints dealing.

The Complaints and Responses Sheet is formulated by the PMO to record all the complaints and responses, as formatted in Table 10-1.

Table 10- 1 Complaints and Responses Sheet

Receiving unit:		Date:		Place:	
Complainant	Complaint	Requirements		Proposed solutions	Final result
Complainant (signature)				Recorder (signature)	

Notes:

1. The recorder should write down the complaints and requirements of the complainant truthfully;
2. The express of complaints shall not be disturbed or blocked;
3. The proposed solutions shall be provided to the complainant within specified time.

The main content of this chapter will be disclosed to the affected persons and delivered to each affected household before resettlement implementation.

10.6 Staffing for collecting complains and grievances

The resettlement office at all levels shall assign staff to collect and handle complains and grievances of the PAPs. Their names, office addresses and telephone numbers are shown in Table 10-2.

Table 10-2 Organizations and staff handling complaints and grievances of the PAPs

Resettlement office	Contact person	Address	Telephone number
PMO	Gao Yang	PMO	0278436448
Yicheng Municipal Resettlement Office	Hu Changjun	Yicheng Municipal Civil Affairs Office	13707277652
Resettlement office of Zhengji Town	Li Jun	People's government of Zhengji Town	1379663317
Resettlement office of Liushui Town	Wang Wenming	People's government of Liushui Town	13986387198
Resettlement office of Wangji Town	Pan Huaming	People's government Wangji Town	13707273113
Resettlement office of Xiaohe Town	Duan Meitao	People's government of Xiaohe Town	13972266236
Resettlement office of Nanying Subdistrict	Mei Jun	Nanying subdistrict office	15571083886
Resettlement office of Yancheng Subdistrict	Chen Minghua	Yancheng subdistrict office	15971045559

11 Resettlement Monitoring

11.1 Internal monitoring

11.1.1 Objectives and principles

Internal monitoring refers to that PMO and the resettlement implementing departments at all levels conduct continuous internal supervision on the implementation of RAP, with aim to comprehensively, timely and accurately understand resettlement progress, identify and solve problems and support decision-making to guarantee the smooth implementation of the resettlement.

The objectives of internal monitoring are to provide norms and guidance for PMO and resettlement-related departments to carry out internal inspection over resettlement so as to ensure that the land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement are conducted strictly in accordance with the RAP, resettlement monitoring and assessment are orderly and high efficiently conducted according to the regulations and that any problems arising from resettlement process can be timely identified and solved.

Internal monitoring is conducted by PMO and resettlement implementing departments who shall also regularly submit the internal monitoring report to World Bank.

11.1.2 Scope of internal monitoring

The internal monitoring will cover the following:

- Organizations: establishment and duties of institutions related to resettlement; assignment and training of their staff; capacity building.
- Resettlement policies and compensation standards: formulation and execution of resettlement policies; execution of various compensation standards for damages. In particular, it must be clarified whether the standards stipulated in the RAP had been executed. If not, reasons must be provided.
- Whether compensation in kind is transparent and whether the compensation has been paid to the right person.

Progress of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement: Overall schedule; schedule of the year; progress in establishment of resettlement departments and staffing; progress in house demolition; progress in field-lifting; construction of common facilities; and other activities. The format of internal monitoring report on land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement is shown in Table 11-1.

- Resettlement budget and its enforcement: The amount and time of resettlement fund paid by resettlement-related institutions at different level; utilization and management of resettlement funds by resettlement implementation agencies at all levels; amount and time of compensation paid to the owner of project-affected properties (houses and so on) and land; and supervision and auditing on use of resettlement fund. The format of internal monitoring report on fund use is shown in Table 11-2.

- Complaints, grievances, public involvement and discussion, information disclosure and external monitoring: mechanisms, procedures and responsible institutions for complaints and grievances; content and resolution of complaints and grievances; contents and forms of public consultation and discussion activities; results of public consultation and discussion; Resettlement Information Booklet and information disclosure; institutions, activities and the findings of external monitoring.

- Arrangement for vulnerable groups (women, elderly people, the disabled and so on)

- Handling issues posed in the memorandum of World Bank Inspection Mission.

- Existing problems and their solutions.

11.1.3 Internal monitoring methods

A normative and expedite resettlement information management system that links PMO and resettlement implementation departments at all levels is required to be set up to track the progress in resettlement of different areas. Resettlement implementation departments at all levels can use the information management system to report the progress, fund use and effect of resettlement work and process and analyze such information.

PMO and Yicheng Resettlement Office have established sound information management system which enables them to comprehensively, timely and accurately store and manage the data of resettlement.

The following measures will be taken in accordance with implementation reality of this project to implement internal monitoring:

1. Standardized statistical statement system

PMO formulated uniform statement in accordance with needs of resettlement implementation. The statistical statement needs to reflect the resettlement fund allocation and completion of physical quantity in land acquisition and house demolition. The statement shall be made monthly, and usually submitted to all of the related departments to inform them of work progress.

2. Ideas exchanging and discussion

Resettlement offices at all levels can exchange information on the problems they face during resettlement work by multiple means and discuss for solutions.

3. Regular meetings

At the beginning of each month, PMO will hold a resettlement coordination meeting; officials from resettlement offices of town and subdistrict-level will attend the meeting to give reports on project progress and existing problems, or exchange work experiences and work out solutions to problems together.

