Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Report

Project Number: 42383
December 2014

PRC: Shanxi Small Cities and Towns Development Demonstration Sector Project- External Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Report (No.7)

Prepared by National Research Center for Resettlement, Hohai University
Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province, PRC

For Shanxi Project Management Office

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Asian Development Bank
Independent Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation
Report for Shanxi Small Cities and Towns
Development Demonstration Sector Project
(No.7)

National Research Center for Resettlement
Hohai University
Nanjing, Jiangsu, China
Dec. 2014
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Resettlement Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRCR</td>
<td>National Research Center for Resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCTDDSP</td>
<td>Small Cities and Towns Development Demonstration Sector Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCTCP</td>
<td>Small Cities and Towns Construction Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>Affected Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HD</td>
<td>House demolition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA</td>
<td>Land acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLA</td>
<td>Permanent Land acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLA</td>
<td>Temporary Land acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMO</td>
<td>Project Management Office</td>
</tr>
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</table>
PREFACE

Resettlement monitoring and evaluation, is according to the resettlement action plan, implementing continuously investigation, inspection, supervision and evaluation work to the resettlement activities. The function of the resettlement monitoring and evaluation is tracking and monitoring project resettlement action plan's implementation process, dynamic assessment resettlement action plan's suitability, provide decision support for project owners, resettlement institutions and ADB project management. Through continuous monitoring and evaluation of the monitoring results, determine whether the resettlement implementation activity is complying resettlement action plan or not, If not or imperfect, should be proposed remedial suggestions.

NRCR of Hohai University carries out the Independent Monitoring and Evaluation to invulnerable resettlement of the project.

From 1st Dec. to 5th Dec, 2014, the investigate team carried out the sixth M&E investigation for Pingyao Huiji River Treatment Project and Xinghuacun Town Urban Road Network Project. This report contains Pingyao project M&E report No.6 and Xinghuacun project M&E report No.6.
1 Summary

1.1 Introduction of Project

Shanxi Small Cities and Towns Development Demonstration Sector Project (SCTDDSP) financed by ADB is a comprehensive infrastructure construction project. The project contraction aim is to improve the affected small cities and towns’ living conditions in Shanxi Province, increase employment, improve the small cities and towns’ relative infrastructure and municipal services.

The project involves 5 cities, 7 small towns of 7 counties, including 7 sub-projects, 3 core sub-projects and 4 subsequent sub-projects. Specific include:

3 core sub-projects:
1) Pingyao county’s Huiji river management projects (1 project construction contents: rivers bed is dredged, embankments are constructed, water storage reservoirs are built, rubber dams are installed);
2) Xiaoyi city’s Wutong SCTCP (5 project construction contents: a. Caoxi road and associated municipal services, b. heat supply, c. gas supply, d. wastewater treatment, e. education services facilities),
3) Youyu county’s SCTCP (5 project construction contents: a. heat supply, b. water supply, c. drainage and wastewater collection, d. roads and associated municipal services, e. flood control);

4 subsequent sub-projects:
4) Lingshi country Jingsheng town’s SCTCP loaned by ADB(2 project construction content: a. townships ancient architecture protection and maintenance, b. township road network construction,
5) Niangziguan town’s small towns development demonstration construction projects (2 project construction contents: a. river management, b. linquan pedestrian street governance);
6) QingXuXian county water affir construction projects (2 project construction contents: a. water system engineering, b. landscape greening engineering);
7) Xinghuacun township road network reconstruction project (1 project construction content: township road network construction).

The project total investment for 224.7 million dollars, apply for $100 million loan of ADB. The project will be completed before Dec. 31, 2015.

In the 18 construction projects of 7 sub-projects, there are 14 construction projects involving the resettlement. According to each sub-project resettlement plan(RP), the main impacts of Shanxi SCTCP loaned by ADB on APs are induced by rural collective-owned land acquisition and rural house demolition. Land acquisition involves 991.11 mu; demolition of rural residential housing area involves 27888.74 m2. Direct and indirect influences involve 1872 households, and affected population is 7688. The project affects 25 enterprises and institutions, involving the demolition of 14360.82 m2 area. The impacts of RP are described in Table 1-1.
Table 1-1 Project Resettlement Impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Pingyao</th>
<th>Wutong</th>
<th>Youyu</th>
<th>Xinghuacun</th>
<th>Jingsheng</th>
<th>Niangziguan</th>
<th>Qingxu</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Villages (number)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Permanent Land Acquisition (mu)</td>
<td>868.92</td>
<td>85.68</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>266.68</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td>30.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Temporary Land Use (mu)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Affected Households</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Affected Persons</td>
<td>2510</td>
<td>2118</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>1341</td>
<td>1113</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>7783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Demolition Affected Families (household)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dismantlement Area (m²)</td>
<td>5682.35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>895.39</td>
<td>10279</td>
<td>8049</td>
<td>3061</td>
<td>27966.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Company Impact (household)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Affected Company Houses Area (m²)</td>
<td>13625</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>398.82</td>
<td>0²</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>14360.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 Resettlement Policy Framework

The resettlement policies that each sub-project follows were established according to the relevant resettlement policies of the People’s Republic of China, Shanxi Province Government and ADB. The main laws and policies of each sub-project land acquisition follows are:

- Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) (Jan 1, 1999 implied, Aug 28, 2004 revised)
- Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China (Jan 1, 1991)
- No. 27 Provisional Regulations for Taxation on Occupation of Cultivated Land of the People’s Republic of China (Apr 1, 1987 implied)
- Regulations for the Protection of Capital Farmland (Jan 1, 1991 implied)
- Public hearing procedures of Land Resources (May 1, 2004)
- No. 238 Guidance to Improve the land and resettlement compensation system (Ministry of state Land Resources dated) (Nov 3, 2004)
- Pre-construction project management (Ministry of Land Order No. 27) (Nov 1, 2004)
- Shanxi Province’s Method on Implementing Land Administration Law of the PRC (Sep 26, 1999)

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1 According to the latest Resettlement Plan, the data in the table ended in Dec. 2012. The RP of Qingxu project, Niangziguan project, and Jingsheng project have not been examined and approved by ADB.

2 13 affected companies of Jingsheng project are individual business, the demolition area belong its residence houses.

Shanxi Province's Methods on the Compensation Distribution of Collectively-owned Peasant's Land (Dec 1, 2005)

ADB resettlement booklet- practical guideline (1998)

ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

According to above laws and policies the principle of each sub-project resettlement is:

- Reduce negative influence to lowest level
- If resettlement cannot be avoided please discuss with impacted villagers and villages to decide replacement cost and compensation level on the base of it.
- Provide necessary compensation and help to the people impacted by project and to increase their income and living standard or restore at least to the level before project begins
- The people impacted by project should get sufficient information about compensation agreement and compensation agreement should be made out after consulting with impacted people.
- Special attention to the need of vulnerable groups

1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to supervise the implementation of resettlement action and ensure resettlers keep at least same living level. NRCR of Hohai University that was entrusted by Shanxi project Management office financed by ADB on December 2010 carries out IM&E of the project. The institute of M&E should find existing or potential problems and give suggestions by checking LA and resettlement pace, capital, management and life & production changing before and after resettlement.

