Resettlement Planning Document

Resettlement Plan
Document Stage: Final
Project Number: 37603
November 2006

PRC: Nanjing Qinhua River Environmental Improvement Project

Endorsement Letter of the Resettlement Plan

Nanjing Municipal Public Utilities Bureau has prepared Resettlement Plan (RP) for Stormwater Drainage Component of Nanjing Qinhua River Environmental Improvement Project which is in the application for Asian Development Bank (ADB) fund. The RP fully complies with requirements of the relevant laws, regulations and policies of People’s Republic of China, Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipal as well as complies with ADB’s policy on involuntary resettlement.

The Nanjing Qinhua River Environmental Improvement Project Office hereby confirms the content of this resettlement plan and will guarantee the land acquisition, house demolition, compensation and relocation budget being provided according to the provisions of this resettlement plan. This resettlement plan is based on the feasibility study report and primary socio-economic survey. After the first design, this resettlement plan will be future modified and approved by ADB before its implementation.

Director of Nanjing Qinhua River Environmental Improvement Project Office:

August 30, 2006
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<td>APs</td>
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<td>FSR</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAR</td>
<td>Land Acquisition and Resettlement</td>
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<td>Land Resource Management Bureau</td>
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<td>Nanjing Municipal Government</td>
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<td>Nanjing Drainage Management Department</td>
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<td>NMECD</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCCIC</td>
<td>Nanjing City Construction and Investment Company</td>
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<td>NQRCDC</td>
<td>Nanjing Qinhuai River Construction and Development Limited Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRCR</td>
<td>National Research Center of Resettlement</td>
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<tr>
<td>NQREIP</td>
<td>Nanjing Qinhuai River Environmental Improvement Project (NQREIP)</td>
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<td>REMB</td>
<td>Real Estate Management Bureau</td>
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<td>Inner Qinhuai River Sewerage &amp; Water Replenishing Component</td>
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<td>IQRWRC</td>
<td>Inner Qinhuai River Water Replenishing (Sub) Component</td>
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<td>WPCC</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Background and Affection evaluation of the Project

Inner Qinhuai River Sewerage & Water Replenishing (IQRSWRC) Component includes Inner Qinhuai River Sewerage Collection Component and Inner Qinhuai River Water Replenishing Component. The total investment is CNY11.745 million. After the project completed, a improved water replenishing drainage and sewerage system may be constructed, the water pollution may be eliminated, a expedite beautiful harmonious urban water environment may be formed, and the economic sustainable development can be promoted.

In the project, IQRSCC doesn't refer to permanent land acquisition, IQRWRC need permanent land acquisition 9.05MU, among which land state-owned is 0.9MU and collective land is 8.15MU. This project takes the path area 79.18 MU (52786.67m2), in which path excavates 60.20 MU (40131.17m2), all of them are temporary state-owned land.

In the project, only WRPSTPC subproject has direct affected persons (APs), and other subprojects don’t affect any people. WRPSTPC occupies collective farmland 8.15MU in Qiqiao Village, APs are 10 households and 30 persons.

Other affected properties contains: WRPSTPC affects 10 power poles, 500m low voltage line. The excavation of east and west of Zhongshandonglu Brake crosses Zhongshandong Road, which need to remove two chinar trees of 20cm diameter, six of 40cm diameter, two of 75cm diameter, two small trees and parterre 30m². Other projects don’t refer to ground attachments.

B. Policy Framework and Entitlement

For people unavoidably affected, the resettlement objective is to achieve equal or better income and living standards in line with the PRC Land Administration Law (1998) and the ADB’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. The PMO will ensure that any people losing land, housing, other assets or income source will be assisted to fully restore their income and living standards. Jiangsu Province Enforcement Methods of Land Administrative Law of P. R. China, Jiangsu Province Methods of Land Acquisition compensation and Land-expropriated Farmers Basic Living Security, Jiangsu Province Allocation Rules of Land-expropriated Farmers Basic Living Security Fund, Nanjing Municipality Compensation and Resettlement Methods of Land Acquisition and House Demolition, Nanjing Municipality Temporary Methods of Land-expropriated Farmers Basic Living Security, Nanjing Municipality Urban Roads Construction Management Regulations, and Nanjing Municipality Incity Qinhuai River Management Rules are the basic law system this project relay on. It contains land compensation fund, demolishment compensation, young plant compensation, house compensation fund and other removal measures. According to the relative policies, the land compensation is 18000/Mu; young plant compensation is 1000CNY/Mu; one-off living subsidy is 6000Yuan for each person(the first age stage), 20000Yuan for each person (the second and the third age stages), 5000Yuan for each person (the fourth age stage); resettlement compensation is 40000Yuan for each person (the second and third age stages), 30000Yuan for each person (the fourth age stage). Road digging/recovery fee: 280Yuan/m²; road occupied fee 280 Yuan/m². The affected
infrastructure and ground attachments will be rehabilitated and rebuilt by owner after
compensation in the relocation price by the project unit, or the project unit will recover it
according to the previous standard and scope.

C. Rebuilding and Income Rehabilitation

According to the regulation of the RP entitlement table, all affected people can be
compensated. In the execution process, the impact to the affected people may be reduced
as few as possible.

In RP, the rebuilding measures are made according to the local economic condition, which
include the restoration of temporary state-owned land and affected special establishments.

D. Participation and Consultation

Participation and consultation is a vital composition of resettlement activities. During the
project preparing phase--feasibility study phase, IQRSWRPMO has consulted Nanjing
municipal and relative district governments, People’s Congress, Political Consultant
Committee, people’s groups, and representatives of APs from the affected institutions,
Villagers Committee, enterprises and shops about land acquisition, house demolition and
resettlement.

The mainly activities contain: (1) Propaganda through Media, (2) Making a Land Acquisition
Announcement, (3) RP disclosure. Placing the RP in Nanjing Municipal Construction
Committee (NMCC), and Nanjing Municipal Public Utilities Bureau (NMPUB) before the
Asian Development Bank appraise the project, propagate the notice in local main paper so
that APs and non governmental organizations can look it up.

E. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

The aim of making grievance redress mechanisms procedure, resolving the dissensions on
compensation and other resettlement profits is to reflect to the APs’ grievance in time. The
possible grievance of this project may come from permanent land acquisition of country
collective land, temporary state-owned road use and the allocation problems caused by
land acquisition. When the dissensions happened, APs can make an appeal for any aspect
of the resettlement and rehabilitation program including compensation rate.

F. Organizations

EA (NQREIPMO) is in charge of management of the project land acquisition, demolition
and relocation. IA (NMPUB) is in charge of resettlement investigation, drawing up RP,
implementation of land acquisition and demolition and resolving the complaint.

G. Monitoring & evaluation and Report

The execution of RP contains internal and external monitoring. The internal monitoring for
land acquisition and resettlement will be held by the PMO, and be performed by each
project component EA, municipal and district land resource management bureau. EA of
each project component will compile an internal monitoring report every 6 months and
submit to NQREIPO. This report describes in detail the resettlement progress and payment
and use of compensation, the progress, problems and difficulties met in the implementation,
and the corresponding resolutions. The executive unit will entrust independent monitoring agency to monitor the process. After finishing resettlement activities, NQREIPMO is charge of preparing a resettlement completion report, which should include the detailed information of the implementation of resettlement, such as permanent land acquisition, temporary land use, living and income restoration, compensation fund, progress and complaint and grievance address. And the report must be sent to ADB before the project completion report.

H. Cost and Budget

The permanent rural collective land acquisition of the project is only in Qiqiaoweng Diversion Pumping Station, which is 8.15MU. The compensation expense includes land compensation, resettlement compensation and the compensation cost for ground attachments and standing crops. Mingyudaihe Brake, Dongyudaihe Brake and Xiyudaihe Brake occupy respectively temporary and permanent state owned land 0.6MU inside the riverway protection line. As an improvement of the riverway, the project needn’t pay any but go through relative formalities. Other components of the project occupied state owned land, and the road use expense of which is calculated by 10 days.

Among the project, the total land acquisition and resettlement cost is CNY 7.6099 million. EA will assure that the fund of resettlement may be enough and offer the budget if necessary to supply the fund lack during the process of achieving the aim of resettlement.
1. BASIC SITUATION OF THE PROJECT

1.1 Brief Introduction to the Project

Among the cities in which the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) are implementing the Asian Urban Water Project, Nanjing is considered a model city in China. The Nanjing Qinhua River Environmental Improvement Project (NQREIP) will finance the construction of urban sewage collection and disposal, and watercourse treatment to solve environmental problems of Nanjing’s water courses. After the construction of the project, a complete and comprehensive urban sewage treatment system will be operational in Nanjing, with integrated sewage collection, transfer and drainage systems, meeting drainage standards after treatment, including sewage recycling and sludge utilization, so that the quality of the ground water environment can be improved, and underground water sources can be protected. These improvements contribute to the goal of sustainable economic development in Nanjing.

The proposed NQREIP financed by the ADB will include five components: the Inner Qinhua River Sewerage & Water Replenishing Component, the City East Wastewater Treatment Plant and Sewerage Component, the He Xi North District Sewerage, River Improvement & Water Replenishing Component, the Stormwater Drainage Component and the Sludge Treatment & Disposal Component. The total investment is CNY 1.78128 million, of which CNY 0.80099 million is to come from an ADB loan.

The **Inner Qinhua River Sewerage & Water Replenishing (IQRSWRC)** Component includes Inner Qinhua River Sewerage Collection Sub-component and Inner Qinhua River Water Replenishing Sub-component. The total investment is CNY11.745 million. This project in particular will enable the construction of an improved water replenishing drainage and sewerage system, elimination of water pollution, and the expeditious creation of a beautiful, harmonious urban water environment, promoting the municipal goal of sustainable economic development.

1.1.1 **Inner Qinhua River Sewerage Collection (Sub) Component (IQRSCC)**

The Inner Qinhua River Sewerage Collection System Improvement Component (IQRSCSIC) of IQRSCC will be amongst the first of the components to be implemented.

**IQRSCSIC** mainly contains two parts:

1. Upgrading the closure pipes beside the south-section of Inner Qinhua River and rebuilding some of the inverted siphons which are 9590m long, located in the mid-section of the Qinhua River. The engineering capacity can be seen in Table 1.1;

2. Upgrading the Dazhongqiao Pumping Station. The present Dazhongqiao Pumping Station has a 3.13 m³/s scope, the design capacity of which does not reach the planning standard. Combined with the upgrade and expansion of the sewerage transportation system of the Inner Qinhua River, it is planned to upgrade the equipment of the transformer substation to reach the optimum sewerage capacity standard, which is 4.0 m³/s.
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1.1.2 Inner Qinhuai River Water Replenishing (Sub) Component (IQRWRC)

IQRWRC includes 3 parts:
- water replenishing pumping station and transportation pipe,
- replenishing sluice
- water preparation control
which are described following:

**Water Replenishing Pumping Station and Transportation Pipe (WRPSTPC).**
This mainly concerns the Qiqiaoweng Water Replenishing Pumping Station. The planning scope of this Station is 3.00 m³/s, with 2.00 m³/s scope of water transported to the east moat, and 1.00 m³/s scope of water reserved for Youyi River replenishing. This latter function is to be achieved via a transportation pipe (DN1500) which is about 2400m long, to be constructed from the Qiqiaoweng Water Replenishing Pumping Station to southeast moat.

**Replenishing sluice component (RSC).**
This concerns the Tongxin Brake, Mingyuhe Brake, Dongyudaihe Brake, Xiyudaihe Brake and the east and west brake of Zhongshandonglu. The planned Tongxinguan Brake will lay a d1800 pipeline using the technique of pipe jacking construction, which will connect the river-way between the east moat (Yueya Lake) to the water system of the east part of the city. The pipeline is 300m long, with a discharge capacity of 2.00 m³/s. The planned Mingyuhe Brake is to be constructed on the south side of Ruijinlu Bridge (over the Mingyu River). The gate size is 20m×10m, and the elevation of the bottom of the brake is 4.50m. The planned Dongyudaihe Brake is to be built in a section of grounds inside Nanjing University of Aeronautics & Astronautics. The gate size is 20m×10m, and the elevation of the bottom of the brake 5.20m. The east and west Zhongshandonglu Brakes involve ‘backing out’ existing passing pipes and building two box culverts, utilizing a half amplitude excavation technique. This implies temporary land state-owned acquisition and grounds restoration.

**Water Preparation Control Component (WPCC).**
This is the proportioning control center of the IQRWRC. According to the planned diversion routine, this will control the operation of the pumping station and operate the brake rationally to let water flow into the provided river-way according to level of supply or change, meanwhile, monitoring and inspecting the running condition of each pumping station and brake and the water level of every river-way in a timely manner.
1.2 Area Affected and Served by the Project
1.2.1 Area Served by the Project

The area served by the project is the main urban area of Nanjing, especially the Inner Qinhuai River valley, which includes Jianye District, Baixia District, Qinhuai District, Xuanwu District and parts of Gulou District.

Nanjing is the capital of Jiangsu Province. It is the political, cultural and economic center of the Province. As one of the four biggest central cities along the Yangtze River valley, Nanjing has taken advantage of its geographical advantages to become the most developed finance, trade, information, science and education center in the province. The implementation of this project will improve the urban environment in Nanjing, and strongly promote economic and tourism development, fulfilling the goal of the sustainable development of Nanjing.

(1) Environmental Benefits
Sewage will be conveyed to Waste Water Treatment Plants (WWTP) via a complete collecting system for treatment, and discharged to the designated receiving water area after meeting the discharge standard. This will decrease the quantity of pollution in the city river network, and overall water quality will be improved.

(2) Social Benefits
An Improved Sanitation Environment. The sanitary condition of the urban environment will be improved noticeably through improved water quality and enhanced water quality of river network, which will contribute to decreased disease incidence and improved health level of residents.

Improved living conditions. Quality of life is expected to improve dramatically with the improvement of water quality in the river network and the enhancement of the urban environment. Social benefits are likely to include increased amenity and social use of the river bank area for exercise and leisure.

(3) Economic Benefits
The River-side environment is expected to improve significantly following project implementation, promoting the development of the tourism industry, with flow-on economic benefits to the community. The investment environment is also expected to be improved with increased environmental appeal attracting new investment, and strongly promoting economic development.

1.2.2 Areas Affected by the Project
The areas affected by project include the surrounding areas of the Qinhuai River, including Jianye District, Baixia District, Qinhuai District, Xuanwu District and part of Gulou District. Specific impacts are discussed following.

IQRSCSIC
This component mainly includes upgrading closure pipes on the sides of the south-section of the Inner Qinhuai River, and reconstructing the inversion siphons in the mid-section of the Inner Qinhuai River, which is 9590m long. The pipe network of the project has its alignment along the primary road, and does not require any permanent land acquisition, only temporary occupation of state-owned land totaling 66 MU. The upgrade of Dazhongqiao Pumping Station involves expanding and upgrading the equipment within the
existing transformer substation, with no implications for land acquisition or resettlement.

**IQRWRC:**

**Water Replenishing Pumping Station and Transportation Pipe Component.**
Construction of Tongxinguan Brake requires occupation of 8.15MU of rural collective land in Qiqiao Village, Honghua Street, Qinquhai District. The transportation pipe has an alignment along planned and present roads, and also requires 9MU of temporary land acquisition during the construction period on state-owned land.

**Replenishing sluice component.**
In addition to the construction of Tongxinguan Brake described above, this component requires the laying of 200m of pipeline using pipe jacking construction. Provision has been made for temporary land acquisition of 0.28MU of residential, district and state-owned park land. Mingyuhe Brake, Dongyudaihe Brake and Xiyudaihe Brake will permanently occupy land inside the existing river-way protection line. In addition, 0.3MU of state-owned land inside the river-way protection line will be used temporarily. Construction of the east and west sides of Zhongshandonglu Brake includes backing out the present pipelines and building two box culverts. This will entail land acquisition of 3MU of state-owned land and restoration of surrounding grounds.

**The water preparation control component** involves the purchase of a SCADA system and related examination instruments. There is no civil construction associated with this component.

Both IQRWRC and IQRSCC involve no house demolition impact.

### 1.3 Socio-Economic Profile of the Project Area

#### 1.3.1 Socio-Economic Profile of Nanjing City
Nanjing, lying at north latitude 33°31’, and east longitude 118°47’, is the capital of Jiangsu Province. It is a famous ancient capital and historic cultural city. Nanjing is the political, cultural and economic center of Jiangsu Province, and it is an important central city on the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River. As one of the four biggest central cities along Yangtze River valley, Nanjing has taken advantage of its geographical position to become the most developed finance, trade, information, science and education center in the province. In the last century, the city has grown substantially. In order to meet the demands of new development, the general blueprint of Nanjing was adjusted in 1995. The main urban area is inside the city-ring-road, comprising a land area of 243 square kilometers. At the end of 2004 the total population of registered permanent Nanjing residents was 5.836 million, of which 5.01 million people live in the city and 0.82 million in two adjacent counties. The total estimated population by 2010 is about 6.8 million.