4. Inspection

PMO will conduct both routine inspections and occasional inspections on the resettlement work of resettlement offices, and will carry out in-depth field survey to handle problems in land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement on the spot and verify resettlement progress and implementation of resettlement policies.

5. Information exchange with external monitoring agency

PMO and local implementation departments maintain frequent contact and exchange information with external monitoring agency and findings and assessment of external monitoring and assessment agency is used for reference basis of internal monitoring.

6. Survey

PMO will conduct surveys by both questionnaire and household interview to inspect the implementation of resettlement. Sampling method is used in the survey on households: a certain number of households or collectives are taken as samples and their resettlement conditions are surveyed through questionnaire, such as the payment of compensation and relocation subsidies. The survey intends to find out whether

resettlement is implemented in accordance with RAP.

PMO will conduct the first survey after the project-affected people receive the first payment of compensation. After the first survey is completed, PMO will take countermeasures to solve the problems reflected in the survey and through grievances mechanism, and will continue to have follow-up survey on the implementation of these countermeasures. Questionnaire investigation will be adopted in the follow-up survey to track progress in land acquisition, building demolition and land reclamation through field-lifting and settlement of problems and collect opinions and suggestions on public consultation and resettlement house selection.

Table 11-1 Progress in Land Acquisition and House Demolition

Reporting Unit: _____ Date: _____ (Year/month/date)

Resettlement	Unit	Planned quantity	Completed quantity	Accumulative completed quantity	Proportion (%)
Land acquisition	Mu				
House demolition	m ²				
Land compensation	Ten thousand Yuan				
Payment of compensation for house demolition	Ten thousand Yuan				
Land reclamation through field-lifting	Ten thousand Yuan				

Prepared by: _____ Signature of the person in charge: _____ Seal: _____

Table 11-2 Progress of Compensation Use

_____ Village _____ Town (Subdistrict) Date _____ (Year/Month/Date)

Affected unit	Brief description	Quantity (unit)	Amount needed (Yuan)	Amount of compensation needed in reporting period (Yuan)	Accumulative amount of compensation obtained	Proportion (%)

Prepared by: _____ Signature of person in charge: _____ Seal: _____

11.1.4 Internal monitoring departments and staffing

The implementation departments and staffing are shown in Table 11-3.

Table 11-3 Staffing for Internal Monitoring

Resettlement Office	Regular Staffing	Staffing during Peak Period
PMO of Yicheng City	3	5
Zhengji Town Resettlement Office	5	8
Liushui Town Resettlement Office	5	8
Wangji Town Resettlement Office	5	8
Xiaohe Town Resettlement Office	3	4
Nanying Subdistrict Resettlement Office	5	8
Yancheng Subdistrict Resettlement Office	5	8

11.1.5 Frequency and report of internal monitoring

Internal monitoring is a continuous process and shall be done at least once a quarter; during crucial phases such as relocation, the frequency of monitoring shall be increased. After commencement of the project, PMO will submit an internal monitoring report every half year to World Bank.

11.2 External monitoring

According to requirements of World Bank, PMO will carefully select an independent monitoring agency with over 10-year industry experience as the external monitoring agency of this project during implementation of this project to independently monitor and assess the resettlement work of this project.

11.2.1 Objectives of external monitoring

In external monitoring, the land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement will be tracked to monitor and assess whether the resettlement:

1. conforms to national laws and regulations on resettlement;
2. conforms to policies of World Bank on involuntary resettlement;

3. ensures the living standard of affected population is at least equivalent to or better than that before resettlement.

11.2.2 External monitoring agency and staffing

Personnel of external monitoring agency shall:

(1) Have participated in similar work and have rich experiences in socio-economic survey; a good understanding of the policies of World Bank on involuntary resettlement; a good understanding and knowledge of applicable national and local laws and policies on resettlement.

(2) Have the capacity to conduct social survey and research independently; have good communication skills; can endure hardships during work.

(3) Include some female monitoring personnel.

11.2.3 Responsibilities of external monitoring agency

External monitoring agency will undertake the following responsibilities:

- conducting survey on living standard baseline to understand the basic living and working conditions of the project-affected population before resettlement commences;

- tracking and supervising the implementation of resettlement; soliciting opinions from and collecting grievances of project-affected population and timely reporting them to PMO and local resettlement offices; submitting monitoring reports to PMO and World Bank during resettlement implementation;

- conducting follow-up survey on changes in living and working conditions of project-affected population; evaluating the resettlement activities and measures;

- proposing constructive suggestions to PMO and local resettlement offices; ensuring the successful implementation of resettlement work and prompting rapid recovery of the living and working conditions of the project-affected persons upon researches and adequate consultation with the project-affected population.

11.2.4 Methods and procedures of external monitoring

External monitoring agency will take the following monitoring measures:

(1) Establishing a database on project-affected population and carrying out

frequent household interview on the basis of resettlement survey. Household interview will be independently conducted by external monitoring agency without presence of staff from local resettlement office or local administrative personnel after the list of project-affected population and relevant information have been obtained from the grass-root department. When conducting household interview, the interviewer from external monitoring agency should not be varied from time to time, namely, the same interviewer should be arranged to interview the same project-affected area for multiple times as possible as practical so that trust between the interviewer and the project-affected population can be set up.

(2) Holding irregular meetings in areas where a lot of project-affected population concentrates to solicit opinions from them and have discussion with them.

(3) Carrying out field observation. Staff of external monitoring agency will visit the resettlement sites now and then to observe the resettlement work.