1.3.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

NRCR of Hohai University carries out the Independent Monitoring and Evaluation to invulnerable resettlement of the project. According to the need of this time of monitoring to invulnerable resettlement of the project of Shanxi small cities and towns, National Research Center for Resettlement in Hohai University set up special “working group of the monitoring to invulnerable resettlement of the project of Shanxi small cities and towns” in December 2014, consisted by the scene investigation group, household interviews group, data processing analysis group, translation group, and other working groups, and establish the corresponding work rules and regulations, formulate the detailed work plan and a detailed work schedule. The working group is taken the responsibility Professor Guoqing Shi, the director of the National Research Center. Working group will take a full range of monitoring and evaluation aim at the effect of the resettlement plan implementation according to the related policies of the Asian Development Bank and the outline of Independent Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation of the project of Shanxi small cities and towns.

1.3.2 Procedure of Monitoring and Evaluation

- To write resettlement M&E outline
- To know resettlement procedure
1.3.3 Contents of Monitoring and Evaluation

The M&E of each project is made according to the order of LA and the relocation and income resort of impacted people will be followed. When the whole project finish post-evaluation will be done.

According to investigation and resettlement plan, the impacts of this project are land acquisition, compensation to some attachment, house demolition, companies and shops were impacted by land acquisition. So, the contents of M&E are:

- The schedule, area, compensation, capital appreciation and use of permanent LA.
- The area, compensation standard, capital appreciation of temporary LA and land restore.
- The schedule, area, compensation, capital appreciation of house resettlement
- Restore of vulnerable group
- Basic facility rebuilding
- Resettler income and cost analysis
- Satisfaction of Resettlers to LA and compensation
- Institution ability
- Internal resettlement monitoring
- Public participation and its effect
- Registration and management of grievance and appeal
- Implementation of other relevant resettlement (relocation of enterprises, institutions and shops)

1.3.4 Method of Monitoring and Evaluation

From Dec. 1st, 2014 to Dec. 5th, 2014, this M&E took 5 days. The team of the M&E includes three professional personnel from NRCR. They went to investigate two counties, which the two projects involved. During the M&E, following methods are used:

**Symposium** Have an informal discussion with resettlement offices, APs, committees and women concerned respectively to know about land acquisition and housing relocation, and the income resort condition of villages.

**Referring to document data** Looking up the document of resettlement activities, checking the compensation agreements of the land acquisition and house demolish and statistics data.


**Interviewing Key-men who provide information** Such as directors of resettlement offices, township heads, village heads, householders, women (20%), the elderly, etc.

**1.3.5 Schedule of Monitoring and Evaluation Report**

National Research Center for Resettlement (NRCR) of Hohai University carries out the Independent Monitoring and Evaluation (IM&E) to invulnerable resettlement of the project.

In order to ensure the implementation of resettlement plan the monitoring and evaluation on the resettlement will make schedule according to project procedure. From 2011, NRCR wrote and submitted the IM&E Report to Shanxi Province ADB Project Office and ADB every half year. Since 2011, the NRCR will prepare a semi-annual M&E report, then prepare report each year in the late implementation of the project.

Currently, the RPs for the subprojects of Pingyao and Xinghuacun have been approval; therefore, this M&E will focus on this 2 subprojects.

Besides, LA and HD of Xinghuacun and Pingyao have been started. During the period of resettlement work, relevant M&E is taken twice per year (once per half year; for the first half, including the livelihood investigation). When resettlement finished, the external M&E will be taken once per year.

What's more, for Qingxu, Niangziguan, ADB has approved that there are no effects of LA and HD. Jingsheng, and Youyu (the rest construction other than the heating part), if relevant RP has got the approval, or the investigation of quantity of material objects starts, the M&E will follow up.

**1.4 Schedule**

**1.4.1 Project Schedule**

Up to this M&E, feasibility study reports, environmental assessment reports and preliminary design reports of Pingyao subproject and Xinghuacun subproject have been completed with approval from relevant departments.

Through the investigation we know that, the engineering bidding work of Pingyao subproject has basic completed in October 2012, which contains two civil packages, three government procurement packages, a total of five packages, construction is drawing to a close; xinghuacun construction contract has been signed, the site formation work has been completed, at present, the project is filling lime soil and pipeline work.
Table 1-2 Project Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Feasibility Study</th>
<th>EIA</th>
<th>Preliminary Sketch</th>
<th>Construction Scheme (pic)</th>
<th>Tender</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Final Acceptance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1.4.2 Resettlement Schedule

Up to this M&E, RP of Pingyao subproject has been compiled with approval; material indexes has been measured and confirmed; Notice of HD has been publicized; house expropriation and compensation agreement and resettlement agreement have been signed, land expropriation has been completed; housing demolition and compensation and resettlement work is under way, has not yet been completely ended; land expropriation has completed in 2013.

Resettlement progress of Xinghuacun subproject has no change in the monitoring compares to the previous period. RP of Xinghuacun subproject has been compiled with approval; material indexes has been measured and confirmed; Notice of HD has been publicized; Compensation contracts have been signed; LA has been finished; Compensation of land has been paid to households; As of December 2014, housing demolition and resettlement work have been completed.

Table 1-3 Resettlement Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>RP</th>
<th>Material Index Conformation</th>
<th>Notice of LA and HD</th>
<th>Compensaton Contract</th>
<th>LA</th>
<th>HD</th>
<th>LA Payment</th>
<th>HD Resettlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1.5 The Progress of Land Acquisition

1.5.1 Land Acquisition Procedure

According to No.3 order of Ministry of Land and Resources- Administration Approach on Construction Land Checkup and Approval, the checkup and approval procedure of new construction land is: land prejudication, project decision, and land using application, planning, checkup and approval, implementation, land register:

- According to project approval document and land using approval, municipal or county National Land Resource Bureau or the town governments, street offices

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3"●”refers to complete with approval; “○”refers to complete without approval; “▲”refers to in progress; “△”refers to not start.

4“●”refers to complete with approval; “○”refers to complete without approval; “▲”refers to in progress; “△”refers to not start.
involved in land acquisition investigate the approved construction land and freeze it. Any organization and individuals cannot use or explore this land without legal permission.

- On the basis of investigation and other materials of land acquisition, municipal National Land &Resource Bureau sign land acquisition agreement with landowner of land acquisition after checkup and confirmation.
- Publicize land acquisition plan and the policies, procedures, resettlement plan of land acquisition and compensation price. The scope of land acquisition and purpose also should be open for participation and supervision.
- Village collective economic organizations and their members and other obliges should be compensated and resettled and land acquisition compensation should be handed out in time.

1.5.2 LA Schedule

Up to this M&E, land preliminary hearing of Pingyao and Xinghuacun subprojects have been completed with land use approval in progress; LA of Pingyao subproject have been done, and related compensation of Pingyao subproject is on going; LA and related compensation of Xinghuacun subproject have been done, and the compensation have been paid to households.

Table 1-4 LA Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Land Preliminary Hearing</th>
<th>Land use Approval</th>
<th>Land Acquisition</th>
<th>LA Compensation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1.5.3 Standards of LA Compensation and Implementation

Up to this M&E, the compensation standards of Xinghuacun and Pingyao projects have no change, and the corresponding compensation has been distributed to the affected farmers.