In 2004, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Nanjing is CNY 191 billion and it increased by 17.3% over the previous year using comparative prices. The added value of primary industry in Nanjing is CNY 7 billion, increasing by 5.2% over the previous year; the added value of secondary industry is CNY 100.5 billion, increasing by 2.07%; the added value of tertiary industry is CNY 83.5 billion, increasing by 14.9%. Per-capita GDP is CNY 33,050 (calculated on the number of registered permanent residents), which increased by 15.0% in the last year. The percentage of the added value of the primary, secondary and tertiary industry of GDP is respectively 3.7%, 52.6%, and 43.7%.
1.3.2 Background of the Inner Qinhuai River Valley

The main urban area of Nanjing includes three major water systems: the Qinhuai River, the Jinchuan River and the Beishili Channel. The Qinhuai River flows from Dongshan Town, through the Sancha River of Xiaguan District into the Yangtze River. It separates into two streams: The Inner Qinhuai River, which enters the city from Dongshuiguan at Tongji Gate, in Xiangfang Village; and the Outer Qinhuai River, which skirts around the south and west of the city and flows into Yangtze River from Sancha River.

The river course inside the inner Qinhuai River valley includes the south-section, mid-section, east-section, and north-section of the inner Qinhuai River, Zhenzhu River and the east city water system. The east city water system includes the Mingyu River, Yudai River, Qingxi River, Xianglinsi Channel and so on, the whole length being 17km. Affected by a spur of Ningzhen Mountain, the hypsography (profile) of the valley is high in northeast and low in southwest. Except the north-section, the main flow direction is from north to south, and from east to west. As a result, the system has become a rain and sewerage drainage ditch, and the transportation function of the river has diminished.

The Inner Qinhuai River is the main drainage channel of the southern part of the city of Nanjing, its zone of influence is about 24.02 sq. km from Zhongshanmen in the east to Shuiximen in the west, and from Zhonghuamen in the south to Gulougan in the north. The Inner Qinhuai River valley includes Jianye District, Baixia District, Qinhuai District, Xuanwu District and part of Gulou District. Along The Inner Qinhuai River, the population is dense, and the city is busy and prosperous, especially in the Fuzimiao Temple zone where there are many historical sites and cultural attractions. With the unique appearance of the Qinhuai in this area, it has become a famous tourist zone of Nanjing. The Inner Qinhuai River zone is the political, cultural and business center of the main urban area of Nanjing, which contains municipal organs, tertiary educational institutions, business centers, large and medium-size enterprises and residential areas.

1.4 Project Design Procedure

On Aug. 19th, 2004, a special conference to study the city water environment, treatment and related problems was held, which was presided over by the mayor of Nanjing. The relevant officials that took part in the conference included the leaders of the Municipal Construction Committee, Planning Bureau, Public Utilities Bureau, Water Resource Bureau and City Construction and Investment Company.

Following the conference, a Nanjing city water environment leadership group was organized and the document Recent Construction Plan for Water Environment Treatment in Main Urban Area of Nanjing was compiled. The plan not only details the project background, guiding ideology and objectives, but also provides relevant data, designs for river and lake treatment, ecological restoration construction, plant construction, pipeline building, point and non-point source pollution treatment schemes and cultural landscape construction works.

Nanjing Municipal Engineering Design and Research Institution (NMEDRI) commenced preparation of the required project feasibility study report in January 2005 and finished on April 30, 2006. The project feasibility study was approved by the Municipal Development and Reform Committee (MDRC) and Provincial Development and Reform Committee (PDRC) in May, 2006.
The IQRSWR PMO commenced preparation of this RP in March 2006 and the first draft edition is to be submitted to ADB on 5 June 2006. From June to July, revisions will be made based on comments from the ADB. A revised RP will be submitted to ADB on June 30th. In July, the pre-appraisal edition will be finalized based on comments from the ADB. On August 30th, the appraisal edition will be submitted to the ADB.

The implementation project will commence in January 2007. Resettlement activities will commence in March 2007 and be completed by December 2007.

1.5 Total Investment and Capital Source

The project is classified as urban infrastructure, an investment of the Nanjing Peoples’ Government, and the capital source is in two parts: domestic supporting capital and an ADB loan. The investment of IQRS is CNY35.78 million, which accounts for 45% of the construction engineering costs and 100% of the equipment cost. CNY19.07 million, is to be obtained from a loan from the ADB, and the remaining CNY16.71 million is to be settled from urban construction supporting capital and through applying for a domestic loan.

The investment of IQRW is CNY 11.745 million, in which CNY 7.15 million come from an ADB loan. The remaining investment is to be settled from the special sewerage disposal capital of urban construction supporting capital and through applying for a domestic loan.
2. PROJECT IMPACTS

In order to determine the likely impacts of this project, IQRSWR PMO and the design institute carried out a socio-economic investigation of land acquisition and house demolition in the affected area between April and May 2006. A method of household and enterprise interviews was utilized in all areas affected by land acquisition. The content of the investigation included the physical quantity of land acquisition and affected structures, and the socio-economic situation of APs. The APs took part in investigation work to determine actual impacts. The investigating group heard the opinions of APs on all proposed land acquisition, demolition and resettlement from residences, impacts on enterprises and rural collective economic organizations, in addition to consultation with the land administrative department of municipal and related groups.

2.1 Measures for Reducing Project Influences

2.1.1 The Design Principle of the Project
During the plan and design stage, the design unit and project owner adopted a range of effective measures to reduce negative project socio-economic impacts. The main measures are summarised below:

A. Project socio-economic impact on the local area as the key factor in locating the scheme

B. Sewage pipes and rain pipes to be laid on the edge of riverbank to avoid houses.

C. Use of design and construction engineering techniques which reduce the need for land acquisition. Example: the use of ‘jacking’ engineering (similar to thrust bore) for pipeline construction, and design of routes to utilize public land such as roads rather than tunneling under residential areas. This avoids the destruction of property, temporary land acquisition and resettlement, and reduces adverse effects to the domestic economy and society.

D. Optimization of design. This means the overall layout of all the schemes combined was considered to make use of possible synergies, to avoid house demolition and the resulting resettlement as far as possible, with particular emphasis on areas of cultural or historical significance.

E. Through the comparison and selection of waste water pipe, composite pipe was selected for use to reduce pipe friction (and resulting vibrations), lower the gradient, and decrease the buried depth. The water diversion and washing of the river course will make the optimal use of the water level difference between the internal and external river systems to reduce the overall energy consumption of the system, conserving water and electricity, and therefore keeping the cost of operation (and end user charges) as low as possible.

Construction Stage of the Project
A. Advocate civilized construction
The project will institute a requirement that construction units endeavour to reduce all adverse effects to the surrounding residents, factories and schools of each construction site during the construction period. This will be achieved in part through ongoing consultation between the construction unit, street committee and owner. Through this type of open communication, a conducive working environment will be established which will mitigate problems as they arise.
B. Measures to reduce the dust
Soil excavated from the trenches is laid beside the roads. Wind in the dry season and machines excavating the soil will cause dust, affecting nearby residents and factories. In order to reduce the adverse effects on the environment, abandoned soil should be sprayed with water in the event of several days of fine weather or on windy days during the construction period. Project contractors should treat any waste soil promptly and dispose of it promptly, in a manner which prevents dispersal of soil on the roads. Wheels of construction vehicles should be cleaned using compressed water before the vehicles begin to work to keep the local environment clean. Meanwhile, construction units should clean the roads periodically if soil spills occur.

C. Control of construction noise
Construction noise can arise from pipe laying, trench excavation, trucks blowing their horns, the operation of concrete mixers and various other construction machinery and vehicles. In order to control the noise, all construction within 200 meters of residential housing will be prohibited between the hours of 11pm and 6am. Further, construction units should choose suitable construction facilities and methods, and use machinery with low noise. If on occasion construction is required during the night which will affect nearby residents, construction machinery should be equipped with noise elimination devices. Meanwhile, temporary noise interception devices should be set up around the building site or around residences to minimize noise pollution.

D. Treatment of waste materials at construction sites
The proposed construction requires many workers, the actual amount of which will be decided by the degree of mechanization of construction units. Project developers and construction units should contact the local environmental hygiene department to clean the domestic waste at construction sites promptly, and the construction units should reinforce to workers the importance of maintaining a clean and healthy site.

E. Established plans for excess soil treatment, transportation and disposal
The construction units should contact the relevant municipal department to establish plans for excess soil treatment, transportation and disposal, according to the progress of works. Such excess soil is mainly used for road building, and as in-fill in residential districts. The plan of work site should be coordinated with the relevant road authority to avoid transportation during the peak traffic period. Project developers should educate drivers on professional conduct, and liaison with the transport department regarding appropriate routing, disposal, and planning, plus periodic monitoring of the plan. Should there be toxic or otherwise harmful waste, construction should be temporarily halted, and immediate contact made with the local environmental protection department and sanitary departments.

Preparation of RP & Implementation Stage of the Project
When resettlement is inevitable, the following measures will be adopted for decreasing the local impact caused by the construction:

A. Enhance basic data acquisition, analysis of local socio-economic status and development in the future, and formulate practicable action plans with due consideration of the actual situation, thus ensuring that the people affected by the project will not suffer loss.

B. Actively encourage public participation in all resettlement works, and accept the supervision of the public.
C. Strengthen internal and external independent monitoring activities, establish highly efficient and smooth channels for information feedback, and reduce the information processing period, thus ensuring that problems can be resolved in a timely manner.

2.1.2 Measures of Reducing the Influence of the Project

1) Comparison of the options of Diversion Pumping Station (see table 2.1)
The comparison site selection scheme of Qiqiaoweng Pumping Station: the site of scheme 1 is in the south of present Qiqiaoweng Pumping Station, and according the relative plan, after finishing the outside condition, this site may occupy land 8.15MU. The site nearly refer to house demolition and earthwork and is convenience to implement; the site of scheme 2 is in the north of present Qiqiaoweng Pumping Station, and according the relative plan, after finishing the outside condition, this site may occupy land 10.24MU. There are some factories in the site, and house demolition may be referred. After the comparison and analysis, the scheme 1 is defined. Qiqiaoweng Diversion Pumping Station may be built in the south of present Qiqiaoweng Pumping Station to avoid backouting and restoring the present factories, reducing the area of use land and acquisition, reducing the negative influence of the project.

2) Comparison of the Options of water enter line
According to the selected place of Qiqiaoweng Pumping Station, there are 3 options of the line from the transport pipe of the pumping station to the east moat. The comparison see table 2.2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.2 Comparison of the Options of water enter line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comparison Items</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of the Line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the above 3 lines, Option 1 is selected to the designed transport line, for the pipe line of which lay along the present and planning municipal roads, the length of which is the shortest, and the investment of which is the most economical.

2.2 The Amount of Affected Object
2.2.1 Permanent Land Acquisition
The IQRSCC of the project has no permanent land acquisition. The IQRWRC of the project requires 9.05 MU of permanent land acquisition, of which 0.9 MU of land is state-owned, and 8.15 MU is collective land. This is further described following:

- Qiqiaoweng Diversion Pumping Station will occupy require permanent land acquisition of 8.15MU. The selected site is currently rural collective land in Qiqiao Village, Honehua Street, Qinhuai District which is utilized for (mainly vegetable) gardening. No demolition of houses or structures is required.
- Mingyuhe Brake, Dongyudaihe Brake and Xiyudaihe Brake each require 0.3MU of
permanent land acquisition. The land, which is state-owned, is inside the river-way protection line. The land is bare, and no demolition of houses or structures is required.
- Other components do not require any permanent land acquisition.
The details of areas affected by permanent land acquisition are presented in Table 2.3.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison Items</th>
<th>Option 1</th>
<th>Option 2</th>
<th>Option 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>in the south of the present Qiqiaoweng Sewerage Pumping Station</td>
<td>in the north of the present Qiqiaoweng Sewerage Pumping Station</td>
<td>in the north bank of the entrance of the Yunliang River</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Advantages       | 1. According with the city layout and the resent layout of Nanjing Water Environment Treatment.  
2. As the north of the selected place is Qiqiaoweng Pumping Station which has the same main construction, a new city sight may be formed.  
3. According to the present plan, the station may occupy land 5436 m², after finishing the external conditions. The land use reaches the standard of pumping station.  
4. The water quality of the fountain is good; the transportation is convenience; the use of tap water and electricity is convenience.  
5. The conditions of geology and hydrology are good.  
6. It is easy to execute, for the selected place nearly hasn’t demolition and earthwork. | 1. According with the city layout and the resent layout of Nanjing Water Environment Treatment.  
2. As Qiqiaowent Rainwater Pumping Station is in the north of the selected place, the land use is economical and compact.  
3. According to the present plan, the station may occupy land 6829 m², after finishing the external conditions. The land use reaches the standard of pumping station.  
4. The water quality of the fountain is good; the transportation is convenience; the use of tap water and electricity is convenience.  
5. The conditions of geology and hydrology are good.  
6. The distance between the exit pipe and the entrance is not close. | 1. According with the city layout and the resent layout of Nanjing Water Environment Treatment.  
2. According to the present plan, the station may occupy land 6829 m², after finishing the external conditions. The land use reaches the standard of pumping station.  
3. The water quality of the fountain is good; the transportation is convenience; the use of tap water and electricity is convenience.  
4. The conditions of geology and hydrology are good.  
5. The distance between the exit pipe and the entrance is close. |
| Disadvantages    | 1. The selected place is the greenbelt mentioned in  
2. There have been factories in the  
3. The selected place is the greenbelt mentioned in |
| the Outside Condition Plan of External Qinhuai River Treatment (Qiqiaoweng Part selection), any changing into the land property must be coordinated with relative units and departments. | The distance between the exit pipe and the enter is a little far. | range of the selected place, and the demolishment may extend in a large area. | the Outside Condition Plan of External Qinhuai River Treatment (Qiqiaoweng Part selection), any changing into the land property must be coordinated with relative units and departments.  
2. The enter pipe of the pumping station is long and it makes the engineering more difficult.  
2. The enter poor of pumping station is deep, and it increases the expense of the earthwork. |
### Table 2.3 Details of Permanent Land Acquisition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Sub-project Name</th>
<th>Area (m²)</th>
<th>Area (MU)</th>
<th>Ownership Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Collective Land (MU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IQRSCC</td>
<td>IQRSCSIC</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Sewerage Pipe</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dazhongqiao Pumping Station</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IQRWRC</td>
<td>WRPSTPC</td>
<td>5436</td>
<td>8.15</td>
<td>8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qiqiaoweng Diversion Pumping Station</td>
<td>5436</td>
<td>8.15</td>
<td>8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transportation Pipeline of Qiqiaoweng Diversion Pumping Station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6036</strong></td>
<td><strong>9.05</strong></td>
<td><strong>8.15</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPCC</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6036</strong></td>
<td><strong>9.05</strong></td>
<td><strong>8.15</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.2.2 Temporary land acquisition

The excavation area of the project is 18709.1 m² in total, with a temporary land acquisition requirement of 80.54m², all of which are state-owned areas of land.

The new sewerage pipeline along the state-owned road of IQRSCSIC is 9590m in length. The total road area to be excavated is 11682 m², and the area to be occupied temporarily during construction is 67.36MU.

The Qiqiaoweng Diversion Pumping Station transportation pipelines are to be laid along the planned and present roads to a total length of 2400m. The area of land to be excavated is 5700 m² and the area to be occupied temporarily during construction is 9MU.

Construction of the Tongxinguan Brake requires laying a pipeline 300m long utilising pipe jacking engineering. The working shaft excavation area is 127.17 m², and temporary land acquisition in a residential area and a park totals 0.28MU.

Mingyuhe Brake, Dongyudaihe Brake and Xiyudaihe Brake will each occupy 0.3 MU of state owned land inside the river-way protection line during the construction process.

The east and west parts of Zhongshandonglu Brake each require backing out the present pipeline of 100m, and construction of two sections of box culverts. Excavation on state owned land totals 1200 m², and temporary land acquisition of adjacent state owned land totals 3MU.
Other components do not require temporary land acquisition. The details of areas affected by temporary land acquisition are presented in Table 2.4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Project Name</th>
<th>Long (m)</th>
<th>Excavation Area (m²)</th>
<th>Occupied Area (m²)</th>
<th>Occupied Area (MU)</th>
<th>Ownership Type</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IQRSCSIC: New Sewerage Pipe</td>
<td>9590</td>
<td>11682</td>
<td>44908.5</td>
<td>67.36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dazhongqiao Pumping Station</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRPSTPC: Qiqiaoweng Diversion Pumping Station</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Equipment Rebuild and upgrade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSC: Tongxinguan Brake</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>127.17</td>
<td>189.97</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.28 Residential Area and Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingyuhe Brake</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Inside the River-way Protection Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dongyudaihe Brake</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Inside the River-way Protection Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiyudaihe Brake East and West of Zhongshandonglu Brake</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>Inside the River-way Protection Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPCC</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Add Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12490</td>
<td>18709.17</td>
<td>53698.47</td>
<td>80.54</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.3 Affected Ground Attachments

In the project, WRPSTPC affects 10 power poles, 500m low voltage line. The excavation of east and west of Zhongshandonglu Brake crosses Zhongshandong Road, which need
explain two chinar of 20cm diameter, six of 40cm diameter, two of 75cm diameter, two small
trees and parterre 30m². Other projects don’t refer to ground attachments.
The affected ground attachments conditions can be seen in table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Affected attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sort</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Sort</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinar (d20cm)</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Power Poles</td>
<td>Pole</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinar (d40cm)</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Low Voltage Line</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chinar (d75cm)</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Small Tree</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parterre</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.4 Cultural and Historical Objects Affected by the Project
All the components of the project don’t refer to the demolition and use of cultural relics.