(4) Conducting case study. External monitoring agency will focus on typical individual cases, analyze the root cause of their problems and find out solutions and offer suggestions.

(5) Carrying out questionnaire. External monitoring agency will conduct sampling survey on the recovery of living and working conditions of displaced persons and their opinions on resettlement work; analyze the survey results in time to solve the existing problems and provide reference for the resettlement work of the next year.

11.2.5 Main contents of external monitoring

(1) Monitoring on resettlement of relocated households

Resettlement of project-affected people will be a major target of external monitoring. External monitoring agency will focus on the following aspects:

- Whether compensation for house demolished is based on replacement price;
- Whether the compensation is allocated in time and in full;
- Whether the time arrangement for relocation is reasonable;
- Whether transition fee and relocation allowance are paid;
- Whether house-building plot is arranged.

(2) Monitoring on land acquisition

In accordance with features of project-affected land and the operation, monitoring

on land acquisition by external monitoring agency will focus on the following aspects:

- Whether compensation standard for acquisition of land of various types is formulated in accordance with relevant national laws;
- Whether quantity of land to be acquired, compensation standard and compensation amount are made public across the village and the form;
- Whether compensation for land acquisition is paid and used in accordance with the plan;
- Whether field-lifting is timely developed;
- Whether the quality assurance mechanism for land reclamation by raising subsided surface is effective;
- Whether the reclaimed land allotment is fair and just
- Whether yields from the reclaimed land are restored;
- Whether farmers are compensated during land reclamation

(3) Monitoring on operation of the resettlement office.

Such monitoring includes:

- Whether the staffing of resettlement offices at all levels meets needs of resettlement work;
- Whether resettlement offices at all levels have necessary working conditions;
- Whether the personnel of resettlement offices are qualified for implementing the resettlement;
- Personnel training of the resettlement office;
- Internal information management of resettlement office.

(4) Monitoring on resettlement of vulnerable group

External monitoring agency will implement follow-up monitoring on vulnerable group affected by this project through household interview, questionnaire and case analysis. The monitoring will focus on the following aspects:

- What special preferential policies does the vulnerable group enjoy in the resettlement?
- Whether the project-affected poor households get help in the process of house demolition.
- Whether the special demands of project-affected female population have been fully considered when taking resettlement measures;

- Whether the vulnerable group, especially women, can get employment opportunities related to the project, how many people classified into vulnerable group have been employed during project construction?

- Whether there are female personnel in the resettlement office to deal with women-related affairs.

(5) Survey on living standard baseline of project-affected population

Before the formal implementation of resettlement, external monitoring agency will establish the resettlement baseline data for Yakou Shipping Hub Project through sampling survey. Sampling survey will be conducted through structure questionnaire. Samples are selected from all of the project-affected households involved in socio-economic survey at the project preparation phase and will be classified. At least 20% of the samples will be displaced households and at least 5-10% will be land-acquired households.

Survey on living standard baseline of project-affected households will include: family size, production and business, construction area of houses, annual family income, employment structure, annual family expenses, transportation conditions, dwelling environment, subjective evaluation on production and living, etc.

(6) Monitoring and assessment on the effects of resettlement

After the formal implementation of resettlement, the external monitoring agency will continuously conduct follow-up monitoring on the effects of resettlement.

External monitoring agency will conduct follow-up survey on affected households half year after they are resettled. The follow-up survey, similar to the living standard baseline survey, will also be conducted by sampling. The impact of resettlement on the livelihood of the respondents is reflected in the structured questionnaires to assess the effect of the resettlement.

One of the focuses of the external monitoring for this project is monitoring the livelihood rehabilitation of the farmers affected by raising subsided surface for land reclamation. To this end, when land reclamation begins, the external monitoring agency will keep track of land reclamation by raising subsided surface in addition to routine monitoring. The monitoring report will include the following information:

- 1) The progress of land reclamation by raising subsided surface during the reporting period;

- 2) The implementation of the quality assurance mechanism for land reclamation;
- 3) Compensation for losses to the farmers affected by raising subsided surface for land reclamation;
- 4) Restoration of yields from the reclaimed land;
- 5) The livelihood rehabilitation of the households affected by raising subsided surface for land reclamation

11.2.6 External monitoring report

External monitoring agency will prepare external monitoring reports based on the data gained from observation and survey. There are two purposes. One is to objectively report the progress of resettlement and the existing problems in resettlement to World Bank and PMO. The other is to evaluate the socio-economic effects of resettlement and offer constructive suggestions.

The schedule for the external monitoring agency to report to World Bank and PMO is as follows:

- Submit an interim monitoring report on resettlement work in the first half of the year to World Bank and PMO before July 31 each year;
- Submit an annual monitoring report of the previous year to World Bank and PMO before January 31 each year;
- Submit a comprehensive post-resettlement assessment report half year after completion of the resettlement.

Regular monitoring reports should include at least the following contents: 1) monitoring targets covered in the report; 2) progress of the resettlement; 3) main findings in the monitoring; 4) major existing problems; 5) comments and suggestions of the external monitoring agency.

External monitoring agency will submit its reports in both Chinese and English to PMO and World Bank experts. Before formally submitting the reports, it will inform the resettlement office and ask for their opinions on the contents and form of the reports.

