Zhejiang Provincial Recycle Energy
Scaling-up Program for Small Hydropower

Resettlement Policy Framework

Nov. 2004
Purpose of Resettlement Policy Framework and Definition of Resettlement

1 Outline

2 Project Impact

3 Framework of Law

4 Standard of Compensation

5 Measures Taken for Resettlement

6 Resettlement Cost

7 Resettlement Implementation

8 Organization Institution

9 Public Participation

10 Appeal Procedure

11 Supervision and Evaluation

12 Report Preparation Plan
Purpose of Resettlement Policy Framework and Definition of Resettlement

This resettlement policy framework is made out according to the relevant laws and regulations from local and the People’s Republic of China, and series of clauses from the World Bank safety and guarantee policy of OP4.12/BP4.12—“Involuntary Resettlement”. The preparation of the document aims at “making out a resettlement and recovery action plan for the affected persons to ensure that they are benefited in the project, improved in their living standard or at least recovered after completion of the project”.

In the process of the project development, requisition of land and the other property would cause adverse impact on those working in the fields or living on the fields. The Affect Persons indicate those having adverse impact in their production or living by the project requisition and removal, including:

1. Partly or wholly, temporary or permanent requisitioned or occupied Land/persons (including land base, land for public facilities, agriculture, forestry, husbandry, fishery and subsidies), structures (personal housing and auxiliaries, enterprises’ buildings or public structures), rights and interests or the other property;

2. The persons using the above land, structures or property, or their affected business and work, living places or their living habits;

3. The affected living standard of the persons owing to land requisition and removal.

Therefore, all those affected persons would be regarded as the affected persons to be recorded without consideration of their property, land or position.

All the affected persons shall be compensated to improve or at least recover their living standard, and what’s more, their lost property shall be compensated too. The lost property shall be compensated on the basis of their re-purchased price, and any discount or lessening is not allowed for its removal or other reasons. All the affected persons shall get benefited. In addition to compensation for their property loss, allowances shall be available for their recovery. The persons who are affected but do their business, land reclamation or construction without property, interests and rights, and lawful living license shall be equally treated with those who own formal and lawful property, interests and rights, and lawful living license. The former is qualified to get living recovery and property compensation.

Definition of “Resettlement and Recovery”

“Resettlement and Recovery” indicates arrangement of production or living for the affected people in the project area so as to assure their recovery of production activities and improvement of their living standard or at least keep their existing level, mainly including:
Removal for their living places;

Seeking for new employment for the affected people;

Recovery or compensation for the affected land, working places, trees and infrastructures;

Recovery for the people affected by the living standard/quality (e.g. polluted harmful gas etc.) owing to requisition and removal;

Recovery or compensation for the affected individual or public enterprises;

Recovery for the adverse impact on culture or common property.

The purpose of “Resettlement Policy Framework” is to provide a resettlement and recovery plan for the affected people so as to compensate their loss, improve their living standard or at least maintain their existing level. To gain this purpose, the framework puts forward the recovery measures to make their income available and keep their living, at the same time, the affected business production resources (including shops and enterprises), public property, infrastructures and culture property would also be improved or at least recovered to the current level.
1 Outline

1.1 Project Background
The project is located within the boundary of Zhejiang province. Zhejiang province is located near the East China Sea of the People’s Republic of China, south of Taihu lake, between $27^\circ$ 12’ $\sim$ $31^\circ$ 30’ in the north latitude, and $118^\circ$ $\sim$ $123^\circ$ in the east longitude. With quick development of economic and social development in Zhejiang province, there is abrupt contradiction for power shortage, with 358500 lines/times of power cutoff and limitation in the whole year and power shortage of 3409000MW.h. The provincial power shortage has been turned from seasonal and time sectional into sustainable one, being one of the most serious power shortage provinces in the country. Urgent power shortage has become the main bottle neck for the provincial social economic development.

Small hydropower is commonly acknowledged by the world as a clean and recycle energy. Recently, Zhejiang province has made rapid progress in exploiting small hydropower resources, ranking the top in the country both in development achievements and in system renovation. Therefore, Zhejiang province is chosen to carry out China Recycle Energy Scaling-up Program (CRESP) for small hydropower, to realize gradually scaling-up of recycle energetic power on the basis of pilot project and provide high efficient, commercialized and recycle energetic power for the power market.

1.2 Outline of Project
China Zhejiang Province Recycle Energy Scaling-up Program (CRESP) for small hydropower is composed of newly-built subprojects and rehabilitated (re-built) subprojects, altogether 40 project sites, of which, 28 sites for newly-built subprojects, with total installed capacity of about 74MW, design power output of 220000MW.h; 12 sites for rehabilitated subprojects, with original total installed capacity of about 34MW, and additional capacity of about 10MW after rehabilitation and increased power output of 21320 MW.h.

The feasibility study report of the program and implementation plan have been completed and submitted to the State Project Office.

1.3 Project Impact and Service Coverage
1.3.1 Project Impact
According to the project feasibility study report, the land requisition for the project includes reservoir inundation land, pivot complex building land (main structures: dam, powerhouse, power diversion tunnel etc.) and construction temporary land (mainly: construction road land,
borrow area, construction auxiliary enterprise land etc.). All the land belongs to local rural and collective economic organization (administrative villages), most of which are arable fields and forestry land and the others are river beach land and un-used land.

1.3.2 Project Service Coverage
After completion of the project, annual 241390 MW.h of power is available, alleviating effectively the power shortage in Zhejiang province. At the same time, quick and simple operation mode would provide flexible regulation for the power system at high peak time.

1.4 Project Schedule
The total construction period for the project is 4 years.

1.5 Measures Alleviating Project Impact
1.5.1 Lessening Project Impact Coverage
Construction of the project will certainly cause different impacts on the local residential working and living conditions. In order to decrease as good as possible the impact, the design unit shall take thoughtful consideration of avoiding as far as possible the residential spots, not occupying or less occupying farm land in selection of project size, arrangement of structures and construction area etc., for example:
A. For newly built small hydropower, the normal storage level shall be selected to avoid as much as possible inundating the rural residential areas (no housing and residential removal for 28 newly built small hydropower sub-projects);
B. For rehabilitation sub-projects (rebuilt), arrangement of structure sand construction area shall be carried out in the requisition land so as to lessen the land occupancy of new requisition (altogether 27 mu for 12 rehabilitation sub-projects, of which, no new requisition land for 11 rehabilitation sub-projects).

1.5.2 Lessening Local Impact by Project Construction
A. Data collection shall be done for analyzing and studying local social and economic status. Based on the data, an actual and feasible production recovery or re-built measures shall be made out to lessen local impact by project construction.
B. Interior supervision and exterior independent supervision shall be strengthened to set up efficient and thorough feedback channel and ensure timely solution of the issues occurred during implementation of the project.
C. Public participation system shall be strengthened. Before construction of the project, the project start time, construction schedule arrangement, resettlement compensation policies shall be publicized so as to let the relocatees and local residents have a good knowledge
of information of the project construction and due interests and rights.

D. During construction of the project, local material shall be preferrably considered, and local transport and labor service, if technically possible, shall be preferrably utilized so as to benefit the affected people from the project construction.

1.6 Before Preparation of Resettlement Policy

A. Investigation on Project Impact
All the sub-projects covered by the program are mostly at feasibility study and preliminary design stages, in which, detail and actual indexes of the project impact are available and can be directly adopted after review.

B. Investigation on Social Economy
In order to analyze the project impact, make out feasible resettlement policy framework, social economic investigation shall be carried out for the project area of each sub-project, by collecting various kinds of existing statistics data, including rural and agricultural statistics data, and rural economic statistics data etc., to analyze the local economic status and actual residential working and living conditions.

C. Planning on Resettlement
By analyzing and summarizing the existing resettlement planning results for each sub-projects, and further studying resettlement will and requirements for their resettlement, the resettlement and overall planning shall be determined.