Table 1-5 Comparison of Compensation Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>LA Compensation(CNY/MU)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pingyao Subproject</td>
<td>43500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Xinghuacun Subproject</td>
<td>28080</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

●’” refers to complete with approval;”○”refers to complete without approval;”▲”refers to in progress;”▲”refers to not start.
1.6 Situation of Compensation and Resettlement for Housing Demolition

1.6.1 The Basis of Compensation and Resettlement for Housing Demolition

Up to this M&E, work related to compensation and resettlement for housing demolition has been carried out in Xinghuacun subproject; due to the need of engineering construction. The work of compensation and resettlement for housing demolition has been carried out gradually, at the present the work of compensation and resettlement for housing demolition of Pingyao subproject has not been carried out and compensation and resettlement for housing demolition goes on in accordance with relevant provisions of the relevant documents strictly. Specific including:

- The regulations of urban house demolition and relocation of Shanxi Province.
- The evaluation method of urban house demolition and relocation in Shanxi Province.
- Interim measures for the benefits and compensation standard for urban house demolition and relocation in Shanxi Province.
- The county master plan of Pingyao County.
- The comprehensive improvement demolition guidelines of the county area of Pingyao County. (PZF [2007] No.27)
- Measures for the implementation of compensation and resettlement for dismantlement in the county area of Pingyao County.

1.6.2 The Progress of Compensation and Resettlement for Housing Demolition

Up to this M&E, in Pingyao subproject, the house demolition notice and the affected physical indicators survey have been completed, the housing demolition and the compensation and resettlement agreement have been signed, now it is during the implementation process of housing demolition and the compensation; In Xinghuacun subproject, the house demolition notice and the affected physical indicators survey have been completed, and the agreement of compensation and resettlement agreement has been signed, the implementation as well as the compensation and resettlement for the housing demolition has been completed, the specific implementation situation shall be followed in the next monitoring.

Table 1-6 The Progress of Compensation and Resettlement for Housing Demolition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Housing demolition notice</th>
<th>House physical indicators</th>
<th>Agreement of compensation and resettlement for housing demolition</th>
<th>Implementation</th>
<th>Compens and resettlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pingyao</td>
<td>(● 2012.4)</td>
<td>(● 2012.6)</td>
<td>(● 2012.12)</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“●” refers to complete with approval; “○” refers to complete without approval; “▲” refers to in progress; “△” refers to not start.
1.6.3 The Standard and Implementation of Compensation and Resettlement for Housing Demolition

Up to this M&E, in Xinghuacun subproject, the work of compensation and resettlement agreement has begun, relative compensation and resettlement standard and measures for the implementation has been completed. In December 2014, residents affected by the housing demolition has been all in resettlement residential area.

In Pingyao subproject, content of housing demolition compensation consist of the area compensation, appendages compensation, indoor decoration compensation, relocation of the residential housing subsidies, nonresidential houses the suspension loss allowance, makeshift settlement subsidies and other subsidies, etc. Specific compensation standard is as follows:

- The replacement area conversion of housing demolition is added by the number multiplied the demolished main housing area and convert coefficient, and the number multiplied the demolished auxiliary housing area and convert coefficient. Including:
  1. Conversion standard of main house: main house (principle room) is cast-in-situ bungalow or a building of two or more stores, 1:1.2; main house (principle room) is floor bungalow, 1:1.1; main house (principle room) is fan-floor bungalow or brick structure, 1:1.
  2. Conversion standard of auxiliary house: the aisle of cast-in-situ auxiliary house is higher than 2.8m (including 2.8m), 1:1; the aisle of cast-in-situ auxiliary house is between 2.5m and 2.8m, 1:0.9; the aisle of cast-in-situ auxiliary house is between 2.2m and 2.5m, 1:0.8; the conversion standard of floor auxiliary house reduces 0.1m² according to that of cast-in-situ auxiliary house;
- Compensation for appendages and decoration: affiliated facilities such as doors facing the road, toilets, walls, basements and buildings and structures whose aisle is lower than 2.2m, etc. are given monetary compensation according to practical evaluating price;
- Relocation allowance: building area is smaller than 30 m² (including 30 m²), give a one-time payment of 200 Yuan, the area bigger than 30 m², pay relocation allowance in accordance with the standards of 7 Yuan per square meter. 20 Yuan per square meter for production houses, 15 Yuan per square meter for stores and warehouse, 10 Yuan per square meter for office premises;
- The suspension loss subsidies: give subsidies for six months according to average monthly tax last year, give wage subsidies for six months according to labor
bureau registered number in labor contract and the per capita monthly salary in this company;

- Makeshift settlement subsidies: building area of the demolished house is smaller than 30 m² (including 30 m²), pay 120 Yuan per month, area bigger than 30 m², 4 Yuan per month. The people Voluntarily accept the monetary compensation, give a one-time payment for six month of makeshift settlement subsidies;

- Other subsides: phone, 100 Yuan per one, closed-circuit television, 300 Yuan per one, the solar water heater, 300 Yuan per one, air conditioner, 200 Yuan per one, wells, 100Yuan per one, power circuit, 5 Yuan per meter, trees, 50 Yuan per plant, broadband users, 50 Yuan per family.

At the same time, by on-the-spot investigation, we know that, quality standards of resettlement residential housing in Pingyao subproject are: six floors, brick structure, cast-in-place floor and the stairs, lime plaster for housing wall, water and sediment ash plaster for kitchen and bathroom wall, cement cushion ground, model steel window with screen, install wooden door, heating equipment, fluctuations on upwards and downwards for water, televised dark buried pipe, stairs facilities in good condition.

1.7 Implementation Institution

In order to implement the RP well, strengthen the supervision and management of resettlement action and achieve the target of the resettlement, Shanxi project Management office financed by ADB leading team office was set up. This leading team office takes in charge of leading and cooperation of project. Main Duties: Responsible for the project land acquisition, demolition and resettlement activities; charge for leadership, formulate policy, audited the resettlement schemes, compiled the internal monitoring reports submitted to the Asian Development Bank. Team members see Table 1-7.

Sub-project offices take charge of project-specific work. The responsibilities are: (1) write and management of resettlement plan; (2) implementation of resettlement plan; (3) appropriation and management of resettlement fund; (4) internal monitoring and cooperation; (5) write resettlement internal monitoring report; (6) check and conclusion of resettlement. Sub-Project Office Resettlement Staff see Table 1-8.
In the implementation of project resettlement Baoding project office cooperates and takes in charge of resettlement work and each sub-project organization implement with local land or real estate departments. Detailed contents see sub-project reports.

**1.7.1 Ability of Implementation Institution**

Shanxi Province ADB financed project office locates at No.112 Donghouxiaohua Road, Taiyuan City. There are completed office equipments and advanced Communication. Staffs have high quality and the degree of undergraduate or over it and also have more than two years working experiences. Two of them are in charged of resettlement institution. In order to strengthen the capacity of resettlement implementation institutions, In January 2011, Shanxi project office invited NRCR resettlement experts to have a resettlement policy training to project staff and the main contents were policy, management and monitoring & evaluation of resettlement. By training, resettlement implementation institutions understood the policies of resettlement of the ADB, specified the responsibilities of work and improved operation ability and policy dealing capability.

**1.7.2 Internal Monitoring and Evaluation**

The PMO adopted an internal monitoring mechanism to examine the resettlement implementation. During resettlement, Shanxi Project Office and sub-project departments had persons specially assigned for monitoring and examining. They examined fund utilization, house re-building, and restore of resettlers' income. Once discovering some problems, they would report to the leading group timely and consulted with resettlers concerned to solve them. Shanxi ADB Financed project office has ensured NRCR to carry out M&E.

**1.7.3 Evaluation**

Monitoring and Evaluation team do investigation of resettlement. The results of investigation indicate that management and implementation institutions set up an external independent mechanism and internal mechanism of M&E and carry out their own responsibility and task in the resettlement implementation. Monitoring & Evaluation suggests that the staff in related organizations should have further training.
on resettlement policy and implementation and this training should combine theory study with visit on the spot. Especially they should investigate and study the projects financed by ADB and add the institution efficiency and ability.