12 Entitlement Matrix

Impacts	Affected persons	Resettlement and restoration policies	Standard
House demolition	Household whose residential and non-residential buildings are to be demolished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households whose residential houses are to be demolished will be offered two resettlement and compensation methods for their choice: the first is not to offer house-building plot for them and part of the main houses with valid area will be compensated with cash according to Standard I and other part of the main houses and the auxiliary houses will be compensated according to Standard II; the second is to offer house-building plot to the house-demolished households for building houses by themselves and both the main houses and auxiliary houses will be compensated according to Standard II. For the houses on house-building plot used for business for which the business license, tax registration certificate have been obtained for more than two years and the tax has been paid according to regulation, the part of valid area will be compensated according to 40% above the Standard I. Other part of such houses will be compensated according to Standard II. Decoration cost of such business houses will be directly paid to the investors. Houses on other collectively-owned land (non-house building plot) will be offered cash compensation according to the approved construction area and Standard I; if such houses are not examined and approved, such houses will be compensated according to the actual area and Standard II. Offer relocation allowance and transition subsidies to house-demolished households. Include the house-demolished residents into support plan in later period. 	<p>Compensation standard:</p> <p>Frame structure: Standard I: 1,170 Yuan per square meter; Standard II: 900 Yuan per square meter;</p> <p>Brick-concrete: Standard I: 970 Yuan per square meter; Standard II: 700 Yuan per square meter;</p> <p>Brick-wood: Standard I: 820 Yuan per square meter; Standard II: 550 Yuan per square meter;</p> <p>Simple: 200 Yuan per square meter.</p> <p>Relocation allowance:</p> <p>Calculating and paying according to the standard of 8 Yuan per square meter on the basis of construction area recorded on property right certificates.</p> <p>Where the relocation allowance is less than 500 Yuan, 500 Yuan will be paid to such household.</p> <p>Temporary transition subsidies:</p> <p>Calculating and paying according to the standard of 3 Yuan per square meter on the basis of construction area as recorded on property right certificates.</p> <p>Where the construction area of the residential houses to be demolished is less than 50 square meters, 50 square meters will be used as the base of calculating and paying the temporary transition subsidies.</p> <p>Each resident will be offered annual 600 Yuan for 20 years.</p>

Land acquisition	Household whose collectively-owned land is to be demolished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensate according to unified annual output value and the total compensation will be 23 times of the annual output value. Compensation for vegetable land will be adjusted to 1.1 times of the annual output value. • Land compensation will be 9 times of the annual output value. 70% of the land compensation will be directly paid to the land-acquired households and 30% will belong to the village collective and be used for public welfare. • Resettlement allowance will be 14 times of the annual output value and will be paid to the land-acquired farmers. • Compensation for standing crops will be directly paid to the land-acquired households. • Attachments on the collectively-owned land will be directly compensated according to the standard as formulated by Yicheng Bureau of Price and paid to the owners. • Loss caused by field-lifting will be compensated for two years and the compensation will be calculated according to the area of newly created cultivated land and will be two times of the annual output value. • Land created through field-lifting will be distributed to land-acquired households proportionally according to the area of their acquired cultivated land. 	<p>The annual output value of cultivated land is 1,350 Yuan per mu and that of vegetable land is 1,485 Yuan per mu.</p> <p>For compensation for land acquisition, the collective will retain 4,009.5 Yuan per mu and farmers' households will gain 30,145.5 Yuan. The annual output value for compensation on loss caused by field-lifting will be 2,700 Yuan.</p>
	Owner of attachment on state-owned land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for state-owned water conservancy facilities in Han River Dam will be directly acquired and no compensation will be offered. • Before acquisition, standing crops and attachments on such land will be compensated in a lump sum and the compensation standard will follow the annual output value of local collectively-owned land and land attachments standard. 	
	Project-affected vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMO will contact with the villages of the vulnerable groups to ensure such households have been included into the accurate poverty alleviation program or identified as objects living on subsistence allowance. • For vulnerable households who choose to receive cash compensation but not the house-building plot, PMO, resettlement office of Liushui Town and Yakou Village Committee will be responsible for provide resettlement house information and give priority to helping them find suitable residential houses among second-handed houses in Dengling Farm. • For vulnerable households who choose to receive house-building plot as compensation, PMO will be responsible for providing and levelling the house-building plot and offering help in construction of the house, procurement of building materials and so on. • PMO, resettlement office of Liushui Town and Yakou Village Committee will provide temporary dwelling for the vulnerable households and be responsible for helping them move. 	

Appendix 1 Resettlement Information Booklet

Dear Mr. / Ms.,

The World Bank Funded Yicheng Yakou Shipping Hub Project will be implemented in the area where you are located, and this booklet is hereby issued in order to let you understand the general information of the project, relevant national policies regarding land acquisition and house demolition and the impact of the project on your family.

I. Project overview

World Bank Funded Yakou Shipping Hub Project is one of the important links of cascade development in mainstream of Han River with shipping as the main function and power generation, irrigation and tourism as the auxiliary functions. Main structures like 1000-ton lock, 40-hole sluice, powerhouse, earth and rock filled dam and fish-way will be built. After completion of the construction, Yakou Shipping Hub Project will change 52.67km tertiary waterway of Han River into channels, have power station with total installed capacity of 75.6KW and generate power of 324,000,000KWH. The total static investment will be 2.7 Billion Yuan and loan of 150 Million USD will be applied to World Bank. Construction of the project is scheduled to begin in 2017 and the total construction period is expected to be 58 months.