2.3 Analysis of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Affection Degree

2.3.1 Affected Population

In the project, only WRPSTPC exists direct affected persons (APs), and other projects don’t refer to APs.

WRPSTPC’s project plan will be optimizing compared to selects, its final plan will be clear
about in the preliminary design. According to feasibility study recommends factory site.
Planning occupies collective land 8.15MU in Qiqiao Village. According to the
socio-economic survey, 10 HHs and 30 persons will be affected with 8.15 mu land acquired.

Affected from land required, the situation of Qi yi group is like that: The enterprises in the
village rent all land and factory building and turn over the rental to the village; the rental is
CNY 7,000 per MU one year. The village collection takes CNY 2000 per MU from the rental
to pay back to the villagers, and the rest is used as sharing bonus at the end of the year,
paying the fee of the Cooperative Medical and doing public good for the village. The
villagers have a bit of private land to plant fruits and vegetables for themselves using rather
than selling. And someone who has land doesn't plant, but rent his land to the nonnative;
the rental is CNY 1,200 per MU one year. The villagers main incomings stem from housing
renting and the wage as a employee of the enterprise and facility, so their incomes aren’t
affected by land required.

2.3.2 Vulnerable Groups Affected

In the process of social and economic investigation, no vulnerable groups affected by the
project were identified.
3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE AFFECTED AREA

In order to assess the socio-economic condition of the affected area and the situation of APs, The IQRSWR PMO conducted a socio-economic investigation in the affected area in March 2006 according to the requirements of the ADB, which provided the required baseline information for project analysis. Between January and April 2006, as the IQRSWR PMO conducted their survey of physical quantity, they also undertook a sample survey of affected households and APs regarding their socio-economic situation, utilizing a combination of questionnaires and interview techniques. A supplemental survey was undertaken in May 2006 of rural households in Qiqiao Village directly affected by IQRWRC. Other components of the project do not have direct APs.

3.1 Qiqiao Village

Qiqiao Village on Honghua Street is situated in the proximity of the #3 Daxiaochang Road, outside Guanghua Gate. It has 4 villager groups, 795 agricultural allotments, more than 3,000 residents and 107 enterprises. The village has undergone a cycle of growth over recent years, as evidenced by expansion of private enterprises, new investment and developments in infrastructure. In 2004, the gross social production value of the village was CNY0.73 billion, profit-tax CNY35.03 million, tax in treasury CNY22.58 million; actual use of foreign capital was 11.00 million dollars, and export trade was worth 7.56 million dollars. In the first half year of 2005, the gross social production value was CNY0.412 billion, profit-tax CNY22.05 million, tax in treasury CNY18.05 million; actual use of foreign capital was 6.80 million dollars and export trade amounted to 3.00 million dollars.

The APs of the Qiqiao Villagers’ socioeconomic surveys have been done in May 2006. 5 households of Qiqiao Village are investigated; the sample proportion is 50%. The investigation is as followed:

(1) Family Population
This investigation about families contains 5 household, 15 persons in total. There are 5 non-agricultural population in them, 6 females at 40%, 8 labors at 53.3% include 5 female, and 2 students at 13.3%.

(2) Employment of labors
The 5 households contains 8 labors in the investigation, and all of them engage in the non-agricultural work which includes taking jobs in enterprises or institutes and doing privacy business. Only three old people depend on the house rent income and the pension completely (retirement pension).

(3) Livelihood Types
In the investigation, the situation of agriculture livelihood is that every household plants vegetables and the area is 0.5 Mu in total; no households raise poultry.

The situation of non-agriculture livelihood is that 6 persons at 75% labors take jobs in enterprises or institutes; and 2 persons at 25 % do privacy business.

(4) Family Annual Revenue
In view of the statistics about the 5 households in the investigation, the average on family annual gross revenue is 31408 Yuan; and the average on annual gross revenue is 23008 Yuan per person. The average on family annual net revenue is 31408 Yuan; and the average on annual net revenue 10469.33 Yuan per person. In which the agricultural income is 480 Yuan, at 0.69%; the non-agricultural income is 64480 Yuan, at 93.42%; and it is at 5.89% that the other income and the bonus at the end of a year in the village. The detail situation of the affected families’ annual revenue reads in the Table 3.1 and the Table 3.2.
The average annual net revenue of the affected families is 10436 Yuan per person; there is 1 household below the Nanjing relative poverty line; the most rank is between 6000 Yuan and 8000 Yuan on the annual revenue by one person. No family is below the Nanjing absolutely poverty line.

(5)The revenue sources of the affected families see in table 3.4
Table 3.4 the revenue sources of the affected families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>percent (%)</th>
<th>agricultural revenue</th>
<th>rental revenue</th>
<th>enterprise payment</th>
<th>sideline revenue</th>
<th>the other revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>households</td>
<td>frequency</td>
<td>households</td>
<td>frequency</td>
<td>households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-70</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-90</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>合计</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to the investigation, the revenue sources of the affected families include agricultural revenue, rental, payment, sideline income, and the others. The other revenues contain bonus gaining at the end of a year in the village and retirement pension to the old upper 60. Because the agricultural labors can get the other revenues, the families with the agricultural labors make up 100% in the 5 households. The families having rental revenue take 60%, which the rental below 20% in all revenues takes 80% in the 5 households. And the families whose rental upper 70% in total income make up 20%, which tells us that the rental takes a special part in the affected families and they would be suffered after house demolition, but this Project involves land requisition other than house demolition.

Although all 5 households having agricultural revenue, but it is the least that the agricultural revenue takes up in all revenues; the highest rate is 3.1%, and all of the other are below 2%. It says that the affected families don't live mainly on farming, so it's not vital to lose the revenue from land. The families with payment make up 60% of the 5 households in the investigation, which indicates that more than a half of the affected families have their members work in enterprises, and because the payment is stable, it wouldn't be influenced by the Project. The households whose payment takes more than 50% in all revenues make up 60% of all households in the investigation, and these families' total revenue wouldn't be suffered largely. The families with sideline revenue generally have the experience and abilities on sideline production. One of the 5 households engages in business of aluminum box, which are not confined by room. 200 yuan could be ignored as they had 2 million yuan per year from the sideline revenue, so they hardly had affected from land acquisition.

3.2 The Objective of Resettlement
Objectives for resettlement required under the project are as follows:
• To optimize the design in order to avoid populous areas, multi-story/ high buildings, to reduce the amount of required demolition as much as possible, and to minimize involuntary resettlement.
• To carry out involuntary resettlement as an integral component of the project, to provide adequate funds for APs resettlement and to ensure that they benefit from the project.
• To assist APs throughout the resettlement process.
• In line with the established compensation rates, APs affected by involuntary resettlement will receive compensation for lost houses and structures, and be assisted to find either economical housing or other housing provided by the private market, in order to improve their standard of living.
• To minimize the loss of enterprises and shops caused by land acquisition and demolition. If demolition is inevitable, APs will be compensated for the structure demolition and the loss of or disruption to business/production at the relocation rate. In addition, they will be assisted to restore their business or production as soon as possible.
• In the case of temporary land acquisition of rural collective land, compensation will be paid for loss of crops, and the land will be returned to a condition suitable for resumption of planting, in order to increase production activities, employment opportunities and the incomes of APs.
• For temporary acquisition of urban roads and other state owned land, compensation will be paid at the state relocation price, with the property right owner responsible for restoration.
• To encourage APs to participate in compilation of the RAP and resettlement process.
This includes respect for AP’s own ideas of how they wish to be resettled.
- To improve the living standards of APs or at least restore their former living standards.
4. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROJECT

4.1 Laws and Policies

- The Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China (applicable since Jan 1, 1999, most recently revised on Aug 28, 2004);
- Temporary Methods of Allocated Land Use Rights Administration (applicable since Mar 8, 1992);
- Urban Real Estate Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China (applicable since Jan 1, 1995);
- Urban House Demolition Administration Regulations (applicable since November 1, 2001);
- Jiangsu Province Enforcement Methods of Land Administrative Law of P. R. China (applicable since Jan 1, 2001);
- Jiangsu Province Methods of Land Acquisition Compensation and Land-Expropriated from Farmers - Basic Living Security (applicable since Sep 1, 2005);
- Jiangsu Province Management Methods of Land-Expropriated from Farmers - Basic Living Security Fund (applicable since Oct 10, 2005);
- Jiangsu Province Allocation Rules of Land-Expropriated from Farmers - Basic Living Security Fund (applicable since Jan 9, 2006);
- Jiangsu Province Urban House Demolition Administration Regulations applicable since Jan 1, 2003;
- Nanjing Municipality Compensation and Resettlement Methods of Land Acquisition and House Demolition (applicable since Jan 1, 2004);
- Nanjing Municipality Temporary Methods of Land-Expropriated from Farmers - Basic Living Security (applicable since Apr 10, 2004);
- Nanjing Municipality Urban House Demolition Administration Methods (applicable since Feb 1, 2004);
- Nanjing Municipality Adjusting Deadline and Standards of Premium Paid for Quick Removal of Urban House Demolition (applicable since Apr 1, 2006);
- Nanjing Municipality Lowest Total Price Standard of Urban House Demolition in 2006, (applicable since Apr 1, 2006);
- Nanjing Municipality Economical Housing Enforcement Rules, (applicable since Nov 22, 2004);
- Nanjing Municipality Price Guide to Economical Housing in 2006 (applicable since Apr 7, 2006);
- Nanjing Municipality Urban Roads Construction Management Regulations, (applicable since Apr 1, 1995, latest version in 2004);
- Nanjing Municipality Inner-City Qinhuai River Management Rules (applicable since Jul 1, 1989);
4.2 **ADB’s policy on involuntary resettlement includes the following principles:**

1. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.
2. Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable project options.
3. People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project.
4. People affected should be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options.
5. Existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities.
6. The absence of a formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation; particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status.
7. As far as possible, involuntary resettlement should be conceived and executed as a part of the project.

4.3 **Relevant Laws and Regulations of China**

As far as the present component is concerned, there are two laws of China at present that can serve as its legal basis, namely, the *Land Administration Law* of the P.R.C (effective as of August 28, 2004) and the *P.R.C. Urban Real Estate Administration Law* (July 5, 1994). Relevant rules and regulations are listed in Section 4.1. The immediately relevant clauses of the laws, regulations and policies have been excerpted in Table 4.1.

Apart from these, China’s State Council issued on October 21, 2004 *The Notice on Further Reforms of the Land Administration by the State Council*, shortened as the GF [2004] Document No.28, in which compensation and resettlement measures for land acquisition were further clarified. Following this document, China’s MLR issued the *Guidelines on Improving the Institutions for Compensation and Resettlement of Land Acquisition*, (abbreviated as the MLR Document No. 238).
Table 4.1 GF [2004] Document No. 28 and implementation measures of project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People’s Governments at the county level and above shall adopt practical measures to ensure that the farmers whose land is acquired shall not be made worse off. Ensure that compensations due to land loss shall be paid in accordance with the law and regulations in full and in time. Provincial level government shall formulate and publicize the AAOV in uniform amount or comprehensive land price for each city/county, and the compensation should be uniformed within the same type of land. The full costs of land acquisition for national key development projects shall be included in the overall project budget.</td>
<td>1. Formulate AAOV in uniform amount. 2. Formulate the AAOV multiplier in uniform amount. 3. Formulate the comprehensive land price in the urban area.</td>
<td>• Put minimum limit of AAOV. AAOV of cultivated land in planned urban area: 1800 Yuan/mu, 1600 Yuan/mu, 1400 Yuan/mu and 1200 Yuan/mu for classes I, II, III, and IV areas respectively; and minimum 1000 Yuan/mu for the land outside of the planned urban area for the whole province. The sum of the AAOV multipliers for land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy shall not be lower than 16 times.</td>
<td>• The RP has been prepared strictly according to relevant national and SPG regulations; • AAOV and comprehensive land price follow SPG prescription; • The minimum AAOV multiplier is 16 times. • All costs related to land acquisition have been included in the Project budget.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County level and above government should specify detailed measures to secure APs’ long-term livelihood. Within the planned urban area, local governments shall bring the land-loss farmers caused by land acquisition into urban employment system, and establish social security system; outside of the planned urban area, local government shall reserve necessary cultivated land in its administrative jurisdiction for the land-loss farmers when land acquisition occurs, or corresponding jobs will be provided for them.</td>
<td>5. Resettlement in agriculture. 6. Find other jobs. 7. Become a shareholder of the Project. 8. Resettlement as migrants in other places.</td>
<td>• Under the same condition of competent skills, the Project construction unit shall give priority of employment to APs. (other contents are the same as documented in Document No.28)</td>
<td>• Reserve enough cultivated land in the collective organizations. • When the project recruits employees, under the same condition of competent skills, the Project construction unit will give priority of employment to the APs. • Conduct skill training for APs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve land acquisition procedure</td>
<td>(reaffirm relevant MLR regulations) Documentation on information disclosure to and confirmed by the farmers whose land is to be requisitioned should be treated as an integral part of the materials submitted for the approval of land acquisition.</td>
<td>9. Inform APs on land acquisition 10. Confirm DMS results. 11. Organize public hearings</td>
<td>• Before the approval of land acquisition based on the law, farmers whose land will be requisitioned shall be informed in written form on the utilization, location, compensation standards of the land to be lost and the resettlement options. The results of the DMS on the land to be acquired shall be verified by the rural collective and the farmers concerned. If necessary, the land resource department shall organize public hearings.</td>
<td>• Distribute RIB or the whole RP to affected farmer households (in written form). • If necessary, local LRB will organize public hearings • Affected farmers confirm DMS result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In case the resettlement of land acquisition has not been carried out, use of the acquired land is not allowed. Provincial government shall formulate the internal distribution options of the land compensation within the collective organization based on the principle that</td>
<td>12. Disclose approval proceedings of land acquisition.</td>
<td>• The supervision and management of land acquisition process shall be strengthened in order to ensure that the compensation has been paid in full amount and in time. In case the resettlement of land acquisition has not been carried out, use of the acquired land is not allowed</td>
<td>• Through internal and external monitoring to ensure land compensation be paid in full amount and in time. • Compensation distribution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26
most of the compensation should be used for farmer households whose land has been requisitioned.
- The rural collective organization shall make the information on the revenues and allocation of the land compensation fund publicized to and supervised by its members.
- The agriculture, civil affairs and other departments shall strengthen the supervision over the distribution and use of the compensation fund within the rural collectives.

| Process | 4. Distribution of compensation fund | 14. Supervision and inspection after land acquisition. | 4. Distribution of compensation fund with other relevant departments shall formulate an implementation guideline for the distribution and utilization of compensation fund within the rural collective organizations, which will be implemented upon SPG approval. And the supervision and management for the distribution and utilization of compensation fund shall be strengthened. | besides project internal and external monitoring, it will be supervised by the bureaux of LR, agriculture, civil affairs. |

(For relevant articles or items of the above laws, regulations or rules see Appendix 2.)
4.4 Policies of the Subject Resettlement Project

The resettlement policy adopted for this project draw from the resettlement policies of P.R.C, of the Jiangsu People’s Government, of the Nanjing People’s Government and of the Asian Development Bank.

The basic resettlement principles of the present project are:

- Reduce the negative effect of land acquisition and house demolition
- Maintain or improve affected residents’ living standards following compensation and resettlement
- Encourage residents/ communities to participate in the present project
- Compensate residents/ communities for their affected properties through using replacement measures

The resettlement policies adopted in the present project are:

- Land acquisition and house demolition cannot commence until all the compensation has been allocated.
- Project organizers have the responsibility to raise enough money for compensation.
- Affected residents/units should not newly build, expand or rebuild their houses after the issue of the demolition notice. They should not change the usages of present houses/structures/ land and may not rent or sell any them.
- The local land administration department, project organizers and affected villages/residents should negotiate together in order to decide the compensation and resettlement for permanent land acquisition.
- Project organizers should pay the affected residents/units compensation for any temporary land occupation. Part of this compensation should be used to restore the affected land back to its previous use/condition.
- Project organizers will directly pay the compensation fee to the affected residents to buy their new house. Also, project organizers will assist the affected residents to apply for “economical housing”.
- Project organizers will directly pay compensation to affected units (e.g. factories, stores) for land/ structure acquisition and any losses caused by temporary shut-down. Project organizers are responsible for timely dissemination of information on the land acquisition and demolition plan to affected people in order to reduce operating losses.
- Project organizers will pay for the replacement of any affected public infrastructure.