1.7 Basis and Object on Resettlement

A. Basis of Policy
(1) «Land Administrative Law of the People’s Republic of China» ;
(2) «Implementation Regulation for Land Administrative Law of the People’s Republic of China» ;
(3) «Rural Land Contracting Law of the People’s Republic of China» ;
(4) «Villagers’ Committee Organization Law of the People’s Republic of China» ;

B. Resettlement Object
(1) To avoid or decrease as much as possible the number of land requisition and resettlement removal by adopting engineering, technical and economic measures;
(2) When necessary for land requisition and resettlement removal, effective measures shall be
taken actively to lessen the impact by land requisition and resettlement removal on the local residential working and living activities. The resettlement working and living activities shall be considered and executed as a sustainable scheme so as to benefit the resettlement and the existing residents from the project.

(3) Land requisition and removal indexes and compensation standard shall be taken as the basis for resettlement so as to upgrade or at least recover their original working and living standard;

(4) Encouraging developing resettlement. Rural resettlement shall be based on the land, the local developed secondary and tertiary industries so as to expand employment opportunity;

(5) The resettlement shall be preferably relocated at the original communities. The resettlement and the original residents in resettlement areas are encouraged to join the resettlement work, have joint and careful consultation so that they have chance to take part in planning and execution of the resettlement scheme;

(6) The resettlement shall be regarded as an important component of the project construction and provide sufficient capital for land requisition and removal.
2 Project Impact

2.1 Background at Project Impact Area

2.1.1 Regional Social and Economic Condition

Zhejiang Province covers land area of 101,800 km$^2$, of which, 70.4% for mountains and hilly regions, 23.2% for plains and 6.4% rivers and lakes, i.e. “70% mountains 10% water 20% field”, and is a small one with less arable land. The whole province has jurisdiction over 11 cities, 88 counties (county level cities/districts), has total population of 45,359,8 million, with natural increasing rate of 3.79‰. The gross domestic product (GDP) is 779.6 billion yuan, and that per capita is 16,838 yuan, keeping above 10% for the continuous years. The total fiscal income is 116.658 billion yuan and economy keeps good developing tendency, with each index ranking among the top in the country. The industrial structure gets optimized and rationalized, with three industries accounting for 8.9%, 51.1% and 40%, and the secondary and tertiary industries develops rapidly. In 2002, the provincial urban residents have distributable income of 11,716 yuan on average while the rural residents have distributable income of 4,940 yuan on average, deducting price fluctuation factors, up 13.4% and 8.4% respectively in comparison with previous year.

The project covers five district cities and eleven counties/cities in Zhejiang province, including Kecheng district, Jiangshan county and Changshan county in Quzhou district, Wucheng district, Dongyang city and Pan’an county in Jinhua district; Liandu district, Songyang county and Jinning county in Lishui district; Anji county in Huzhou district and Tiantai county in Taizhou district. Based on the relevant documents from Zhejiang Provincial Government, the counties/cities under jurisdiction of Lishui and Quzhou cities and Pan’an county in Jinhua district belong to economically under-developed areas in Zhejiang province, and their social economic development level is lower than the provincial average.

2.1.2 Rural Economic Condition

There are different social and economic conditions for each district, county/city covered by the project, yet most of the construction sites for each sub-project are distributed at rural and mountain areas with relatively backward social and economic conditions. These areas are characterized by single industrial and economical forms, mainly of agriculture and forestry. The local farmers live on land as their income and get slow rise for their income owing to poor land resources (Most of them in these areas own arable land of about 0.5 mu per capita, only sufficient for their grain supply) and low commercialized degree of agricultural and forestry products. With gradual opening of market oriented economy, most of the rural labor
forces will go out for temporary and seasonal job (of which, above 1/3 of the people deal with outside labor service all the year round ) to increase their income, which constitutes the most important part of their distributable income. According to 2003 annual statistics from each local villages/towns, in the project area, the rural residents’ income per capita is 1892 yuan~ 3868 yuan (including grain etc., yet not wholly including outside labor service, and the agricultural income accounts for about 20% of the rural residents’ income), lower than the average of Zhejiang provincial net rural residents’ income per capita. Table 2-1 and 2-2 show basic statistics for the towns/villages and rural areas covered by part of newly built small hydropower sub-projects.
### Table 2-1  Basic Statistics for the Towns/Villages by Part of Sub-projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Administrative unit</th>
<th>Rural population (person)</th>
<th>Arable land area (mu)</th>
<th>Labor force (person)</th>
<th>Outside labor force (person)</th>
<th>Rural economic income (10^4 yuan)</th>
<th>Agricultural income (10^4 yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zhaoxian SHP</td>
<td>Zhaoxian town, Changshan county</td>
<td>15800</td>
<td>7477</td>
<td>10037</td>
<td>3127</td>
<td>10955</td>
<td>3206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dongmen SHP</td>
<td>Dongyangjiangtong, Dongyang city</td>
<td>15491</td>
<td>8707</td>
<td>8605</td>
<td>2788</td>
<td>46603</td>
<td>4719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gedi SHP</td>
<td>Gedi village, Changshan county</td>
<td>15329</td>
<td>8553</td>
<td>8783</td>
<td>2544</td>
<td>4366</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Zhangchun SHP</td>
<td>Hexi town, Jingning county</td>
<td>8629</td>
<td>4937</td>
<td>5517</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>8705</td>
<td>2681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hengfeng SHP</td>
<td>Hangbu town, Kecheng district</td>
<td>47437</td>
<td>18238</td>
<td>26470</td>
<td>5906</td>
<td>16546</td>
<td>5429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rural population(person)</th>
<th>Arable land area(mu)</th>
<th>Labor force(person)</th>
<th>Outside labor force(person)</th>
<th>Rural economic income(10^4 yuan)</th>
<th>Agricultural income(10^4 yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2-2  Basic Statistics for the Administrative Villages by Part of Sub-projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>County (district)</th>
<th>Administrative village (pcs)</th>
<th>Population (person)</th>
<th>Land area (mu)</th>
<th>Average annual Net Income Per Capita( yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arable land</td>
<td>Forestry land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hexi SHP</td>
<td>Songyang county</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>9280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dongmen SHP</td>
<td>Dongyang city</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>11240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Xilugang cascade SHP(3)</td>
<td>Pan'an county</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>16674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jinglong cascade SHP(7)</td>
<td>Jiangshan city</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5469</td>
<td>2858</td>
<td>75873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jiangshangang Cascade SHP(5)</td>
<td>Jiangshan city</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>31376</td>
<td>24331</td>
<td>41197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Zhangcun SHP</td>
<td>Jingning county</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1356</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>8363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hengfeng SHP</td>
<td>Kecheng district</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>992</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 Index of Project Impact and Analysis

2.2.1 Major Index of Project Impact

The index of project impact is available by analyzing and summarizing the existing design results. Owing to different design schedules for each sub-project, the investigated results of indexes are also different, major aspects of project impact are summarized herewith, i.e. land requisition. More detail index results will be shown in the resettlement action plans for each sub-project.

The permanent land requisition for the project is 2153.9 mu, of which, 208.5 mu for arable land, 1785 mu for forestry land and 160.4 mu for the other land (river beach land and un-utilized land). The temporary land requisition for the project is 165 mu, of which, 55 mu for arable land, 52 mu for forestry land and 58 mu for the other land. All the land requisition and occupation for the project belong to the rural collective economic organization.