II. Laws, regulations and compensation standards on land acquisition and house demolition

Policies on land acquisition and house demolition of this project are formulated according to the following laws and regulations:

- *The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (effective in Jan. 1999, revised on Aug. 28, 2004);

- *Decision on Deepening the Reform and Enforcing the Land Management*, issued by the State Council (Oct. 21, 2004);

- *Opinions on Improving Compensation System for Land Acquisition*, issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources (Nov. 3, 2004);

- *Regulation on Land Requisition Compensation and Resettlement for Large and Medium-sized Water Conservancy and Hydropower Projects* (effective as of Sept. 1, 2006);

- *Notice on Further Improving Management System on Rural House-building Plots and Protecting the Rights of farmers*, issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources (Mar. 2, 2010);

- *Notice on Further Strengthening Management on Land Acquisition*, issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources (Jun. 26, 2010);

- *Notice on Issuing the Unified Annual Output Value and Comprehensive Price of Acquired Land in Hubei Province*, issued by the Hubei Provincial Government (Mar. 13, 2014);

- *Letter on Issuing Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Multiples, Correction Factors, and Crop Compensation Standard*, issued by the Hubei Provincial Land and Resources Department (Mar. 17, 2014);

- *Notice on Adjusting Compensation Standard for Structures and other Attachments on Collectively-owned Land of Yicheng City*, jointly issued by Yicheng Bureau of Price, Yicheng Bureau of Urban-rural Construction, Yicheng Bureau of Land and Resources and Yicheng Bureau of Housing Security and Real Estate Management (Dec. 31, 2015);

- *Compensation Standard on Houses on Collectively-owned Land of Yicheng City* (Dec. 31, 2015);

- *Compensation Standard on Attachments on Collectively-owned Land of Yicheng City* (Dec.31, 2015);

- *Compensation Standard on Houses on Collectively-owned Land of Yicheng City* (Dec. 31, 2015);

- *Standard on Relocation Allowance and Temporary Settlement Allowance* (Dec.31, 2015);

- *Reference Standard on Registration and Assessment of House Structure on Collectively-owned Land* (Dec. 31, 2015);

- World Bank Operational Manual - OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement and the appendixes, effective as of Jan. 1, 2002;

- World Bank Operational Manual - BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and the appendixes, effective as of Jan. 1, 2002.

The compensation policies on land acquisition and house demolition of this project are shown in the following table:

Type of compensation	Compensation standard
I. Land acquisition	
II. House demolition	
III. Land attachment	

The compensation standard for land acquisition and house demolition of the project is determined on the basis of adequate survey, laws and regulations of China and World Bank's policies on involuntary resettlement and with the goal of restoring and improving the living conditions of the project-affected population as soon as practical.

III. Impact on your household (enterprises)

Item	Quantity	Compensation standard	Compensation receivable	Remarks
1				
2				
3				
4				
Total				

IV. Schedule of the project implementation

Item	
Issuing announcement on land acquisition and house demolition	
Fund payment	
Land acquisition and house demolition	
Project preparation	
Project implementation	

V. Rights and obligations of the affected persons

(I) Rights of the affected persons

The affected persons have the right to obtain compensations they deserve according to the above compensation standards and may report their ideas and suggestions to the resettlement offices at all levels and PMO. The detailed contents include: compensation baseline, compensation standard, schedule of payment, site selection for constructing resettlement house, etc. Resettlement office at all levels must respond within 15 days upon receiving the grievance of affected persons or feedback from lower-level resettlement offices.

(II) Obligations of the affected persons

- The affected persons shall actively cooperate with project construction.
- The affected persons shall not build new structures within project area after inventory survey begins; such new structures will not be compensated.

VI. Complaints and grievances

If you have any grievance about resettlement work, you may express your complaints according to the following procedures:

Stage I

The affected persons can express their complaints orally or in written form to the persons of the village or town and subdistrict who are in charge of the resettlement work. Oral complaints should be recorded and be responded within one week. Any serious problems should be reported to the resettlement office of higher levels and the higher-level authorities should give reply within two weeks as possible as practical.

Stage II

If the complainant is not satisfied with the reply given in Stage I, the complainant can appeal to Resettlement Office of Yicheng City within one month of receiving the decision of stage I and Resettlement Office of Yicheng City should make decisions within three weeks.

Stage III

If the complainant is still dissatisfied with reply of Resettlement Office of Yicheng City, they can appeal to PMO within one month of receiving the decision of Stage II and PMO will give reply within four weeks.

Stage IV

If the affected person is still discontented with the reply of Stage III, an action can be lodged to Civil Court within 15 days of receiving the reply.

VII Resettlement-related organization of all levels

- Provincial institutions

PMO

Address: Building of Port and Shipping Management Bureau of Department of Hubei Province, Nanniwan Avenue, Qiaokou District, Wuhan City

Phone: 027-8436448

- Resettlement Office of Yicheng City

Address: Yicheng Bureau of Transportation

Phone: 13707277652

- Resettlement Office of Zhengji Town

Address: People's Government of Zhengji Town

Phone: 1379663317

- Resettlement Office of Liushui Town

Address: People's Government of Liushui Town

Phone: 13986387198

- Resettlement Office of Wangji Town

Address: People's Government of Wangji Town

Phone: 13707273113

- Resettlement Office of Xiaohe Town

Address: People's Government of Xiaohe Town

Phone: 13972266236

- Resettlement Office of Nanying Subdistrict Office

Address: Nanying Subdistrict Office

Phone: 15571083886

- Resettlement Office of Yancheng Subdistrict Office

Address: Yancheng Subdistrict Office

Phone: 13972266236

- External Monitoring Agency of Resettlement:

Address:

Phone:

VIII. Interpretation of this booklet

This booklet shall be under interpretation of Yakou Shipping Hub Project Management Office.

