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For the Hunan Provincial Water Resources Department

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Asian Development Bank

**The Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area
in Hunan Province Loaned by the Asian Development Bank**

**The External Resettlement
Monitoring & Assessment Report**

**(Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Shuangfeng County, Shaoyang City,
Shaodong County, Longhui County, Jiangyong County, Xintian County,
Jianghua County, Qiyang County, Ningyuan County, Chenzhou City,
Zhuzhou City, Liling City, Zhuzhou County and Youxian County)**

No.1, 2009

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Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation

(HWECC)

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9. Existed Problems and Suggestions

1. Introduction

Since signing the contract of the external monitoring and assessment of the 16 non-core sub-projects including Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Shuangfeng County, Shaoyang City, Shaodong County, Longhui County, Jiangyong County, Xintian County, Jianghua County, Qiyang County, Ningyuan County, Chenzhou City, Zhuzhou City, Liling City, Zhuzhou County and Youxian County, Hunan Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation (referred to as HWECC) has established the Resettlement and Assessment Department for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province loaned by the Asian Development Bank (referred to the Resettlement and Assessment Department) in January of 2008 and started the preparatory work, and has worked out the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Work Outline for the Urban Flood Control Project in the Mountainous Area in Hunan Province loaned by the Asian Development Bank, prepared the External Resettlement Monitoring & Assessment Report (No.1) and reported it to the Asian Bank in Sept. of 2008, as well as signed the external resettlement monitoring and assessment contracts with 7 sub-projects. This Report is focused on the land acquisition and resettlement work in the 7 sub-projects, including following items: (1). Establishment and operation of the resettlement organizations. (2). Investigation of the resettlement bases (basic resettlement information). (3). Implemented resettlement policies and compensation standards. (4). Progress of land acquisition and removal. (5). Raising and payment of the resettlement capital.

2. Project Outline

The project outline is shown in the External Resettlement Monitoring &

Assessment Report (No.1) prepared by HWECC in September of 2008,
the progress of various sub-projects is given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1

Progress of the Sub-projects

No	County/ City	Project Name	Contracted Price 10 ⁴ RMB	Awarded company	Consulting company	Started date	Finished investment 10 ⁴ RMB	Finished ratio	Ended date
1	Jiangyong County	Civil works of the Chengbei Protection Zone	918.93	Hunan Kehong Construction Company, Ltd	Yongzhou Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation	Oct, 2007	643.3	70%	Mar.20, 2009
2		Civil works of the Chengnan and Chengdong protection zone	938.38	Hunan Kehong Construction Company, Ltd	Yongzhou Water & Electricity Consulting Corporation	Oct, 2007	863.3	92%	Mar.20, 2009
3	Chenzhou City	Civil works of the Xiameiqiao, Tongxin River	3248.89	Hunan Kehong Construction Company, Ltd	HWECC	Dec., 2007	1299.5	40%	Mar.23, 2009
4	Shaoyang City	Civil works of the Zi River dike, Shaoyang	5219.9195	Hunan Xingyu Hydro & Power Construction Company	HWECC	Mar., 2009	420	8%	Mar. 26, 2009
5	Qiyang County	Chengbei Protection Zone, Qiyang	4685.637	Hunan Hydro & Power Corporation	Hunan Yuhui Consulting Company	Aug., 2008	2342.8	50%	Mar.28, 2009
6	Longhui County	Chengbei Protection Zone, Longhui	1800	Hunan Hydro & Power Corporation	Shaoyang Kaituo Consulting Company	Sept., 2008	520	29%	Mar.30, 2009
7		Chengbei Protection Zone, Longhui	1500	Hunan Huayu Hydro & Power Company	Hunan Yuhui Consulting Company	Dec., 2008	150	10%	Mar.30, 2009
8	Ningyuan County	Chengbei Protection Zone, Ningyuan	1184	Hunan Hydro & Power Corporation	Hunan Yuhui Consulting Company	Aug., 2008	237	20%	Apr.1, 2009

3. Establishment and Operation of the Resettlement Organizations

3.1 Establishment of the Resettlement Organizations

3.1.1 Project Management Organizations

According to 7 sub-projects which have signed the external resettlement monitoring and assessment contracts, both local governments and the owners have attached great importance to the arrangement of resettlement and have established project management organizations and arranged corresponding staffs in order to carry out the resettlement smoothly.

(1). Jiangyong County

According to the notice of Yongban (2006) 9 issued by the Office of Jiangyong County Party Committee, the Leading Group of Jiangyong County Urban Construction and the Leading Group of Urban Flood Control Dike Project Headquarters have been established to be in charge of the lead and coordination of the Project, and the Headquarters is responsible for specific management and implementation of the Project.

(2). Chenzhou City

On Nov. 7, 2006, according to the notice of Chenzhengbanhan (2006) 159 issued by the Chenzhou City Government, the Tongxin River Harness Headquarters was established by the City Government to be responsible for the management and coordination of the Project.

(3). Shaoyang City

On Dec. 1, 2008, according to the notice of (2008) No. 170 issued by the Shaoyang City Government, the Shaoyang City Flood Control

Headquarters was established to be responsible for the management and coordination of the Project.

(4). Qiyang County

On May 25, 2007, according to the notice of (2007) No.28 issued by the Qiyang County Government, the Qiyang County Urban Flood Control Project Office was established to be responsible for the management and implementation of the Project.

(5). Longhui County

On Oct. 8, 2008, according to the notice of (2008) No.126 issued by the Longhui County Government, the Longhui County Dike Headquarters was established to be responsible for the management and coordination of the Project.

(6). Ningyuan County

On Apr. 11, 2008, according to the notice of (2008) No.35 issued by the Ningyuan County, the Ningyuan County Urban Flood Control Project Headquarters was established to be responsible for the management and coordination of the Project.

(7). Other Counties (cities)

Liling City has signed the external monitoring and assessment contract, but the land acquisition and resettlement of the Project has not started yet.

As the external monitoring and assessment contracts in Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Shuangfeng County, Shaodong County, Xintian County, Jianghua County, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County and Youxian

County have not been signed, the monitoring and assessment work have not been carried out.

3.1.2 Project Resettlement Organization

Resettlement organizations have been established under the project management organizations in the Jiangyong County, Chenzhou City, Shaoyang City, Qiyang County and Longhui County, and staffs of the resettlement organizations are arranged from the government and the departments of land, water resources, agriculture, etc., who are experienced in grass-roots work and are in charge of the resettlement coordination and implementation. Major chiefs have taken part in professional training held by the Provincial Project Office.

Resettlement group with 5 staffs has been established under the Urban Flood Control Dike Project Headquarters of Jiangyong County.

Resettlement department with 5 staffs has been established under the Tongxin River Harness Headquarters of Chenzhou City.

Resettlement department with 6 staffs has been established under the Urban Flood Control Headquarters of Shaoyang City.

Resettlement group with 4 staffs has been established under the Urban Flood Control Project Management Office of Qiyang County.

Mass work section with 6 staffs under the Dike-road Project Headquarters has been established to be in charge of the resettlement and land acquisition in Longhui County.

Resettlement Department with 4 staffs has been established under Urban Flood Control Headquarters of Ningyuan County.

1-2 leaders in every affected township (town) and village have been assigned to be responsible for their resettlement work.

Establishment preparation of the resettlement organization in Liling City is underway now.

As the external monitoring and assessment contracts in Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Shuangfeng County, Shaodong County, Xintian County, Jianghua County, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County and Youxian County have not been signed, the monitoring and assessment work have not been carried out.

3.2 Operation of the Resettlement Organizations

3.2.1 Jiangyong County

Under the leadership of the Jiangyong County Flood Control Project Headquarters and the Provincial PMO, the land acquisition and resettlement group has carried out land acquisition and resettlement work in accordance with the requirements and program of the Asian Bank, perfected the internal resettlement supervision system, standardized the internal management gradually and contacted external monitoring institutions actively in recent half year.

In addition to finish of large amount of land acquisition and miscellaneous house removal, re-check and determination of physical resettlement indexes are carried out for the resettlement households in Sanyangong Village and Hejia Village, the resettlement arrangement areas have been planned, the hearing meeting of the resettlement households has been held timely, and the resettlement manuals have been sent to the resettled households.



Staff of the Jiangyong resettlement group introduces the planning of resettlement arrangement areas to HWECC's external monitoring personnel

3.2.2 Chenzhou City

Under the leadership of the Chenzhou City Tongxin River Harness Headquarters and the provincial PMO, the resettlement department has carried out land acquisition and resettlement work in accordance with the requirements and program of the Asian Bank, perfected the internal resettlement supervision system, standardized the internal management gradually and contacted external monitoring institutions actively in recent half year.

The resettlement department held a hearing meeting in Feb. of 2007 and sent house removal propaganda materials to all resettlement households.



Resettlement propaganda materials have been sent to resettlement households

3.2.3 Shaoyang City

The Shaoyang City Urban Flood Control Project Headquarters organized units including financial, audit, sub-district office, land, etc., to recheck the physical indexes jointly and publicized the physical indexes. The Headquarters has entrusted the land institution to deal with the land acquisition, removal arrangement agreements are signed between the land institution and resettled people and units after determination of the physical indexes and corresponding compensation are paid. The audit department of the City is responsible for the audit work and the house removal and arrangement are carried out by the land acquisition and resettlement department.

(1). Check and determination of physical resettlement indexes

Organized by the PMO, parties including the owner, water resources, financial and land bureaus, township and village representatives jointly check and determine the physical resettlement indexes and publicized the indexes within the villages and groups.

(2). Signing of the land acquisition and resettlement agreements

After determining the physical indexes, the Owner directly negotiated with the village committee and resettled households about land acquisition and resettlement compensation, the Owner and local village committees signed the entrust agreements of collective land acquisition and the agreements of land compensation arrangement, the Owner and the resettled households signed the resettlement compensation agreements. With regard to the removal and compensation for enterprises and institutions, the Headquarters signed the compensation agreements with the affected units directly.

(3). Resettlement implementation

After signing of the entrusting agreement and arrival of the resettlement compensation fund, the Headquarters and village committees are responsible for the management and implementation of the land acquisition. Both the Headquarters and the enterprises/institutions organize the removal work of the land acquisition and removal of the enterprises and institutions.

(4). Checking-out of the compensation

The Headquarters and the village commissions check out the land acquisition compensations which belong to collective organizations. The compensations for private properties such as houses, etc., are checked out between the Owner and the resettled households, and the compensation agreements are signed with the affected households. The compensations for the enterprises and institutions are signed between the Headquarters and corresponding enterprises/institutions.

3.2.4 Qiyang County

(1). Check and determination of physical resettlement indexes

Organized by the PMO, parties including the owner, water resources, financial and land bureaus, township and village representatives jointly check and determine the physical resettlement indexes and publicized the indexes within the villages and groups.

(2). Signing of the land acquisition and resettlement agreements

After determining the physical indexes, the Owner directly negotiated with the village committee and resettled households about land acquisition and resettlement compensation, the Owner and local village

committees signed the entrust agreements of collective land acquisition and the agreements of land compensation arrangement, the Owner and the resettled households signed the resettlement compensation agreements. With regard to the removal and compensation for enterprises and institutions, the Headquarters signed the compensation agreements with the affected units directly.

(3). Resettlement implementation

After signing of entrust agreements and arrival of the resettlement compensation fund, the Headquarters and village committees are responsible for the management and implementation of the land acquisition. Both the Headquarters and the enterprises/institutions organize the removal work of the land acquisition and removal of the enterprises and institutions.