The standard of land compensation and resettlement is made with reference to related provincial and municipal policies.

4.4.1 Compensation for Rural Land Acquisition and House Demolition

Upper limits of the compensation standard in the Nanjing Municipality Resettlement Standard for Land Acquisition and House Demolition are adopted for the acquisition of rural land in the present project.

1) For land acquisition

The compensation fee for acquisition of cultivated land determined according to its previous usage. The compensation fee includes a resettlement subsidy, a compensation fee for land occupation, and for above-ground assets and young plants.

(a) Compensation fee for land occupation
The compensation amount for permanent land acquisition is 270,000 Yuan/ha regardless of previous land use or type. Steel/bamboo framework in vegetable fields will be compensated additionally as above-ground assets.

The compensation standard for temporary land occupation:

Fish pool: the compensation standard for the fish pool surface outside the range of land acquisition, which is occupied for one year is 30 thousand Yuan/ha (2 thousand Yuan/Mu); if it is occupied till the second year, the standard is 60 thousand Yuan/ha (4 thousand Yuan/Mu).

Other land: the land occupied in one year, the compensation standard is 30 thousand Yuan/ha (2 thousand Yuan/Mu); if it is occupied till the second year, the standard is 60 thousand Yuan/ha (4 thousand Yuan/Mu).

Land rehabilitation to former/better condition has been budgeted at the price of 1,000 Yuan/MU.

(b) Resettlement Subsidy (Compensation)
Affected farmers are first divided into four categories according to their age. The number of subsidized farmers in one group (zu) is accounted by dividing occupied land area of this group (zu) by land area per capita before land acquisition. The latter variable is derived by dividing the total land area of this group (zu) before land acquisition by the total population but without the people of the first age category in the same group. The population of each age category in one group (zu) is decided by multiplying the age distribution percentage by the number of subsidized farmers in the same group (zu).

The executed standard of resettlement compensation and one-off living compensation for agricultural people affected by land acquisition is followed:

A. resettlement compensation standard for agricultural people:

The second age stage: for woman whose age is between 16 and 45 and man whose age is between 16 and 50, the standard is 40 thousand Yuan per head.

The third age stage: for woman whose age is between 45 and 55 and man whose age is between 50 and 60, the standard is 40 thousand Yuan per head.

The fourth age stage: for woman who is older than 55 years old and man who older than 60, the standard is 30 thousand Yuan per head.

Note: The agricultural people affected by land acquisition are the people regulated in the 23rd entry of Nanjing Municipality Compensation and Resettlement Methods of Land Acquisition and House Demolition.

B. one-off living compensation standard for agricultural people:

The first age stage: for the affected agricultural people who is younger than 16 years old, the standard is 60 thousand Yuan per head.

The second age stage: for woman whose age is between 16 and 45 and man whose age is
between 16 and 50, the standard is 20 thousand Yuan per head.

The third age stage: for woman whose age is between 45 and 55 and man whose age is between 50 and 60, the standard is 20 thousand Yuan per head.

The fourth age stage: for woman who is older than 55 years old and man who older than 60, the standard is 15 thousand Yuan per head.

Note: The agricultural people affected by land acquisition are the people regulated in the 23rd entry of *Nanjing Municipality Compensation and Resettlement Methods of Land Acquisition and House Demolition*.

(c) Compensation for Plants and Above-Ground Assets

Destroyed plants are compensated at the value of one season’s production. Perennial economic crops are also compensated at this rate.

The compensation standard of standing plants:

Vegetables: 15 thousand Yuan/ha (1 thousand Yuan/Mu); grain or oil plants: 15 thousand Yuan/ha (1 thousand Yuan/Mu); economic crops: 15 thousand Yuan/ha (1 thousand Yuan/Mu); fish: 18 thousand Yuan/ha (1.2 thousand Yuan/Mu).

Above-ground assets, such as farmland irrigation works, electricity structures, broadcast and communication equipment, are paid at a rate amounting to their removal fee when they can be removed and re-used. If they cannot be relocated and re-used, they are compensated on the basis of their replacement value. When tombs need to be removed, notice should be publicized in advance. Publication fees and removal fees are also paid by the project organizers.

Project organizers are responsible for providing new cultivatable land, the area and quality of which should be equal to the acquired land. If project organizers are unable to do this, they will pay a fee to the land administration department for this purpose.

4.4.2 Resettlement Policies for Land Acquisition from Farmers

Where land is to be expropriated from farmers, the Farmers’ Basic Living Security Fund has been established by the municipal and district government, designed to guarantee the future basic standard of living of land-expropriated farmers. It is comprised from 70% of the land compensation fee, the resettlement subsidy, part of the governmental income of the land sale, and also the interest on or other increments of this fund. Farmers can choose a pension package with regard to their present age (see table 4.2). Farmers in the first age category only can collect one-off living subsidy and will not receive an ongoing pension.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age category</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Charge (Yuan)</th>
<th>Pension (Yuan/month)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second and Third</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>37600</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40600</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>44600</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When unemployed, farmers in the second age category are entitled to a living subsidy of 180 Yuan/month for no more than two years. Farmers in the third age category are entitled to 160 Yuan/month for up to ten years. The administration department will cover the cost of urban enterprise employee’s basic endowment insurance from the basic living security account when farmers in the second and third age stage can’t afford the insurance and make an application to the administration department to do so.

The farmer’s basic living security will be terminated by the administration organization with remaining funds sent back to the farmer’s account residual fund when a farmer is eligible for the basic living security fund. This would be the case if the farmer had joined the urban enterprise employee’s basic endowment insurance scheme, and regularly made insurance contributions for 15 years.

30% of land compensation fees will be paid to the rural collective owning the land. This payment goes into the collective accumulation fund, for promoting local production and common welfare.

4.4.3 Policies for Permanent Acquisition of State-Owned Land
The land required for this project is allocated by local government since it is for urban infrastructure and community development. However, in order to obtain the land, project organizers are required to pay various fees as laid out in Table 4.3 For rural land, items 1-5 must be paid while only items 1-2 are required to be paid for state-owned land.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Charge Items</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Charge rate</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Key Agriculture Development Fund</td>
<td>JGOI (95)62</td>
<td>2000 Yuan/MU</td>
<td>Collected by land administration department for provincial government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Land acquisition/allocation Administration Fee</td>
<td>JPR (95)155</td>
<td>2—3% (land acquisition); 5 Yuan/m² (land allocation)</td>
<td>The base is total costs except tax. 2% is only used when occupying urban land or outskirts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Land Usage Change Fee</td>
<td>JPH(97)466 JLP(97)153</td>
<td>2 Yuan/m² 1 Yuan/m²</td>
<td>The rate 2 Yuan/m² is used for area whose administrative level is above/equal county town; The rate 1 Yuan/m² is used for area whose administrative level is below county town or occupying rural land;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4.4 Policies for Permanently/Temporarily Occupying or Damaging State-Owned Roads

As required, the project organizer should apply for permission to temporarily occupy roads from the urban roads administration department. If permitted, the project organizer is liable for a fee of 0.6 Yuan/m² per day. When the project requires excavation of urban roads, the project organizer must also apply for permission and submit the related digging/recovery fee (280 Yuan/m² for roads with an asphalt surface and 123 Yuan/m² for colored pavement panels).

4.4.5 Policies for Permanently/Temporarily Occupying or Damaging River-ways

As required, the project organizer should apply for permission or license to temporarily occupy river-ways from the local river-way administration department. If permitted, the project organizer is liable for a fee of 0.05-0.5 Yuan/m² per day for river-way occupation and 150-800 Yuan/m² for digging and restoration.

4.4.6 Policies for Affected Infrastructure and Above-Ground Assets

Affected infrastructure and above-ground assets will be restored or rebuilt by either the project organizer or by the asset owner utilizing the compensation paid by project organizer.

The compensation standards of the present project will be decided according to the above policies, local conditions and the requirements of ADB. If there is disagreement in the process of land acquisition and resettlement, the project organizer and affected people are advised to negotiate with each other and resolve the problems effectively.

4.5 The Comparison of the ADB's and the local Policies

The resettlement policies constituted and implemented by the Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City can be basically accord with the ADBs’. For example, on the road and riverway digging, the local policies request the construction organizer paying the digging fee to the administrative department, which is responsible for the restoration or reconstruction according to the original standard. These policies can be seen as a steady implementation of the ADB’s principle: All compensation should be based on the value of replacement cost.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4.4 Gaps between ADB and PRC Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADB Policies</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ADB laid emphasis on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to these fees, project organizers are liable for all expenses pertaining to demolition of houses and structures, and compensation for other above-ground assets.
| that APs are to be consulted on compensation and/or resettlement options. | many factors such as social justice and stabilization between different projects when they constitute the compensation standards. And the average local economy situation becomes the mostly base of the compensation standard constitution with a lack of negotiating with the APs. | APs can be satisfied indeed with the compensation standards comparing to the pre-project level. |
5. COMPENSATION RATES

5.1 Land acquisition
All permanent land acquisition under this project is under the scope of the urban planning district. All temporary land acquisition under this project relates to state owned land, including roads, residential districts and parks. The unit compensation rates outlined in Table 5.1 below illustrate the relevant policies of Nanjing.

Mingyudaihe Brake, Dongyudaihe Brake and Xiyudaihe Brake each involve both temporary and permanent acquisition of state owned land of 0.6 MU inside the river-way protection line. Since these projects represent a net improvement of the river-way however, the project need not pay a fee, but must still go through relevant formalities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Charge Unit</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Compensation Rates (Yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Permanent Rural Collective Land Acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Compensation</td>
<td>Affected Households and Village Collectivities</td>
<td>Yuan/MU</td>
<td>18000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement Compensation</td>
<td>Affected Households</td>
<td>Yuan per person</td>
<td>(the 2nd, 3rd age stage) 40000, (the 4th age stage) 30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-off Life Subsidy</td>
<td>Affected Households</td>
<td>Yuan per person</td>
<td>(the 1st age stage) 6000, (the 2nd, 3rd age stage) 20000, (the 4th age stage) 15000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation Cost for Standing Crops</td>
<td>Owners</td>
<td>Yuan/MU</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Main Development and Construction Fund</td>
<td>Jiangsu Province Government</td>
<td>Yuan/MU</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation Cost for Changing Land Use</td>
<td>LRMB</td>
<td>Yuan/sq.m.</td>
<td>2, 9, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plowland Reclamation Cost</td>
<td>LRMB</td>
<td>Yuan/sq.m.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Acquisition Management Cost</td>
<td>LRMB</td>
<td>Yuan/sq.m.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Charge of New Construction Land</td>
<td>LRMB</td>
<td>Yuan/sq.m.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Road Use</td>
<td>NMPUB</td>
<td>Yuan/m²</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.1 Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition
### 5.2 Affected Infrastructure and Above-Ground Assets

The compensation due for affected power poles in Qiqiao Village is 1000 Yuan per pole, and for the low voltage line is 2.5 Yuan/m. According to estimates calculated by the municipal garden department, the replanting and restoration of *chinar* trees will cost CNY0.2 million, and the rebuilding of the parterre will cost CNY50,000.
### 5.3 Entitlement Matrix

#### Table 5.2 Entitlement Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Type</th>
<th>Principle</th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>APs</th>
<th>Compensation Policies</th>
<th>Compensation Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Collective Land Acquisition** | Collective Land Acquisition in the Scope of Item Red Line | (1) Village Collectives (2) Affected Contractors | 10 households, 30 persons | ● 30% of the land compensation is paid to rural collective economic organizations which hold the land ownership, and the compensation fee may bring into accumulation fund to develop production and public utility.  
● 70% of the land compensation and resettlement compensation brings into Nanjing security system of basic living cost (SSBLC) as private account fund of land-losing peasants. According to the security standard chosen by peasants, the guarantee fund may be provided monthly when women are 55 years old and men 60.  
● One-off living subsidy is provided to affected persons directly.  
● The compensation cost for standing crops is paid to land owners. | ● Land compensation: 18,000/MU  
● Compensation for standing crop: 1,000/MU  
● One-off living subsidy 6000 Yuan (the 1st age stage), 20000 Yuan (the 2nd, 3rd age stage), 5000 Yuan (the 4th stage)  
● Resettlement compensation 40000 Yuan (the 2nd, 3rd age stage), 30,000 Yuan (the 4th age stage). |
| **Temporary State Owned Land Use** | Occupy land temporarily because of construction | owner | No APs | ● Apply to Urban Road Establishment Administration, go through the formalities for urban road establishment excavation and pay for excavation and restoration.  
● Restore and reconstruct are charged by owner units, or the project unit restores and reconstructs following the primary standard and scope. | Cost for excavation and restoration: 280 Yuan/m²  
Cost for occupying the road: 280 Yuan/m²-d |
| **Above-ground assets** | Affected by construction | Owner | | ● Affected infrastructure and ground attachments will be compensated by the relocation price to the owner unit by project unit.  
● Restore and reconstruct are charged by owner units, or the project unit restores and reconstructs following the primary standard and scope. | Power pole: 1000 Yuan/pole  
Low voltage line: 2.5 Yuan/m  
Chinar: 200,000 Yuan (total)  
Parterre: 50,000 Yuan (total) |
6. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Implementation of Permanent Land Acquisition
The project entails permanent land acquisition of 8.15MU in Qiqiao Village at Honghua Street, Qinhuai District, which consists of gardens, accounting for 0.74% of the total village land area. There are 10 affected households consisting of 30 persons who will be affected. Detailed resettlement scheme for different ages are shown below.

I. The fourth aged group APs (female 55 and above, male 60 and above) can get pension from 260 yuan to 280 yuan every month until death, which is higher than they got from the collectivity before. This can not only settle the problem of recovery of the elders’ income, but also can guarantee the future life.
II. For the APs of the third age group (female from 45 to 55, male from 50 to 60), according to the socio-economic survey, it is known that most of affected farmers engage in secondary industry and tertiary industry, such as enterprises, bantam store, small restaurant, shops, etc. After land acquisition, they can use the compensation fund to expand business. However, there are some farmers who don’t have fixed job and it is difficult for these people to find a new job. They can get 160 yuan living subsidy monthly for 10 years. Besides, they can get skill training from the government. They will have the priority to be employed in the wetland park, especially for some unskilled jobs.
III. As to the second aged group young farmers (female from 16 to 45, male from 16 to 50) because most of them have jobs in enterprises, loss of land won’t have much influence on their income. They can get living subsidy monthly for 2 years. Besides, they can get skill training from the government.

6.2 Affected Infrastructure and Above-Ground Assets
Affected infrastructure and above-ground assets such as roads, trees, power poles and other assets being affected by the laying of the pipeline network will be restored and reconstructed by the owner following payment of compensation by the project unit.
7. PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

7.1 Public Participation
According to the resettlement policies and legal regulations adopted for the project, in order to carry out the implementation efficiently, to guarantee the legal rights of APs, to decrease the incidence of grievances and conflicts and to fulfill the objective of improving the livelihood of all APs, special attention will be paid to participation of and consultation with the APs throughout the project. During the resettlement policy development, compilation of the Plan and also during the implementation phase of the project, the opinions of APs were/are to be collected widely.

During project preparation and feasibility study phases, the IQRSWR PMO has consulted the Nanjing municipal and relative district governments, the People’s Congress, the Political Consultant Committee, people’s groups, and representatives of APs from affected institutions, Villagers Committees, enterprises and shops. Each was given information about the project in general and likely land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement in particular.

From April to May of 2006, the IQRSWR PMO and project IAs organized an initial census, property survey and socioeconomic survey within the scope of the proposed land acquisition. The affected village committee leaders, representatives of APs and enterprise owners took part in the survey, and discussed and made suggestions for resettlement compensation and rehabilitation. Meanwhile, a socioeconomic survey and a psychological investigation were carried out to determine the mood and attitude of APs towards both resettlement and the project. All the opinions and suggestions have been incorporated in the RP fully. In the future, the following procedures and methods will be taken to encourage public participation and consultation:

(1) Representatives of APs will take part in the relocation process:
APs will choose their own representatives. By cooperating with villager committees, the representatives will solicit opinions and collect the input of all APs. In addition, they will regularly exchange views with APs.

(2) Representatives of APs will take part in confirming the compensation standard to be applied, in negotiating agreements on land acquisition and resettlement compensation and rehabilitation, and so on, so as to reflect the opinions of APs and to ensure the fairness and transparency of all project resettlement.

(3) Information and Discussion Meetings: Representatives from APs will take part in discussion meetings two months before implementation of physical land acquisition activities. The meeting will inform them about the exact process and timeframe and further obtain their opinions and suggestions.

(4) Public Meetings: These meetings will be held one month before land acquisition, mainly to explain relevant policies, laws and regulations, compensation rates, etc. This will allow APs to undertake their own preparations for resettlement in a timely manner.
(5) Propaganda through Media
(6) The initial Land Acquisition Announcement was made in August 2006. Prior to initiation of civil works for each street, the project will issue a formal announcement. The main contents are: brief introduction of the project, the demolition scope, resettlement policies (including compensation rate), organizations responsible for resettlement, scheme of resettlement, rights and obligations of DPs, grievance and appeals, monitoring and evaluation etc.