Thank you for your support!

Yakou Shipping Hub Project Management Office

September 2017

Appendix 2—Table 1: Detailed list of land acquisition in reservoir area of Yakou Shipping Hub Project

Town	Village	Group	Current agricultural population	Current area of paddy field (mu)	Current area of dry land (mu)	Area of dry land to be acquired (mu)	Average area of land of each person before land acquisition (mu)	Average area of land of each person after land acquisition (mu)	Percentage of people to be affected by land acquisition (%)
Total	18	86	33762	8287.84	33098.75	865.27	1.23	1.20	2.09
Zhengji	2	19	8063	4525.07	6807.43	176.99	1.41	1.38	1.56
	Maocao	8	2827	1684.87	2217.24	18.65	1.38	1.37	0.48
		One	322	97.95	315.45	2.02	1.28	1.28	0.49
		Two	369	120.26	319.75	3.11	1.19	1.18	0.71
		Three	404	197.82	364.4	1.61	1.39	1.39	0.29
		Four	280	172.2	228.97	0.04	1.43	1.43	0.01
		Five	204	127.6	153.49	3.71	1.38	1.36	1.32
		Six	358	208.89	315.25	3.42	1.46	1.45	0.65
		Seven	363	337.23	235.85	2.86	1.58	1.57	0.50
		Eight	527	422.92	284.08	1.89	1.34	1.34	0.27
	Heluo	11	5236	2840.2	4590.19	158.34	1.42	1.39	2.13
		One	531	298.26	523.63	17.79	1.55	1.51	2.16
		Two	532	338.39	523.14	18.82	1.62	1.58	2.18
		Three	414	290.43	355.77	13.47	1.56	1.53	2.08
		Four	532	292.97	448.33	14.3	1.39	1.37	1.93
		Five	544	337.54	472.67	17.04	1.49	1.46	2.10
		Six	527	181.82	479.66	16.53	1.26	1.22	2.50
		Seven	536	252.19	397.21	15.17	1.21	1.18	2.34
		Eight	373	210.87	390.78	13.9	1.61	1.58	2.31
		Nine	544	315.53	457.49	13.36	1.42	1.40	1.73
		Ten	366	195.94	254.12	8.86	1.23	1.21	1.97
		Eleven	337	126.26	287.39	9.11	1.23	1.20	2.20
Wangji	7	30	10938	0	11285.5	189.45	1.03	1.01	1.68
	Sanzhou	5	1540	0	2050	16.77	1.33	1.32	0.82
		One	360		470	3.92	1.31	1.29	0.83
		Two	245		340	0.96	1.39	1.38	0.28
		Three	267		370	6.74	1.39	1.36	1.82
		Four	320		420	2.64	1.31	1.30	0.63
		Five	348		450	2.5	1.29	1.29	0.56
	Hanshui	4	1848	0	1840	32.16	1.00	0.98	1.75
		One	738		560	13.41	0.76	0.74	2.39
		Two	360		430	2.6	1.19	1.19	0.60
		Three	376		410	8.2	1.09	1.07	2.00
		Four	374		440	7.95	1.18	1.16	1.81

	Fangge	1	584	0	393.2	8.76	0.67	0.66	2.23
		One	584		393.2	8.76	0.67	0.66	2.23
	Xinguan	2	763	0	668	99.01	0.88	0.75	14.82
		Five	412		374	15.34	0.91	0.87	4.10
		Six	351		294	83.67	0.84	0.60	28.46
	Xinxing	12	3958	0	4492	22.76	1.13	1.13	0.51
		One	435		488	2.24	1.12	1.12	0.46
		Two	332		400	2.25	1.20	1.20	0.56
		Three	440		480	0.4	1.09	1.09	0.08
		Four	235		237	0.4	1.01	1.01	0.17
		Five	332		350	2.26	1.05	1.05	0.65
		Six	432		511	3.48	1.18	1.17	0.68
		Seven	380		495	2.22	1.30	1.30	0.45
		Eight	246		286	2.17	1.16	1.15	0.76
		Nine	175		212	1.08	1.21	1.21	0.51
		Ten	525		508	1.18	0.97	0.97	0.23
		Eleven	206		232	1.82	1.13	1.12	0.78
		Twelve	220		293	3.27	1.33	1.32	1.12
	Xiangjiang	5	1737	0	1082.3	8.01	0.62	0.62	0.74
		One	356		242.1	1.41	0.68	0.68	0.58
		Two	333		241.94	1.21	0.73	0.72	0.50
		Three	378		197.47	1.78	0.52	0.52	0.90
		Four	341		204.06	0.12	0.60	0.60	0.06
		Five	329		196.73	3.49	0.60	0.59	1.77
	Xinzhong	1	508	0	760	1.99	1.50	1.49	0.26
		1	508		760	1.99	1.50	1.49	0.26
Yancheng	3	11	4221	217.84	5655.99	232.28	1.39	1.34	3.95
	Taiping	1	353	217.84	207.99	164	1.21	0.74	38.51
		Four	353	217.84	207.99	164	1.21	0.74	38.51
	Nanhe	4	1192	0	1746	39.09	1.46	1.43	2.24
		9	392		478	5.99	1.22	1.20	1.25
		10	215		293	4.52	1.36	1.34	1.54
		11	340		545	18.62	1.60	1.55	3.42
		12	245		430	9.96	1.76	1.71	2.32
	Tanna	6	2676	0	3702	29.19	1.38	1.37	0.79
		One	473		633	8.86	1.34	1.32	1.40
		Two	374		603	6.89	1.61	1.59	1.14
		Three	440		626	6.1	1.42	1.41	0.97
		Four	428		681	5.75	1.59	1.58	0.84
		Five	475		604	0.11	1.27	1.27	0.02
		Six	486		555	1.49	1.14	1.14	0.27
Nanyang	6	26	10540	3544.93	9349.83	266.55	1.22	1.20	2.07
	Nanzhou	3	1342	953	1014	17.27	1.47	1.45	0.88
		6	261	279	147	0.14	1.63	1.63	0.03