(4). Checking-out of the compensation

The Headquarters and the village commission check out the land acquisition compensations which belong to collective organizations. The compensations for private properties such as houses, etc., are checked out between the Owner and the resettled households, and the compensation arrangement agreements are signed with the affected households. The compensations for the enterprises and institutions are signed between the Headquarters and corresponding enterprises/institutions.

3.2.5 Longhui County

(1). Check and determination of physical resettlement indexes

Organized by the PMO, parties including the owner, water resources, financial and land bureaus, township and village representatives jointly

check and determine the physical resettlement indexes and publicized the indexes within the villages and groups.

(2). Signing of the land acquisition and resettlement agreements

After determining the physical indexes, the Owner directly negotiated with the village committee and resettled households about land acquisition and resettlement compensation, the Owner and local village committees signed the entrust agreements of collective land acquisition and the agreements of land compensation arrangement, the Owner and the resettled households signed the resettlement compensation agreements. With regard to the removal and compensation for enterprises and institutions, the Headquarters signed the compensation agreements with the affected units directly.

(3). Resettlement implementation

After signing of entrust agreements and arrival of the resettlement compensation fund, the Headquarters and village committees are responsible for the management and implementation of the land acquisition. Both the Headquarters and the enterprises/institutions organize the removal work of the land acquisition and removal of the enterprises and institutions.

(4). Checking-out of the compensation

The Headquarters and the village commission check out the land acquisition compensations which belong to collective organizations. The compensations for private properties such as houses, etc., are checked out between the Owner and the resettled households, and the compensation arrangement agreements are signed with the affected households. The

compensations for the enterprises and institutions are signed between the Headquarters and corresponding enterprises/institutions.

3.2.6 Ningyuan County

(1). Check and determination of physical resettlement indexes

Organized by the PMO, parties including the owner, water resources, financial and land bureaus, township and village representatives jointly check and determine the physical resettlement indexes and publicized the indexes within the villages and groups.

(2). Signing of the land acquisition and resettlement agreements

After determining the physical indexes, the Owner directly negotiated with the village committee and resettled households about land acquisition and resettlement compensation, the Owner and local village committees signed the entrust agreements of collective land acquisition and the agreements of land compensation arrangement, the Owner and the resettled households signed the resettlement compensation agreements. With regard to the removal and compensation for enterprises and institutions, the Headquarters signed the compensation agreements with the affected units directly.

(3). Resettlement implementation

After signing of the entrusting agreement and arrival of the resettlement compensation fund, the Headquarters and village committees are responsible for the management and implementation of the land acquisition. Both the Headquarters and the enterprises/institutions organize the removal work of the land acquisition and removal of the enterprises and institutions.

(4). Checking-out of the compensation

The Headquarters and the village commission check out the land acquisition compensations which belong to collective organizations. The compensations for private properties such as houses, etc., are checked out between the Owner and the resettled households, and the compensation arrangement agreements are signed with the affected households. The compensations for the enterprises and institutions are signed between the Headquarters and corresponding enterprises/institutions.

3.2.7 Other Counties (cities)

Liling City has signed the external monitoring and assessment contract, but the land acquisition and resettlement has not started yet.

As the external monitoring and assessment contracts in Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Shuangfeng County, Shaodong County, Xintian County, Jianghua County, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County and Youxian County have not been signed, the monitoring and assessment work have not been carried out.

4. Investigation of Basic Resettlement Information

After signing the contracts with the Owners of the 7 sub-projects including Jiangyong, Chenzhou, Shaoyang, Qiyang, Longhui, Ningyuan and Liling, HWECC has arranged its staffs to investigate the basic resettlement information of the Jiangyong sub-project and the 1st stage Xiameiqiao Project in Chenzhou City which will be implemented soon in accordance with the resettlement monitoring requirements and comments of the Asian Bank on the first resettlement monitoring and assessment reports dated Oct. 29, 2008. Sampling investigation has been used, and 13

sampling households including 8 in Jiangyong and 5 in Xiameiqiao, Chenzhou were investigated in 2 sub-projects. The basic resettlement data bank has been established after collection of social and economic information in the project zones and analysis of the information.

Sampling investigation covering following items was used:

(1). Basic resettlement information of rural residents

i. Population information of family: agricultural population, non-agricultural population, female population, labor, female labor, raised population, disables, old people, children in middle and primary school.

ii. Production information: farmland area, vegetable land area, cash crop land area, fruit trees, poultry, livestock, contracted land, family plot, non-agricultural business, main production tools.

iii. House area: type and number of the houses, house area, house area for domestic animals.

iv. Annual income of family: total grain output, rice, wheat, barley, maize, edible oil crops, agricultural income, side occupation income, township enterprise income, other incomes, per capita income.

v. Annual expenditure of family: taxes and other costs, agricultural tax, collective and other charges, seed, pesticide, electricity, water, mechanical operation cost, children's education, medical cost, fuel, non stable food, appliance and furniture costs, others.

vi. Arrangement place: house foundation area, communication conditions, water electricity supply.

vii. Psychology of resettled people: whether willing or not to resettle, whether being content with the resettled place, whether worrying about future life.

viii. Briefing of family population: number, name, sex, age, nationality, education, occupation, annual income.

(2). Basic resettlement information of urban residents

i. Population information of the family: non-agricultural population, agricultural population, female population, employed population, employed female population, raised population, disables, old people, children in middle and primary school, population without permanent residence, minority.

ii. Houses: Structure and type of houses, including frame, bricks and concretes, wooden and simple houses. House construction area and use area, number of rooms, location, and type of house property including public house, private house, mixed property and others. The purpose of the house, including residence, business with and without license, and others. House legality, including permanent legal property, temporary (in effective period) and temporary (exceeding effective period) and violated building.

iii. Residential conditions: complete set house, non-complete set house, independent kitchen, independent toilet, orientation, day lighting, communication, water and electricity, piped gas, heating, floor, community, entertainment.

iv. Annual income of the family: normal work income, other income.

v. Annual expenditure of the family: costs of water, electricity, fuel, communication, education, medical care, non-stable food, appliance and furniture, house management, cultural and entertainment, others.

vi. Original living place.

vii. Arranged place.

viii. Psychology of resettled people: whether willing or not to resettle, whether being content with the resettled place and house, whether affecting their employment and income.

viiii. Arrangement type: monetary compensation, physical arrangement, exchange of property, combination of monetary compensation and physical arrangement.



HWECC's basin resettlement investigation in Jiangyong County



HWECC's basic resettlement investigation in Chenzhou City

5.1 Jiangyong County

5.1.1 Residential Conditions of the Resettled People

According to the basic resettlement investigation information, the total house area of 8 sampling households is 777 m², including 297 m² brick and concrete structure (accounting for 38.2%), 480 m² brick and wood structure (accounting for 61.8%) with per capita house area of 26.8 m².

According to investigation, the houses of affected residence in the project zone belong to private property, which are mainly flats or two-story houses built by brick and concrete or brick and wood. As most of the demolished houses were built in 1980s, both living and infrastructure conditions of some houses are poor, residents hope to resettle and improve present living conditions as soon as possible.

5.1.2 Production and Employment Situation of Resettled People

According to the basic resettlement investigation information, there are 28.55 mu farmland of 8 sampling households, including 9.35 mu paddy field (accounting for 32.7%), 5 mu dry land (accounting for 17.5%), 9.6 mu vegetable land (accounting for 33.6%) and 4.6 mu orchard (accounting for 16.1%) with 0.98 mu agricultural land per person.

As the Project is distributed along the Yongming River, only a part of land is lost for most affected people.

The agricultural production in the Project zone is mainly vegetable and rice. Vegetable, double cropping rice and minor single cropping rice, soybean and rapeseeds are planted in the paddy fields, other grains, soybean, green bean, broad bean, sweet potato, potato, peanut, rape seeds, vegetables and fruits are planted in the dry land.

The affected area is located in the conjunction between the urban and rural area, with relatively good infrastructure facilities, there are plenty of non-agricultural working opportunities for local farmers, most rural labors have turned to engage in secondary and tertiary industries and have gotten rid of the reliance on the farmland gradually, especially almost all young labors have left their homes to work in building and service industries in Guangdong and other coastal areas.

5.1.3 Economic Income of the Resettled People

According to the basic resettlement investigation information, the total income of 8 sampling households in last year was 204046 RMB, including first industry income 115294 RMB (accounting for 56.5% of the total income), vegetable income 106000 RMB (accounting for 91% of the first industry and 52% of the total income), and income of the secondary and tertiary industries 88766 RMB (accounting for 43.5% of the total income). The wage income of labors going outside is 72200 RMB, which accounts for 81.3% of the secondary and tertiary industries and 35.4% of the total annual income. The annual per capita net income is 2274 RMB.

According to income structure, commercial vegetable is the main income in the first industry, so the land acquisition of the Project will not affect both living and production of the resettled people obviously.

5.1.4 Living Quality of Resettled People

As the houses of resettled people are near the river with flat or two story structure, being rather old and affected frequently by floods, the living conditions are rather poor.

The affected area of the Project is located in the conjunction between urban and rural areas with good infrastructure facilities, water, electricity, road, post and telecommunication are available and both medical care and children schooling are convenient.

According to investigation, there 69 TVs, 160 electrical fans, 19 refrigerators, 38 washing machines per 100 households and 30 mobile phones per 100 persons in the Project affected area.

5.2 Chenzhou City

5.2.1 Residential Conditions of the Resettled People

According to the basic resettlement investigation information, the total house area of 5 sampling households is 295.28 m² constructed by brick and wood with per capita house area of 29.528 m².

According to investigation, the houses of affected residence in the project zone belong to the Chenzhou Chemical Fertilizer Factory and the General Machinery Plant which are flat or two-story houses mainly built by brick and concrete. As most of the demolished houses were built in 1980s, both living and infrastructure conditions of some houses are poor, residents hope to resettle and improve present living conditions as soon as possible.

5.2.2 Production and Employment Situation of Resettled People

According to the basic resettlement investigation information, the resettled people of 5 sampling households are staffs of the Chenzhou Chemical Fertilizer Factory and the General Machinery Plant, their main incomes are from wages or pensions, most of them are retired. As the benefits of above two enterprises are not good, part of the resettled people

have left their homes to work in building and service industries in Guangdong and other coastal areas.

5.2.3 Economic Income of the Resettled People

According to the investigation, the total income of 5 sampling households in last year was 93004 RMB, all belonging to wage income, and per capita income was 6643 RMB.

5.2.4 Living Quality of Resettled People

As the houses of resettled people are near the river with flat or two story structure, being rather old and affected frequently by floods, the living conditions are rather poor.

The affected area of the Project is located in the conjunction between urban and rural areas with good infrastructure facilities, water, electricity, road, post and telecommunication are available and both medical care and children schooling are convenient.

According to investigation, there 111 TVs (9 black and white TVs and 102 color TVs), 291 electrical fans, 87 refrigerators, 94 washing machines, 123 bikes, 70 motorcycles, 398 sets of sofas, wardrobes, tables, etc., per 100 households and 40 mobile phones per 100 persons in the Project affected area.

6. Progress of Resettlement Implementation

6.1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

6.1.1 Jiangyong County

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Jiangyong County approved by the Chinese Government and agreed

by the Asian Bank, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: the resettlement preparation started in Mar. of 2006 and ended in Jun. of 2007 with total period of 16 months. The resettlement implementation began in Sept. of 2007 and ended in Mar. of 2009 with a total period of 18 months. Up to now, land acquisition has completed 45.51 mu (accounting for 86%), house removal (all being auxiliary houses) has finished 437.89 m² (accounting for 6%). For details of the implementation progress please see 6.3.1, 6.4.1 and 6.5.1.