Table 2-3 Statistics of Land Requisition and Occupation for Each Sub-project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Permanent land requisition (mu)</th>
<th>Temporary land occupation (mu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>Forestry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Laoshikan cascade 1 SHP</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Laoshikan cascade 2 SHP</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Laoshikan cascade 3 SHP</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tongbai SHP</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Wutongyuan SHP</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Qingshiba SHP</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Aotou SHP</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Changting SHP</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nanjiang cascade 1 SHP</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nanjiang cascade 2 SHP</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Yaxi cascade 1 SHP</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Technical renovation for Xiakou SHP</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sub-total (?)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hexi SHP</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Zhaoxian SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Dongmen SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Gedi SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Shizhutou SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Baishaxi cascade 1 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Baishaxi cascade 2 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Baishaxi cascade 3 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Baishaxi cascade 4 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Baishaxi cascade 5 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Baishaxi cascade 6 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Xilugang cascade 1 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Xilugang cascade 2 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Xilugang cascade 3 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Jinglong cascade 1 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Jinglong cascade 2 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Jinglong cascade 3 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Jinglong cascade 4 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Jinglong cascade 5 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Jinglong cascade 6 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Jinglong cascade 7 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Jiangshangang main river</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cascade 1 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Jiangshangang main river</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cascade 2 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Jiangshangang main river</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cascade 3 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Jiangshangang main river</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cascade 4 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Jiangshangang main river</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cascade 5 SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Zhangchun SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Hengfeng SHP</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to the land requisition and occupation for the project, several trees, tombs, and special facilities such as roads and power lines shall be cut down, removed or re-built, which will be reported in detail in the resettlement action plans for each sub-project.

### 2.2.2 Analysis on Major Impact by Project

Major impact factors refer to land requisition resulted from construction of 28 newly built small hydropower sub-projects. Most of the newly built small hydropower sub-projects are of runoff type, with water face basically on both banks of riverbeds after forming of reservoirs. There are no large area of farmland and requisition land mainly includes a few arable land along low lying area, forestry land and the other river beach land, un-utilized land etc. With the affected area, there are no bigger towns residential spots, important mines, enterprises, institutions and transportation facilities. There are no mines worth the value of industrial exploitation and cultural relics worthy of protection.

There are altogether 208.5 mu of arable land and 1785 mu of forestry land necessary for requisition. Most of arable land requisition account only for 5% of the existing arable land of rural collective economic organization while forestry land requisition account only for 3% of the existing arable land of rural collective economic organization. Therefore, the project land requisition impact is local and smaller, and will not cause big adjustment for local economic structure and grain supply and demand balance. Construction and putting into commission of the project will result in magnificent social, economic and ecological benefits and bring new opportunity for the local social economic development. However, owing to land requisition, the land contractors lose part of their arable land and so greater impact is caused on them.

According to analysis and calculation for the project land acquisition, about 500 ~ 600 farmers will lose their land. If no proper resettlement measures are taken, the land requisition will cause great impact on their living level.
## Table 2-4

### Affected Statistics After Land Requisition for Part of Sub-projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Village(pcs)</th>
<th>Land area(μ)</th>
<th>Arable land per capita(μ)</th>
<th>Impact ratio of land requisition</th>
<th>Lost land population (person)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>Existing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>Before requisition</td>
<td>Arable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hexi SHP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>9280</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dongmen SHP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>11240</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Xilugang cascade SHP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>16674</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jinglong cascade SHP</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2858</td>
<td>75873</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jiangshangang cascade SHP</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24331</td>
<td>41197</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Zhangchun SHP</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>8363</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hengfeng SHP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0.369</td>
<td>0.366</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 1. Baishaxi cascade SHP has altogether 6 sub-projects including cascade 1 ~ 6, Xilugang cascade SHP has altogether 3 sub-projects including cascade 1 ~ 3, Jinglongxi cascade SHP has altogether 7 sub-projects including cascade 1 ~ 7, Jiangshangang cascade SHP has altogether 5 sub-projects including cascade 1 ~ 5.

2. The affected part for each cascade SHP will be shown respectively in the resettlement action plans.
3 Framework of Law

3.1 Relevant Law and Regulation

Major laws and regulations applicable for the project are:

3. «Notice on Strengthening and Improve Land Requisition Work by Zhejiang Provincial People’s Government» (ZZF No. 27,2002)
5. The World Bank Operating Guidance OD4.30 «Involuntary Resettlement»
6. The other relevant design documents and the other regulations in the cities/counties

3.2 Applicable Law Clauses

3.2.1 Definition on Land Ownership and Utilization Right

At article 10 «Land Administrative Law of the People’s Republic of China»: The farmers collective ownership of land lawfully belongs to the villages farmers collective ownership, operated and managed by the village collective economic organization or farmers committee; The land belonging to the farmers collective ownership above two rural collective economic organizations respectively shall be operated and managed by rural collective economic organizations in the village or groups of villagers.

At article 14 «Land Administrative Law of the People’s Republic of China»: The land of farmers collective ownership shall be operated and contracted by the members of village collective economic organizations, dealing with plantation, forestry, animal and husbandry and fishery. The land contract and operation period is 30 years. Contract agreement shall be signed between two parties, defining the rights and obligations. The farmers contracting land are obliged to utilize reasonably the land according to the agreement and the farmers’ contracting rights are protected by law.

Within the period of land contracting and operating, proper adjustment shall be done for the land contracted by some of the contractors, which shall be agreed by above 2/3 members at villagers’ meeting or 2/3 representatives of villagers, and reported to the town/ village people’s government and city people’s government for approval by the leading agricultural
3.2.2 Pertinent Regulation on Construction Land

At article 19 « Land Administrative Law of the People’s Republic of China »: The land occupied for construction, from farm land to construction land, shall be treated lawfully for the farm land transfer approval.

At article 22 « Implementation on < Land Administrative Law of the People’s Republic of China> in Zhejiang Province »: For land requisition, the requisition unit shall wholly pay land compensation cost. Resettlement allowances, and compensation for green seeds and ground matters within 3 months starting from the approval date.

At article 23 « Implementation on < Land Administrative Law of the People’s Republic of China> in Zhejiang Province »: The land compensation cost for requisition shall be paid according to the following standards:

1. For requisition of arable field, eight to ten times of average annual output of the former 3 years before requisition shall be compensated;
2. For the other farm land other than the arable field, four to seven times of average annual output of the former 3 years shall be compensated;
3. For requisition of un-utilized field, 50% of the local arable field compensation shall be compensated;
4. For requisition of construction land, local standard for field compensation shall be referred.

At article 24 « Implementation on < Land Administrative Law of the People’s Republic of China> in Zhejiang Province »: For resettlement allowances of arable land, the agricultural population necessary for resettlement shall be calculated. The number of agricultural population is calculated by: number of arable field before requisition divided by number of average arable field per capita. The resettlement allowance standard for agricultural population necessary for resettlement shall be compensated by four to six times of the former three years average annual output before requisition. However, the resettlement allowances for field requisition per ha. shall not overpass 15 times of the former three years average annual output before requisition at most.

The other land resettlement allowances except requisition of arable land refers to the former clause.

The resettlement allowances must be specifically used on re-employment and the other uses are not allowed. The city and county governments shall organize the relevant departments and
units to give proper resettlement by adopting social premium, providing employment, setting up enterprises and one-time allowances.

**At article 25 « Implementation on < Land Administrative Law of the People’s Republic of China> in Zhejiang Province »**: The resettlement allowances can be added subject to the approval from the provincial people’s government under the condition that the land compensation and resettlement allowances defined in clause ( ? ), article 23 still don’t reach the farmers’ original living level. Yet the maximum summation of land compensation and resettlement shall not exceed 30 times of the former three years average annual output before requisition.

**At article 26 « Implementation on < Land Administrative Law of the People’s Republic of China> in Zhejiang Province »**: Compensation for green seeds of land requisition shall be calculated at the current season value of crops. Trees, structures and farm land water conservancy facilities etc. on the land requisition shall be compensated according to their actual value.