(7) RP Disclosure: The RP was placed at the Nanjing Municipal Construction Committee (NMCC), and Nanjing Municipal Public Utilities Bureau (NMPUB) on September 1, 2006. The resettlement information booklets were also distributed to affected communities and APs at this time. In addition, an information notice was placed in the main local paper to inform APs, non governmental organizations and other interested parties.

7.2 Questionnaire on Public Opinions:

In April, 2006, the IQRSWR PMO and IAs carried out a survey of public opinion and psychology by way of a questionnaire. Inquiries targeted 33 households affected by land acquisition. Table 7.1 shows the details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Answers</th>
<th>Results (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do you know that the project will be constructed?</td>
<td>(1)Yes(2)Know a little about(3)No</td>
<td>80.8 11.5 7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Do you agree with the project?</td>
<td>(1)Yes (2)no (3)indifferent</td>
<td>92.3 3.9 3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Who will benefit from the project? (More than one answer can be chosen.)</td>
<td>State:(1)Yes (2)No Collectivity:(1)Yes (2)No Individual:(1)Yes (2) No</td>
<td>97.7 2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>91.5 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Which of the potential hazards of urban environment pollution do you know?</td>
<td>(1) economic loss (2) affecting living quality (3) deterioration of investment environment (4) smearing the images of Suzhou</td>
<td>15.4 96.2 34.6 15.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. To what extend does the poor environment affect your work and life?
   (1) have no impacts
   (2) not serious
   (3) rather serious
   (4) serious

   7.7 38.5 38.5 15.4

6. Which of the benefits do you think you can get from the project?
   (1) improvement of living environment
   (2) improvement of working environment
   (3) providing employment opportunity
   (4) benefiting health of body and mind

   73.1 15.4 0.0 38.5

7. Which of the adverse impacts do you think the project will have on you?
   (1) have no adverse impacts
   (2) The project construction may affect traffic condition.
   (3) economic loss caused by house demolition
   (4) decrease of income caused by land acquisition
   (5) other adverse impacts

   3.8 23.1 88.5 57.7 15.4

8. Do you know the policies on urban land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement and compensation?
   (1) Yes
   (2) Know a little
   (3) No

   19.2 30.8 50.0

9. Do you know that you can appeal to the department concerned when your rights are encroached upon?
   (1) Yes
   (2) No

   53.8 46.2

### 7.3 Public Participation and Policy Disclosure

**Table 7.2 Public Participation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006.3</td>
<td>IQRSWRPMO, Demolition Office, House</td>
<td>IQRSWRPMO, affected residence,</td>
<td>Outline of resettlement social and economic investigation, Project</td>
<td>Project impacts of social and economic investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Disclosure Means</td>
<td>Date of Disclosure</td>
<td>Telephone No. &amp; Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of the project</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Propagandistic list</td>
<td>2006.3</td>
<td>Villagers Committee and the Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP (first draft) (second draft)</td>
<td>Chinese and English</td>
<td>Publish to Be Read 2006.7 2006.9.1</td>
<td>IQRSWRPMO, Library, NMPUB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the brochure on Resettlement information</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Sent to APs</td>
<td>2006.9.1</td>
<td>Villager Committee and the Community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7.3 Policy Disclosure
8. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

The project pays special attention to the AP grievance redress mechanisms throughout the planning and implementation process. The procedures are represented following.

Figure 8.1 Procedures of Grievance Redress

Stage 1: If any AP is aggrieved by any aspect of the resettlement and rehabilitation program, he/she/it can lodge an oral or written grievance with the Villager Committee; If it is an oral grievance, the Villager Committee is required to deal with it and keep a written record. This Committee shall resolve the issue within two weeks.

Stage 2: If the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision of Stage 1, he/ she /it can bring the complaint to the attention of the Sub-district Office after the receipt of the decision on Stage 1. The Sub-district Office will make a decision on the complaint within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision on stage 2, he/ she /it can appeal to the District Government after he receives the decision on Stage 2. The District Government will reach a decision within 30 days.

Stage 4: If the APs are still dissatisfied with the decision, he /she /it can appeal to the People’s Court in accordance with Civil Procedure Act after receiving the decision of the institution for administrative arbitration.
The AP can appeal against any aspect of the resettlement and rehabilitation program including compensation rate. The appeal process, institute, site, leader, and telephone number for redress of grievances will be publicized to APs via meetings, notices and information handbook. In this way, APs will fully realize their rights of appeal. Meanwhile, the system of information dissemination will be strengthened through use of the media, and all AP feedback will be compiled and distributed to all involved organizations.

Figure 8.2 Schematic of Grievance Redress System
9. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

9.1 Implementation Organization
The departments responsible for planning, implementation, management, and monitoring of Nanjing Qinhuai River Environmental Improvement Project (NQREIP) resettlement activities are:

- Nanjing Qinhuai River Environmental Improvement Project Management Office (NQREIPMO) (EA)
- Nanjing Municipal Public Utilities Bureau (NMPUB) (IA)
- Nanjing Municipal Engineering Construction Department (NMECD) (underling IA)
- Nanjing Land Resource Management Bureau (NLRMB)
- Qinhuai District Land Resource Management Bureau (DLRMB)
- Design Institute (China Municipal Project Southwest Design Institute (CMPSDI), Nanjing Municipal Design Institute Limited Company (NJMDILC)
- National Research Centre for Resettlement (NRCR) of Hohai University

The IQRSWR PMO is responsible overall for management of the project land acquisition, demolition and relocation, and compilation, revision, implementation and supervision of the RP, and development of the resettlement policy and the implementation of all land acquisition.

The IA (NMPUB) is responsible for management of the project land acquisition, and compilation, revision and implementation of the RP, and will also take part in drawing up the resettlement policy, compiling the RP and implementing the land acquisition.

NMPUB is responsible for identifying, examining, approving the formality for occupying public roads temporarily, coordinating, managing, monitoring and arbitrating. NMPUB is the department of Inner Qinhuai River, which is responsible for the improvement of the river-way.

The IA (NMECD) is responsible for resettlement investigations, development of the RP, implementation of land acquisition and demolition, and resolving any complaints.

NLRMB is responsible for land acquisition, demolition, directing the implementation of resettlement, organizing and coordinating, examining the RP and internal monitoring.

DLRMB is responsible for examining and ratifying the procedures of land acquisition, organizing coordinating, examining and monitoring the RP.

The Design Institute is responsible for the design of the project and definition of the scope of demolition, reducing the influences of land acquisition and resettlement by optimization of their design.
The sub-district office is responsible for land acquisition implementation and management, organization coordination, monitoring, complaints and grievances.

The Villagers’ Committee is responsible for land acquisition implementation, rehabilitation of income, compensation fund management and use, complaints and grievances.

The NRCR is responsible for the external monitoring of land acquisition, resettlement and the implementation of the resettlement plan.

The hierarchy for resettlement and land acquisition is set out in the Organizational Chart, Fig 9.1.

*Fig 9.1: Organizational Chart*
9.2 Organizational Capacity

The IQRSWR PMO is composed of leaders from all levels of government and various administrative departments of Nanjing, including NMCC, the development and reform committee, finance bureau, environmental protection bureau, NCCIC, and NMPUB. Both the EA and IA have been responsible for drawing up the RP and will implement the resettlement plan. Most of the PMO members have much municipal engineering project experience involving resettlement and land acquisition. In addition, because they come from the governments at all levels and many departments, they will be well able to organize and assist each other during the land acquisition, demolition and resettlement. The other organizations also consist of staff with much administrative experience of urban construction and redevelopment.

The resettlement institutions involved in the project are well staffed. The number of regular staff is 16, of which 12 persons are professional workers, accounting for 75%. The number of staff at peak hours is 48. Telecommunications among the institutions are very good, which is very important to implement resettlement. The institutions for land acquisition administration and implementation have appropriate transportation, vehicles and communication instruments. Institutions for survey, design, monitoring and evaluation have advanced computers and their workers are good at operating them. Institutions for resettlement, monitoring and evaluation have rich experience of land acquisition, house demolition and rehabilitation.

Table 9.1 shows details of the staffing of the resettlement institutions involved in the project. Table 9.2 shows details of the principal of the resettlement institutions involved in the project.

**Table 9.1: Staffing of the Resettlement Institutions Involved in the Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement Institutions</th>
<th>Professional Worker</th>
<th>Staff at Peak Hours</th>
<th>Qualification of Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IQRSWRPMO</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Government officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IQRSWR Component EA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>engineering manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMECD</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>engineering manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLRMB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Government officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLRMB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Government officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMPUB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Government officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Management</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Government officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Municipal Water Conservancy Bureau</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Government officials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 9.2 Principals of the Resettlement Institution Involved in the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Workers</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Present Duty</th>
<th>Duty in the Project</th>
<th>Responsible project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NMCC</td>
<td>Vice General Manager</td>
<td>Director of Project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMO</td>
<td></td>
<td>NCCIC</td>
<td>Vice General Manager</td>
<td>Vice Director of Project Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NMCC</td>
<td>Section Chief</td>
<td>Vice Director of Project Office</td>
<td>All components in the project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Li Yan</td>
<td>NMCC</td>
<td>Vice Director</td>
<td>Vice Director of Project Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 9.3 Responsibilities of Institutions

**PMO**

- Entrusts the design institute to define the scope of project impacts
- Conducts the socioeconomic survey
- Applies for Land Usage Planning and Construction Permission License from Urban Land Bureau
- Organizes and coordinates the compilation of the RP
- Conducts the policies of RP
- Confirms and coordinates the implementation of the resettlement plan according to the
Allocates resettlement funds and supervises the utilization of funds
- Directs, coordinates and supervises the proceedings of the RP
- Organizes and carries out internal monitoring, determines which institution will carry out external monitoring and coordinates external monitoring activities
- Reviews monitoring reports
- Coordinates resolution of conflicts and issues encountered in the implementation of the RP
- Submits reports on the progress of land acquisition, house demolition, utilization of funds and the quality of implementation to ADB regularly

NMPUB
- Conducts the socioeconomic survey
- Carries out a survey and register of assets for land requisition and demolition
- Organizes relevant public participation activities
- Consults the resettlement scheme, develops the RP
- Carries out house demolition regulations
- Prepares relevant documents and submits them to CLHDMO for house demolition Permission License
- Propagates Demolition Notice by CLHDMO of Nanjing REMB
- Carries out relevant State regulations for land used for project
- According to relevant policies, makes resettlement plans and sets the compensation rate and submits them for approval
- Goes through formalities for land and house acquisition
- Applies for Land Usage Planning and Construction Permission License
- Implements the RP
- Signs compensation agreements with APs and project affected units along with relevant district and county organisations
- Reviews resettlement activities undertaken
- Conducts information management of land acquisition, house demolition and rehabilitation
- Trains staff
- Assists in the resolution of problems/issues arising in the resettlement process
- Administers any problems occurring during demolition
- Reports to PMO regarding land acquisition, house demolition and rehabilitation activities

NMECD
- Responsible for analysis, examination and approval of temporary land use and associated coordination, management, monitoring and arbitration.
- Responsible for the improvement of the river-way and organizing its rehabilitation.
- Conducts the socioeconomic survey
- Carries out a survey and registers assets affected by land acquisition/ requiring demolition
- Organizes relevant public participation activities
- Consults the resettlement scheme, organizes the compilation of the RP
- Carries out house demolition regulations
- According to relevant policies, develops resettlement policies and compensation rates and submits them for approval
- Applies for Land Usage Planning and Construction Permission Licenses
- Implements the RP
- Signs compensation agreements with APs and project affected units along with relevant district and county officials
- Reviews resettlement activities undertaken
- Conducts the information management of land acquisition, house demolition and rehabilitation
- Trains staff
- Assists in the resolution of resettlement problems
- Administers any problems occurring during demolition
- Reports to IQRSWR PMO on land acquisition, house demolition and rehabilitation activities

Sub-district Office
- Responsible for land acquisition management, coordination, monitoring, complaints and grievances.

Villagers’ Committee
- Responsible for land acquisition implementation, compensation fund management and use.
- Complaint and grievance resolution

NLRMB
- Check documents for land acquisition, their examination and approval
- Corresponds on, manages, monitors and arbitrates the process of land acquisition
- Examines the list of peasants who qualify for the security system of minimum standard of living due to loss of agricultural land
- Examines the economically affordable housing applications received from REMB, and advises the Municipal Real Estate Reform Office to add these details to their records.

Design institute
- Minimizes project impacts through optimization of design
- Defines the scope of land acquisition and house demolition

NRCR
- As an independent external monitoring institution, NRCR will track the implementation of the RP and submit independent monitoring and evaluation reports to IQRSWR PMO and the ADB.
9.4 Measures for Strengthening Institutional Capacity

- On Mar. 21st, 2006, the PMO trained staff that will do the demolition and resettlement work. They studied the involuntary resettlement policies of ADB, relevant demolition regulations, the theory and methods of socioeconomic survey etc.
- On April. 22nd, 2006, the PMO organized training for the socio-economic survey staff, which included details of methods and experiences.

The PMO has a plan for future capacity building in respect of resettlement implementation. Staff will be familiar with involuntary resettlement policies of ADB, the regulations of land acquisition and demolition, analysis of cases, simulated practice, cost control and resource allocation to increase their professional abilities to carry out the policies. Further training will be conducted to:

- Ensure that funds and equipment can be received in time to increase the efficiency
- Divide the work properly, and establish an incentive/disincentive system for staff to improve the efficiency of carrying out the RP to encourage their initiative.
- Establish a demolition and resettlement information management system. With the help of that system, to manage the data of land acquisition and demolition, to strengthen information feedback, and ensure that each department is well informed. Important problems will be discussed and decided by the IQRSWR PMO.
- Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring, to enable staff to identify and solve problems promptly as they arise.
- Strengthen independent monitoring and evaluation. The independent monitoring and evaluation institution will report promptly to relevant department about any problems and provide suggestions to solve them.
10. SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION

10.1 Resettlement and Implementation of the Project
According to the schedule, the project is to be built from 2007 to 2009 in stages. The schedule for resettlement is in alignment with the schedule for each sub-project. Land Acquisition, demolition and resettlement are planned to begin in December 2006 and end in December 2008. The principles of linking project construction with land acquisition and resettlement are as the following:

- To finish the work of land acquisition one month before project begins. The time to start the project will be decided according to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation.
- To reserve enough time for land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation before the start of project construction.

Key Tasks for Permanent Land Acquisition and Temporary Land Occupation

- Compensation rate and resettlement policies are the key issues.
- Income restoration will be paid more attention.
- Restoration for the temporary occupied road is the key task for temporary land occupation.

10.2 Implementation Schedule for Key Resettlement Tasks
Principles for formulating the schedule for land acquisition and resettlement:

- To determine the final scope of land acquisition according to each project design, and to finish it before the census and property survey for the land acquisition.
- To calculate the results of the census and property survey for land acquisition according to the red line drawings of land acquisition and relocation. This will be done by both IAs and the owners before the agreements for compensation and resettlement are signed.
- To conduct a mobilization meeting. The Resettlement Department should promulgate the policies and methods of land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement methods. APs should attend the mobilization meeting. The meeting will be held before APs sign their agreements for compensation and resettlement. Formal announcements of land acquisition and relocation will be released following the mobilization meeting.
- To sign the agreements of compensation and resettlement after the census and property survey and the release of the formal announcement of land acquisition and relocation.
- To settle accounts and pay out compensation after the assignment, and before any relocation.
- To confirm all resettlement work satisfies the APs of affected households.

10.3 Overall Schedule of Land Acquisition and Resettlement
The overall schedule of the project is fixed in light of the schedule of the land acquisition, preparation for and progress of the resettlement, and the project construction timetable. Details are in the following Table which will be continuously updated as the project progresses.
Table 10.1 Resettlement Supervision Milestones (As of Date/Month/Year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Resettlement Tasks</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Responsible Agency</th>
<th>Completion Deadline</th>
<th>Status and Additional Deadlines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Resettlement plan distribution to resettlement offices/villages</td>
<td>3 of copies</td>
<td>NMPUB</td>
<td>2006.9.1</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>RP placed on ADB website</td>
<td></td>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>2006.9</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Updated RP based on DMS</td>
<td></td>
<td>NMPUB</td>
<td>2006.12</td>
<td>plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Complete the investigation of surveys</td>
<td></td>
<td>NLRMB</td>
<td>2006.11</td>
<td>plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Project start announced</td>
<td></td>
<td>NLRMB</td>
<td>2006.8</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Village agreements</td>
<td></td>
<td>NLRMB, Village Collectivity</td>
<td>2006.10</td>
<td>plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Land acquisition</td>
<td>8.15 mu</td>
<td>NMPUB</td>
<td>2007.1</td>
<td>plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Flow of Funds / Compensation</td>
<td></td>
<td>NMPUB,NMECD</td>
<td>2006.12</td>
<td>plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Training of staff</td>
<td></td>
<td>NMPUB,NMECD</td>
<td>2006.12</td>
<td>plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Baseline survey</td>
<td></td>
<td>NRCR</td>
<td>2006.12</td>
<td>plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Set-up internal supervision</td>
<td></td>
<td>NMPUB</td>
<td>2006.11</td>
<td>plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Internal monitoring reports</td>
<td>Half-annual</td>
<td>NMPUB</td>
<td>2009.12</td>
<td>plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Contract external monitor</td>
<td></td>
<td>NMPUB</td>
<td>2006.11</td>
<td>plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>External monitoring reports</td>
<td>Half-annual</td>
<td>NRCR</td>
<td>2007.2</td>
<td>plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2009.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Resettlement Completion Report</td>
<td></td>
<td>NMPUB</td>
<td>2009.12</td>
<td>plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. COST AND BUDGET

11.1 Cost
The permanent rural collective land acquisition of the project is only connected with Qiqiaoweng Diversion Pumping Station, which amounts to 8.15MU. The compensation expense includes land compensation, resettlement compensation and the compensation cost for above-ground assets and standing crops. As the exact location of Qiqiaoweng Diversion Pumping Station has not decided finally, the APs’ age stages have not determined, so the resettlement compensation is estimated to 40,000 per person.