6.1.2 Chenzhou City

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Chenzhou City approved by the Chinese Government and agreed by the Asian Bank, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: the resettlement preparation started in Mar. of 2006 and ended in Jun. of 2007 with total period of 15 months. The resettlement implementation began from Sept. of 2007 and ended in Mar. of 2009 with a total period of 18 months. Up to now, land acquisition has completed 51.23 mu (accounting for 10.4%), house removal (all being auxiliary houses and monetary compensation) has finished 1589.6 m² (accounting for 3.64%). For details of the implementation progress please see 6.3.2, 6.4.2 and 6.5.2.

6.1.3 Shaoyang City

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Shaoyang City approved by the Chinese Government and agreed by the Asian Bank, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: the resettlement preparation started in Mar. of 2006 and ended in Jun. of 2007 with total period of 15 months. The resettlement implementation

began from Jul. of 2007 and ended in Apr. of 2009 with total period of 21 months. Up to now, land acquisition has completed 27.196 mu (accounting for 3.5%), and no house has been removed. For details of the implementation progress please see 6.3.3, 6.4.3 and 6.5.3.

6.1.4 Qiyang County

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Qiyang County approved by the Chinese Government and agreed by the Asian Bank, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: the resettlement preparation started in Mar. of 2006 and ended in Jun. of 2007 with total period of 15 months. The resettlement implementation began from Jul. of 2007 and ended in Jan. of 2009 with total period of 19 months. Up to now, land acquisition has completed 36.6 mu (accounting for 6%), house removal (all being auxiliary houses and monetary compensation) has finished 253.91 m² (accounting for 1.4%). For details of the implementation progress please see 6.3.4, 6.4.4 and 6.5.4.

6.1.5 Longhui County

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Longhui County approved by the Chinese Government and agreed by the Asian Bank, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: the resettlement preparation started in Mar. of 2006 and ended in Jun. of 2007 with total period of 15 months. The resettlement implementation began from Sept. of 2007 and ended in Mar. of 2009 with total period of 19 months. Up to now, land acquisition has completed 56.19 mu (accounting for 33.2%), house removal (all being auxiliary houses and monetary compensation) has finished 9753.53 m² (accounting for 61.7%). For details of the implementation progress please see 6.3.5, 6.4.5 and

6.5.5.

6.1.6 Ningyuan County

According to the Resettlement Plan of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Ningyuan County approved by the Chinese Government and agreed by the Asian Bank, the targets of the resettlement schedule are as followings: the resettlement preparation started in Mar. of 2006 and ended in Jun. of 2007 with total period of 15 months. The resettlement implementation began from Sept. of 2007 and ended in Mar. of 2009 with total period of 19 months. Up to now, land acquisition has completed 168.186 mu (accounting for 69.5%), house removal (all being auxiliary houses and monetary compensation) has finished 2536.14 m² (accounting for 35.5%). For details of the implementation progress please see 6.3.6, 6.4.6 and 6.5.6.

6.1.7 Other Counties (cities)

Liling City has signed the external monitoring and assessment contract, but the land acquisition and resettlement has not started yet.

As the external monitoring and assessment contracts in Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Shuangfeng County, Shaodong County, Xintian County, Jianghua County, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County and Youxian County have not been signed, the monitoring and assessment work have not been carried out.

6.2 Resettlement Policy and Compensation Standards

6.2.1 Jiangyong County

The land acquisition and resettlement policy and standards of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Jiangyong County are in accordance with the

Resettlement Arrangement Plan of the Jiangyong County. However, during implementation, the local people require to raise compensation standards, otherwise no agreements can be achieved. The actual compensation standards are much higher than those in the Resettlement Plan (see below Table 6.2.1-1 and Table 6.2.1-2).

Table 6.2.1-1

Comparison of permanent land compensation in Jiangyong County

Unit: RMB/Mu

Land owner	Land type	Planning compensation	Real compensation	Notes
Collective land	Paddy fields	21254	43600	
	Dry land	14645	33600	
	Pond	20736	43600	
	Vegetable land	0	0	
	Rural house land	18318		
State-owned land	Unit's land	41354		
	Other land	Free of charge		

Table 6.2.1-2

Comparison of house removal compensation in Jiangyong County

House type	structure	unit	Planned compensation	Change scope	Real Compensation
Rural house	Brick & concrete	RMB/m ²	318	280—340	
	Brick & wood	RMB/m ²	244	210—270	
	Soil & wood	RMB/m ²			
	miscellaneous	RMB/m ²	60		100
Office	Brick & concrete	RMB/m ²	376	345—405	
Warehouse, plant	Brick & wood	RMB/m ²	288	260—310	
	miscellaneous	RMB/m ²	60		

6.2.2 Chenzhou City

The land acquisition and resettlement policy and standards of the Urban Flood Control Project of the Chenzhou City are in accordance with the Resettlement Arrangement Plan of the Chenzhou City. However, during

implementation, the local people require to raise compensation standards, otherwise no agreements can be achieved. The actual compensation standards are higher than those in the Resettlement Plan (see below Table 6.2.2-1 and Table 6.2.2-2).

Table 6.2.1-1

Comparison of permanent land compensation in Chenzhou City

Unit: RMB/Mu

Land owner	Land type	Compensation standards	Real compensation standards
Collective land	Paddy fields	26400	51800
	Dry land	18150	
	Commercial vegetable land	58725	88000
	Fish pond	36000	
	Rural house land	22600	
	Unused land	3200	
State-owned land	Industrial land	117450	
	Residential land	60030	
	Other land	Free of charge	

Table 6.2.2-2

Comparison of house removal compensation in Chenzhou City

House type	Structure	Unit	Planned standards	Change scope	Real standards	Notes
Urban house	Frame Structure	RMB/m ²	650			
	Brick & concrete	RMB/m ²	540	495-585		
	Brick & wood	RMB/m ²	435	400-470		
	Miscellaneous house	RMB/m ²	120		100-150	
Rural house	Brick & concrete	RMB/m ²	380	342-418		
	Brick & wood	RMB/m ²	290	261-319		
	Miscellaneous house	RMB/m ²	90		100-150	

6.2.3 Shaoyang City

According to signed compensation agreements provided by the Shaoyang resettlement institution, the actual standards are given in Table 6.2.3-1 and 6.2.3-2.

Table 6.2.3-1

Comparison of permanent land compensation in Shaoyang City

Unit: RMB/Mu

Land owner	Land type	Compensation standards	Real compensation standards
collective	Paddy fields	23100	
	Dry land	17325	
	Commercial vegetable land	52950	62400
	Fish pond	17360	
	Rural house land	14000	
	Unused land	2800	
State-owned	Industrial land	60000	
	Residential land	46690	
	Other land	Free of charge	

Table 6.2.3-2

Comparison of house removal compensation in Shaoyang City

House type	Structure	Unit	Planned standards	Change scope	Real standards	Notes
Urban house	Brick & concrete	RMB/m ²	484	436~532		
	Brick & wood	RMB/m ²	399	359~439		
	Miscellaneous house	RMB/m ²	80			
Rural	Brick &	RMB/m ²	351	316~386		

house	concrete					
	Brick & wood	RMB/m ²	264	238~290		
	Miscellaneous house	RMB/m ²	60			

6.2.4 Qiyang County

According to signed compensation agreements provided by the Qiyang resettlement institution, the actual standards are given in Table 6.2.4-1 and 6.2.4-2.

Table 6.2.4-1

Comparison of permanent land compensation in Qiyang County

Unit: RMB/Mu

Land owner	Land type	Compensation standards	Real compensation standards
collective	Paddy fields	22517	
	Dry land	15498	
	Commercial vegetable land	38948	
	Fish pond	21968	
	Rural house land	19400	
State-owned	Residential land	40020	45000
	Other land	Free of charge	

Table 6.2.4-2

Comparison of house removal compensation in Qiyang County

House type	Structure	Unit	Planned standards	Change scope	Real standards	Notes
Urban house	Brick & concrete	RMB/m ²	435	398~473	584	
	Brick & wood	RMB/m ²	391	358~425		
	Miscellaneous house	RMB/m ²	80			
Rural house	Brick & concrete	RMB/m ²	317	285~349		

	Brick & wood	RMB/m ²	280	252~308		
	Miscellaneous house	RMB/m ²	60			

6.2.5 Longhui County

According to signed compensation agreements provided by the Longhui County resettlement institution, the actual standards are given in Table 6.2.5-1 and 6.2.5-2.

Table 6.2.5-1

Comparison of permanent land compensation in Longhui

Unit: RMB/Mu

Land owner	Land type	Compensation standards	Real compensation standards
Collective land	Paddy fields	21254	33000
	Dry land	14637	20977
	Commercial vegetable land	37062	46115
	Cash forest	17755	
State-owned Land	Residential land	40020	43000
	Industrial land	45000	

Table 6.2.5-2

Comparison of house removal compensation in Longhui County

House type	Structure	Unit	Planned standards	Change scope	Real standards	Notes
Urban house	Brick & concrete	RMB/m ²	457	411~502	280	
	Brick & wood	RMB/m ²	353	317~388	220	
	Miscellaneous house	RMB/m ²	60			
Rural house	Brick & concrete	RMB/m ²	317	285~349		
	Brick & wood	RMB/m ²	280	252~308		
	Miscellaneous house	RMB/m ²	60			

6.2.6 Ningyuan County

According to signed compensation agreements provided by the Ningyuan County resettlement institution, the actual standards are given in Table 6.2.6-1 and 6.2.6-2.

Table 6.2.6-1

Comparison of permanent land compensation in Ningyuan County

Unit: RMB/Mu

Land owner	Land type	Compensation standards	Real compensation standards
collective	Paddy fields	21254	24700
	Dry land	14645	18000
	House land	18318	
	Pond	27888	
	Waste land	2952	
State-owned	Residential land	41354	
	Other land	Free of charge	

Table 6.2.6-2

Comparison of house removal compensation in Ningyuan County

House type	Structure	Unit	Planned standards	Change scope	Real standards	Notes
Urban house	Brick & concrete	RMB/m ²	457	411~502	516	
	Brick & wood	RMB/m ²	353	317~388	307	
	Miscellaneous house	RMB/m ²	60		89	
Rural house	Brick & concrete	RMB/m ²	317	285~349		

	Brick & wood	RMB/m ²	280	252~308		
	Miscellaneous house	RMB/m ²	60			

6.2.7 Other Counties (cities)

Liling City has signed the external monitoring and assessment contract, but the land acquisition and resettlement has not started yet.

As the external monitoring and assessment contracts in Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Shuangfeng County, Shaodong County, Xintian County, Jianghua County, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County and Youxian County have not been signed, the monitoring and assessment work have not been carried out.

6.3 Progress of Land Acquisition

6.3.1 Jiangyong County

(1). Progress of land acquisition

For details please see Table 6.3.1-1 and Table 6.3.1-2.

(2). Progress of land acquisition approval procedures

i. Land acquisition approval

The land acquisition scheme of Jiangyong County flood control sub-project has been approved by the Provincial Land Resources Department and both farm land occupation tax and farm land reclamation fee have been paid in Jan. of 2008.

ii. Signing of the land acquisition agreements

The Project Headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with affected villages including Chenjiajie Village, Hejia Village, Sanyuangong Village in Xiaopu Town, and all land acquisition funds have been paid to all villages and groups and have been allocated to persons based on the allocation method decided by discussion among the villages, groups and villagers.