**At article 33 « Implementation on < Land Administrative Law of the People’s Republic of China> in Zhejiang Province »**: Temporary utilization of state-owned land or farmer collective ownership of land necessary for construction, piling of material, transportation and geologic exploration, the land user shall sign an agreement for temporary utilization of land with above county level people’s government or its land administrative department of villagers’ committee or farmer collective economic organization according to the land locality, and pay compensation for temporary utilization of land. Temporary use of land shall not exceed two years normally. At expiry of land use, the land user shall return the land and make it look as original.
The relevant regulation in Zhejiang Provincial People’s Government Document (ZZF.2002, No.27) specifies that: Starting from 2003, whole province shall establish the basic life security system for the land requisitioned farmers. The necessary fund shall be solved by three parties such as government, collective and farmer. The fund borne by the city and county governments can be available from land tenure, that by collective from land compensation and that by farmer from resettlement allowance. The basic living security for land requisitioned farmers are based on the relevant regulations in “Rural Land Contracting Methodology of the People’s Republic of China” and submitted to community collective economic organization or villagers’ representative meetings for discussion, and to town government for determination. The basic living security level for land requisitioned farmers shall be in parallel with the local economic development and bearing capability. The implementation range, security standard and operation procedures for land requisitioned farmers shall be made out by each city and county together with the provincial labor and security departments.

The relevant regulation in the Ministry of Land Resources, Zhejiang Provincial People’s Government Document (ZTZF.2003, No.21) specifies that: The land annual output in previous three years shall be determined according to local conditions, without calculating annual output by single grain principally, but doing calculation by comprehensive ratio of grain and economy (average agriculture) at local towns. According to our provincial condition, the annual output per ha. at the field shall not be less than 22500 yuan in principle. If there are some cases of not reaching the standard, certificates shall be shown by local county statistics department so as to decrease intentionally annual value and land compensation.

3.2.3 Relevant Regulation by World Bank OP4.12 Guidance

1? Policy Objective
(1) To study further feasible project design alternatives, so as to avoid or lessen to the extent possible involunteers;
(2) If the resettlement is unavoidable, the resettlement activity shall be implemented as sustainable development scheme. Sufficient fund shall be provided to make them accessible to the project benefit, participation of planning and execution of resettlement alternatives.
(3) To help the resettlers improve their living capability and level and at least reach their standard before removal or starting of the project.

2? Compensation and Allowance
The affected people in their lives and production by forced requisitioned land include:
(1) Removal or loss of housing;
(2) Loss of assets or channel of assets;
(3) Loss of income source or living means, no matter if the affected people have to remove to the other places;
(4) The legal parks and protection zones are restricted to be used forcefully so as to cause adverse impact on their living.

3? Compensation and Allowances Measures
(1) All the cost shall be re-set to get quick and effective compensation to offset the direct property loss from the project.
(2) Corresponding measures shall be taken for resettlement planning or policy framework if there is any impact on their removal, to ensure that:

— they get help during removal (e.g. removal allowances);
— they get housing or housing land, or agricultural sites as required. The production potential, locational advantages and the other factors for production sites shall be at least equal to those for the original sites.
(3) To achieve the policy objective, corresponding measures shall be taken for resettlement planning or policy framework when necessary to ensure that:

—the resettlers get help within transitional periods, which needs reasonable estimation according to necessary time for recovering their production and living level;
In addition to the above compensation measures, credit, training or employment are also available for assistance.
4 Standard of Compensation

4.1 Compensation Standard for Land Requisition

4.1.1 Principle for Land Compensation
The land compensation for the project abides by “Land Administrative Law of the People’s Republic of China” in 1998, “Implementation Method for ‘Land Administrative Law of the People’s Republic of China’ in Zhejiang Province”, relevant regulations issued by Zhejiang Provincial People’s Government and Zhejiang Provincial Bureau of Land Resources. In implementation of resettlement for each sub-project, the local governments, on the basis of local condition, will make out relevant policies to determine detail compensation standards for each sub-project. The following compensation standards show the normal existing compensation policies for local sub-projects and subject to some variation in execution. The land requisition compensation will abide by the following criterion:

(1) Land requisition by law: Land requisition shall be implemented according to the procedures and requirements as defined by law.

(2) Compensation by type of land: Land requisition shall be compensated at land location and types.

(3) Compensation by standard: Land requisition shall be compensated strictly at uniform standard defined by the government.

4.1.1 Compensation Standard for Arable Land Requisition
By calculation, the land requisition for each sub-project covers average output of 600 yuan/mu~1200 yuan/mu respectively at administrative villages for 3 years (2001~2003), i.e. 9000 yuan ~ 18000 yuan per ha. According to the relevant regulations in the document of ZTZF[2003] No.21 in Zhejiang Provincial Bureau of Land Resources, “The annual output per ha. for arable land shall not be lower than 22500 yuan in principle”, so the minimum annual output per mu is 1500 yuan/mu if it is lower than the standard.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Average output for 3 years (yuan/mu)</th>
<th>Arable land per capita (mu)</th>
<th>Multiple for land compensation</th>
<th>Multiple for resettlement &amp; allowance</th>
<th>Land compensation cost (yuan/mu)</th>
<th>resettlement &amp; allowance (yuan/mu)</th>
<th>Green seeds compensation (yuan/mu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hexi SHP</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13500</td>
<td>16500</td>
<td>800～1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dongmen SHP</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13500</td>
<td>18000</td>
<td>800～1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Xilugang cascade SHP</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13500</td>
<td>16500</td>
<td>800～1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jinglong cascade SHP</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13500</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>800～1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jiangshangang cascade SHP</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13500</td>
<td>10500</td>
<td>800～1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Zhangchun SHP</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13500</td>
<td>10500</td>
<td>800～1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hengfen SHP</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13500</td>
<td>21000</td>
<td>800～1500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1.2 Compensation Standard for Forestry Land Requisition

The average output per mu for forestry land in 2001~2003 refers to the value taken from arable land. The minimum standard per mu for annual output in Zhejiang province, i.e. 1500 yuan/mu is taken by the project average output per mu for the three years.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Average output for 3 years(yuan/mu)</th>
<th>Multiple for land compensation</th>
<th>Multiple for resettlement &amp; allowance</th>
<th>Land compensation cost(yuan/mu)</th>
<th>resettlement &amp; allowance (yuan/mu)</th>
<th>Forestry compensation (yuan/mu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hexi SHP</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>300~ 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Zhaoxian SHP</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>300~ 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dongmen SHP</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>300~ 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gedi SHP</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>300~ 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Baishaxi cascade SHP</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>300~ 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Xihuang cascade SHP</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>300~ 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Jinglong cascade SHP</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>300~ 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jiangsaingang cascade SHP</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>300~ 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Zhangchun SHP</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>300~ 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hengfeng SHP</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>300~ 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Shizhutou SHP</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>300~ 2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1.3 Compensation Standard for Un-used Land Requisition

Un-used land requisition shall be compensated at 50% of the local arable land compensation cost, not including resettlement allowance and green seeds compensation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Land compensation (yuan/μa)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hexi SHP</td>
<td>6750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Zhaxian SHP</td>
<td>6750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dongmen SHP</td>
<td>6750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gedi SHP</td>
<td>6750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Baishaxi cascade SHP</td>
<td>6750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Xilugang cascade SHP</td>
<td>6750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Jinglong cascade SHP</td>
<td>6750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jiangsahngang cascade SHP</td>
<td>6750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Zhangchun SHP</td>
<td>6750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hengfeng SHP</td>
<td>6750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Shizhutou SHP</td>
<td>6750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Compensation Standard for Temporary Utilization of Land