1.8 Conclusion and Suggestion for Monitoring and Evaluation

1.8.1 Conclusion

(1) According to this M&E, construction of the two subprojects is implementing smoothly. At present, biding invitation of Xinghuacun subproject has been completed, it is in order to carry out the engineering construction; Pingyao subproject has been completed project bidding, project construction has not been carried out yet. (2) For resettlement, up to this M&E, for Xinghuacun subproject, LA has been completed and related compensation has been paid to households; for Xinghuacun subproject, HD has been completed; for Pingyao subproject, house expropriation and compensation agreement and the resettlement agreement has been signed as well as the work of land expropriation has been completed. Except the Gutao second junior school, the work of house demolition has been completed. Because the sewer, tap water, power supply and heating installation have not yet been finished, the work of resettlement is under way. And the resettlement compensation for transition period has been paid timely. (3) Up to now, land preliminary hearing of the two subprojects has been finished and all the land certificates are still applying. (4) Up to this M&E, compensation standards are implementing well. (5) Relevant responsible agencies of each subproject have been improved with clear division of obligation, which have formulated improved regulations and employed high quality staff. At the same time, specific guidance or leading groups for each subproject have been built with detailed work division and clear obligation. (6) During the implementation, various public participation activities of each subprojects had been organized to ask public opinions on compensation standards, compensation policy, and resettlement modes, etc. (7) Appeal and complaint channels are transparency with reasonable agencies and staff. Up to this M&E, no appeals and complaints had been found.

1.8.2 Suggestion

(1) To speed up the procedure of LA and land certificate; (2) To strengthen capacity building of agencies with further training of ADB resettlement policies and implementation; At the same time, it is necessary to perfect the cost of the institutional capacity building, improve the enthusiasm of the resettlement staff; (3) Continue to improve the record of resettlement documents. It is key to save related information during the resettlement: build the record of LA and HD with special management to provide information for project examine and M&E; (4) Continue to support the vulnerable group and employment of APs with further improvement of reconstruction plan for APs and related implementation. (5) To do better internal M&E and refresh report forms timely;
(6) Further public participation during construction process to secure the transparency and convenience of complaints and appeals of APs.
2 Pingyao Huiji River Treatment Project

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 Review of Resettlement Plan

Huiji River is 3.5 km away from Pingyao ancient city and Yihui Reservoir was built at the intersection of its eastbound and westbound branches. The dam height is 20.4m, and its length is 730m. There are some supporting facilities such as spillways and spillway tunnel, etc. The storage capacity of reservoir is 26,300,000 m³ and its effective storage capacity is 6,400,000 m³. The reservoir was designed in accordance with "just once in one century" standard, was checked in accordance with "Just once in one thousand years" standard, thus it is a mid-size one whose primary function is flood control and irrigation and secondary function is supplying water for Pingyao County.

The riverway is flexural and blocked and due to the inefficient management in recent years and severe conditions like dumping rubbish into the riverway as well as encroachment of buildings and fields, the normal flood passing has been severely affected. The current flood passing is in a poor state between the downstream of Yihui Reservoir and section along the Dong-Xia highway. The riverbed was severely damaged by human activities and became very rough. The riverbanks on both sides have collapsed and blocked the flood discharge.

It is imperative to treat Huiji River comprehensively in hope that the economy in Pingyao old town can develop in a healthy way and a good environment can be provided to the foreign and domestic investors. On top of that, water will be stored in the riverway of main areas so that the treatment project of Huiji River can be an ecological project which gives consideration to urban beautification and tourism, on the premise of guaranteeing flood control safety.

The project scope covers: the total length from lower reaches of Yinli reservoir to the upper reaches of Dayun highway bridge is 7,211.7 m, including 800m as natural ecological section from lower reaches of Yinli reservoir to the highway bridge; 2,100 m as dredging treatment section of upper reaches from the highway bridge to aqueduct bridge; 3,100 m as urban reservoir and beautified section; 1,211.7 m as dredging treatment section of lower reaches from the reservoir section to the upper reaches of Dayun highway bridge.

According to the budget, total investment for the project construction is CNY 236.3747 million, including CNY 132.58 million loaned by ADB, taking up the proportion of 56.09% of the investment; CNY 103.7947 million as domestic supporting investment, taking up the proportion of 43.91% of the investment, raised by Pingyao County Government. Among which, CNY 150.3999 million is prepared for the construction project of Huiji River treatment; CNY 17.0231 million is prepared as resettlement compensation fee; CNY 3.08 million(USD 0.44 million) is prepared for organizational capacity construction; CNY 17.0231 million is prepared as basic preparation fee; CNY 6.5627 million is prepared for the interest of the loan during the period of construction.
2.1.2 Resettlement Implementation

In February 2008, for the small towns in Shanxi pilot development projects of the ADB loaned Pingyao County economic development and model construction, project proposal was approved by Shanxi Province Development and Reform Commission. (approvals JFGWZF [2008] No. 144.)

In September 2009, for the small towns in Shanxi demonstration and development of the ADB loan project the Pingyao huiji River river training works project, the feasibility study report was approved by Shanxi Province Development and Reform Commission (approvals JFGWZF [2009] No. 1377.)

In December 2011, the ADB loan Huiji River river training projects, Pingyao County land use pre-approved by the Shanxi Provincial Department of Land (approvals JGTZH [2011] No. 1027). Land use certificates are still in the process.

In April 2012, the preliminary design of the small towns in Shanxi demonstration and development of the ADB loaned project of Pingyao huiji River Governance projects get the approval by Shaanxi Provincial Development and Reform Commission. (approvals JiFGSJF [2012] No. 371.)

Up to this M&E, for construction: in Pingyao subproject, feasibility study report, environmental assessment report and the preliminary design have been compiled and get the related department approval; The construction plan is completed. Through the investigation, we understand that, civil engineering formally began on 27th Feb. 2013. By the end of 2014, we found that, waterway dredging, water storage and flood prevention of bid No.1 and bid No.2 were basically completed.

Up to this M&E, for resettlement, Resettlement Planning has been done, and obtained the relevant approval; physical indicators have also been measured and confirmation; demolition notice has been issued; house expropriation and compensation agreement and resettlement agreement have been signed, land expropriation has been
completed; affected enterprises and housing demolition has been completed; compensation and resettlement work is under way, has not yet been completely ended; LA compensation has issued to affected village collective and farmers. Because the sewer, tap water, power supply and heating installation have not yet been finished, the work of resettlement is under way. And the resettlement compensation for transition period has been paid timely. Because the new campus has not yet been completed, the demolition of Gutao second junior high school has not yet started. The specific implementation will be tracked until the time of the next monitoring.

### 2.1.3 Monitoring Content

The resettlement monitoring inspected the resettlement progress, project impacts, compensation standards, funding and the use, public participation, complaint, appeals and so on. Problems are uncovered and recommendations are provided.

#### 2.2 Resettlement of APs

##### 2.2.1 Project Impact

The Pingyao County Huiji river control works affect the Nancheng village, Beicheng village and Dongcheng Village of Gutao town, and Xiguo village of Yuebi town. Project totally involves 164.19 mu of LA permanently, 17371.482 square meters of residential HD, production buildings 78 square meters, and enterprises space of 13,595 square meters; affect living facilities, trees and plants, traffic facilities, water conservancy facilities and power facilities. Pingyao project land acquisition involves collective land, and did not involve contracted land of individual farmers. Village residents affected by LA rely on local tourism for their living, and the surrounding industrial land is no longer the main life source of income, therefore, the project affected population by LA is indirectly affected, totally 579 households covering 2415 people.