6.3.2 Chenzhou City

(1). Progress of land acquisition

For details please see Table 6.3.2-1 and Table 6.3.2-2.

(2). Progress of land acquisition approval procedures

i. Land acquisition approval

The land acquisition of the sub-project has been pre-reviewed by the Chenzhou City Land Resources Bureau (pre-review No. (2005) 53 and (2008) 8) in Aug. of 2005 and Apr. of 2008 respectively.

ii. Signing of the land acquisition agreements

The Resettlement department of the Project Headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with affected villages including Group 4 of Yuchang Village, Group 1 and 2 of Shanshanling Village, Chenjiajie Village, Chenjiang Town, and all land acquisition funds have been paid to all villages and groups, the internal distribution within the village and group has not been worked out yet.

6.3.3 Shaoyang City

(1). Progress of land acquisition

For details please see Table 6.3.3-1 and Table 6.3.3-2.

(2). Progress of land acquisition approval procedures

i. Land acquisition approval

The land acquisition of the sub-project has been pre-reviewed by the Shaoyang City Land Resources Bureau (pre-review No. (2009) 01 in Jan. of 2009.

ii. Signing of the land acquisition agreements

The resettlement department of the Project Headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with Shentan Community and Zhangshulong Community respectively in Feb. of 2009, and all land acquisition funds have been paid to all communities and have been allocated to all residents.

6.3.4 Qiyang County

(1). Progress of land acquisition

For details please see Table 6.3.4-1 and Table 6.3.4-2.

(2). Progress of land acquisition approval procedures

i. Land acquisition approval

The land acquisition of the sub-project has been pre-reviewed by the Yongzhou City Land Resources Bureau and Qiyang County Land Resources Bureau and the pre-review formalities are underway.

ii. Signing of the land acquisition agreements

The resettlement department of the Project Headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with Wuxi Community and Jiaoshan Community,

and all land acquisition funds have been paid to all communities and affected units.

6.3.5 Longhui County

(1). Progress of land acquisition

For details please see Table 6.3.5-1 and Table 6.3.5-2.

(2). Progress of land acquisition approval procedures

i. Land acquisition approval

The land acquisition of the sub-project has been approved by the Hunan Provincial Government (approved No. (2000) 141).

ii. Signing of the land acquisition agreements

The Project Headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with Taohongzhen Community and Village commission, and all land acquisition funds have been paid to all affected units and farmer households.

6.3.6 Ningyuan County

(1). Progress of land acquisition

For details please see Table 6.3.6-1 and Table 6.3.6-2.

(2). Progress of land acquisition approval procedures

i. Land acquisition approval

Table 6.3.1-1

Comparison of Land Acquisition in Jiangyong County

Unit:mu

Item	Planned levied land area			Actual finished levied land area									Ratio of finished levied land (up to present statistics)		
	Total	Collective land	State- Owned land	Total			Collective land			State-owned land			Total	Collective land	State- owned land
				Finished in last term	Finished in this term	Total	Finished in last term	Finished in this term	Total	Finished in last term	Finished in this term	Total			
Amount	52.49	22.49	30	45.51	0	45.51	15.51	0	15.51	30	0	30	86%	68.9%	100%

Table 6.3.1-2

Land acquisition implementation statistics in Jiangyong County

Term	Village	Group	Levied land area (mu)	Land type	Fund need to pay (× 10 ⁴ RMB)	Fund already paid (× 10 ⁴ RMB)	Note
Implementation in last term	Chenjiajie Village	Group 1-5	7.11	Collective land	28.72	28.72	
	Hejia Village	Group 1,3 and 6	6.7	Collective land	27.05	27.05	
	Sanyuangong Village	Group 2-5	1.8	Collective land	7.26	7.26	
	Unit land		30	State-owned land	124.06	124.06	
	Total in last term		45.51		187.09	187.09	
Implementation in this term	Total in this term						
	total				187.09	187.09	

Table 6.3.2-1

Comparison of Land Acquisition in Chenzhou City

Unit:mu

Item	Planned levied land area			Actual finished levied land area									Ratio of finished levied land (up to present statistics)		
	Total	Collective land	State- Owned land	Total			Collective land			State-owned land			Total	Collective land	State- owned land
				Finished in last term	Finished in this term	Total	Finished in last term	Finished in this term	Total	Finished in last term	Finished in this term	Total			
Amount	493.16	83.26	409.9	25.03	26.2	51.23	25.03	26.2	51.23	0	0	0	10%	61.5%	0

Table 6.3.2-2

Land acquisition implementation statistics in Chenzhou City

Term	Village	Group	Levied land area (mu)	Land type	Fund need to pay (× 10 ⁴ RMB)	Fund already paid (× 10 ⁴ RMB)	Note
Implementation in last term	Yuchang Village	4	25.03	Collective	220.26	220.26	Including land compensation, arrangement compensation, young crops compensation
	Yuchang Village	4	Auxiliary facilities	Collective	45.06	45.06	
			25.03		265.32	265.32	
Implementation in this term	Shanshanling Village	1	12.805	Collective	66.3299	66.3299	Paddy field
	Shanshanling Village	2	13.395	Collective	69.3861	69.3861	Paddy field
	Total in this term		26.2		135.716	135.716	
	Total		51.23		401.036	401.036	

Table 6.3.3-1

Comparison of Land Acquisition in Shaoyang City

Unit:mu

Item	Planned levied land area			Actual finished levied land area									Ratio of finished levied land (up to present statistics)		
	Total	Collective land	State- Owned land	Total			Collective land			State-owned land			Total	Collective land	State- owned land
				Finished in last term	Finished in this term	Total	Finished in last term	Finished in this term	Total	Finished in last term	Finished in this term	Total			
Amount	773.91	642.2	131.71	0	27.1996	27.196	0	27.1996	27.1996	0	0	0	3.5%	4%	0

Table 6.3.3-2

Land acquisition implementation statistics in Shaoyang City

Term	Village	Group	Levied land area (mu)	Land type	Fund need to pay (× 10 ⁴ RMB)	Fund already paid (× 10 ⁴ RMB)	Note
Implementation in last term							
	Total in last term						
	Shentan Community		24.6678	Collective	153.927	153.927	Vegetable land
Implementation in this term	Zhangshulong Community		2.5318	Collective	15.8	15.8	Vegetable land
	Total in this term		27.1996		169.7254	169.7254	
	Total		27.1996		169.7254	169.7254	

Table 6.3.4-1

Comparison of Land Acquisition in Qiyang County

Unit:mu

Item	Planned levied land area			Actual finished levied land area									Ratio of finished levied land (up to present statistics)			
	Total	Collective land	State- Owned land	Total			Collective land			State-owned land			Total	Collective land	State- owned land	
				Finished in last term	Finished in this term	Total	Finished in last term	Finished in this term	Total	Finished in last term	Finished in this term	Total				
Amount	601.2	528	73.2	0	36.6	36.6	0	0	0	0	0	36.6	36.6	6%	0	50%

Table 6.3.4-2

Land acquisition implementation statistics in Qiyang County

Term	Village	Group	Levied land area (mu)	Land type	Fund need to pay (× 10 ⁴ RMB)	Fund already paid (× 10 ⁴ RMB)	Note
Implementation in last term							
	Total in last term						
	Wuxi Community		20.5	State-owned	92.25	92.25	
Implementation in this term	Jiaoshan Community		16.1	State-owned	72.45	72.45	
	Total in this term		36.6		164.7	164.7	
	Total		36.6		164.7	164.7	

Table 6.3.5-1

Comparison of Land Acquisition in Longhui County

Unit:mu

Item	Planned levied land area			Actual finished levied land area									Ratio of finished levied land (up to present statistics)		
	Total	Collective land	State- Owned land	Total			Collective land			State-owned land			Total	Collective land	State- owned land
				Finished in last term	Finished in this term	Total	Finished in last term	Finished in this term	Total	Finished in last term	Finished in this term	Total			
Amount	169.1	113.6	54.3	0	56.19	56.19	0	31.38	31.38	0	24.81	0	33.2%	27.6%	45.7%

Table 6.3.5-2

Land acquisition implementation statistics in Longhui County

Term	Village	Group	Levied land area (mu)	Land type	Fund need to pay (× 10 ⁴ RMB)	Fund already paid (× 10 ⁴ RMB)	Note
Implementation in last term							
	Total in last term	8 groups					
	Taohong Town		Vegetable land 4.2154 Paddy field 15.3887 Dray land 11.78	Collective-owned	94.5178981	94.5178981	
Implementation in this term	Taohong Town		House land 24.8099	State-owned	106.68257	106.68257	
	Total in this term		56.1934		201.2	201.2	
	Total		56.1934		201.2	201.2	

Table 6.3.6-1

Comparison of Land Acquisition in Ningyuan County

Unit:mu

Item	Planned levied land area			Actual finished levied land area									Ratio of finished levied land (up to present statistics)		
	Total	Collective land	State- Owned land	Total			Collective land			State-owned land			Total	Collective land	State- owned land
				Finished in last term	Finished in this term	Total	Finished in last term	Finished in this term	Total	Finished in last term	Finished in this term	Total			
Amount	241.9	160.41	81.49	0	168.186	186.18 6	0	168.186	168.18 6	0	0	0	69.5%	105%	0

Table 6.3.6-2

Land acquisition implementation statistics in Ningyuan County

Term	Village	Group	Levied land area (mu)	Land type	Fund need to pay (× 10 ⁴ RMB)	Fund already paid (× 10 ⁴ RMB)	Note
Implementation in last term							
	Total in last term	8 groups					
	Shunling Town	6 and 9 Group of Tangjia Village	88.612	Collective-owned	159.5016	159.5016	
Implementation in this term	Shunling Town	Xijiao Village	79.574	Collective-owned	196.54778	196.54778	
	Total in this term		168.186		356.04938	356.04938	
	Total		168.186		356.04938	356.04938	

The land acquisition of the sub-project has been pre-reviewed by the land resources bureaus of Yongzhou and Ningyuan County and the pre-review formalities are under going through now.

ii. Signing of the land acquisition agreements

The Project Headquarters has signed land acquisition agreements with all villages and groups respectively, and all land acquisition funds have been paid to all affected units and farmer households.

6.3.7 Other Counties (cities)

Liling City has signed the external monitoring and assessment contract, but the land acquisition and resettlement has not started yet.

As the external monitoring and assessment contracts in Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Shuangfeng County, Shaodong County, Xintian County, Jianghua County, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County and Youxian County have not been signed, the monitoring and assessment work have not been carried out.

6.4 Progress of Resettlement Arrangement

6.4.1 Jiangyong County

(1). Progress of removal and resettlement

According to documents provided by the Jiangyong County and HWECC's site investigation, comparison of resettlement progress and the Resettlement Arrangement Plan is given in Table 6.4.1-1 and the resettlement progress is shown in Table 6.4.1-2.

(2). Progress of resettled people arrangement

Comparison of progress of the resettled people arrangement and the Jiangyong County Resettlement Arrangement Plan is given in Table 6.4.1-3.