Compensation for temporary utilization of land includes annual output compensation during the period, recovery cost compensation after utilization of land and for green seeds. The annual output compensation cost is calculated at temporary use of land for 1~2 years, recovery period after use for 0~1 year and total compensation period for 1~3 years. The recovery cost after use of land is calculated at recovery cost for different types of land.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Compensation period(year)</th>
<th>Recovery cost after use (yuan/mu)</th>
<th>Annual output compensation (yuan/mu)</th>
<th>Green seeds compensation (yuan/mu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hexi SHP</td>
<td>1～3</td>
<td>800～5000</td>
<td>1000～1500</td>
<td>300～2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dongmen SHP</td>
<td>1～3</td>
<td>800～5000</td>
<td>1000～1500</td>
<td>300～2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Xilugang cascade SHP</td>
<td>1～3</td>
<td>800～5000</td>
<td>1000～1500</td>
<td>300～2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jinglong cascade SHP</td>
<td>1～3</td>
<td>800～5000</td>
<td>1000～1500</td>
<td>300～2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jiangsaishang cascade SHP</td>
<td>1～3</td>
<td>800～5000</td>
<td>1000～1500</td>
<td>300～2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Zhangchun SHP</td>
<td>1～3</td>
<td>800～5000</td>
<td>1000～1500</td>
<td>300～2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hengfeng SHP</td>
<td>1～3</td>
<td>800～5000</td>
<td>1000～1500</td>
<td>300～2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3 Compensation Standard for Ground Ancillary

The ground ancillaries for the project indicate scattered trees, tombs etc., which will be compensated for their removal as specified by the local city and county governments:

Table 4-5  Compensation Standard Statistics for Ground Ancillary at Some Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Songyang county</th>
<th>Changshan county</th>
<th>Dongyang city</th>
<th>Pan’an county</th>
<th>Jingning county</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fruit tree</td>
<td>yuan/pcs</td>
<td>50~ 100</td>
<td>30~ 150</td>
<td>35~ 150</td>
<td>55~ 180</td>
<td>25~ 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Timber tree</td>
<td>yuan/pcs</td>
<td>5~ 30</td>
<td>8~ 50</td>
<td>5~ 30</td>
<td>5~ 30</td>
<td>5~ 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tomb</td>
<td>yuan/pcs</td>
<td>400~ 1000</td>
<td>400~ 1000</td>
<td>400~ 1000</td>
<td>400~ 1000</td>
<td>400~ 1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5 Measures Taken for Resettlement

5.1 Principle for Resettlement Measures

For the affected resettlers by the project, resettlement planning shall be prepared on the basis of the requirements of resettlement framework and characteristics of each sub-project. Stage by stage implementation shall be carried out for the construction period of each sub-project. Based on consultation with the local government related departments in charge of land requisition and resettlement for each sub-project and Zhejiang Provincial People’s Government document (ZZF no. 27,2002) – Notice on Speeding up Establishment of Social Guarantee System for Requisitioned Land Farmers, the principle for the resettlement planning for the project is: Guaranteeing the land requisitioned farmers’ basic interests, promoting employment and social assurance for the farmers, properly solving the farmers’ problems’

5.2 Resettlement Measures for Land Requisition

5.2.1 Land Adjustment

There is less land requisition for the project, after requisition, the remaining people in the administrative villages for each sub-project is 0.3 mu/person~ 0.7mu/person, almost equal to the average land occupation before requisition. The basic supply of grain for the farmers is available in the local collective economic organization so as to assure that each farmer with land requisition has basic rice field of not less than 0.3mu.

5.2.2 Social Guarantee

Based on Zhejiang Provincial People’s Government document (ZZF no. 27,2002) – Notice on Speeding up Establishment of Social Guarantee System for Requisitioned Farmers, starting from 2003, each city and county in Zhejiang province have established corresponding social guarantee system equivalent to local economic development level. The lost land people for each sub-project shall be directly included in the social guarantee system. They can enjoy the corresponding rights of social guarantee system after bearing specified obligations. The land requisitioned farmers above labor age are resolved by basic living guarantee while those within labor age are included in the urban social guarantee system. The necessary fund for the farmers joining social guarantee shall be jointly undertaken by the government, village (group) collective economic organization and individual. The part undertaken by the government shall not be less than 30% of total guaranteed fund, to be spent in the land leasing income. The remaining 70% shall be undertaken by village (group) collective economic organization and individual, to be spent in land compensation and land requisition.
resettlement allowance.

The land requisitioned farmers are willing to choose whether to join the social guarantee system and they may also get resettlement by the following way if not join it:

A. Subject to agreement by the collective economic organization or the villagers’ representatives meeting, equivalent land both in quality and quantity before land requisition will be available through interior adjustment from collective economic organization. The qualification of joining the social guarantee system shall be chosen among those willing to lease land by the collective economic organization or the villagers’ representatives meeting.

B. Cash compensation shall be provided to the land requisitioned farmers who do not want the land.

5.2.3 Other Resettlement Measures

At present, the local governments for each sub-project in Zhejiang province pay much attention to the land requisition resettlement work, and will put forward a series of preferential policies to support and encourage those farmers for their employment expansion. Therefore the land requisitioned farmers will be ensured with recovery and stable rise of their income. The units for each sub-project, based on the local condition, full soliciting opinions from the farmers, will take proper measures to keep the farmers’ living and working level, e.g.:

A. Quzhou city people’s government will carry out various kinds of technical and service training for the land requisitioned farmers to raise their temporary and seasonal working capability. The labor service export organized by the government will also increase their employment opportunity.

B. Dongmen hydropower station, a sub-project, after land requisition, will subsidy the farmers with the equivalent grain before requisition every year and guarantee their basic lives.

There are various ways of resettlement for the project, which will assure the resettlers’ working and living level to reach their original standard and a little higher. All those statements will be given in detail in the resettlement action plan for each sub-project.
6 Resettlement Cost

6.1 Basis and Principle of Preparation

6.1.1 Principle

(1) Resettlement compensation cost should be prepared based on the surveyed inventory of land requisitioned resettlers, in combination with resettlement plan and in accordance with the relevant national laws and policies of the State Council, provinces and cities.

(2) The investment required for rural resettlement, special project restoration and reconstruction and protection projects should be listed in resettlement compensation investment.

(3) The investment necessary for the related departments to develop profit-making undertakings by using reservoir water area will be borne by themselves in accordance with the principle “who invests and who benefits ”.

(4) Yearly investment should be determined according to the resettlement schedule of the stage and year.

6.1.2 Cost Components

The resettlement cost for land acquisition of the Project is composed of the following:

(1) compensation fees for rural resettlement;

(2) compensation fees for special project restoration and reconstruction;

(3) cost for protection works;

(4) cost for clearing reservoir bottom;

(5) other costs;

(6) contingency; and

(7) related taxes.

6.2 Compensation Cost

Resettlement budget for land acquisition will be prepared separately in each subproject’s Resettlement Action Plan. The resettlement compensation budget for land acquisition of the Project will be produced based on resettlement budget of all subprojects prepared in accordance with the requirements of resettlement policy framework of the Project.

6.3 Fund allocation

6.3.1 Allocation Principle

(1) All costs associated with land acquisition and resettlement are listed in the total project
cost and will be borne fully by the construction unit.

(2) Compensation for land acquisition and resettlement and other costs will be paid to the
land requisitioned units and other obligees by the uniform land acquisition and resettlement
organizations dispatched by the subproject construction unit through the county/city people’s
government;

(3) Compensation for land and other facilities should be totally paid in three months prior to
land acquisition; and

(4) To ensure the smooth implementation of resettlement for land acquisition and resettlement,
the financial and supervision organizations at all levels will be jointly established by the
project offices at all levels and all local governments to ensure all funds be allocated in time.