Mingyudaihe Brake, Dongyudaihe Brake and Xiyudaihe Brake each require temporary and permanent state owned land of 0.6MU inside the river-way protection line. As an improvement of the river-way, the project is not required to pay any fees but must go through relative formalities.

State owned land compensation of other components of the project can be seen in table 11.1, among which the road use expense is calculated at 10 days.

Among the project costs, permanent land acquisition costs CNY 1.5061 million, temporary land use costs CNY 4.6816 million, above-ground asset demolition costs CNY 0.2612 million, reconnaissance and design costs CNY 0.1935 million, monitoring and evaluation costs CNY 64.5 thousand, implementation and management costs CNY 0.1935 million, training costs CNY 64.5 thousand, preparation costs CNY 6.449 million, and therefore the total land acquisition and resettlement cost is CNY 7.6099 million.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Compensation Rates (Yuan/Unit)</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Cost (10 thousand Yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Permanent rural collective land acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>150.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Qiqiaoweng Diversion Pumping Station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>150.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Compensation</td>
<td>MU</td>
<td>18000</td>
<td>8.15</td>
<td>14.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement Compensation</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>40000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>120.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compensation Cost for Standing Crops</td>
<td>MU</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>8.14</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Main</td>
<td>MU</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5.82</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development and Construction Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation cost for land use change</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3880</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plowland Reclamation Cost</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3880</td>
<td>3.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Acquisition Management Cost</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3880</td>
<td>1.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Main Development and Construction Fund</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3880</td>
<td>7.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Temporary State Owned Land Use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>468.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Sewerage Closure System Improvement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>329.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost for Excavation and Restoration</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>11682.00</td>
<td>327.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost for Road Occupation</td>
<td>m²·d</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>44908.5</td>
<td>26.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 WRPSTPC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>104.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost for Excavation and Restoration</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>100.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost for Road Occupation</td>
<td>m²·d</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Tongxinguan Brake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost for Excavation and Restoration</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>127.17</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost for Road Occupation</td>
<td>m²·d</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 East and West of Zhongshandonglu Brake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost for Excavation and Restoration</td>
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<td>280</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>33.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost for Road Occupation</td>
<td>m²·d</td>
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<td>800</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Pole</td>
<td>pole</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Voltage Line</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinar trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parterre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 11.2 Annual Investment Plan

An annual investment plan has been formulated according to the overall implementation schedule. See Table 11.2 for details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment (10 thousand Yuan)</td>
<td>380.49</td>
<td>304.39</td>
<td>76.10</td>
<td>760.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion (%)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 11.3 Capital Resources

Capital comes from a domestic bank loan and financial allocation and will be allocated in accordance with implementation schedule.

### 11.4 Cash Flow and Allocation Plan

#### 11.4.1 Cash Flow

According to the compensation policies and compensation rate set in the RP, all costs of compensation will be paid to relevant units and APs by the PMO through the sub-project office. The anticipated cash flow is shown in Figure 11.3:
11.4.2 Allocation Plan

- All costs relating to the project resettlement will be listed in the project budget. The compensation for housing relocation and other expenditures will be paid to relevant departments and individuals by the owner through the PMO of IQRSWRC;
- To ensure smooth implementation of resettlement, the PMO of IQRSWRC will set up a supervisory mechanism in the resettlement offices at all levels, in order to guarantee all the money to be paid to the APs as specified.
12. MONITORING

According to ADB policy on involuntary resettlement and best practices for resettlement monitoring and evaluation, implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities will be monitored regularly to ensure all activities have proceeded in accordance with the provisions of the RP. There are two kinds of monitoring mechanisms in this RP, the internal monitoring and the independent external monitoring.

12.1 Internal Monitoring

12.1.1 Purpose and Objective
The objective of internal monitoring is to maintain the supervision responsibility of the resettlement organizations as specified in the RP during implementation, and ensure that the project can be constructed smoothly and that the resettlers’ legal rights will not be impaired. Each superior unit will assume the responsibility of monitoring its subordinate so that the RP principles and schedule can be followed.

12.1.2 Organization and Staff
The internal monitoring for land acquisition and resettlement will be supervised by the PMO, and be performed by each project component EA and IA, plus the municipal and district land resource management bureaus. To ensure the internal monitoring is effective, full-time staff will be assigned within each resettlement offices at all levels. All of these staff has participated in the compilation and implementation of this RP, and they will carry out the internal resettlement monitoring during the project implementation.

12.1.3 Implementation Procedures
During the implementation, based on samples provided by the monitoring institutions, the EA and IA of each project component and land acquisition and demolition implementation institution will collect and record the relevant implementation information regarding residents, shops, enterprises and institutions affected. Meanwhile, they will deliver records of their current activities in a timely manner to the NQREI PMO, so as to maintain consistent monitoring throughout implementation. The NQREI PMO will conduct periodic supervision of the project resettlement.

This monitoring system is designed to ensure there is a continuous flow of information on a regular basis from the Land Acquisition Implementation agency to the PMO. EAs, IAs, the NLRMB and DLRMB as the important organizations with regard to the internal monitoring and supervision system, will carry out their own periodic supervision and verification of procedures.

Indicators to be monitored include:
- Payment of compensation to APs and affected units
- Progress against the implementation schedule for land acquisition
- Progress against the implementation schedule for living subsidization of APs
- Income restoration of APs
- Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups
- Rehabilitation of infrastructure
- Arranging the schedule of the above activities
- Conformity with the policies and regulations of the RP
- Participation and negotiation of APs during implementation
- Gender and women’s participation
- Staffing, training, work schedules and the effectiveness of the institutions
- The process and results of the complaint and grievance redress system.

### 12.1.4 Internal Monitoring Reports

**a. Timing**

The EA of each project component will compile an internal monitoring report every 6 months and submit it to the NQREIPO. Thereafter NQREIPO will compile a summary of the various reports from all levels and submit a progress report which details resettlement progress to ADB before Jun. 30th and Dec. 31st of each year. A finalization report will be submitted to ADB when land acquisition and resettlement activities are complete.

**b. Formal Content**

The format of the resettlement progress report by the PRO will be prepared to meet the requirements of the ADB. The format of the report usually comprises of two parts: the context describing in detail the resettlement progress and payment and use of compensation, the progress, problems and difficulties met in the implementation, and the corresponding resolutions; and secondly, forms and lists showing statistical data of the previous six months, which reflect the progress by comparison of the actual and planned land acquisition and the use of compensation. Sample formats are provided in Table 12.1 and Table 12.2.

**Table 12.1 Progress Report on Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department: ________________________________________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deadline for Reporting Contents: ____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date: ______________________ Date  __Month  ____Year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned amount</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>Account. total</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund allocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Land Use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Table 12.2 Implementation Progress of Resettlement Fund Usage**
12.1.5 Resettlement Completion Report
After finishing resettlement activities, NQREI PMO is responsible for preparing a resettlement completion report, which should include detailed information of the implementation of resettlement activities, such as permanent land acquisition, temporary land use, livelihood and income restoration, the compensation fund, progress and complaint and grievance redress. The report must be sent to ADB before the project completion report.

12.2 External Independent Monitoring

12.2.1 Independent Monitoring Institution
NQREI PMO plans to entrust NRCR to undertake the independent external monitoring and evaluation. The monitoring and evaluation group is composed of 6 resettlement specialists with much experience on project resettlement and sociology.

12.2.2 Objectives and Tasks
The purpose of independent monitoring is to provide an evaluation of land acquisition and resettlement by an independent organization, and to review the overall implementation from a broader, long-term point of view. The Independent Monitoring Institution will periodically monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RP, including the progress, quality of resettlement, and utilization of funds. It will give advice and suggestions. After checking APs’ living standards and production conditions, the independent monitoring agency will submit monitoring and evaluation reports to the PMO and each project component EA and IA, as well as the ADB. The Independent Monitoring Institution will follow the resettlement activities to evaluate whether the goals of resettlement are being achieved through observing

● the application of the laws of P.R.C. concerning resettlement;
● compliance with the involuntary resettlement principles of ADB; and
● Whether the APs’ living standards have been improved or at least maintained as a result of the project.

The independent monitoring agency will provide suggestions to the land acquisition and resettlement implementation agency, so that any problems encountered in the implementation can be resolved in a timely manner.
12.2.3 Procedures and Tasks
- Compiles an outline for monitoring and evaluation
- Develops a resettlement monitoring and evaluation information system
- Prepares a survey outline, questionnaire, recording card for sampling residents and affected villages
- Sampling design: all are permanent land acquisition residents.
- Carries out a baseline survey on the residents and institutions affected by land acquisition to obtain basic data about their living standards and production condition (including living, business and income).
- Establishes a monitoring and evaluation information system to store resettlement data
- Conducts monitoring surveys
- Conducts local socioeconomic surveys on the social and economic development situation in project area.
- Monitors the resettlement implementation organization on its ability and efficiency
- Monitors affected households on the allocation of compensation funds, income restoration, employment, and resettlement satisfaction level.
- Monitors vulnerable groups which include minorities, households in poverty, the handicapped, women-headed households and children.
- Monitors public facilities on the allocation of compensation funds, rehabilitation measures, and progress of reconstruction of lost assets.
- Monitors public consultation on participation in compiling RP and APs’ activities during implementation, the effects of participation.
- Monitors complaint and grievance procedures and outcomes in terms of the mechanism and its efficiency.
- Arranges monitoring data, establishes a database
- Conducts a comparative analysis,
- Produces monitoring and evaluation reports.

12.2.4 Monitoring Indicators
- social and economic indicators: average income, employment rate
- institutions’ indicator: staff composition and their quality, regulations, equipment, efficiency
- indicators for households affected by permanent land acquisition: allocation of compensation funds, production restoration, income, employment, and to what extent APs are satisfied
- Indicators for infrastructure: compensation funds, functional restoration.
- Indicators for vulnerable groups: living conditions before and after resettlement, which contains the area of residence, income and employment.

12.2.5 External Monitoring Report
The external monitoring agency will submit the external monitoring and evaluation report in a month after completing monitoring. And the report will be submitted to ADB when NQREIPMO
reports the implementation progress to ADB every year.

a. Timing
In Dec. 2006, conduct baseline survey.
In Jan. 2007, submit N0. 1 M&E report.
In Jul. 2007, submit N0. 2 M&E report.
In Jan. 2008, submit N0. 3 M&E report.
In Jul. 2008, submit N0. 4 M&E report.
In Jan. 2009, submit N0. 5 M&E report.
In Dec. 2009, submit resettlement completion report.

b. Content
- Resettlement base-line survey
- Land requisition and resettlement schedule
- Production restoration and rehabilitation
- APs’ living standards
- Availability and utilization of the resettlement funds
- Evaluation of operation and efficiency of the resettlement implementation institutions
- Support to vulnerable groups
- Gender issues
- Restoration of permanent land use
- Problems and recommendations
- Follow-up on previous problems and mitigation actions.
Appendix 1 - Maps of the General Project and Sub-project

Map 1: Location Plan of Sewerage Sub-component

Map 2: General Arrangement Plan of River Water Replenishing Sub-component
Map 1: Location Plan of Sewerage Sub-component
Map 2: General Arrangement Plan of River Water Replenishing Sub-component
Appendix 2 - Law and Policies for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. Limits of Acquisition and Nature of Compensation

   (1) Limits of Land Acquisition and Nature of Compensation

   Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China:
   Article 43 Any unit or person who needs land for construction should legally apply for state-owned land.
   Article 58 Under any of the following circumstances, the administration department of the people’s government concerned may, with the approval of the people’s government that has originally approved the use of land or that possesses the approval authority, take back the right or the use of the State-owned land:
      (a) The land is needed for the benefits of the publics;
      (b) The use of the land needs to be readjusted for renovating the old urban area according to urban planning.
   Article 47 Land requisitioned shall be compensated for on the basis of its original purpose of use.

   Jiangsu Province Enforcement Methods of Land Administrative Law of P. R. China:
   Article 23 the national and collective are acquired for construction, implement sole land acquisition and supply. Construction takes up land, the enterprise or individual should hand in relevant approval files that the laws and administrative regulations stipulate to land administrative department to apply for the land using right, the government senior to county examine and approve according to the legal rights and procedure.
   Article 24 The land for construction should accord with the whole plan and the yearly plan for land use. Involved in farm land converting to construction land, the examining procedures of farm land convert should be transacted. Especially, in order to carry out the whole plan for land use, the farm land within the range of town construction is converted to construction land, the examining and approving procedures can be conducted by the town with district government that province government entitle

   Nanjing City Compensation and Resettlement Methods of Land Acquisition and House Demolition:
   Article 5 When land acquisition is needed for construction, project organizers should pay compensation fees for land, young plants, over-ground attachments, house demolition, and farmers’ resettlement subsidy.

   (2) State-owned land use rights

   Urban Real Estate Administration Law of P. R. Chin:
   Article 3 All the uses of state-owned land are payable and terminable, except the use of allocated land defined in the present law.
   Article 22 Allocation of land use right means that approved by the government over country level, after the land users have paid compensation, relocation costs etc., they can use the land, or they can get the land use right free of charge.
   Article 23 If the land use of the following land for construction is really necessary, it can be approved and allocated by the government over country level: land for urban infrastructure and public utilities, land for energy, transport, and water conservancy etc., project which are the state key project.

   (3) House demolition and compensation

   Urban House Demolition Regulations:
Article 6 The unit who demolish the houses can not carry out the demolition until getting house demolition license.

Article 22 The unit who demolish the houses should compensate the unit whose houses are demolished in accordance with the regulations.

Jiangsu Province Urban House Demolition Administration Regulations:
Article 9 the demolishing party should pay the compensation to the demolished party according to the Urban House Demolition Regulations and Jiangsu Province Urban House Demolition Administration Regulations

2. Laws and Administration Procedures
Land Administration Law of the P.R.C.

Article 46 Where land is to be requisitioned by the State, the requisition shall, after approval is obtained through legal procedure, be announced by people’s governments at or above the country level, which shall help execute the requisition. Units and individuals that own or have the right to the use of the land under requisition shall, within the time limit fixed in the announcement, register for compensation with the land administration department of the local people’s government by presenting their certificates of land ownership or land-use right.

Jiangsu Province Enforcement Methods of Land Administrative Law of P. R. China:
Article 6 To legally change land ownership, land use rights or transfer over-ground constructions and affiliated structures, units/person should apply for the registration of land rights alteration from local people’s government at the above-county level. Original land registration department takes charge of concrete registration.

Nanjing City Compensation and Resettlement Methods of Land Acquisition and House Demolition

Article 7 Representative of municipal government, the Municipal Land Resource Bureau should publicize the notice of land acquisition in 10 days after obtaining the permission of land acquisition scheme.

Article 11 The units who conduct house demolition should apply for the permission of house demolition scheme from the Municipal Land Resource Bureau. After permitted, the units should publicize the notice of house demolition for no less than 7 days and follow the permitted scheme strictly.

Article 12 The units who conduct house demolition should sign the literal contract concerning compensation and removement with the units/persons whose houses will be demolished before demolishing houses.

Urban House Demolition Administration Regulations:
Article 8 As the house demolition permission license was given, the department in charge of house demolition shall propagate the demolition unit, the demolition scope, the deadline of demolition and other items in the form of house demolition notice at the same time, the department of in charge of house demolition and the unit who demolished the houses shall in time propagate and explain the policies to the persons whose houses are to be demolished.