Table 6.4.1.1

Comparison of the removal and resettlement progress in Jiangyong County

Item		Unit	Quantity	Notes	
Planned	Planned demolished house area	M ²	7278	Residential house 2276m ² , non-residential house 5082m ²	
	Planned resettled households	household	26		
	Planned resettled population	person	80		
Finished	Real demolished house area	finished in last term	M ²	437.89	All being miscellaneous house
		Finished in this term			
		Total			
	Real resettled households	finished in last term	household	0	All being miscellaneous house, no residential house
		Finished in this term			
		Total			
	Real resettled population	finished in last term	person	0	
		Finished in this term			
		Total			
Ratio of finished	Ratio of demolished house area	finished in last term	%	6	
		Finished in this term			
		Total		6	
	Ratio of resettled household	finished in last term	%	0	
		Finished in this term			
		Total			
	Ratio of resettled population	finished in last term	%	0	
		Finished in this term			
		Total			

Table 6.4.1-2

Progress of resettlement in Jiangyong County

Term		sub-district office	Neighborhood	Community	Name of household head	Demolished old house area (m2)	New house area	Cost need to pay	Cost already paid	Arrangement	Notes
Implemented in last term	implemt.				Jiang Jianfeng	Children Play ground		6000	6000	No need for arrang.	Jiang Jianfeng Pu ShuPing Pu Haihang
					Quan Qisheng	Auxiliary house 20m ²		2000	2000	No need for arrang.	
					Zhu Tanhao	Auxiliary house 88.64m ²		8864	8864	No need for arrang.	
					Zhu Tanhao	Masonry foundation		13500	13500		
						Auxiliary house		30150	30150		
		Xiaojiang Village	Group 7		He Qiusheng			4320	4320		1 iron shed,2 Septic tanks,11 fruit tress
					Jiangyong Foods Company	Auxiliary house 281.25m ²	105				Giving 15 auxiliary houses 105m ²
					Market Manag. Center	Shop Front 27m ²		18100	18100		
					People's Hospital	Auxiliary house 48m ²		4800	4800		
			Total in last term						87734	87734	
Implemt. in this term	Implemt.							0	0		
	Ttotal in this term							0	0		
Total								87734	87734		

Table 6.4.1-3

Comparison of resettled people arrangement in Jiangyong County

	Township/Town sub-district Office	Item	Unit	Quantity	Note
Arrangement plan	Xiaopu Town	Arranged persons	households	26	
			persons	80	
	Hejia Village, Sanyuangong Village	scattered backward arrangement	households	26	
			persons	80	
Finished		in last term		0	only remove miscellaneous house, no need to arrange
		in this term		0	
		total		0	

6.4.2 Chenzhou City

(1). Progress of removal and resettlement

According to documents provided by the Chenzhou City Headquarters and HWECC's site investigation, comparison of resettlement progress and the Resettlement Arrangement Plan is given in Table 6.4.2-1 and the resettlement progress is shown in Table 6.4.2-2.

(2). Progress of resettled people arrangement

Comparison of progress of the resettled people arrangement and the Chenzhou City Resettlement Arrangement Plan is given in Table 6.4.2-3.

Table 6.4.2.1

Comparison of the removal and resettlement progress in Chenzhou County

Item		Unit	Quantity	Notes	
Planned	Planned demolished house area	M ²	55990	Residential house 2276m ² , non-residential house 5082m ²	
	Planned resettled households	household	434		
	Planned resettled population	person	1310		
Finished	Real demolished house area	finished in last term	M ²	1589.6	All being miscellaneous house
		Finished in this term	M ²	471	
		Total	M ²	2060.6	
	Real resettled households	finished in last term	household	0	All being miscellaneous house, no residential house
		Finished in this term	household		
		Total	household		
	Real resettled population	finished in last term	person	0	
		Finished in this term	person		
		Total	person		
Ratio of finished	Ratio of demolished house area	finished in last term	%	2.84	
		Finished in this term	%	0.8	
		Total	%	3.64	
	Ratio of resettled household	finished in last term	%	0	
		Finished in this term	%	0	
		Total	%	0	
	Ratio of resettled population	finished in last term	%	0	
		Finished in this term	%	0	
		Total	%	0	

Table 6.4.2-2

Progress of resettlement in Chenzhou City

Term	Sub-district office/ Neighborhood/ Community	Name of household head	Demolished old house area (m2)	Cost need to pay (RMB)	Cost already paid (RMB)	Arrange- ment	Notes	
Implemented in last term	Implemt progress		Li Dingqiu	81.70	16340	16340	No need to arrange	
			Deng Wenli	36.60	5800	5800	No need to arrange	
			Zhang Baosheng	14.0	2100	2100	No need to arrange	
			Yong Guolin	68	12840	12840		simple shed 44m ²
			Li Xiaobo	18.26	32964	32964		compensation including 153.41 m ² pigsty, 201m ² pool, 1 well,200RMB removal cost
		Tiancheng Chemical Com.(Chenzhou)	non-residential house	1371	298000	29800		including workshop, guard, bath room, depot, WC, etc.
				(78m ²)	24000	24000		Shed and auxiliary facilities in the vegetable market
			Zhou Xiaobing		5713	5713		wall, retaining wall
			Li Dingqiu	81.70	16340	16340		
	total		1589.6	397757	397757			
implemented in this term	implemt progress		Cao Donggui	141	36051.5	36.051.5	compensation	81.9m2 simple room, WC, 32.85 m ² simple shed
		school of General Machinery Factory		48	15000	15000	compensation	Classroom
		2 nd Paper Mill in Beihu District		170	40000	40000	compensation	Dining hall and Sedimentation tank
		Xiameiqiao community			10000	10000	compensation	
			Deng Lanquan	112	15680 7054.56 Masonry	15680 7054.56 Masonry		112m2 miscellaneous house
		total		471	123786.06	123786.06		
Total			2060.6	521543.06	521543.06			

Table 6.4.2-3

Comparison of resettled people arrangement in Chenzhou City

	Township town (sub-district office)	Item	Unit	Quantity	Notes
Resettle arrangement plan	Beihu District Suxian District	Total arranged population	household		300 households, 898 persons in Beihu, 115 households, 337 persons in Suxian
			person		
		Monetary compensation	household		44 households in Beihu, 193 persons in Suxian
			person		
		property exchange	household		187 households in Beihu, 552 persons in Suxian
			person		
		scattered backward	household		all being in Chenjiang Town, Beihu
	person				
Real finish		Finished in last term			only miscellaneous houses instead of residential houses have been removed for 5 households
		Finished in this term			
		Total finish			

6.4.3 Shaoyang City

(1). Progress of removal and resettlement

According to documents provided by the Shaoyang City Headquarters and HWECC's site investigation, comparison of resettlement progress and the Resettlement Arrangement Plan is given in Table 6.4.3-1 and the resettlement progress is shown in Table 6.4.3-2.

(2). Progress of resettled people arrangement

Comparison of progress of the resettled people arrangement and the Shaoyang City Resettlement Arrangement Plan is given in Table 6.4.3-3.

Table 6.4.3-1

Comparison of the removal and resettlement progress in Shaoyang City

Item		Unit	Quantity	Notes	
Planned	Planned demolished house area	M ²	22810.1	including 16746 m ² residential houses, 6064.4m ² non-residential houses	
	Planned resettled households	household	116		
	Planned resettled population	person	409		
Finished	Real demolished house area	finished in last term	M ²	0	
		Finished in this term	M ²	0	
		Total	M ²	0	
	Real resettled households	finished in last term	household	0	
		Finished in this term	household		
		Total	household		
	Real resettled population	finished in last term	person	0	
		Finished in this term	person	0	
		Total	person	0	
Ratio of finished	Ratio of demolished house area	finished in last term	%	0	
		Finished in this term	%	0	
		Total	%	0	
	Ratio of resettled household	finished in last term	%	0	
		Finished in this term	%	0	
		Total	%	0	
	Ration of resettled population	finished in last term	%	0	
		Finished in this term	%	0	
		Total	%	0	

Table 6.4.3-2

Progress of resettlement in Shaoyang City

Term		sub-district office	Name of household head	Demolished old house area (m2)	Cost need to pay (RMB)	Cost already paid (RMB)	Arrangement	Notes
Implemented in last term	implemt progress							
	total in last term							
	total in this term							
total								

Table 6.4.3-3

Comparison of resettled people arrangement in Shaoyang City

	Township/town/sub-district office	Item	Unit	quantity	Notes
Resettlement arrangement plan		Total arranged population	household	415	
			person	1235	
		Property exchange	household	26	
			person	98	
		Scattered backward	household	90	
			person	311	
Real finished		finished in last term		0	
		Finished in this term		0	
		Total finished		0	

6.4.4 Qiyang County

(1). Progress of removal and resettlement

According to documents provided by the Qiyang County Headquarters and HWECC's site investigation, comparison of resettlement progress and the Resettlement Arrangement Plan is given in Table 6.4.4-1 and the resettlement progress is shown in Table 6.4.4-2.

(2). Progress of resettled people arrangement

Comparison of progress of the resettled people arrangement and the Qiyang County Resettlement Arrangement Plan is given in Table 6.4.4-3.

Table 6.4.4-1

Comparison of the removal and resettlement progress in Qiyang County

Item		Unit	Quantity	Notes
Planned	Planned demolished house area	M ²	17997	17797 m ² residential houses, 200 m ² non-residential houses
	Planned resettled households	household	273	
	Planned resettled population	person	1380	
Finished	Real demolished house area	finished in last term	M ²	0
		Finished in this term	M ²	253.91
		Total	M ²	253.91
	Real resettled households	finished in last term	household	0
		Finished in this term	household	3
		Total	household	3
	Real resettled population	finished in last term	person	0
		Finished in this term	person	17
		Total	person	17
Ratio of finished	Ratio of demolished house area	finished in last term	%	0
		Finished in this term	%	1.4
		Total	%	1.4
	Ratio of resettled household	finished in last term	%	0
		Finished in this term	%	1
		Total	%	1
Ratio of	finished in last term	%	0	

	resettled population	Finished in this term	%	1	
		Total	%	1	

Table 6.4.4-2

Progress of resettlement in Qiyang County

Term		sub-district office	Name of household head	Demolished old house area (m2)	Cost need to pay (RMB)	Cost already paid (RMB)	Arrangement	Notes
Implemented in last term	implemt progress							
	total in last term							
	Implemt progress		Hu Qibao	142.72	81203	81203	monetary compensation	
			Fei Guoqiang	49.73	28523	28523	monetary compensation	
			Duan Zhongbao	61.46	35903	35903	monetary compensation	
	total in this term			253.91	145629	145629		
	total			253.91	145629	145629		

Table 6.4.4-3

Comparison of resettled people arrangement in Qiyang County

Resettlement arrangement plan	Township/town/sub-district office	Item	Unit	quantity	Notes
	Wuxi Town	Total arranged population	household	273	
			person	1380	
		Property exchange	household	17	
			person	100	
		Scattered backward	household	217	

			person	1263	
		Monetary compensation	household	3	
			person	17	
		finished in last term		0	
Real finished		Finished in this term		3 households	monetary compensation
		Total finished		3 households	monetary compensation

6.4.5 Longhui County

(1). Progress of removal and resettlement

According to documents provided by the Longhui County Headquarters and HWECC's site investigation, comparison of resettlement progress and the Resettlement Arrangement Plan is given in Table 6.4.5-1 and the resettlement progress is shown in Table 6.4.5-2.

(2). Progress of resettled people arrangement

Comparison of progress of the resettled people arrangement and the Longhui County Resettlement Arrangement Plan is given in Table 6.4.5-3.