6.3.2 Fund Flow Procedures

For permanent requisitioned land According to the compensation policies and standards
determined in resettlement plan, the land use units of all subprojects entrust the uniform land
acquisition institutions of the county/city people’s government where the subprojects are
located to sign the land acquisition agreement with the land requisitioned units. Compensatory funds will be paid according to the compensatory items, costs and time
stipulated in the land acquisition agreement. They will be first paid by bank to the uniform
land acquisition institutions appointed by the people’s government of the subproject location
by land use unit of subprojects and then the uniform land acquisition unit will pay to the land
requisitioned units and other obligees. Funds used to pay for social insurance will be deducted
and paid uniformly and transferred in full and in time by land resources administrative offices
and will be transferred once and for all to the land requisitioned farmer’s social insurance
account in his entering social insurance system.

For temporary used land According to the compensation policies and standards determined
in resettlement plan, the land use units of all subprojects enter into the land contract for
temporary use with the villagers’ committee and rural collective economic organizations the
used land is affiliated with.

In pursuance of compensatory items, costs and time provided in the land contract for
temporary use, the land use units of all subprojects pay directly to the affiliated villagers’
committee or rural collective economic organizations or other obligees.

Compensation for temporary use land can be entrusted to the unified land acquisition
institutions to deal with.
7 Resettlement Implementation

7.1 Pre-stage Preparation

Pre-stage preparation for resettlement of the Project will be completed by the cooperation of all subproject construction units, design units and local resettlement institutions at all levels. The detailed procedures refer to the following.

A. Survey of project impacts: The design unit defines the project-affected scope; local resettlement institutions at all levels are responsible for statistics and data saving for project impacts and socioeconomic survey.

B. Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan: The county/city resettlement offices organize and prepare Resettlement Action Plan of all subprojects according to the requirements of the resettlement policy framework of the Project.

C. Startup of implementation procedures: Upon the approval of resettlement action plans of the subprojects by the provincial project office, resettlement implementation procedures will commence.

7.2 Implementation procedures

7.2.2 Procedures for land acquisition

Land acquisition and compensation will be completed by the cooperation of all institutions concerned. The detailed procedures are as follows:

A. Acceptance and hearing a case: The land use units of all subprojects make application of land acquisition to the county/city land and resources departments with the pre-reviewed comments for land use issued by the county/city land departments, comments on project plan and site selection issued by planning and design construction departments and the existing condition map produced by the qualified mapping unit.

B. Survey: Following review for the land acquisition application by the county/city land and resources departments, the unified land acquisition center and the land requisitioned unit will jointly carry out site reconnaissance and measure to check the land quantity and adhesions to the ground, negotiate affairs of land acquisition compensation and sign land acquisition agreement.

C. Disclosure: The land acquisition scheme approved by the superior people’s government will be disclosed in the land requisitioned township, street and village in ten working days by the unified land acquisition center.

E. Payment: The unified land acquisition center will pay the compensation to the land
requisitioned units and other obligees in compliance with the agreed land acquisition compensation in the land acquisition agreement.

**F. Land delivery:** Following the payment to the land requisitioned unit and other obligees, the local township people’s governments will organize the land use units, the land requisitioned units and land acquisition center to carry out site handover of construction use land according to approved area and fill in land handover checklist.

### 7.2.3 Production resettlement and restoration

On the signature of land acquisition agreement, the township people’s government and villagers’ committee will carry out production resettlement and restoration.

(1) Procedures for land adjustment and production restoration

**A. Holding villagers’ representative meeting:** holding villagers’ representative (or villagers) meeting with over 2/3 villagers representatives or villagers participating in to work out a general program for land adjustment, production restoration and use of compensatory funds.

**B. Disclosure and consultation:** Disclosing the general program for land adjustment, production restoration and use of compensatory funds and consulting all the villagers of the related villagers groups and the land requisitioned farmers.

**C. Implementation:** Following fully funded of all land compensation, the program for land adjustment, production development or fund use will be implemented.

(2) Procedures for social insurance

**A. Holding villagers’ representative meeting:** holding villagers representative or villagers meeting with above 2/3 villagers representatives or villagers participating in and working out the supporting objects among the land requisitioned households.

**B. Disclosure and consultation:** disclosing the name list and consulting all the villagers of the related villager groups and the land requisitioned farmers about their comments.

**C. Reporting and approval:** Submitting the name list of recommended objects to the local township people’s government and notifying the local land and resources administrative departments following its approval.

**D. Implementation:** The land and resources administrative departments will deduct, pay uniformly and transfer in time and in full the associated costs and the costs will be transferred once and for all to the land requisitioned farmer’s social insurance account in his entering social insurance system.
7.3 Scheduling
According to the schedule of project implementation, the Project will be completed by stages in three years from early 2005 to late 2007. The Project resettlement implementation schedule requires that all subprojects’ construction plans are linked up from each other and resettlement for land acquisition and supervision and supervision evaluation is planned to start in early 2005 and end in 2008. The principles for scheduling are as follows:

A. The general schedule for resettlement implementation is prepared with the subproject construction period and plan of river closure, construction flood level and reservoir filling (power generation) and time limits for completion of reservoir clearing as its control points and in accordance with the reasonable construction period of resettlement engineering.

B. Year-to-year implementation plan should be prepared for all executed resettlement projects according to general implementation schedule and resettlement requirements by stages and in terms of results of resettlement planning and design and the reasonable construction period.

C. The resettlers’ resettlement and displacement/reconstruction of special projects should be implemented according to reservoir filling and stage resettlement plan and the principle that “low first and high last, downstream first and upstream last and the early inundated first relocates”.

D. The projects with long construction period and confinement factors on reservoir filling should be planned to implement ahead of schedule.

E. Land acquisition should be completed prior to the commencement of projects of all packages.

F. Land adjustment and distribution should be completed in the seasonal change interval of crops.
8 Institutional Organization

8.1 Associated Resettlement Action Institutions

8.1.1 Institutional Organizations

Zhejiang Provincial Recycling Energy Project Office and the county/city people’s government in construction locations of all subprojects are responsible for the implementation of this resettlement policy framework according to the related commitments in this framework and associated local regulations. To ensure a smooth performance, the following institutions are responsible for plan, management, implementation and supervision of resettlement activities.

- Provincial Project Leading Group
- Provincial Project Office
- Project Resettlement Office
- County/City People’s Government and Leading Group for Policy Management
- County/City Resettlement Office
- Township People’s Government
- Subproject Unit
- Subproject Resettlement Office
- Project Design Unit
- Project Supervision Unit
- Project Supervision and Evaluation Unit

8.1.2 Organization Chart
8.1.3 Responsibilities of the Main Organizations

A. Project Leading Group

· Take charge of project leading, organizing, coordinating and policy-making; approving resettlement planning and performance budget, implementing internal supervision and inspection; and decision-making for important issues in resettlement.

B. Project (Resettlement) Office

· Entrust design unit to identify the project-affected scope;
· Organize socioeconomic survey;
· Organize and coordinate preparation of resettlement action plan;
· Carry out the policies of Resettlement Action Plan;
· Confirm and coordinate the implementation of Resettlement Action Plan according to the schedule of project construction;
· Allocate fund and supervise its use;
· Guide, coordinate and monitor implement activities and progress of resettlement;
· Organize and implement internal supervision, determine external independent supervision organization and coordinate external supervision activities;
· Check supervision report;
· Coordinate the contradictions in implementation; and
· Report periodically the implementation progress of resettlement plan, fund use and performance quality to the World Bank.

C. County (City) People's Government and Leading Group for Policy Management

· Organize socioeconomic survey;
· Organize and coordinate preparation of Resettlement Action Plan of the county;
· Carry out the policies of resettlement action plan of this project;
· Approve Resettlement Action Plan of the county and be responsible for reporting to the higher organizations;
· Coordinate the contradictions in resettlement implementation; and
· Make decisions for important issues in resettlement of the county.

D. County (City) Resettlement Office
· Implement socioeconomic survey procedures;
· Coordinate resettlement schemes and participate in preparation of resettlement planning; and
· Responsible for resettlement implementation in the scope of its administrative zone.