At the same time, the HD of project involves 22 households including 6 home-based businesses and 7 affected enterprises and public institutions. The project affected 44 households of vulnerable groups.

People’s Government of Pingyao County in April 2012 announced the LA and HD, publicized compensation programs and acquisition scope. Up to this M&E, house expropriation and compensation agreement and resettlement agreement have been signed, land expropriation has been completed; housing demolition and compensation and resettlement work is under way, has not yet been completely ended; the land compensation fees paid work has been completed.

Up to this M&E, see the comparison between this monitoring and the previous in Table 2-1. The range of LA and HD has no change compare to last M&E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>The Previous Monitoring</th>
<th>This Monitoring</th>
<th>Varied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Affected village</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PLA</td>
<td>Mu</td>
<td>164.19</td>
<td>164.19</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2.2 Compensation Standards and the Implementation

According to the requirements of document JGTZF [2009] No.38 issued by Shanxi Provincial Department of Land, Pingyao County Land Bureau issued a document – PGTZF [2010] No.2 -- Notice of Implementation of Unified Annual Output Value Standards of Land Acquisition in Pingyao County--to develop a unified standard of district annual output value of cultivated land and the land acquisition compensation fee. The land compensation standard of the two towns involved has been determined as 1725 CNY/mu and the compensation is 28 multiples of the value. Among which, land compensation is 9 multiples of the value, the resettlement subsidy is 19 multiples of the value, and the Young crop compensation is 1 multiple of the value. The arable land compensation Price is 48,300 CNY/mu. Compared with the RP, subject to the influence of external factors such as rising prices, the current standard of compensation is higher than the standard plan, which also meet the economic development needs and local conditions to protect the production and living standards of the immigrants do not reduce and can increase with economic development and rising prices.

Up to this M&E, Bureau of Land and Resources in Pingyao Count and Dongcheng Village in Gutao Town Pingyao Count signed land compensation agreement in 5th Nov. in 2012, compensated the 164.19 MU collective land of Dongcheng Village in Gutao Town Pingyao Count taken up by the project; the committee of Dongcheng Village in Gutao Town Pingyao Count received compensation in 28th Dec. 2012, compensation for attachments 1,229,623 Yuan, 9,160,000 Yuan in total. The survey found that the committee of Dongcheng Village in Gutao Town Pingyao Count received compensation from January 2013 to December 2014, compensation for land 6,982,985 Yuan for attachments 2,000,640 Yuan, 8,983,625 Yuan in total. So far, relative compensation fees have been paid to the affected farmers.

2.2.3 The Standard and Implementation of Compensation and Resettlement for Housing Demolition

Up to this M&E, the house demolition notice and the affected physical indicators survey have been completed, the housing demolition and the compensation and resettlement agreement have been signed, now it is during the implementation process of housing demolition and the compensation. Currently, it is in the implementation process of the HD and compensation and resettlement. Due to the improvement of design, there are 22 households affected by HD and currently demolition work of 22 households has been completed.

In Pingyao subproject, content of housing demolition compensation consist of the area compensation, appendages compensation, indoor decoration compensation,
relocation of the residential housing subsidies, nonresidential houses the suspension loss allowance, makeshift settlement subsidies and other subsidies, etc. Specific compensation standard is as follows:

- The replacement area conversion of housing demolition is added by the number multiplied the demolished main housing area and convert coefficient, and the number multiplied the demolished auxiliary housing area and convert coefficient. Including:
  3) Conversion standard of main house: main house (principle room) is cast-in-situ bungalow or a building of two or more stores, 1:1.2; main house (principle room) is floor bungalow, 1:1.1; main house (principle room) is fan-floor bungalow or brick structure, 1:1.
  4) Conversion standard of auxiliary house: the aisle of cast-in-situ auxiliary house is higher than 2.8m (including 2.8m), 1:1; the aisle of cast-in-situ auxiliary house is between 2.5m and 2.8m, 1:0.9; the aisle of cast-in-situ auxiliary house is between 2.2m and 2.5m, 1:0.8; the conversion standard of floor auxiliary house reduces 0.1m according to that of cast-in-situ auxiliary house;
- Compensation for appendages and decoration: affiliated facilities such as doors facing the road, toilets, walls, basements and buildings and structures whose aisle is lower than 2.2m, etc. are given monetary compensation according to practical evaluating price;
- Relocation allowance: building area is smaller than 30 m² (including 30 m²), give a one-time payment of 200 Yuan, the area bigger than 30 m², pay relocation allowance in accordance with the standards of 7 Yuan per square meter. 20 Yuan per square meter for production houses, 15 Yuan per square meter for stores and warehouse, 10 Yuan per square meter for office premises;
- The suspension loss subsidies: give subsidies for six months according to average monthly tax last year, give wage subsidies for six months according to labor bureau registered number in labor contract and the per capita monthly salary in this company;
- Makeshift settlement subsidies: building area of the demolished house is smaller than 30 m² (including 30 m²), pay 120 Yuan per month, area bigger than 30 m², 4 Yuan per month. The people Voluntarily accept the monetary compensation, give a one-time payment for six month of makeshift settlement subsidies;
- Other subsides: phone, 100 Yuan per one, closed-circuit television, 300 Yuan per one, the solar water heater, 300 Yuan per one, air conditioner, 200 Yuan per one, wells, 100 Yuan per one, power circuit, 5 Yuan per meter, trees, 50 Yuan per plant, broadband users, 50 Yuan per family.

At the same time, by on-the-spot investigation, we know that, quality standards of resettlement residential housing in Pingyao subproject are: six floors, brick structure, cast-in-place floor and the stairs, lime plaster for housing wall, water and sediment ash plaster for kitchen and bathroom wall, cement cushion ground, model steel window with screen, install wooden door, heating equipment, fluctuations on upwards and downwards for water, televised dark buried pipe, stairs facilities in good condition. Resettlement residential housing for Pingyao Subproject located at the east of out ring
of Chengdong, the north of Xuefu Road, covered an area of 100 MU, were apartment of 18th floor, and were in construction from 10th Oct. 2012, at the end of Oct. 2014, the main part of the new buildings has been completed. Sewer, tap water, power supply and heating installation have not yet been finished. It is expected to finish in Sep. 2015. The whole project is in the intense construction process.