Jiangsu Province Urban House Demolition Administration Regulations:
Article 4 The urban house demolition should obey the following procedures:
(1) conducting the evaluation to demolished object;
(2) applying for license of demolition to house demolition administrative department;
(3) house demolition administrative department issue bulletin;  
(4) signing written contract about the compensation for resettlement and demolition.  
(5) the demolishing unit pay compensation according to the contract.  
(6) carrying out demolition

Nanjing Municipality Urban House Demolition Administration Methods  
**Article 8** When issuing the house demolition permission license, the Municipal house demolition administration department should publicize the information in this license, such as the units who conduct house demolition, scheme content, demolished area, demolition duration.  
Demolition duration starts from the 15th day after the publication of demolition notice.  
Houses will be demolished no less than 30 days after the publication of demolition notice.

3.1 For rural land  
Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China:  
**Article 47** Land requisitioned shall be compensated for on the basis of its original purpose of use. Compensation for requisitioned cultivated land shall include compensation for land, resettlement subsidies, attachments and young plants on the requisitioned land.

Jiangsu Province Enforcement Methods of Land Administrative Law of P. R. China:  
**Article 26** Compensation types and standards are shown as following:

(1) Compensation fee for occupying land  
(a) For occupying farmland, compensation fee is eight to ten times the average annual production value of the farmland in the latest three years;  
(b) For occupying special/common fishpond, compensation fee is ten to twelve times/four to eight times the average annual production value of nearby farmland in the latest three years;  
(c) For occupying orchards or economic woods, compensation fee is eight to twelve times the average annual production value of nearby farmland in the latest three years;  
(d) For occupying other agricultural land, compensation fee is six to ten times the average annual production value of nearby farmland in the latest three years;  
(e) For occupying unused land, compensation fee is three to five times the average annual production value of nearby farmland in the latest three years;  
(f) For occupying off-farm construction land owned by rural collectives, compensation fee is six to ten times the average annual production value of nearby farmland in the latest three years;  

(2) Resettlement subsidy  
(a) For occupying farmland, resettlement subsidy is accounted on the basis of farmland area;  
(b) For occupying other agricultural land, resettlement subsidy is 70% of the compensation fee for this land;  
(c) There is no resettlement subsidy for occupying off-farm construction land owned by rural collectives.

(3) Compensation fee for above ground attachments and young plants  
(a) Houses and other constructions or structures are compensated at the price of replacement.  
(b) Equivalent compensation fee will be paid for the costs of moving or replacing agricultural irrigation works, livestock farms, electricity, broadcast, communication equipments.  
(c) Young plants are only compensated at the price of production value of one season.
The details of the rates of the above three compensation types are decided by municipal people’s government and should be reported to provincial people’s government for recording.

Jiangsu Province Methods of Land Acquisition compensation and Land-expropriated Farmers Basic Living Security

Article 8 Compensation for farmland occupation should be ten times the average annual production value of the farmland in the latest three years;

Article 9 Resettlement subsidy is related to the numbers of farmers who need to be resettled. The lowest resettlement subsidy for each resettled farmer in various areas is respectively 20,000, 17,000, 13,000, and 11,000 Yuan.

Article 10 In three months after the permission of land acquisition and resettlement compensation scheme, municipal and county land administration departments should fully pay resettlement subsidy to land-expropriated farmers who are excluded in Basic Living Security scheme, fully pay living subsidy to related people under 16 years, transfer no less than 70% of land compensation and all resettlement subsidy to the special account which is established by local finance department and especially for land expropriated farmers who participated in Basic Living Security scheme, pay compensation fee to the owners for their over-ground attachments and young plants, and pay the rest compensation fee to the affected rural collectives.

Nanjing Municipality Compensation and Resettlement Methods of Land Acquisition and House Demolition

1. Compensation for land, young plants and over-ground attachment

Article 14 Land compensation fee is accounted according to the regulated standard.

Article 15 The use of Land compensation fee:

(1) 70% of land compensation fee goes into the Basic Living Security Fund for land-expropriated farmers;

(2) 30% of compensation fee goes into the Accumulation Fund of rural collectives.

Article 17 Compensation for young plants and over-ground attachment should be paid to their owners.

Article 18 Overground attachments, e.g. farmland irrigation works, electricity, broadcast and communication equipment, are paid only the removement fee when they can be removed. But if not, they are compensated on the basis of their replacement value. When tombs need to be removed, notice should be publicized in advance. Publication fee and removement fee are also paid by project organizers.

Article 19 Project organizers are responsible to reclaim new cultivated land whose area and quality should be equal to the occupied one. If they cannot be able to conduct cultivated land reclamation, they should pay cultivated land reclamation fee to land administration department when they apply for the permission of land conversion.

Article 20 Digging and piling the earth, project organizer should pay compensation fee and reclamation fee, and sign the contract with local rural collectives. Local rural collectives are responsible to reclaiming the destroyed land after the end of the project. Permission of land acquisition should be applied for if the depth of digging earth is more than three meters.

Compensation fee should be paid for the loss of the whole fishpond even if only part of the fishpond is needed for the project.

2. Resettlement subsidy for land-expropriated farmers
Article 21 Project organizer should pay land-expropriated farmers resettlement for their loss of land and farming.

Article 22 Taking the date of provincial permission of land acquisition as the base time, land-expropriated farmers are divided into four categories according to their age and gender:

1. The first age category: people who under 16 years;
2. The second age category: the female who are older than 16 years but younger than 45 years and the male who are older than 16 years but younger than 50 years;
3. The third age category: the female who are older than 45 years but younger than 55 years and the male who are older than 50 years but younger than 60 years;
4. The fourth age category: the female who are older than 55 years and the male who are older than 60 years.

Article 23 If fit for any of the following conditions, land-expropriated farmers who stay in the second, third and fourth age categories will obtain resettlement subsidy and 70% land compensation, and enjoy welfare after joining in the Basic Living Security scheme and handing in regulated fees:

1. Native residents of the land-expropriated collective and the affected person is who have stayed in the land-expropriated collective for no less than ten years, both legally have land contract rights and assume the responsibility of agricultural production;
2. Native residents of the land-expropriated collective have no land contract rights for certain reasons and thus have no contract land and do not assume the responsibility of agricultural production;
3. Either of the couple is fit for the conditions;
4. Residents whose Hukou have been moved out from the collective for the small town construction but still have contracted land and assume the responsibility of agricultural production;
5. Undergraduates, students in technical secondary schools, and soldiers who are fit for one of the above conditions before their enrollment;
6. People who are in/out of the prison or work camp but fit for one of the above conditions before their sentences.

Article 24 The number of subsidized farmers in one group (zu) is accounted by dividing occupied land area of this group (zu) by land area per capita before land acquisition. The latter variable is gotten by dividing the total land area of this group (zu) before land acquisition by the total population but without the people of the first age category in the same group. The population of each age category in one group (zu) is decided by making its age distribution percentage multiply the number of subsidized farmers in the same group (zu).

The above land area should consult local land survey result of municipal and district land administration department. The above population refers to the people listed in Article 23 except the people listed in Article 25 and 26. The above age categories are regulated in Article 22.

70% of land compensation fee should be distributed evenly to the above subsidized farmers.

Project organizers should pay the price difference if the sum of land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy for the farmers in the fourth age category is still lower than the lowest charge rate of Basic Living Security scheme.

Article 25 If fit for any of the following conditions, land-expropriated farmers cannot obtain resettlement subsidy and 70% land compensation, and join in the Basic Living Security scheme. Alternatively, they will get one-off living subsidy.

1. Young persons who are under 16 years;
(2) Immigrators who stay in the land-expropriated collective for less than ten years although have contracted land and assume the responsibility of agricultural production;

Note: People who legally have land contract rights and assume the responsibility of agricultural production in the present methods do not include the land users who get others’ contracted land through the way of subcontract and rent.

Article 28 Village group whose annual farmland will be less than 0.1 mu after land acquisition can be cancelled after getting the legal permission. The rest rural land will be collected into local government’s land pool theoretically and changed to be state-owned.

Article 29 Land-expropriated farmers should be accepted into the municipal training system for unemployed people. If fit for regulated conditions, land-expropriated farmers, even those who have already been resettled before the issue of the present methods, should be accepted into the urban minimum social security system.

3. Compensation for house demolition

Article 30 Farmers whose houses need to be demolished should be compensated by project organizer.

Farmers could be compensated in cash. They also could tear down old houses and build new houses themselves.

Demolished houses located in the following areas should be compensated in cash. These areas are Gulou District, Xuanwu District, Baixia District, Qinhua District, Jianye District (except Jiangxinzhou Jiedao), Xiaguan District, Yaohua Jiedao of Qixia District, Maigaoqiao, Yanzijij, Maqun, Qixia Jiedao, Ningnan Jiedao and Saihong Jiedao of Yuhuatai District, and Northern-Qinhua New River area of Xishanqiao Jiedao and Tiexinquqiao Jiedao.

Article 31 Farmers who have the rural residence land use certificate (or a kind of state-owned land use certificate specially for the villagers in the cancelled group as referred in Article 28) and house property license (or house building permission) will be compensated according to the present methods.

Article 32 When demolished houses are compensated in cash, the main three types of house compensation are replacement subsidy, new house purchase subsidy and location distinctive subsidy. However, affiliated constructions will only be paid the replacement subsidy.

Article 34 If fit for regulated conditions, house-demolished families can apply for economic housing.

If a house-demolished family only has one house and its compensation fee is less than the total price of an economic house in the smallest area, project organizer should pay the price difference.

Article 36 Non-house construction is compensated according to these rules:

(1) When demolished non-house constructions are compensated in cash, compensation fee includes replacement subsidy and location distinctive subsidy. However, affiliated constructions will only be paid the replacement subsidy.

(2) Shutout of the building for business use will be compensated at the price of no more than 8% of the compensation fee. Shutout of the building for non-business use will be compensated at the price of no more than 5% of the compensation fee.

(3) Teardown, installment and removement of the equipments in the non-business buildings for production use will be compensated at the price of no more than 8% of the compensation fee while for other uses no more than 4%. Subsidy for conveying equipments in the business building will be paid at the price of no more than 2% of the compensation fee.

If the building has been rented out, project organizer only needs to compensate the tenant for the loss caused by shutout, equipment teardown, installment and removement.
Compensation for the demolition of school, hospital and home for old people is 1.5 times of the rates of non-house construction. Then project organizer has no responsibility to rebuild them.

**Article 37** Self-employers need to provide land use rights certificate, house property rights certificate (or house building permission) in order to get the compensation for the demolition of their houses for business uses.

If the usage stated in the land use rights certificate is residence land, the compensation refers to the above standards set for the houses. But the replacement subsidy will increase 20%. If the usage is not residence land, the compensation refers to the above standards set for non-house constructions.

**Article 38** The units who conduct house demolition should pay house owners removal fee for house and related attachment (e.g. telephone, air conditioner, gas piping and Cable TV equipment), house rent and living subsidy, and the house decoration compensation. House owners who remove rapidly will obtain the premium as the encouragement.

With the certificate stated by the units who conduct house demolition, in-service employees could apply for two-day break for house removal from their employers.

### 3.2 Basic living security system for land-expropriated farmers

**Jiangsu Province Allocation Rules of Land-expropriated Farmers Basic Living Security Fund**

**Article 5** The basic living security fund should be accumulated in special financial account. Payments into and out of the fund shall be subject to separate administration and accounted independently.

**Article 6** The people who deserve the basic living security fund should be recommended by more than half of the rural collective economic organization whose land is levied. They should be designated by the county government after the town or township government checking. They also should be undisputed after the public notification of the rural collective economic organization.

**Article 7** In three months from the permission date of land acquisition and resettlement scheme, Land administration department should fully pay the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement to land-expropriated farmers who will not be accepted into the Basic Living Security scheme and pay the living subsidy to the affected people under 16 years old. No less than 70% of land compensation fee and full resettlement subsidy should be paid into the personal accounts of land-expropriated farmers who have been accepted into the Basic Living Security scheme.

**Article 12** The people who deserve the basic living security fund should show their Basic Living Security Register Card and other related certificates and draw their living subsidy according to the stated standard and the fixed number of years monthly since the basic living security was carried out. The old who reach the pension age should draw his pension according the regulated standard with the relative organization change the Basic Living Security Register Card to Pension Card.

**Article 17** The people who deserve the basic living security fund should draw the subsidy or pension from their individual account. When the individual account falls into short, the subsidy or pension can be drawn from the social pool account.

**Nanjing Municipality Temporary Methods of Land-expropriated Farmers Basic Living Security**

**Article 5** The basic living security fund should be established in special financial account. Payments into and out of the fund shall be subject to separate administration and the fund can only be used to the basic living security of the land levied farmer.


Article 6 The basic living security fund source include the 70% of the sum of land acquisition farmer’s land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy, the income raised by the government from the land-leasing, the interest and the increments of the farmer’s basic living security fund and other available fund.

Article 7 The basic living security fund comprises the personal account and the social pool account. 70% of the sum of land acquisition farmer’s land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy should be included in the personal account according the farmer’s standard. The government and other available fund should be included in the social pool account. The interests or increments should be kept in the two accounts respectively.

Article 8 The land administration department has the responsibility to hand the list of the people who deserve the basic living security fund to the labor and social security department. The labor and social security department has the responsibility to guide the farmer to choose the proper payment level, and hands out the basic living security register card after going through the procedure. Within 10 days after the farmer to choose the proper payment level, the land administration department should transfer the fund to the farmer’s special financial account according to the payment level chosen by the farmer himself. The local town government has the responsibility to coordinate the relative matter about farmer’s basic living security and send back the surplus fund to farmers.

Article 10 According to the regulation the first age stage farmer can’t be included in the basic living security but draw living subsidy one-off.

Article 11 The basic living security should be carried out in the second, third and fourth age stage. The second and third age stages have five payment levels choice and the fourth age stage has two. The payment should be covered in the 70% of the sum of land acquisition farmer’s land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy. When the female farmer beyond 55 or the male beyond 60, they begin to be treated by the basic living security.

Article 12 If unemployed the second aged farmers could draw no more than two year’s living subsidy monthly and the third aged could draw no more than three year’s living subsidy monthly.

Article 13 The treatment of the basic living security for farmer’s acquisition of land should begin in the month the public notification of the farmer list closed and should draw their living subsidy in the next month the Basic Living Security Register Card was issued.

Article 17 The people who deserve the basic living security fund should draw the subsidy or pension from their individual account. When the individual account falls into short, the subsidy or pension can be drawn from the social pool account.

Article 18 The administration department could cover the urban enterprise employee’s basic endowment insurance from the basic living security account when the farmers in the second and third age stage can’t afford the insurance and apply the administration department to do so in the off-farm.

Article 19 The farmer’s basic living security should be terminated by administration organization one-off sending back the farmer’s account residual fund when the farmer deserved the basic living security fund, in the case joined the urban enterprise employee’s basic endowment insurance later, and regularly hand in the insurance for 15 years.

3.3 The use of state-owned land
Temporary Methods of Allocated Land Use Rights Administration

Article 2 Allocated land use rights refer to the use rights of state-owned land achieved by the ways except land sale.

Article 26 Income of the sale of allocated land use rights should not be less than 40% of the marked price of land which is decided by local municipal or county land administration department accounting for local Benchmark Land Price, the time limits of transfer, rent or mortgage, and the conditions of land,
**Article 27** Income of the sale of allocated land use rights is collected and managed by local municipal or county land administration department who is representative of local government.

**Article 30** If it is wanted by the state for public benefits, the sold land could be taken back according to legal procedures. Land users will get compensation with regard to the length of land use and the actual land use conditions.

3.4 Urban house demolition

Urban House Demolition Regulations:

**Article 23** The demolished houses could be compensated in cash or in exchange with other houses.

Nanjing Municipality Urban House Demolition Administration Methods

**Article 27** Affected urban residents in this project are compensated in cash. The amount of compensation is determined by accounting for local real estate evaluation unit price and the construction area of the demolished house. This unit price should consider for house characteristics, such as location, usage, framework, and storey. House indoor decoration is compensated additionally. The compensation amount should be respectively decided according to the following different cases:

1. the demolition benchmark unit price should be adopted when the unit price appraised by the market is lower than that of the demolition benchmark in the certain location;
2. if the owner only has the unique one dwelling house, in the case the total compensation is less than the total price of the economical flat with least standard (judged by the one house property certificate or other legal real estate credence), the demolition executor should compensate the owner with that total price.

The demolition benchmark unit price should be established by the commodity price department cooperated by the house demolition department. The benchmark unit price should be publicized annually.

**Article 28** If it is less than five years between the date when the planning department authorized house building was complete and the time when the demolition license was issued, the demolition executor should add extra compensation according the following rules:

1. within one year, add 20% extra compensation;
2. more than one year, less than two years, add 18% extra compensation;
3. more than two years, less than three years, add 17% extra compensation;
4. more than three years, less than four years, add 16% extra compensation;
5. more than four years, less than five years, add 15% extra compensation;

**Article 31** The demolition executor should pay the one-off transition subsidy when the monetary compensation was adopted.

**Article 32** The precedence should be delivered to the demolition house owner or tenant when they are qualified to purchase the middle or low price apartment, economical flat or qualified to lease the cheap house.

**Article 34** When demolish the leasing house, the demolition executor should pay the monetary compensation or exchange the property rights according to the stipulation between the owner and the leaser except those regulated in articles 35, 36, and 37.