E. Project Design Unit
· Cooperate with the local government to organize socioeconomic survey;
· Identify project-affected scope;
· Prepare Resettlement Action Plan and expense budget; and
· Make technical disclosure according to design intention and technical requirements.

F. Project Supervision Unit
· Supervise resettlement implementation; and
· Report periodically to project office.

G. Project Supervision and Evaluation Unit
· Monitor and evaluate the resettlers' socioeconomic development; and
· Report periodically to project office.

8.2 Linking of Organizations
During resettlement implementation of the Project, the participatory institutions of the government, project construction unit as well as resettlement design, supervision and supervision units will sign contracts or agreements at multi-levels to further determine their respective work content and responsibilities. The procedures for signing agreements and contracts are as follows

A. The subproject construction units sign “Resettlement Contract Agreement of Project Land acquisition” with county/city resettlement offices under the participation and supervision of the provincial project office and county/city people’s government; and
B. County/city resettlement offices sign “Work Contract” with resettlement design, supervision and supervision units respectively.

8.3 Measures for Strengthening Institutional Capacity

A. Staff in all organizations at all levels will be composed of two parts, the administrative and professional personnel, and all the staff will be qualified for high profession skill and quality;

B. Train Staff of resettlement offices at all levels to make them understand and master the national resettlement policies and the requirements of the World Bank and improve their professional quality and policy management capacity;

C. Guarantee fully on funds and facilities;

D. Set up the database and enhance information feedback to make unimpeded flow of information between the high and lower levels and the leading group will be responsible for decision-making and solving of the significant issues;

E. Strengthen regulations of reporting, internal supervision and solve problem timely; and

F. Establish mechanism of external supervision and evaluation, and set up early-warning system.
9 Public Participation

Public participation of the Project refers to participation of the associated benefit groups in throughout the project period, focusing on establishing a mechanism to encourage resettlers’ active participation in resettlement activities. Carry out the principle of “Fair, Open and Just” throughout the project cycle; pay great attention to the participation and consultation of the relevant benefit groups in each stage; solicit comments widely from resettlers, host residents, local government and people’s congress and committee of people’s political consultative conference, villagers organizations and masses organizations; and protect legal rights and interests of resettlers and host residents according to the related national, provincial and local laws, regulations and policies to decrease dissatisfaction and disputes.

9.1 Public Participation in Preparatory Stage

Public participation during planning, investigation and design of the Project includes the following:

(1) Solicit the opinions from multi-level government departments and organizations and verify design scheme and feasibility study report during planning, site selection and design, and

(2) County/city people’s governments organize the townships, villages and resettlers’ representatives involved in land acquisition and resettlement to hold meetings to propagandize the necessity of project construction and resettlement policies and solicit the comments of local villagers and resettlers’ representatives on resettlement for land acquisition and resettlement.

9.2 Public participation in preparing «Resettlement Action Plan»

After the execution of the Project, ensure the local governments and resettlers to participate in the following activities in preparing «Resettlement Action Plan» for all subprojects:

(1) In carrying out project-affected inventory survey, resettlement offices at all levels, villages, villager group and resettler representatives participate in the investigation;

(2) In socioeconomic survey of project-affected regions, the related departments of local government, towns, villages and resettlers participate in the project either as data suppliers or as the investigated objects; and

(3) Public investigation will be organized for the Project to find out comments of local masses and units on project construction through exchange with them.
10 Appeal Procedure

Resettlement policy framework of the Project is prepared with the resettlers’ participation in. In implementing, project resettlement office promise to encourage resettlers to take an active part in, but there still will be some problems occurred. In order to resolve the problems timely and effectively and ensure the smooth implementation of project construction and resettlement, a transparent and effective appeal channel will be established specially for resettlement of the Project besides the existing appeal ways set in the local government at all levels. Details are shown below.

Stage 1: If the resettler is dissatisfied with the resettlement plan, they may lodge a verbal or written appeal to the county resettlement office. For a verbal appeal, the county resettlement office will make a written record and deal with it. The county resettlement office shall resolve it within a week.

Stage 2: If the resettler is still dissatisfied with the decision of Stage 1, he may appeal to the county people's government and its leading group for policy management after he receives decision. They will make decision within a week.

Stage 3: If the resettler is still dissatisfied with the decision of Stage 2, he may appeal to the provincial project office after receiving the decision. It will make decision within a week.

Stage 4: If the resettler is still dissatisfied with the decision of Stage 3, he may appeal to the provincial project leading group after receiving the decision and it will make decision as soon as possible.

Stage 5: If the resettler is still dissatisfied with the above mentioned decision, he may sue at law in terms of judicial proceedings stipulated by laws after receiving the decision.

The institution which accepts the resettler’s appeal doesn’t take any charge. The cost resulted from appeal will be paid in the contingency cost by the project office.
11 Supervision and Evaluation

In order to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement actions of the Project, the implementation of resettlement of the Project will be monitored throughout the whole process. Supervision includes two parts, i.e. internal supervision and external independent supervision and evaluation.

11.1 Internal supervision

11.1.1 Purposes and Tasks

The purpose of internal supervision is to keep the resettlement organizations at all levels in good function in the implementation of this «Resettlement Policy Framework» and protect the legal rights and interests of the project-affected people from infringing and ensure the smooth construction of the Project. The auditing offices of all county/city people’s governments exert independently their auditing and supervision on the related units under their jurisdiction in compliance with provisions of laws. Meantime, all responsible units will monitor the work of their subordinate organizations to ensure all organizations to implement resettlement according to the principles and schedule provided in «Resettlement Action Plan».

11.1.2 Organization and personnel

The provincial project office takes charge of the internal supervision of resettlement for project land acquisition and resettlement and all county/city resettlement offices and subproject resettlement offices are responsible for implementation. In order to exert effectively the function of internal supervision, the persons who are specialized in the Project in resettlement institutions at all levels will participate in preparation and implementation of «Resettlement Action Plan» for all subprojects and make internal supervision and control for their implementation process.

11.1.3 Supervision Contents

The main internal supervision contents are as follows:

(1) Allocation and use of resettlement compensation fee;

(2) Support to disadvantaged groups;

(3) Employment for the affected labors;

(4) Maintenance and reconstruction of water conservancy projects such as irrigation, etc.;

(5) Quantity of adjustment of agricultural structures and selection of crop assortment;

(6) Land adjustment and distribution;
(7) Schedule for the above activities;
(8) Implementation of policies and provisions specified in resettlement plan;
(9) Resettlers’ participation and consultation during implementation; and
(10) Staffing, training and working schedule and operation of resettlement organizations at all levels.

11.1.4 Implementation Procedures
County/city resettlement offices carry out operation system of internal supervision to examine resettlement activities, create basic database for land acquisition, resettlement and resettlement and make supervision the whole process of resettlement preparation and implementation.

During resettlement implementation, resettlement organizations at all levels will create corresponding resettlement database, make dynamic updating according to implementation and transmit in time the current activity records and operation progress to the higher resettlement organizations so as to keep continuous supervision for resettlement implementation.

In the above mentioned supervision operation system, information table with stipulated format will be set down to realize the continuous information flow from village level to project resettlement office. As important components of internal supervision system, all county/city resettlement offices and subproject resettlement offices will check and review periodically.

11.2 External Independent Supervision and Evaluation

11.2.1 Purpose and Tasks
External supervision and evaluation refers to making periodic supervision and evaluation for land acquisition and resettlement as well as resettlement activities from the outside of resettlement implementation organizations so as to evaluate whether the resettlement target has reached. It is by external supervision and evaluation that the evaluating comments and recommendations will be put forward on the whole process of resettlement and the restoration of the resettlers’ living and production standards, providing early-warning for engineering administrative departments and offering a channel for resettlers to make their comments known.