Figure 2-2 The Effect of Relocation Area and The Construction Site

Up to this M&E, the HD of 22 households has been finished and the HD compensation has issued to affected households. We should specially note that, the affected enterprises are all self-employed family enterprises, and cannot distinguish and partition from family houses clearly, so during the HD implementation process, area are accounted together. At the same time, to deal with the existence individual phenomenon in the process of actual demolition, relative units sign HD agreement with them separately. See details in table below.
Table 2-2 Compensation Details of Affected HD Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Construction area (m²)</th>
<th>Land area (m²)</th>
<th>Total compensation (Y)</th>
<th>Makeshift settlement subsidies (Yuan)</th>
<th>Relocation allowance (Yuan)</th>
<th>Appendages compensation (Y)</th>
<th>Attachments compensation (Y)</th>
<th>Land compensation (Y)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FHQ</td>
<td>289.25</td>
<td>531.48</td>
<td>706,967</td>
<td>27,768</td>
<td>4,050</td>
<td>87,305</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>33,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KXQ</td>
<td>2,261.049</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,592,543.05</td>
<td>217,061</td>
<td>31,655</td>
<td>707,321</td>
<td>14,750</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YGX</td>
<td>108.47</td>
<td>108.47</td>
<td>335,683</td>
<td>10,413</td>
<td>1,519</td>
<td>4,060</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>6,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LJF</td>
<td>153.83</td>
<td>172.961</td>
<td>432,127</td>
<td>14,768</td>
<td>2,154</td>
<td>69,958</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>10,871</td>
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<td>FSY</td>
<td>163.19</td>
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<td>456,799</td>
<td>15,666</td>
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<td>10,661</td>
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<tr>
<td>LRX</td>
<td>145.097</td>
<td>124.549</td>
<td>420,949</td>
<td>13,929</td>
<td>2,031</td>
<td>29,985</td>
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<td>WSZ</td>
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<td>617,364</td>
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<td>3,575</td>
<td>16,151</td>
<td>10,750</td>
<td>16,876</td>
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<tr>
<td>CWH</td>
<td>81.722</td>
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<td>228,173</td>
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<td>1,144</td>
<td>9,550</td>
<td>14,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>FHL</td>
<td>300.166</td>
<td>397.015</td>
<td>753,869</td>
<td>28,816</td>
<td>4,202</td>
<td>40,239</td>
<td>9,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>KSX</td>
<td>144.24</td>
<td>144.24</td>
<td>420,377</td>
<td>13,847</td>
<td>2,019</td>
<td>98,978</td>
<td>12,450</td>
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<tr>
<td>WYQ</td>
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<td>514,106</td>
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<td>207,161</td>
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<td>GGQ</td>
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<td>1,333.34</td>
<td>2,076,369</td>
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<td>12,908</td>
<td>63,619</td>
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<td>GBG</td>
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<td>452,662</td>
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<td>14,160</td>
<td>109,746</td>
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<td>GBM</td>
<td>540.697</td>
<td>1,266.73</td>
<td>1,277,404</td>
<td>51,907</td>
<td>7,570</td>
<td>284,100</td>
<td>14,550</td>
<td>79,614</td>
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<tr>
<td>YY</td>
<td>411.461</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>963,456</td>
<td>39,500</td>
<td>5,760</td>
<td>484,369</td>
<td>25,950</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>STM</td>
<td>254.751</td>
<td>284.868</td>
<td>702,669</td>
<td>24,456</td>
<td>3,567</td>
<td>36,460</td>
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<td>17,904</td>
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<td>HSH</td>
<td>420.602</td>
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<td>966,118</td>
<td>40,378</td>
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<td>48,949</td>
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<td>11,993,267</td>
<td>471,248</td>
<td>15,831</td>
<td>822,315</td>
<td>102,400</td>
<td>281,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YHP</td>
<td>2,686.131</td>
<td>2310.46</td>
<td>6,478,247</td>
<td>257,878</td>
<td>17,034</td>
<td>716,470</td>
<td>84,550</td>
<td>145,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSY</td>
<td>537.781</td>
<td>838.09</td>
<td>962,728</td>
<td>51,626</td>
<td>7,528</td>
<td>180,960</td>
<td>23,240</td>
<td>52,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBL</td>
<td>928.385</td>
<td>1,103.4</td>
<td>2,305,488</td>
<td>89,125</td>
<td>12,227</td>
<td>54,5521</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>69,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17371.482</td>
<td>15886.466</td>
<td>41879719.05</td>
<td>1669591</td>
<td>169246</td>
<td>5118098</td>
<td>420465</td>
<td>998463</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shanxi Small Cities and Towns Development Demonstration Sector Project Financed by Asian Development Bank
Pingyao County Huiji River comprehensive management involves the demolition of Gutao second junior high school, but the relocation has not yet started. The basic situation of this school is in the following table.

Table 2-3 The LA and relocation Situation of Effected School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The LA and relocation Situation of Effected School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gutao Second Junior High School of Pingyao country is close to the bank of the Huiji River. The school covers an area of 21 acres and an area of approximately 5.5 acres of school grounds. The school needs to be relocated because of Huiji River comprehensive management and the new campus plan placed in the West Bank, which covers an area of 46 mu and a building area of 16,000 square meters. Because the new campus has not been completed, Gutao second junior high school has not been relocated. The new campus is under construction and is expected to be completed by the end of 2015. At that time, the relocation work will begin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Schoolmaster: Gao Bao-tai
Contact information: 13835482648

The new campus of Gutao II school:
2.3 Resettlement Implementation Institution and Its Capacity

2.3.1 Resettlement Implementation Institution

The project's resettlement work is implementing smoothly. Pingyao County land acquisition compensation and resettlement for the project with a dedicated staff to form a smooth information transfer channels on the bottom. Pingyao County set up a special Pingyao County Huiji River comprehensive management of headquarters, as commander in chief of the headquarters of the county deputy secretary and two deputy magistrate serving as executive vice commander and deputy commander, members, including government offices, County Commission for Discipline Inspection, County Supervision Bureau, County Development and Reform Commission, the County Water Authority, the County Public Security Bureau, the county finance bureau, County Land Resources Bureau, County Housing Authority, the County Planning Board, County lived Construction Committee, the County Bureau of Cultural Relics, County Tourism Bureau, County Forestry Bureau County radio and television centers and affected more than 20 units of the township government; at the same time, the command of the Ministry of the comprehensive coordination office and seven working groups were responsible for a specific task. See the main members list in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Original institution</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Position in the project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PMO</td>
<td>Lei Xinping</td>
<td>County committee</td>
<td>Deputy president</td>
<td>Chief guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Comprehensive Coordination</td>
<td>Niu Qihu</td>
<td>County government</td>
<td>Deputy head</td>
<td>Routine deputy chief guide; director of the office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMO</td>
<td>Duan Zhaoyi</td>
<td>County development and reform bureau</td>
<td>Head of the bureau</td>
<td>Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of Planning and Design</td>
<td>Ji Taiping</td>
<td>County planning bureau</td>
<td>Head of the bureau</td>
<td>Group leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of Land Reservation</td>
<td>Li Hongtao</td>
<td>County land and resources bureau</td>
<td>Head of the bureau</td>
<td>Group leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of LA and Resettlement</td>
<td>Bai Guosheng</td>
<td>County housing management bureau</td>
<td>Head of the bureau</td>
<td>Group leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of Project Construction</td>
<td>Fan Dengliang</td>
<td>County water bureau</td>
<td>Head of the bureau</td>
<td>Group leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of Funding Supervision and Investigation</td>
<td>Huo Tianhua</td>
<td>County financial bureau</td>
<td>Head of the bureau</td>
<td>Group leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of Supervision and Guidance</td>
<td>Meng Gang</td>
<td>County monitor bureau</td>
<td>Head of the bureau</td>
<td>Group leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of Security</td>
<td>Hao Junxiu</td>
<td>County police bureau</td>
<td>Head of</td>
<td>Group leader</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Agency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Original institution</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Position in the project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement Office of Gutao town</td>
<td>Song Xijin</td>
<td>Government of Gutao town</td>
<td>Head of the town</td>
<td>Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement Office of Yuebi town</td>
<td>Liang Shaojin</td>
<td>Government of Yuebi town</td>
<td>Head of the town</td>
<td>Guide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.3.2 Institute Capacity

Pingyao County PMO is self-contained and has advanced transportation and communication equipment. In order to guarantee the smooth implementation of resettlement the PMO arranges specific person with good quality and ability and more than two years’ experiences in resettlement for resettlement work. At the same time, they set up internal monitoring system and there is person specially assigned for the work.