**Article 35** When demolishing the public-owned house leased with the government regulated rent, the demolition executor should pay the 10% compensation to the owner, 90% to the leaser, and end the house-leasing. The stipulation should be implemented if the proportion of the compensation distribution has been set by the both sides.
Article 37 When demolishing the private-leased house the monetary compensation should be carried out, if the lease relation was formed by the state reclamation of private houses. The demolition executor should pay the owner with the compensation; at the same time, the leaser should also be compensated to 90% of the owner’s compensation. When the compensation added because of the leaser’s change on the house functions, the surplus amount should be go halves between the owner and the leaser if no agreement exists.

Article 42 The demolition executor should pay the truckage and transition subsidy to the owner or the leaser who is making use of the house to be demolished. The demolition executor should pay the owner the fee for the transplants of telephone, air-conditioner, cable TV and civil gas pipeline and its attached establishments. The demolition executor could put a premium on those owner or leaser who actively cooperated with the demolishing.

Article 43 The demolition executor should pay no more than 1% of monetary compensation to discharge, transition and installation the yielding equipments; no more than 0.5% of monetary compensation could be paid to transit the non-housing equipments.

Article 44 When the demolition stopped the production or operation in non-housing real estate, the demolition executor should pay no more than 3% of monetary compensation to business house; no more than 1% of monetary compensation to non-business house.

Article 45 The demolition appraisal should be carried out by the qualified real estate appraisal organizations (abbreviated as demolition appraisal organizations) which were granted the third level or better by the provincial construction department.

Article 46 The demolition executor and receiver should choose the same demolition appraisal organization. The appraisal cost should be paid by the executor.

Nanjing Municipality Adjusting Deadline and Standards of Premium Paid for Quick Removement in Urban House Demolition

House owners/tenants who move out in 15 days from the first day of house demolition duration and finish regulated procedures will be once paid 30,000 Yuan as the encouragement. Those who move out between 16 and 30 days will get this premium on a decrease of 2,000 each day.

Nanjing Municipality Price Guide to Economical Housing in 2006

The total price for one urban house in Nanjing Municipality in 2006 should not be less than 72,000 Yuan.

House owners/tenants can apply for economic housing. If the new house price is higher than the compensation fee and also the construction area of the new house is no more than 45 m², the unit of house demolition should pay the price difference directly to the units of economic housing. But when the construction area of the new house is larger than 45 m², house owners/tenants should pay the price difference themselves.

3.5 Economic housing system

Nanjing Municipality Economical Housing Enforcement Rules:

Article 7 Construction land for economic housing is administratively allocated by local government.

Article 8 All the administration fees charged in the process of economic housing construction and sale will only be half of the rates for common constructions. Especially, the administration fees collected by municipal departments will be half of the lowest rates.

Article 23 Area and layout of Economic housing should be rationally decided accounting for local citizens’ income and living conditions. Houses at middle area (about 80m²) or small area (about 60m²) should be the majority.
Article 27 The price of economic housing is guided by local government.
Article 29 Based on the regulated Basic Price, there should be price distinctions among houses in one building for the differences among floor and face. However, the total price of this building is constant.
Article 36 Any household fit for one of the following conditions can apply for one economic house:
House-demolished household whose members are urban permanent residence, compensation fee is lower than the regulated amount of the same year, per capita household income is lower than the municipal per capita disposable income of last year, and has no other houses in the same municipality;
House-demolished household, whose members are rural permanent residence and fit for the conditions of applying for economic housing, can purchase economic house through using compensation fee for house demolition (the sum of replacement subsidy, new house purchase subsidy and location distinctive subsidy) and its own capital no more than 10% of the total house price.
Article 42 The procedures for different households to apply for economic housing are introduced as following:
Applicants of urban low-income households or urban house-demolished households should get all the necessary certificates first (including their Hukou Registration Certificate, identity card of either of the couples, the present house property rights/land use rights certificate, residence certificate, the income certificate issued by employers or related Jiedao Office or the literal negotiation of Nanjing Municipality compensation for land acquisition and house demolition, and any other certificates demanded by the registration section), then fill in the application form and apply for economic housing from the District House Reform Office where their houses are located.
Applicants of rural house-demolished households should bring personal identity card and literal negotiation of Nanjing Municipality compensation for land acquisition and house demolition, fill in the application form and apply for economic housing from the District Land Administration Department or Real Estate Management Bureau where their houses are located.
Article 45 The sequence of purchasing economic housing can be publicly chosen by lot.
Article 49 Economic houses can be sold at market price five years after obtaining House Ownership Certificate and State-owned Land Use Certificate. However, local government can charge the sellers (except house-demolished farmers) part of the profits especially for the development of economic housing.

Nanjing Municipality Price Guide to Economical Housing in 2006
In 2006 the guiding price of economic houses is between 2,500 and 2,700 Yuan/m², which is set for all the areas of the municipality. There will be no price differences among districts any more. The actual sale price can fluctuate 3% above the guiding price, but there is no limits to the price drop.

3.6 Occupying and digging urban roads/ waterways
Nanjing Municipality Urban Roads Construction Management Regulations
Article 6 No units/persons can occupy urban roads without permission. When necessary, project organizer should apply for the temporary roads occupation license from local urban roads administration department, deal with related procedures, and hand in roads occupation fee. If the traffic safety is affected, permission from the communications department is needed.
Article 11 The occupation of pavement should be strictly limited. Generally the width of the
temporarily occupied pavement should be no more than half of the whole width. If necessary, at least one-meter-wide roads should be kept for pedestrians.

**Article 13** Units/persons should not damage urban roads. If damaged, compensation should be paid. The occupied area should be fenced and kept clean.

**Article 16** When the digging of urban roads is necessary, construction units/persons should send the application form together with construction project planning license and design drawings their to urban roads administration department, and hand in digging and recovery fee. After getting the permission and roads digging license, the digging can be preceded. The diggin of important sections of roads or roads in some special areas should get the permission from the municipal roads administration department. The district roads administration department shall deal with the rest applications for digging.

**Article 17** Urban roads newly-built/rebuilt in five years, large-scale roads renovation in three year, and concrete motorways should not be dug. However, when necessary, permissions should be gotten from urban roads administration department, communications department and municipal government. Also, the digging and recovery fee should be charged one to three times the common rate.

Nanjing Municipality Inner Qinhuai River Management Rules

**Article 16** Any of the following activities should not be conducted until getting the permission from waterway administration department:

Project organizer should apply for the waterway occupation license from the district waterway administration department and hand in temporary occupation fee. If the occupied area is larger than 100 m², the application should be sent to the municipal waterway administration department after the primary check of district waterway administration department.

For building embankment, slope protection, dock, bridge culvert and water gate, and setting piping or any other water facilities, project organizer should apply for the construction/digging license from municipal planning department and get the permission from municipal waterway administration department.

Project organizer should hand in recovery fee for digging waterways. Waterway administration department will conduct recovery work within time limit.

4. Responsibilities

**Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China:**

**Article 66** Land Administration department of the people’s government at or above the county level shall supervise over and inspect violations of laws and regulations governing land administration. Supervisors over and inspectors of land administration shall be familiar with the laws and regulations governing land administration and they shall be devoted to their duties and enforce laws impartially.

**Article 70** Where, in the course of supervision and inspection, land administration departments of the people’s government at or above the county level find any violations by State functionaries and believe that administrative sanctions need be given to such functionaries, they shall deal with such violation in accordance with law; if they have no right to do so, they shall propose in writing to the administrative supervision departments of the people’s governments at the corresponding or a higher level that administrative sections be given to the functionaries, and the administrative supervision departments concerned shall deal with the violations in accordance with law.

**Article 79** Whoever embezzles or misappropriates the compensation or other relevant charges paid to a unit whose land is requisitioned, if the violation constitutes a crime, shall
be investigated for criminal responsibility in accordance with law; if the violation is not serious enough to constitute a crime, he shall be given administrative sanctions in accordance with law.

**Nanjing Municipality Temporary Methods of Land-expropriated Farmers Basic Living Security**

**Article 4** The work to guarantee land-expropriated farmers’ basic living is under the supervision of municipal and district government. Land administration department is responsible to land acquisition and related compensation and resettlement. Finance department is responsible to the management and monitor of Basic Living Security Fund. Labor and social security departments, especially its rural social endowment insurance agencies at various levels, are responsible to the concrete operation.

- **Urban House Demolition Regulation**

**Article 5** The unit who demolishes the house shall, in accordance with this regulation, compensate and replace the people whose houses are demolished. And the people should submit themselves to the need of the city construction and move out with the given period.

**Article 6** The Real Estate Administration Department of the State council is in charge of the national urban house demolition. The Real Estate Administration Departments of the people’s government at or above the county level or the departments authorized by the government are in charge of the urban house demolition in their own regions.

**Article 7** The people’s governments at or above the county level should strengthen their leadership on the urban house demolition.

**Nanjing Municipality Economical Housing Enforcement Rules**

**Article 6** Municipal House Property Management Bureau is the major administrative department responsible to the construction and management of economic housing. Its major tasks are establishing related development and supply policies, and making development planning and reservoir planning of economic housing. Municipal House System Reform Office takes charge of the concrete business of the construction and supply of economic houses. Municipal Land Resource Bureau is responsible to the survey, registration and check of rural land-expropriated households’ applications for economic houses.

**Nanjing Municipality Urban Roads Construction Management Regulations**

**Article 3** Nanjing Municipal Public Utilities Bureau is the major administrative department who is responsible to the management, maintenance and supervision of roads infrastructures.

5 **ADB Policies on Involuntary Resettlement**

(1) ADB’s policy on involuntary resettlement includes the following principles:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.

  Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be conceived and executed as a part of a project for sustainable development. Sufficient fund should be provided for displaced persons to enjoy the benefits of the project. Displaced persons also should be seriously consulted with and be made to participate in the planning and execution of resettlement scheme.

  People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project.

(2) In order to resolve the displaced persons’ subsistence problem caused by involuntary
resettlement and thus the loss of their assets, livelihood and income, ADB requires one resettlement plan or policy framework, which should cover:

Measures taken to promote population displacement:

a. People affected will be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options.

b. People affected will know the technically and economically feasible options and have the chance to participate in voting.

c. People affected will be provided for compensation rapidly to replace all lost assets.

Measures taken to guarantee compensation:

a. People affected will be assisted to relocate.

b. People affected will get houses, residence land or fields for farming (if asked). The conditions of the fields for farming, e.g. production capability and location, should be at least equal to those of the original fields.

Other measures when necessary:

People affected might get assistance in the interim, e.g. leveling land, loan, and work training.
Appendix 3 - Outline of Independent Monitoring and Evaluation on Resettlement

1, Objectives of M&E
According to the requirements of ADB, independent monitoring and evaluation on resettlement of Nanjing Qinhua River Environmental Improvement Project (NQREIP) will be carried out, through checking the rehabilitation of APs’ living and income, the implementation process, fund, management of residential house demolition and resettlement, enterprises and institutions relocation, shop resettlement. While reports are submitted to the ADB, NQREIPMO, IAs and related superior departments regularly (twice a year), information and suggestions are provided, which is the reference to decision of related departments. Through independent monitoring and evaluation, ADB and PMO can have a well know about whether land acquisition and resettlement is achieved on schedule and with stipulated quality, and problems will be brought forward, and suggestion for improvement will be put forward.

2, Contents of Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation
(1) M&E on rehabilitation of life and income
Including: allocation of compensation funds; allocation manner of production; the variation of income; employment; to what extent APs are satisfied.
(2) M&E on Fund Fulfillment and Utilization
Including: fulfillment condition of fund transfer; Utilization condition of fund (plan and actual).
(3)M&E on vulnerable group resettlement
Include: allocation of vulnerable groups; the problem and special supported measures in the process of resettlement.
(4) M&E on gender
(5) M&E on complaint and grievance
(6) M&E on public participation and information disclosure
(7) M&E on restoration of temporary land use

3, Technical Method

Independent M&E technical method is shown in Figure Appendix 3
Figure Appendix 3  Independent M&E Technical Method

Whether M&E is over?

Completed
4. Independent Monitoring Institute
Independent M&E on resettlement of the project will be undertaken by NRCR of Hohai University. The staff is experienced in external M&E of ADB Loan Project.

5. Organization and Division of Resettlement M&E
(1) NRCR are entrusted to be responsible for specific survey, data collection of M&E by PMO, then calculate and analysis it, and examine the results.
(2) NRCR formed Resettlement M&E Group of Nanjing Qinhuai River Environmental Improvement Project, whose task is that, under the directions of project officer of ADB, carry out M&E on resettlement, and take charge of compiling M&E outline, establish monitoring site, and preside over on-spot survey and inside analysis, and take charge in compiling resettlement M&E reports.
(3) PMO, Sub-project Office and other relevant agencies provide cooperation of staff and transportation etc. During resettlement M&E group carries out on-spot survey.

6. Resettlement M&E Ways
(1) The method of combination of on-spot survey, calculating analysis and experts comprehensive evaluation is adopted.
(2) The survey method of combination of spot and side is employed. Comprehensive survey on process, fund and institute and management etc of resettlement is conducted. Sampling survey on the resettled households is conducted.
(3) All the affected households are surveyed.
(4) Methods of survey sheet, interview, inquiring files and documents etc are employed in comprehensive survey.
(5) Besides letter data, information such as pictures, records, kinescope and practicality etc should be collected.

7. Schedule of Independent M&E on Resettlement
In Dec. 2006, conduct baseline survey.
In Jan. 2007, submit No. 1 M&E report.
In Jul. 2007, submit No. 2 M&E report.
In Jan. 2008, submit No. 3 M&E report.
In Jul. 2008, submit No. 4 M&E report.
In Jan. 2009, submit No. 5 M&E report.
In Dec. 2009, submit resettlement completion report.
Appendix 4 - The model is drafted affects the household social economy situation investigation achievement

Social economy investigation according to the proportion of 50%, was carried on in 5 households to have the representative peasant household's investigation, and the detailed investigated achievement can see the follow table: Table 1 to 4.
### Appendix 4 Table 1 Population situation of the resettlement family in the sample

<table>
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<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>the Person investigated</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Educated Level</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>the Population of One's Household</th>
<th>Agricultural Population</th>
<th>non-agricultural Population</th>
<th>Female Population</th>
<th>the Number of the Labor</th>
<th>Female Labor</th>
<th>Fostered Population</th>
<th>Disabled</th>
<th>Older</th>
<th>School children</th>
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<td>junior middle school</td>
<td>male</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Lu Meiling</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>illiterate</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Appendix 4 Table 2 Conduction and house situation of the resettlement family in the sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>the Person investigated</th>
<th>the Scale of All Land</th>
<th>the scale of vegetable Land</th>
<th>the Number of the Enterprises or Facilities Workers</th>
<th>Individual Entrepreneur</th>
<th>the Scale of Housing</th>
<th>the Scale of Renting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sang Jinqian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lu Meiling</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ma Xiuhua</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yan Yifang</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Zhao Xiaolan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Appendix 4 Table 3 Incoming situation of the resettlement family in the sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>the Person investigated</th>
<th>the Incoming of the Vegetable</th>
<th>the Income of the House Renting</th>
<th>the Income of Wages in Enterprise or facilities</th>
<th>the Income of the Side Occupation</th>
<th>the Other Income</th>
<th>Sharing Bonus in One's village</th>
<th>All Income per Person</th>
<th>All Income Per household</th>
<th>Pure Income Per household</th>
<th>Pure Income Per Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sang Jinqian</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>7200</td>
<td>28800</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>12427</td>
<td>37280</td>
<td>22980</td>
<td>7660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lu Meiling</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>7200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1740</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>9640</td>
<td>9640</td>
<td>2640</td>
<td>2640</td>
<td>7960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ma Xiuhua</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>9600</td>
<td>37200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14400</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>12660</td>
<td>39800</td>
<td>39800</td>
<td>6333.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yan Yifang</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>11100</td>
<td>33300</td>
<td>19000</td>
<td>6333.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Zhao Xiaolan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>67200</td>
<td>201600</td>
<td>72120</td>
<td>24040</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Appendix 4 Table 4 Expenditure situation of the resettlement family in the sample
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial Number</th>
<th>the Person investigated</th>
<th>Vegetables planter cost</th>
<th>the Fee of Electricity Using</th>
<th>the Fee of Water Using</th>
<th>the Fee of Communication</th>
<th>the Fee of Children's Educated</th>
<th>the Fee of Medical Treatment</th>
<th>the Expense of Articles for Daily Life</th>
<th>the Fee of Social Insurance</th>
<th>the Other expense</th>
<th>All Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sang Jinqian</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lu Meiling</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ma Xiuhua</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yan Yifang</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Zhao Xiaolan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4800</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>7200</td>
<td>93000</td>
<td>36480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annotation: The number 5 (Zhao Xiaolan) opens a factory of conducting aluminous boxes, so the fee of using electricity and water is a bit higher. The fee of social insurance doesn't contain the enterprises pay for their employees, and the other expense contains the workers' wage, the expense of food and the fee of social insurance.