The external supervision organization will act as adviser of the project resettlement leading group and project resettlement offices, responsible for follow-up supervision and evaluation for the implementation activities of resettlement plan and providing consulting comments for
11.2.2 Main Index of Supervision and Evaluation

A. Main Indexes of Supervision

(1) Progress: including preparation and implementation of resettlement for land acquisition and resettlement as well as resettlement, etc..

(2) Quality: including construction quality and resettlers’ satisfaction degree throughout resettlement for land acquisition and resettlement.

(3) Investment: including fund allocation and use, etc..

B. Main Indexes of Evaluation

(1) Resettlers

a. Economic conditions: development of domestic economy before and after resettlement, including possession of domestic productive resources and consumer goods, assets and income.

b. Environmental conditions: the living environment before and after resettlement, including development and change of public facilities such as traffic, culture and education, health, commercial services, etc..

c. Employment conditions: profession change and employment rate of labors before and after resettlement and assistance to different objects, poverty-stricken households in particular.

d. Community development: the conditions of economy, environment development, interpersonal relationship and public opinions of local areas after resettlers are properly resettled.

(2) Infrastructure

The change conditions of infrastructures in project-affected areas before and after resettlement implementation.

11.2.3 Methods of Supervision and Evaluation

Supervision and evaluation activities will be performed based on the investigated data provided by investigation and design institutions and resettlement implementation institutions. On the basis of a comprehensive survey, evaluation will be carried out in the way of combining spot check with fast evaluation. Select typical sample (transmigrant household/village group) with representation, set up corresponding evaluation index system for different project-affected objects, invite qualified resettlement experts to decide weight for all indexes by “back-to-back” method, analyze and calculate the surveyed results after making nondimensional treatment for the indexes in reference to the latest overseas and domestic
research achievements about living quality, and contrast and evaluate the calculated results.
The external supervision evaluation organization will also participate in the following work.

(1) Survey of resettlers’ living standards
Make a comprehensive base-line survey for the project and collect base-line data of production and living standards for the selected samples (which were obtained by random sampling at the very beginning). The investigation for production and living standards is made once twice a year to measure the change in production and living standards of the samples. The necessary data will be achieved by periodic survey, optional interview and site observation and statistics analysis and evaluation will be made on this basis.

Questionnaire of living standard consists of all kinds of indexes which measure the production and living standards. The dynamic change of the same index before and after resettlement for land acquisition and resettlement is used to reflect the change conditions of production and living standard. Whether the index design really reflects the changes in resettlers’ production and living standards will be checked up in the base-line survey and will be improved based on practical situation so as to ensure the obtained information can fully and really reflect the quantity and quality of the resettlers’ production and living standard.

(2) Public Consultation
The independent supervision and evaluation unit will attend the public consultation meetings held by villages and towns and evaluate the effect of resettlers’ participation and cooperation conditions of resettlers’ participation in resettlement plan. These activities will go on during and after the resettlement implementation.

(3) Resettlers’ Comments
The independent supervision and evaluation unit will also visit town and village resettlement organizations frequently to find out the comments resettlers reflect and it can transfer in time the comments and requests of the affected population and collective organizations by official or informal interview with resettlers with opinions and submit recommendations for improvement to make resettlement implementation more effective.

(4) Other Responsibilities
The external independent supervision and evaluation unit will monitor the following activities during resettlement implementation.

(1) Production resettlement and restoration;
(2) Support to disadvantaged groups;
(3) Payment of compensation fund and its amount;
(4) Employment of labors;
(5) Technical skill training;
(6) Timing of the above activities;
(7) Establishing of resettlement organization network;
(8) Use of compensation fees for collective land, and resettlers’ income; and
(9) Increase conditions of labors’ employment and income.

11.2.4 Procedures

(1) Preparing supervision and evaluation programs;
(2) Software development for resettlement supervision information system;
(3) Preparing survey outline, questionnaire, representative village and record card for representative households;
(4) Scheme design for spot check;
(5) Base-line survey;
(6) Establish supervision and evaluation information system;
(7) Supervision investigation;
   — regional scioeconomical survey;
   — supervision of resettlement implementation institutions;
   — survey of representative villages;
   — investigation of representative households; and
   — representative survey for other objectives
(8) Sorting supervision data and establish database;
(9) Comparison analysis; and
(10) Preparing of a supervision and evaluation report once a year.
12 Report Preparation Plan

12.1 Resettlement Report

12.1.1 Framework of Resettlement Policy
Preparation of framework of resettlement policy of the Project will be completed in November 2004 and will be submitted to the World Bank for appraisal by the provincial project office.

12.1.2 Resettlement Action Plan
Resettlement Action Plan of all subprojects will be completed by county/city resettlement offices prior to implementation of all subprojects and submitted to the provincial project resettlement office.

The provincial project resettlement office decides to submit to which organization based on the resettlement impact extent of the subprojects. For the subproject whose project-affected population of land loss is less than 200, its Resettlement Action Plan can be directly submitted to the provincial project office for approval and for the subproject whose project-affected population of land loss is more than 200, its Resettlement Action Plan will be submitted to the World Bank for appraisal by provincial project office.

12.1.3 Resettlement Progress Report

A. Periodicity
From the commencement of resettlement implementation for land acquisition and resettlement, the resettlement organizations at all levels at least submit the work progress report (internal supervision report) within their jurisdiction to the higher resettlement organization every three months and the provincial project resettlement office, based on the progress conditions provided by the resettlement organizations at all levels, sums up the resettlement implementation of land acquisition and resettlement of all subprojects and prepares «Resettlement Progress Report» before June 30 and December 31, which will be submitted to the World Bank by the provincial project office. The report periodicity is half a year.

B. Format and contents
According to the requirements of the World Bank, the report includes two parts. The first part is literal part summing up and explaining the conditions of project land acquisition, resettlement and compensation, etc, reflecting the encountering conditions, problems and difficulties during implementation and the methods and measures for overcoming and resolving. The second part is forms. The statistic data of every six month will be summed up
according to the report format provided by the World Bank. The report mainly indicates the contrast between actually completed amount and the planned amount of land acquisition, resettlement and compensation in the project-affected areas and form sample is shown in Table 12-1.

**Statistics of Use of Compensation for Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Resettlement Subsidy**

Table 12-1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Township(Town)</th>
<th>Cut-off date: Day/Month/Year</th>
<th>Report Date: Day/Month/Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>Number of units</td>
<td>Invested funds (Yuan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reported: Person-in-charge(signature): Unit(seal):

Notes: Contents: construction of hydro projects (such as channel(m), lift irrigation station, etc.); livestock and poultry farming (such as pig, chicken, duck, etc.); newly reclaimed farm land(mu); construction of non-profit works; construction of infrastructure; and establishment of enterprises, etc.

**12.2 Independent Supervision and Evaluation Report on Resettlement**

The external supervision agency submits the external independent supervision and evaluation report on resettlement to the provincial project resettlement office before July 31 every year. The provincial project resettlement office checks the impact extent of subproject resettlement and for the subproject whose impacts results in lost land population over 200, the report will be submitted to the World Bank by provincial project office.

**A. Periodicity**

According to the World Bank’s requirements, from the beginning of resettlement implementation for land acquisition and resettlement, the external supervision and evaluation unit must submit periodically the external independent supervision and evaluation report to the World Bank through the Client once a year and supervision and evaluation survey will be
carried out in April every year, and the resettlement supervision and evaluation report will be submitted before July 31 every year.

B. Contents

- Base-line survey of the resettlers;
- Schedule of land acquisition, resettlement and resettlement;
- Production resettlement and restoration;
- Resettlers’ housing resettlement and reconstruction resettlement;
- Resettlers’ living standard;
- Ascertainment and utilization of resettlement funds;
- Operation of implementation organizations for resettlers resettlement and benefit evaluation;
- Support offered to the vulnerable groups; and
- Existing problems and recommendations.