### 2.4 Typical Investigation of Affected Villages

The affected villages includes 3 villages in Gutao town, which are Nancheng Village, Beicheng Village, Dongcheng Village. Among which, Dongcheng village has been affected mostly. Therefore, in Dec. 2014, external M&E team conducted a typical survey and in-depth interviews in the village.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2-5 Interview in typical village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Time: 2014-12  
Place: Dongcheng Village  
Interviewee: Gao Feng |

Gao Feng is working at the Dongcheng village committee and he is a representative villager since he is also affected by the demolition of the village. Gao Feng is 30 years old. There are 4 people in Gao Feng family, and more than 2 mu cultivated land in the family. Cultivated land mainly plant corn. His parents have the contracted land for living and could get well income every year.

The previous construction area of Gao Feng family is 280.5 square meters. During the transition phase of resettlement, the calculation Method of temporary resettlement subsidy in accordance with policies and regulations is 4 Yuan per square meter per month. Bureau of Finance allocated to the affected villagers compensation for two years one time by bank card. Wang Lin villagers receive subsidies 280.5 * 4 * 24, which is about 26,928 Yuan. Gao said, due to the placement cell has not yet completed in Jun, 2014, every affected villagers also received subsidies for temporary resettlement for another six months. Gao said, because of the LA, his family will get about 300 square meters relocation house, through reasonable assessment of compensation and properly resettled, whether housing conditions or the quality of housing has been greatly improved, and the APs are generally able to accept obviously, to improve their life.
2.5 Vulnerable Groups
The project affects 44 households with vulnerable people who live in Dongcheng village and Nancheng village. There are 16 absolute-poor families, including 8 with elderly persons and 8 with disabled persons; 28 low-income poor families, including 8 headed by women, 18 with disabled persons and 2 with long-term patients. For absolute-poor families, the project will give each of them one-time household grants of 3000CNY; for low-income poor families, the project will give each of them one-time household grants of 2000CNY to improve the livelihoods of them. Before the implementation, standards of vulnerable families’ subsidies will be adjusted according to relevant actual situation. Up to this M&E, original life level and quality was not reduced because of the construction of the project, and the overall recovery is in good condition.

2.6 Public Participation
Public participation is an important factor to ensure the smooth implementation of the resettlement. The immigrant land acquisition and demolition activities should be widely listen to the views of various social groups, government departments, rural and immigrant, to encourage the parties to participate in the resettlement work.
Up to this M&E, land acquisition and implementing agencies of Pingyao County had conducted several resettlement forum and village meetings in the affected villages and towns and villages to publicize and explain project construction content, affect the scope of the project impact and related compensation and resettlement policies, specific ways of house demolition compensation and resettlement for affected persons, with in-depth communication; at the same time, carried out extensive exchanges for determining compensation standards and resettlement way and fought for the views of affected households in these areas fully.
At the same time of asking APs for suggestions, project unit also invited some people not influenced to attend the forum to hear about their opinions and advices on APs resettlement of the project, and discuss with them about the resettlement plan of Gutao second junior high school. Through various activities of public participation, residents in project area have a full realization of the significance of the project construction and the coming help measures. They hope the project construction can be carried out as soon as possible to achieve the obvious benefits of promoting local economic and social development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participation Time</th>
<th>Participation Subject</th>
<th>Participation Way</th>
<th>Participation Frequency</th>
<th>Participation Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008.9~2008.12</td>
<td>Affected villages, APs</td>
<td>Symposium</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Explaining the policy of this project; Seeking advice for RP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008.12~2009.3</td>
<td>APs</td>
<td>Questionnaire investigation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Investigation of APs by family mode, education degree, ethnic composition, family property income and expenditure, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009.5~2009.9</td>
<td>Affected</td>
<td>Symposium</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Collecting the APs’ concern and demand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Shanxi Small Cities and Towns Development Demonstration Sector Project Financed by Asian Development Bank

### 2.7 Grievance and Appeal

The transparent, effective channel of grievance and appeal were set up in the project planning and implementation process. PMO told the channel to Aps by holding meetings. This let Aps know their rights of grievance and appeal well. The channel was unblocked.

### 2.8 Conclusions and Suggestions

#### 2.8.1 Conclusions

1. Up to this monitoring, the project was progressing smoothly, with which the land pre-trial and preliminary design approved, and the preparation of tender documents and land use permit for the work in progress.
2. For resettlement, up to this M&E, house expropriation and compensation agreement and the resettlement agreement, LA agreement has been signed, and actual compensation standard is higher than the standard plan, LA compensation has issued to affected village collective and farmers, as well as the work of land expropriation has been completed. Except Gutao second junior high school, all effected houses of 22 units have implemented demolition, Because the sewer, tap water, power supply and heating installation have not yet been finished, the work of resettlement is under way. And the resettlement compensation for transition period has been paid timely.
3. The project institutions, personnel and technical level and working ability to meet the requirements, but also set up a special project headquarters and project office. This project resettlement work by the Fenyang City Department of transportation and coordination, the town government and the affected village is responsible for the concrete implementation, and implement the internal monitoring, external independent monitoring performed by NRCR of Hohai University.
4. Compensation standard for LA is reasonable and legitimate, the survey found, affected people generally satisfied with.
5. During project preparation and implementation period, the project unit is physical quantity measurement, standard of compensation, compensation funds to pay the
affected households concern several organizations of the public participation in the activity, answer to public my doubts, and the affected people are fully aware of the commonweal sex project construction necessity and importance, this project resettlement work laid the foundation for the smooth development.

(6) Resettlement complaints and complaint channels, set up a complaint full-time coordinator system, immigration know when their rights were violated when means of appeal.

2.8.2 Suggestions

(1) Speed up the procedures for land acquisition and land use permits processes. In accordance with relevant national policies, land acquisition procedures must follow a strict process. Therefore, it is proposed to speed up the processing of land acquisition procedures, the legalization of land use, and to provide legal protection for successful completion of land acquisition and demolition work and the smooth implementation of the civil works is going on.

(2) Speed up compensation and resettlement work; ensure delivery of resettlement community on time with good quality. Prepare for the relocation work of Gutao second junior high school, ensure a smooth relocation.

(3) Continue to strengthen the institutional capacity-building, it is recommended that further related institutions and personnel items ADB resettlement policy and the implementation of training, the theoretical study and a visit to the exchange in the form of a combination of, in particular, to the implementation completed or are being implemented ADB the loan project study, study, to further enhance the efficiency and capacity of the institutions.

(4) To strengthen the work of resettlement data archiving. Attention to save related materials in the resettlement process, the establishment of land acquisition and resettlement files provide the basic information for project completion and acceptance, and monitoring and evaluation.

(5) Continue to support the vulnerable group and employment of APs with further improvement of reconstruction plan for APs and related implementation.