Table 6.4.5-1

Comparison of the removal and resettlement progress in Longhui County

	Item	Unit	Quantity	Notes
Planned	Planned demolished house area	M ²	15785.76	10306.46 m ² residential houses, 5479.3 m ² non-residential houses
	Planned resettled households	household	105	
	Planned resettled population	person	318	

Finished	Real demolished house area	finished in last term	M ²	0	
		Finished in this term	M ²	9753.53	
		Total	M ²	9753.53	
	Real resettled households	finished in last term	household	0	
		Finished in this term	household	0	
		Total	household	0	
	Real resettled population	finished in last term	person	0	
		Finished in this term	person	0	
		Total	person	0	
Ratio of finished	Ratio of demolished house area	finished in last term	%	0	
		Finished in this term	%	61.7	
		Total	%	61.7	
	Ratio of resettled household	finished in last term	%	0	
		Finished in this term	%	0	
		Total	%	0	
	Ratio of resettled population	finished in last term	%	0	
		Finished in this term	%	0	
		Total	%	0	

Table 6.4.5-2

Progress of resettlement in Longhui County

Term	sub-district office	Name of household head	Demolished old house area (m2)	Cost need to pay (RMB)	Cost already paid (RMB)	Arrangement	Notes
Implemt. in last term	Imple. progress						
	Total in last term						
		People's Hospital	505.44	91990	91990	all being	brick & wood
		No.1 Middle School	947	229632	229632	monetary	897 brick & concrete, 50 brick & wood
		People's Hospital	444.56	63576	63576	compen-	122 brick &

							concrete, 310 brick & wood, 12.2 wall
		Rice mill	236.28	300020	300020	-sation	brick & concrete
		County Communication Bureau	2283.34	463248	463248		brick & concrete
		Living quarters of communication bureau					
		Liu Bingwang	65.5	15051	15051		
		He Zheng	69.5	15526	15526		
		Guo Fengxiu	65.5	14269	14269		
		Zhou Gaochao	67.78	16870	16870		
		Liu Quxuan	67.78	22288	22288		
		Ma Kuibao	65.5	14226	14226		
		Zhang Heshou	92.48	16551	16551		
		Xie Demin	81.4	16427	16427		
		Zeng Zhaoyun	76.78	14972	14972		
		Luo Wenchun	65.5	15091	15091		
		Tan Shaogao	65.5	14940	14940		
		Dai Bingyue	65.5	16022	16022		
		Dai Jinwen	65.5	14475	14775		
		Navigation Station Quarters					
		Zou Hongbiao	64	18865	18865		
		Zou Yutian & other 9 households	186.67	25438	25438		129.65 brick & concrete, 57.02 miscellaneous house
		Qing Yuejin	86	22763	22763		brick & concrete
		Liu Shaozhong	32	3347	3347		brick &

							wood
		Luo Yangui	57	16122	16122		brick & concrete
		Liu Duanxiang	57	15141	15141		brick & concrete
		Guo Guijun	59	15529	15529		brick & concrete
		Ruan Yelin	16.38	1494	1494		7.28 brick & concrete, 9.1 miscellaneous house
		Navigation Supervision Station	108	27772	27772		brick & concrete
		Navigation Station	838.76	145659	145659		633.32 brick & concrete, 187.6 brick & wood, 17.84 miscellaneous house
		Taohong Town Sanitation Station	252.83	12979	12979		brick & wood
		County Grain Station	72.55	6838	6838		60 brick & wood, 12.55 miscellaneous house
		County Paper Box Factory	49.36	3735	3735		40 brick & concrete, 9.36 miscellaneous house
		County Paper Box Factory	2262.9	855079	855079		394.7 brick & concrete, 2130.5

							reinforced concrete, 97.7 miscellaneous house
		No.5-6 neighborhoods	100.24	5573	5573		wall
	Total in this term		9753.53	2531580	2531580		
Totally implemented				9753.53	2531580	2531580	

Table 6.4.5-3

Comparison of resettled people arrangement in Longhui County

Resettlement arrangement plan	Towship/ Town Sub-district office	Item	Unit	Quantity	Notes
		Taohong Town	Total arranged population	Household	105
person				318	
		Property exchange	Household	105	
			person	318	
Real finished		Finished in last term			
		Finished in this term			
		Totally finished			

6.4.6 Ningyuan County

(1). Progress of removal and resettlement

According to documents provided by the Ningyuan County Headquarters and HWECC's site investigation, comparison of resettlement progress and the Resettlement Arrangement Plan is given in Table 6.4.6-1 and the resettlement progress is shown in Table 6.4.6-2.

(2). Progress of resettled people arrangement

Comparison of progress of the resettled people arrangement and the Ningyuan County Resettlement Arrangement Plan is given in Table 6.4.6-3.

Table 6.4.6-1

Comparison of the removal and resettlement progress in Ningyuan County

Item		Unit	Quantity	Notes	
Planned	Planned demolished house area	M ²	7150	including 7150 m ² residential houses	
	Planned resettled households	household	95		
	Planned resettled population	person	406		
Finished	Real demolished house area	finished in last term	0	0	
		Finished in this term	2536.14	9753.53	
		Total	2536.14	9753.53	
	Real resettled households	finished in last term	0	0	
		Finished in this term	16	0	
		Total	16	0	
	Real resettled population	finished in last term	0	0	

		Finished in this term	80	0	
		Total	80	0	
Ratio of finished	Ratio of demolished house area	finished in last term	0	0	
		Finished in this term	35.5	61.7	
		Total	35.5	61.7	
	Ratio of resettled household	finished in last term	0	0	
		Finished in this term	16.8	0	
		Total	16.8	0	
	Ratio of resettled population	finished in last term	0	0	
		Finished in this term	19.7	0	
		Total	19.7	0	

Table 6.4.6-2

Progress of resettlement in Ningyuan County

Term	sub-district office	Name of household head	Demolished old house area (m2)	Cost need to pay (RMB)	Cost already paid (RMB)	Arrangement	Notes
Implem. in last term	Impl.						
	Prog.						
	total in last term						
Impl. Prog.	Shunling Town	Liu Dongsheng	108.89	57189.6	57189.6		brick & concrete, Brick & wood
		Liu Huaisheng	84.68	17729.7	17729.7		brick & concrete,

							Brick & wood
		Liu Shunfa	184.2	71632	71632		brick & concrete, Brick & wood
		Chen Wane	180.02	40009.8	40009.8		brick & concrete, Brick & wood
		Liu Guosheng		270.75	146659	146659	brick & concrete, Brick & wood
		Liu Jiasheng		15.17	1470	1470	Shed
		Ou Heping		38.96	8529.2	8529.2	brick & wood
		Liu Yousheng		21.45	6598.5	6598.5	brick & wood
		Liu Jisheng		197.7	64864	64864	brick & wood
		Liu Min		163	51791.1	51791.1	brick & concrete, brick & wood
		Liu Huali		28.82	9022.1	9022.1	brick & wood
		Liu Zhongren, Liu Zhongde		680.4	261946	261946	brick & concrete
		Liu Chengli		160.8	57206	57206	brick & concrete
		Bo Guoxi, Zhang Jinping		401.3	174820.25	174820.25	brick & concrete, brick & wood

	Total in this term			2536.14	969467.3	969467.3	
Totally implemented				2536.14	969467.3	969467.3	

Table 6.4.6-3

Comparison of resettled people arrangement in Ningyuan County

	Towship/ Town Sub-district office	Item	Unit	Quantity	Notes
Resettlement arrangement Plan	Shunling town	Total arranged population	Household	95	
			person	406	
		Property exchange	Household	23	
			person	100	
		Monetary Compensation	Household	72	
			person	306	
Really finished		Finished in last term		0	
		Finished in this term		16 household	all being monetary compensation
		Totally finished		16 household	all being monetary compensation

6.4.7 Other Counties (cities)

Liling City has signed the external monitoring and assessment contract, but the land acquisition and resettlement has not started yet.

As the external monitoring and assessment contracts in Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Shuangfeng County, Shaodong County, Xintian

County, Jianghua County, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County and Youxian County have not been signed, the monitoring and assessment work have not been carried out.

6.5 Removal Progress of Enterprises and Institutions

6.5.1 Jiangyong County

(1). Removal Plan of Enterprises and institutions

According to the resettlement plan, 5 enterprises and institutions, including the County People's Hospital, the County Planning & Construction Bureau, the County Timber Company, the County Aquatic & Meat company and the County Town Market need to remove part of their offices or auxiliary houses. As the above 5 enterprises and institutions occupy a large area, they have enough space to build new houses, monetary compensation will be used to for them and they can adjust office rooms or build new offices by themselves..

(2). Finished removal work of Enterprises and institutions

According to the information provided by the Owner and surveyed by the monitoring personnel, the Owner has signed monetary compensation agreement with affected enterprises and institutions.



Monitoring personnel talking with Jiangyong County People's Hospital

6.5.2 Chenzhou City

(1). Removal Plan of Enterprises and institutions

According to the resettlement plan, there are 21 affected enterprises and institutions within the project zone, including 11 enterprises, i.e., 6 in the Beihu District (Chenzhou Fertilizer Plant, Chenzhou Paper Factory, Chenzhou Petroleum company, Chenzhou Tongyong Machinery Works, Chenzhou Textile mill, Pesticide Factory), 5 in Suxian District (Anti-explosive Motor factory, Suxian Vehicle Repair Factory, Shimei Printing Factory, 2nd Paper Factory, Soft Drink Factory), 10 institutions, i.e., 9 in the Beihu District (the City House Management Bureau, the City Aquatic & Meat company, the City Hydro & Power Construction Company, the Commercial Bureau of Beihu District, the City Industrial and Commercial Bureau, Township Enterprise Bureau, 2nd National Tax Bureau, Beihu Water Resources Bureau, the Chenzhou Industrial School, the City Museum of Art, the Chenzhou Normal College, the City No.3 Middle School, the Children's Teacher School), and 1 in the Suxian

District (the Suxian House Bureau). As all affected houses belong to management houses or auxiliary houses, the construction of the Project has limited influence on above enterprises and institutions , monetary compensation are used to arrange all 21 enterprises and institutions and they can adjust office rooms or build new offices by themselves.

(2). Finished removal of the enterprises and institutions

According to the information provided by the Owner, the house removal agreement has been signed between the Owner and the Chenzhou Tiancheng Chemical Company (Chenzhou Fertilizer Factory) on Jan. 16, 2008 and the removal of houses and auxiliary facilities has been completed.

6.5.3 Shaoyang City

According to the Resettlement Plan, no enterprises and institutions will be removed within the project zone.

6.5.4 Qiyang County

(1). Removal Plan of Enterprises and institutions

According to the Resettlement Plan, only 1 enterprise, i.e., Qiyang Special Motor Factory, which has 204 staffs, will be affected (200 m wall).

(2). Finished removal of the enterprises and institutions

Up to now, the agreement has been achieved regarding removal of the affected wall and compensation standards between the resettlement group and Qiyang Special Motor Factory, but the implementation has not been started.

6.5.5 Longhui County

(1). Removal Plan of Enterprises and institutions

According to investigation, 4 enterprises and 6 institutions will be affected and monetary compensation will be used for them after joint coordination and consultation among the resettlement designer, County PMO, County Government, enterprises and institutions, departments in charge, resettlement representatives.

(2). Finished removal of the enterprises and institutions

Up to now, the house removal of enterprises and institutions of the Project has been completed and compensation funds have been paid to the units and individuals.

6.5.6 Ningyuan County

According to the Resettlement Plan, no enterprises and institutions will be affected and removed within the project zone.

6.5.7 Other Counties (cities)

Liling City has signed the external monitoring and assessment contract, but the land acquisition and resettlement has not started yet.

As the external monitoring and assessment contracts in Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Shuangfeng County, Shaodong County, Xintian County, Jianghua County, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County and Youxian County have not been signed, the monitoring and assessment work have not been carried out.