		8	532	283	502	0.18	1.48	1.48	0.02
		9	549	391	365	16.94	1.38	1.35	2.24
	Annao	2	854	457.29	635.58	110.51	1.28	1.15	10.11
		3	414	222.02	284.52	4	1.22	1.21	0.79
		4	440	235.27	351.06	106.51	1.33	1.09	18.17
	Gongnao	6	2060	0	1900	46.38	0.92	0.90	2.44
		2	340		280	6.16	0.82	0.81	2.20
		3	350		360	10.66	1.03	1.00	2.96
		4	420		260	4.96	0.62	0.61	1.91
		5	310		350	7.51	1.13	1.10	2.15
		6	380		450	13	1.18	1.15	2.89
		7	260		200	4.09	0.77	0.75	2.05
	Nanying	8	3280	1015.78	3131.17	72.76	1.26	1.24	1.75
		1	318	70.29	426.75	10.83	1.56	1.53	2.18
		2	496	114.53	484.58	13.63	1.21	1.18	2.28
		3	333	98.26	268.67	5.07	1.10	1.09	1.38
		4	306	67.37	263.45	6.11	1.08	1.06	1.85
		5	548	175.68	512.29	12.64	1.26	1.23	1.84
		6	396	96.57	447.24	11.7	1.37	1.34	2.15
		7	482	185.45	407.76	3.62	1.23	1.22	0.61
		8	401	207.63	320.43	9.17	1.32	1.29	1.74
	Guanzhuang	1	163	77	57	3.93	0.82	0.80	2.93
		5	163	77	57	3.93	0.82	0.80	2.93
	Wulian	6	2841	1041.86	2612.08	15.7	1.29	1.28	0.43
		1	557	239.05	511.28	1.46	1.35	1.34	0.19
		2	401	131.13	279.08	1.27	1.02	1.02	0.31
		3	463	188.88	389.61	1.47	1.25	1.25	0.25
		8	435	189.1	463.8	3.65	1.50	1.49	0.56
		10	556	171.57	473.66	4.56	1.16	1.15	0.71
		11	429	122.13	494.65	3.29	1.44	1.43	0.53

Appendix 3—Table 2: Details of structure demolition by inundation in the reservoir area for Yakou Shipping Hub Project

No.	Name	Population	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Civil	Simple	Sub-total
Wanyang Village		91	574.6	5070.29	24.42	1332.19	7001.5
1	Yang Caiqing					24.68	24.68
2	Mao Defa	4		225.22		7.5	232.72
3	Zheng Han	3		249.4	24.42	173.36	447.18
4	Zheng Shiguo	4		149.44		57.11	206.55
5	Xiong Linsong	3		250.44		13.32	263.76
6	Xiong Haibing	3	2.14	192.75		81.65	276.54
7	Xiong Shengkang	4	225	321.05		145.23	691.28
8	Yang Hu	5	119	374.26		261.63	754.89
9	Gong Jiakang	4		233.01		107.6	340.61
10	Gong Wenshuang	4		187.67		105.38	293.05
11	Yang Hanying	3		269.62		116.86	386.48
12	Xiong Linsong	4		110.8		20	130.8
13	Wang Guoqing	5	102.3	90.2		388.73	192.5
14	Wang Jiaguo	5		581.4		32.25	613.65
15	Wu Zhengquan	3		52.78			52.78
16	Li Sanwu	4		37.63		22.68	60.31
17	Li Shifa	5	46.48	102.58		20.66	169.72
18	Li Yinjun	3				38.16	38.16
19	Ma Hongyu	4		268.8		95.12	363.92
20	Zeng Xianbing		79.68	943.7		9	1032.38
21	Liu Daqing			230.79			230.79
22	Yang Gaosheng			112			112
23	Gong Yubing			86.75			86.75
Heluo Village			322.15	1273.42	222	1528.56	3346.13
1	Jia Gen					27.5	27.5
2	Wang					27.5	27.5