6.6 Construction Progress in Resettlement Area

6.6.1 Jiangyong County

(1). Construction Plan in Resettlement Area

According to the resettlement plan, 80 persons in 26 households (all belonging to rural residents) in the Hejia Village and Sanyuangong Village, Xiaopu Town (17 households and 48 persons in the Hejia Village, 9 households and 32 persons in the Sanyuangong Village) need to be resettled within their own groups and villages. 4 move-back resettlement places in the 2 villages are arranged and the house land with 120 m² per household (in total 4.68 mu) belongs to dry land.

(2). Resettlement Progress

The Headquarters is now widely seeking the views of the resettlement households to determine the specific arrangement places.



Planned resettlement place in Sanyuangong Village

6.6.2 Chenzhou City

(1). Construction Plan in Resettlement Area

According to the resettlement arrangement plan, 8 villages in 4 townships (towns, offices) will be affected and 1235 persons in 415 households are

required to be resettled (including 1082 urban residents in 366 households and 153 rural residents in 49 households).

According to the requirements of the general planning of the Chenzhou City, the removal of the urban residential houses does not arrange re-construction land and monetary compensation plus house property exchange will be used for the affected urban residents, including 268 persons in 89 households by monetary compensation and 814 persons in 277 households by house property exchange.

Regarding rural residents, 153 persons in 49 households in the Tongxinqiao Village and Yuchang Village are needed to resettle and it is temporarily determined to use move-back arrangement within their own groups and villages, and the house land will be allocated by the village/group with standard of 120 m²/household and the houses will be built by themselves.

(2). Resettlement Progress

The Owner is now discussing with the resettlement villages, groups and households regarding the move-back arrangement area. Monetary compensation and house property exchange are used for the urban residents. At the moment 130 households have signed the resettlement land agreements.



Planned Xiaomeiqiao resettlement place

6.6.3 Shaoyang City

(1). Construction Plan in Resettlement Area

According to the resettlement plan, 409 persons in 116 households (98 urban residents in 26 households and 311 rural residents in 90 households) will be affected and measures including house property exchange and concentrated arrangement, scattered backward arrangement, etc., will be taken. 98 urban residents in 26 households choose the way of house property exchange and concentrated arrangement, Shehushan, Shengtan and Hongqihe are preliminarily decided as new arrangement places with planned area of 58 mu.

(2). Resettlement Construction Progress

The Shaoyang City Project Headquarters is working on the planning of the concentrated resettlement place, and the arrangement place has not decided and still need the views of the resettled people broadly.

6.6.4 Qiyang County

(1). Construction Plan in Resettlement Area

According to the resettlement plan, 1380 persons in 237 households will be affected and measures including house property exchange and

concentrated arrangement, scattered backward arrangement, monetary compensation, etc., will be taken. 100 persons of 17 households choose house property exchange and concentrated arrangement, the Group 6 and 7 in Guangming Village, Wuxi Town, Qiyang County are preliminarily decided as the arrangement place with planned area of 8 mu.

(2). Resettlement Construction Progress

The Qiyang County Project Headquarters is working on the planning of the concentrated resettlement place, and the arrangement place has not decided and still need the views of the resettled people broadly.

6.6.5 Longhui County

(1). Construction Plan in Resettlement Area

According to the resettlement plan, 318 persons of 105 households will be affected and house property exchange will be used. 318 persons of 105 households (all being urban residents) choose house property exchange and concentrated arrangement, it is preliminarily decided to choose various communities and villages as new arrangement places.

(2). Resettlement Construction Progress

The Longhui County Project Headquarters is working on the planning of the concentrated resettlement place, and the arrangement place has not decided and still need the views of the resettled people broadly.

6.6.6 Ningyuan County

(1). Construction Plan in Resettlement Area

According to the resettlement plan, 563 persons in 123 households will be affected and measures including monetary compensation and house

property exchange will be taken. 100 urban residents of 26 households choose the way of house property exchange and concentrated arrangement, Wangziling is preliminarily decided as new arrangement place with planned area of 38 mu.

(2). Resettlement Construction Progress

The Ningyuan County Project Headquarters is working on the planning of the concentrated resettlement place, and the arrangement place has not decided and still need the views of the resettled people broadly.

6.6.7 Other Counties (cities)

Liling City has signed the external monitoring and assessment contract, but the land acquisition and resettlement have not started yet.

As the external monitoring and assessment contracts in Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Shuangfeng County, Shaodong County, Xintian County, Jianghua County, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County and Youxian County have not been signed, the monitoring and assessment work have not been carried out.

6.7 Arrival and Payment of the Resettlement Fund

6.7.1 Jiangyong County

For details please see Table 6.7.1.

6.7.2 Chenzhou City

For details please see Table 6.7.2.

6.7.3 Shaoyang City

For details please see Table 6.7.3.

6.7.4 Qiyang County

For details please see Table 6.7.4.

6.7.5 Longhui County

For details please see Table 6.7.5.

6.7.6 Ningyuan County

For details please see Table 6.7.6.

6.7.7 Other Counties (cities)

Liling City has signed the external monitoring and assessment contract, but the land acquisition and resettlement have not started yet.

As the external monitoring and assessment contracts in Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Shuangfeng County, Shaodong County, Xintian County, Jianghua County, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County and Youxian County have not been signed, the monitoring and assessment work have not been carried out.

Table 6.7.1

Arrival and Payment of the resettlement fund in Jiangyong County

Unit:10,000RM

Item		planned total invest.	Fund arrival and payment				Notes	
Item	sub- item		Real arrival	Real payment				
				last term	this term	total		ratio of pay.
1.Resettlment compensation		503.85	208.3734	208.7734			41.4	
	1).Land compensation	251.93	187.09	187.09			74.26	
	2).House and auxiliary facilities compensation	219.87	8.7734	8.7734			4	
	3).Infrastructure compensation	12.00						
	4).Relocation Transportation costs	2.80						
	5).Sporadic fruit tree compensation	0.02						
	6).Compensation for enterprises & institutions	12.51	12.51	12.51			100	
	7).Compensation for self- employed	0						
	8).Compensation For weak mass	4.72						
2.Compensation for special facilities		19.90						
	1).Compensation For traffic facilities	6.00						
	2).Compensation For power transmission & substation	7.43						
	3).Compensation for posts facilities	3.11						
	4).Compensation for broadcast and TV	3.36						
3.Othe costs		51.1	43.27				84.7	
	1).Survey & design fee	15.71	15.71	15.71			100	
	2).Implementation Management fee	15.71	15.71	15.71			100	
	3).Opening fee For implementation	9.33	9.33	9.33			100	

	organization							
	4).Technical training costs	2.52	2.52	2.52			100	
	5).Monitoring & assessment fee	7.86						
4. Basic reserve		57.49						
5.total investment (not including tax)		632.37						
6 taxes & fees		57.71	5.16	5.16			9	
	1).Land occupation tax	5.16	5.16	5.16			100	
	2).Land reclamation fee	10.20						
	3).Forest recovery fee	42.35						
7. Total investment (including taxes & fees)		690.08		257.1534			37.3	

Table 6.7.2

Arrival and Payment of the resettlement fund in Chenzhou

Unit:10,000RMB

Item		planned total invest.	Fund arrival and payment					Notes
Item	sub- item		Real arrival	Real payment			ratio of pay.	
				last term	this term	total		
1.Resettlment compensation		3357.73	500	348.48	148.1	497.58	16.9	
	1).Land compensation	291.20	230	220.264	135.716	355.98		
	2).House and auxiliary facilities compensation	2700.36	200	85.54	12.3786	97.9186		
	3).Infrastructure compensation	222.36	30	11.38		11.38		
	4).Relocation Transportation costs	74.10						
	5).Sporadic fruit tree compensation	0						
	6).Compensation for enterprises & institutions	39.85	40	32.3		32.3		
	7).Compensation for self- employed	0						
	8).Compensation For weak mass	29.92						
2.Compensation for special facilities		318.70			2.12	2.12	0.7	
	1).Compensation For traffic facilities	193.35						
	2).Compensation For power transmission & substation	10.60						
	3).Compensation for posts facilities	6.00	2.12		2.121	2.12		
	4).Compensation for broadcast and TV	4.55						
	5).Compensation for water resources	104.20						
3.Othe costs		387.52		29.45	104	133.45	34.4	
	1).Survey &	109.37		12.45	30	42.45		

	design fee							
	2).Implementation Management fee	109.37		15	20	35		
	3).Opening fee For implementation organization	95.00			40	40		
	4).Technical training costs	16.79			10	10		
	5).Monitoring & assessment fee	55.15		2	4	6		
4. Basic reserve		406.40						
5.total investment (not including tax)		4470.35						
6 taxes & fees		18.57						
	1).Land occupation tax	6.93						
	2).Land reclamation fee	6.20						
	3).Forest recovery fee	5.44						under going through formality
7. Total investment (including taxes & fees)		4488.92		378.93	254.22	633.15	15.7	

Table 6.7.3

Arrival and Payment of the resettlement fund in Shaoyang

Unit:10,000RMB

Item		planned total invest.	Fund arrival and payment					Notes
Item	sub- item		Real arrival	Real payment			ratio of pay.	
				last term	this term	total		
1.Resettlment compensation		2099.15			169.7254	169.7254	8	
	1).Land compensation	1229.01			169.7254	169.7254		
	2).House and auxiliary facilities compensation	735.19						
	3).Infrastructure compensation	73.62						
	4).Relocation Transportation costs	32.72						
	5).Compensation for self- employed	8.97						
	6).Compensation For weak mass	19.64						
2.Compensation for special facilities		182.05						
	1).Compensation For traffic facilities	39.5						
	2).Compensation For power transmission and substation	23.42						
	3).Compensation for posts facilities	16						
	4).Compensation for cable TV	5.88						
	5). Compensation for Water resources facilities	86.5						
	6). Compensation for other facilities	10.75						
3.Othe costs		227.2			58.25	58.25	25.6	
	1).Survey & design fee	68.44			20.4	20.4		
	2).Implementation Management fee	68.44			17.25	17.25		
	3).Opening fee	45.6			15.6	15.6		

	For implementation organization							
	4). Technical training costs	10.5			5	5		
	5). Monitoring & assessment fee	34.22						
4. Basic reserve		250.84						
5. total investment (not including tax)		2759.24						
6 taxes & fees		544.94						
	1). Land occupation tax	153.2						
	2). Land reclamation fee	281.64						
	3). Forest recovery fee	110.1						
7. Total investment (including taxes & fees)		3304.18			227.9754	227.9754	7	

Table 6.7.4

Arrival and Payment of the resettlement fund in Qiyang County

Unit:10,000RMB

Item		planned total invest.	Fund arrival and payment					Notes
Item	sub- item		Real arrival	Real payment				
				last term	this term	total	ratio of pay.	
1.Resettlment compensation		2283.63			179.27	179.27	7.8	
	1).Land compensation	1360.50			164.7	164.7		
	2).House and auxiliary facilities compensation	571.74			14.57	14.57		
	3).Infrastructure compensation	248.40						
	4).Relocation Transportation costs	82.80						
	5).Compensation for scattered fruit tree	0.87						
	6).Compensation For weak mass	19.32						
2.Compensation for special facilities		64.56						
	1).Compensation For traffic facilities	25.25						
	2).Compensation For power transmission & substation	19.21						
	3).Compensation for posts facilities	18.50						
	4).Water resources	1.60						
3.Othe costs		228.28			65	65	28.5	
	1).Survey & design fee	70.45			20	20		
	2).Implementation Management fee	70.45			25	25		
	3).Opening fee For implementation organization	40.75			15	15		
	4).Technical	11.42			5	5		

	training costs							
	5).Monitoring & assessment fee	35.22						
4. Basic reserve		257.65						
5.total investment (not including tax)		2834.12						
6 taxes & fees		403.72						
	1).Land occupation tax	110.59						
	2).Land reclamation fee	240.80						
	3).Forest recovery fee	52.33						
7. Total investment (including taxes & fees)		3237.84			244.27	244.27	7.5	