	Zhengguo						
3	Luo Yong					27.5	27.5
4	Ma Sanlong					27.5	27.5
5	Li Xiangbing					27.5	27.5
6	Liu Changqing					27.5	27.5
7	Zhang Peng					27.5	27.5
8	Zhang Qinghua					27.5	27.5
9	Yang Yongxue					27.5	27.5
10	Liu Hui					27.5	27.5
11	Zeng Pao					27.5	27.5
12	Yang Zhaofa			11.16			11.16
13	Song Guangqing					27.5	27.5
14	Li Dongsheng					27.5	27.5
15	Chang Zemin					27.5	27.5
16	Luo Kun					27.5	27.5
17	Zheng Keying					27.5	27.5
18	Yang Zhaohua			11.16			11.16
19	Su Ying'an			61.42		2.4	63.82
20	Li Quanming			385	24	98.7	507.7
21	Yang Zhaoming			194.97	195	20.9	410.87
22	Li Zhiyong			105.7			105.7
23	Zhou Chengchao			22.1			22.1
24	Li Lili			27			27
25	Li Lixiong		21.28	62.67	3		86.95
26	Li Dexin		300.87	60.68		4.4	365.95
27	Luo Libo			146.17		73.2	219.37
28	He Jiakai			39.52			39.52
29	He Quanlong			71.07			71.07
30	He Quanbo			74.8			74.8
31	He Quangong					395.6	395.6
32	He Quanyong					493.36	493.36
Total			896.75	6343.71	246.42	2860.75	10347.6

Appendix 4—Table 3: Details of structure demolition in pivotal area of Yakou Shipping Hub Project

Serial No.	Householder's Name	Type of structure	Area	Compensation Standard	Compensation Amount (Yuan)
1	Zeng Guangying	Brick-wood (main room)	65.72m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	46,004
		Brick-wood (wing-room)	26.48 m ²	480 Yuan/ m ²	6,355
		Attachments			3,230
2	Yu Youying	Brick-wood (main room)	54.39 m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	38,073
		Brick-wood	22.8 m ²	480 Yuan/ m ²	5,472
		Simple	5.16 m ²	150 Yuan/ m ²	774
		Attachments			2,910
3	Zheng Pinde	Brick-wood (main room)	58.71 m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	41,097
		Brick-wood (wing-room)	25.62 m ²	480 Yuan/ m ²	6,149
		Simple	10.56 m ²	150 Yuan/ m ²	1,584
		Attachments			14,983
4	Zheng Shixiang	Brick-wood (main room)	59.7 m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	41,790
		Brick-wood	11.9 m ²	480 Yuan/ m ²	3,142
		Attachments			6,240
5	Zeng Zhaoyu	Brick-wood (main room)	57.5 m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	40,250
		Brick-wood (wing-room)	28.52 m ²	480 Yuan/ m ²	6,845
		Brick-wood	22.2 m ²	480 Yuan/ m ²	6,394
		Brick-wood	8.7 m ²	380 Yuan/ m ²	1,488
		Attachments			6,201
6	Han Pilan	Brick-wood (main room)	63.8 m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	44,660
		Brick-wood	14.76 m ²	480 Yuan/ m ²	3,897
		Attachments			500
7	Zheng Fengge	Brick-wood (main room)	54.76 m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	38,332
		Brick-wood	15 m ²	480 Yuan/ m ²	3,960
		Brick-wood	6.6 m ²	480 Yuan/ m ²	1,742
		Attachments			3,587
8	Wang Liecheng	Brick-wood (main room)	26.8 m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	18,760
		Brick-wood	7.65 m ²	380 Yuan/ m ²	1,308
		Simple	47.53 m ²	150 Yuan/ m ²	7,130
		Simple	6.46 m ²	150 Yuan/ m ²	969
		Attachments			3,891
9	Zheng Shigui	Brick-wood (main room)	70.84 m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	49,588
		Attachments			1,916
10	Zheng Shizhao	Brick-wood (main room)	99.33 m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	69,531
		Brick-wood	33.3 m ²	480 Yuan/ m ²	7,992
		Attachments			5,503

11	Zheng Shunying	Brick-wood (main room)	61.92 m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	43,344
		Brick-wood	28.16 m ²	480 Yuan/ m ²	6,758
		Simple	2.88 m ²	150 Yuan/ m ²	432
		Attachments			30
12	Zheng Shiyun	Brick-wood (main room)	57.91 m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	40,537
		Brick-wood (wing-room)	27.8 m ²	480 Yuan/ m ²	6,672
		Simple	7.27 m ²	150 Yuan/ m ²	1,091
		Attachments			1,113
13	Zheng Daihua	Brick-wood (main room)	60.9 m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	42,630
14	Zheng Daixin	Brick-wood (main room)	40.6 m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	28,420
		Brick-wood	24.68 m ²	430 Yuan/ m ²	4,776
		Attachments			690
15	Zheng Daigang	Brick-wood (main room)	77.94 m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	54,558
		Brick-wood	22.84 m ²	430 Yuan/ m ²	5,482
		Simple	3.5 m ²	150 Yuan/ m ²	525
		Attachments			1,762
16	Zheng Shiguo	Brick-wood (main room)	67.25 m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	47,075
		Brick-wood (wing-room)	23.48 m ²	480 Yuan/ m ²	5,635
		Attachments			5,842
17	Zheng Shun'e	Brick-wood (main room)	15.8 m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	11,060
		Brick-wood	5.97 m ²	480 Yuan/ m ²	1,433
		Attachments			400
18	Wang Junbo, Wang Junyuan	Brick-wood (main room)	93.25 m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	65,275
		Brick-wood	35.47 m ²	480 Yuan/ m ²	9,364
		Attachments			6,408
19	Long Changhua	Brick-wood (main room)	67.73 m ²	700 Yuan/ m ²	47,411
		Brick-wood (wing-room)	35.53 m ²	480 Yuan/ m ²	8,527
		Attachments			200