Table 6.7.5

Arrival and Payment of the resettlement fund in Longhui County

Unit:10,000RMB

Item		planned total invest.	Fund arrival and payment					Notes
Item	sub- item		Real arrival	Real payment				
				last term	this term	total	ratio of pay.	
1.Resettlment compensation		1034.94			454.35	454.35	43.9	
	1).Land compensation	338.37			201.2	201.2		
	2).House and auxiliary facilities compensation	605.33			253.15	253.15		
	3).Infrastructure compensation	47.7						
	4).Relocation Transportation costs	19.08						
	5).Compensation for enterprises & institutions	15.02						
	6).Compensation For weak mass	9.44						
2.Compensation for special facilities		131.9						
	1).Compensation For traffic facilities	40.6						
	2).Compensation For power transmission & substation	32.5						
	3).Compensation for posts facilities	28						
	4).Compensation for broadcast and TV	10.5						
	5). Compensation for Water resources	16.3						
	6). Compensation for restoration of other facilities	4						
3.Othe costs		118.53			40.17	40.17	34	
	1).Survey & design fee	35.01			15	15		
	2).Implementation	35.01			10	10		

	Management fee							
	3).Opening fee For implementation organization	25.84			10	10		
	4).Technical training costs	5.17			5.17	5.17		
	5).Monitoring & assessment fee	17.5						
4. Basic reserve		128.54						
5.total investment (not including tax)		1413.91						
6 taxes & fees		128.4						
	1).Land occupation tax	55.49						
	2).Land reclamation fee	62.89						
	3).Forest recovery fee	10.02						
7. Total investment (including taxes & fees)		1542.31			494.52	494.52	32	

Table 6.7.6

Arrival and Payment of the resettlement fund in Ningyuan County

Unit:10,000RMB

Item		planned total invest.	Fund arrival and payment					Notes
Item	sub- item		Real arrival	Real payment				
				last term	this term	total	ratio of pay.	
1.Resettlment compensation		658.92			452.997	452.997	68.7	
	1).Land compensation	339.18			356.05	356.05		
	2).House and auxiliary facilities compensation	222.77			96.947	96.947		
	3).Infrastructure compensation	73.08						
	4).Relocation Transportation costs	18.27						
	5).Compensation For weak mass	5.62						
2.Compensation for special facilities		34.78						
	1).Compensation For traffic facilities	9.20						
	2).Compensation For power transmission & substation	10.45						
	3).Compensation for posts facilities	15.13						
3.Othe costs		75.72			28.29	28.29	37.4	
	1).Survey & design fee	20.81			10	10		
	2).Implementation Management fee	20.81			10	10		
	3).Opening fee For implementation organization	20.40			5	5		
	4).Technical training costs	3.29			3.29	3.29		
	5).Monitoring & assessment fee	10.41						
4. Basic reserve		76.94						
5.total		846.36						

investment (not including tax)								
6 taxes & fees		139.45						
	1).Land occupation tax	33.35						
	2).Land reclamation fee	79.24						
	3).Forest recovery fee	26.86						
7. Total investment (including taxes & fees)		985.81			481.287	481.287	48.8	

7. Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

The resettled people enjoy the rights and obligations specified in China's Constitution and it is specified that the legitimate rights of the resettled people shall not be violated. The Clause 15 in the Regulation of Land Compensation and Resettlement Arrangement for Large and Medium-sized Water Resources Projects specifies that "the State safeguards the legitimate rights of the resettled people". If the resettled people consider that their legitimate rights are violated, they have the rights to complain until getting their rights.

7.1 Complaint Channel

There are various complaint channels for the resettled people, including delivering complaint to resettlement institutions at various levels, petition, discipline inspection, audit departments of various governments, as well as monitoring, justice and court, media, and the external monitoring institutions.

7.2 Complaint Procedures

The resettled people can deliver their complaint following the procedure of from low level to high level. Firstly they can contact their village committee, and the village committee or the resettled people then contact their township (town) government to coordinate and solve. They can also report to the upper resettlement institution and the upper institution should jointly study the complaint with the lower resettlement institution. if the complaint can not be suitably solved, they can report to another higher level or to the courts.

7.3 Psychology and Complaint of the Resettled People

According to the information provided by the resettlement institutions and site visit of the monitoring personnel, most resettled people support the construction of the flood control project and they believe the project will raise the flood standards, change the look of the city and safeguard people's lives and properties. Residents living in the low area along the river feel most urgent to implement the project, and they express that they agree with the compensation standards. However, some resettled people are concerned that the compensation is not enough to buy new houses and they worry their future livelihood as their farmland occupied, minor resettled people's demands are too high.

8. Public Participation, Consultation and Information Publicizing

Since the flood control projects are key projects in local cities (counties), local medias including TV, news papers have made widespread broadcasting and the make the public know the outline and progress of the Project.

Before implementation of the removal and resettlement, the resettlement institutions of all sub-projects have held various meetings to listen to the opinions of the resettled people, to implement the resettlement arrangement.

During the implementation, the resettlement personnel take the way of on-the-site meeting, to publicize items including land acquisition, house removal, compensation standards, etc., to the resettled people.

After checking of the physical indexes, they are publicized before signing the agreements to get the supervision of the mass and to make decision open, fair and just.

8.1 Jiangyong County

(1). The land acquisition investigation results and compensation standards have been publicized in the affected villages.

(2). The resettlement personnel of the Headquarters have held various meetings in the affected villages to propagate the resettlement policy and ask for the views of the resettled people.

(3). Although the relevant contents in the resettlement manual have been propagated to the resettled people, the resettlement manual has not been released to the resettled people.

8.2 Chenzhou City

(1). The land acquisition investigation results and compensation standards have been publicized in affected villages.

(2). The resettlement personnel of the Headquarters have held various meetings in the affected villages to propagate the resettlement policy and ask for the views of the resettled people.

(3).The Headquarters has worked out the Compilation of the Propaganda Documents for House Removal of the Tongxinhe Project, which includes followings: 1).Briefing of the Project. 2).Management Regulation of the Urban House Removal issued by the State Council. 3).No.159 Order issued by the Hunan Provincial Government (Implementation of the Management Regulation of the Urban House Removal in Hunan Province). 4).Answers of legal questions in house removal. This material has released to the village heads and resettled people.

(4). The relevant contents in the resettlement manual have been propagated to the resettled people and the resettlement manual has been sent to the resettled people.

8.3 Shaoyang City

(1). Propagandas on the project implementation, the policies and standards of the resettlement, land acquisition and removal have been conducted through the medias including Shaoyang TV Station and Shaoyang Daily.

(2). Resettlement hearing meetings have been held.

(3). The land acquisition removal standards are going to be publicized.

(4). The resettlement information manual is preparing now.

8.4 Qiyang County

(1). The resettlement information manuals have been delivered.

(2). The land acquisition investigation results and compensation standards have been publicized in the affected villages.



Meeting held in Tuqing Village by the resettlement group of the Project

(3). The staffs of the resettlement group of the Project in Qiyang County have held meetings in the affected communities (villages) to propagate the resettlement policy and ask comments of the resettlement.

8.5 Longhui County

(1). The resettlement information manuals have been delivered.

(2). The land acquisition investigation results and compensation standards have been publicized in the affected villages.

(3). The staffs of the resettlement group of the Project in Longhui County have held meetings in the affected communities (villages) to propagate the resettlement policy and ask comments of the resettlement.

8.6 Ningyuan County

(1). (1). The resettlement information manuals have been delivered.

(2). The land acquisition investigation results and compensation standards have been publicized in the affected villages.

(3). The staffs of the resettlement group of the Project in Ningyuan County have held meetings in the affected communities (villages) to propagate the resettlement policy and ask comments of the resettlement.

8.6 Other Counties (cities)

Liling City has signed the external monitoring and assessment contract, but the land acquisition and resettlement have not started yet.

As the external monitoring and assessment contracts in Lengshuijiang City, Lianyuan City, Shuangfeng County, Shaodong County, Xintian County, Jianghua County, Zhuzhou City, Zhuzhou County and Youxian

County have not been signed, the monitoring and assessment work have not been carried out.

9. Existed Problems and Suggestions

(1). Harder work should be done as the real progress of the resettlement is behind the planned schedule.

The resettlement progresses of the 6 sub-projects including Jiangyong, Chenzhou, Shaoyang, Qiyang, Longhui and Ningyuan are behind the planned schedule. According to the resettlement plans, the resettlement implementation should begin in the 3rd quarter of 2007, and finish in the 1st quarter of 2009. However, according to the results of this assessment, most projects have only started land acquisition and removals of miscellaneous house which will be compensated in money, the progress of 6 sub-projects are obviously behind the schedule. It is suggested that relevant units should attach great importance to the resettlement work and to take effective measures to speed up the implementation. The resettlement belongs to the work of the government, local governments should strengthen leadership of the resettlement and guarantee that the resettlement meets the progress of the Project construction.

(2). Implementing the physical indexes of the land acquisition and resettlement

All 6 sub-projects have been started construction formally, land acquisition and check of physical removal indexes are carrying out now, it is suggested to accelerate the work and to provide various physical data based on households, groups and villages to HWECC, so as to make foundation investigations and tracking surveys in accordance with the resettlement plan approved by the Asian Bank.

(3). Strengthening propaganda of the resettlement

Although a lot of propagandas have been carried out during physical resettlement index investigation and initial implementation, some resettled people still knew little about the resettlement policy and compensation standards, a few people have too high expectation on the compensation. To guarantee smooth implementation of the resettlement and the Project, first work should be make the resettled people know and to achieve public resettlement policy, public compensation standards, public physical indexes and public resettled population. At the moment the Resettlement Arrangement Information Manual approved by the Asian Bank should be released to the resettled people as soon as possible, to get understanding and support of the resettled people.

(4). Improving file and information management

The resettlement covers a wide scope with complex contents and large information, and the statistic data change quickly. As the resettlement has just begun, because of lacking experience, the statistics, information and files of 6 sub-projects are behind the progress and it is difficult for them to supply timely and systematic implementation information. Therefore, it is suggested that every sub-project improves file and information management, establishes file information management system, collects data and makes statistics timely, establishes databank, make good management of various physical figures, compensation agreements and compensation documents of the land acquisition and resettlement, and renews the data including implementation progress, payment of the compensation fund, etc., so as to achieve a more standardized and

scientific implementation, management and decision-making of the Project.

(5). Adjusting the resettlement plan properly

Affected by tightening credit and fund difficulty, as well as long negotiation in resettlement compensation, the resettlement implementation progresses of 6 sub-project are behind the schedule of resettlement arrangement plan, the planned schedule has little meaning in controlling the progress. Another problem is a higher increase in land compensation in implementation. Considering above factors and some other factors (such as change of some physical indexes), it will affect the original arrangement plan to some extent, and it is suggested to adjust the arrangement plan properly by various project offices, provincial PMO and the Design Institute.

(6). It is suggested to report the land acquisition and land use scheme of the sub-projects to the Provincial Land Resources Department as early as possible which have been pre-viewed by the county and city land resources bureaus.

(7). According to the practice of HWECC for the Project, the external resettlement monitoring and assessment contracts are rather difficult to sign and it is suggested that the Project Office should support and coordinate in order to make smooth implementation of the work.