(6) To do better internal M&E and refresh report forms timely;

(7) Further public participation during construction process to secure the transparency and convenience of complaints and appeals of APs.
3 Xinghuacun Town Regional Road Network Renovation Sector Project

3.1 Project Background

3.1.1 Review of Resettlement Plan

The Taiyuan-Zhongwei-Yinchuan Railway was completed and open to traffic in January 2011, and a passenger and freight station has been constructed in the northeast of the urban area of Xinghuacun Town. The completion of this major infrastructure project gives the town the potential of developing into an important freight transport hub in the region. The construction of the New Logistics and Storage Zone based on this station has not been started, and there is no supporting infrastructure yet. Therefore, constructing the road network and infrastructure supporting the station and the New Zone has become a prerequisite to taking full advantage of the Taiyuan-Zhongwei-Yinchuan Railway to ensure the outward transport of cargoes from nearby areas and address the rapid growth of traffic.

According to the Preliminary Design for the Xinghuacun Town Urban Road Network Construction Project under the ADB-funded Shanxi Small Cities and Towns Development Demonstration Sector Project, the Subproject includes the construction of the access road to the Taiyuan-Zhongwei-Yinchuan Railway Station, the connecting road of National Highway 307 (Xinshi Road), and the road network of the New Logistics and Storage Zone, and is composed of Xinshi, Xinqunan and Xinquzhong Roads, with a total length of about 7.37km.

Total investment of the project is CNY154,196,500, in which USD 11 million loaned by ADB. The project involves 266.68 mu land to be acquired in Dongbao Village, Fenghaogou Village, Anshang Village, and Wujiayuan Village; 1294.21 square meters housing to be demolished with 1341 persons in 369 households to be affected.

3.1.2 Project Procedure and Resettlement Implementation

In December 2008, the pilot development project of ADB loans to small towns in Shanxi Xinghuacun town area road network transformation project proposal got the approval of Shanxi Province Development and Reform Commission, issued JFGWZF[2008] No. 1458.

In April 2009, the pilot development project of ADB loans to small towns in Shanxi Xinghuacun Town Regional Road Network Improvement Project Environmental Assessment Report Form got the approval of Environmental Protection Bureau of Shanxi Province, issued JHA[2009] No. 355.

In July 2009, the ADB loaned small towns pilot development project Xinghuacun town area road network transformation project in Shanxi Province got the land use pre-approval of Shanxi Provincial Department, issued JGTZH[2009] No. 377. The land use certificate is being processed.

In September 2009, the pilot development project of ADB loans to small towns in Shanxi Xinghuacun town area road network renovation project feasibility study report
(adjusted) got the approval from Shanxi Province Development and Reform Commission, issued JFGWZF[2009] No.1375.
In July 2011, the preliminary design of the pilot development project of ADB loans to small towns in Shanxi Xinghuacun town road network renovation project got the approval of Shanxi Province Development and Reform Commission, issued JFGSJF[2011] No. 1024.

Up to this M&E, for construction, the biding has completed. The overall construction project is underway, the Xinshi road, Xinqunan road, Xinquzhong 3 roads are expected to be completed in October 2015, specific implementation progress, this team of monitoring will continue to tracking.

For resettlement procedure, in February 2009, RP of the subproject got the approval of Fenyang City, issued FZH[2009] No.21; in October 2011, PMO publicized the LA and HD work with related policies and booklets allocated in each village; in December 2011, the LA was started. Up to now, the land acquisition work has been completed; the land compensation agreement has been signed and compensation cost has been paid to the APs; housing area of the preliminary results of the assessment is being publicized. Housing demolition and compensation and resettlement work has ended, the affected residents were in October 2014, arriving at around resettlement residential area. According to the field investigation, the resettlement area has been basically completed, all of the principal part of the project left part of the landscaping work is ongoing, residents will not affect the normal production and living.

There are rooms from 80 to 120 square meters for households to choose, all of them are brick structure, cast-in-place floor and the stairs, lime plaster for housing wall, water and sediment ash plaster for kitchen and bathroom wall, cement cushion ground, model steel window with screen, install wooden door, heating equipment,
fluctuations on upwards and downwards for water, televised dark buried pipe, stairs facilities in good condition.

3.1.3 Monitoring Content
The resettlement monitoring inspected the resettlement progress, project impacts, compensation standards, funding and the use, public participation, complaint, appeals and so on. Problems are uncovered and recommendations are provided.

3.2 Resettlement Implementation

3.2.1 Project Impact
The project affects 4 administrative villages, which are Dongbao Village, Fenghaogou Village, Anshang Village and Wujiaoyuan Village. It directly affects 369 households, including 362 households affected by LA and 7 households affected by HD. It involves 266.68 mu rural collective owned land to be acquired; 895.39 square meters residential housing to be demolished; 398.82 square meters enterprise or agency owned housing to be demolished; 8 categories of special facilities and ground attachments to be affected; 89 vulnerable persons in 29 households to be involved.

Up to be M&E, there is no change between the actual resettlement impact and the RP; land acquisition has been finished; up to Dec. 2014, the compensation fee for LA has paid to the committee of Fenghaogou Village and Dongbao Village. So far, relative compensation fees have been paid to the affected farmers. Land compensation fee has been paid; house demolition work has ended; resettlement compensation fee has been paid. Resettlement residential area has been completed and the affected households is arriving at around in October 2014.

3.2.2 Standards and the Implementation for LA Compensation

According to the requirements of the Notice of the Implementation of Provincial Unified Annual Output Value in Shanxi Province (JZF [2009] No.38), Fenyan Land Bureau has compiled unified standard of annual output value for land acquisition. In accordance with section division table of land categories, the project-involved villages in Xinghuacun Town belong to Pingchuan District. The annual output value is CNY 1242 per mu. For land compensation, it is 9 multiple of annual output value. For resettlement subsidy, it is 16 multiple of annual output value. For young crop compensation, it is 1 multiple of annual output value. Therefore, the total compensation is CNY 32,292 per mu.

Up to this M&E, compared with RP, the compensation standard and rate were not changed; it was in line with RP. In addition, land acquisition work has been finished with all land compensation fee paid to households. Resettlement residential area has been completed and the affected households is arriving at around in October 2014.

3.2.3 Standards and the Implementation for Housing Demolition

Up to now, the number of actual affected households is same as that of immigration plan, and the number did not change. Housing compensation agreements are signing; compensation funds are paid. Resettlement residential area has been completed and the affected households is arriving at around in October 2014. There are rooms from 80 to 120 square meters for households to choose, all of them are brick structure,
cast-in-place floor and the stairs, lime plaster for housing wall, water and sediment ash plaster for kitchen and bathroom wall, cement cushion ground, model steel window with screen, install wooden door, heating equipment, fluctuations on upwards and downwards for water, televised dark buried pipe, stairs facilities in good condition. The work of residential green and public infrastructure building is processing.

![Figure 3-2 Construction Area of Resettlement Residential of Road Network Transformation Project in Xinghuacun](image)

### 3.3 Resettlement Implementation Institution and Its Capacity

#### 3.3.1 Resettlement Implementation Institution

In order to carry out this project effectively, Fenyang government at all levels established a resettlement agency network, and, in 2008, set up a leading group of the ADB loaned project. In the group, there is one group leader who is Fenyang deputy mayor; six deputy leaders, including head of Transportation Bureau, head of Financial Bureau, and head of Supervision Bureau; members covering fourteen involved agencies including Development and Reform Bureau, the Municipal Finance Bureau, the Municipal Supervision Bureau, Urban Construction Bureau, City Accounting Office, City Land Resources Bureau, the city Department of Transportation, Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau, the Municipal Bureau of Cultural Relics, Xinghuacun town and the affected villages' committees. At the same time, in the group, it has been set one office and five working groups to implement specific work. See main members in the table below:
Table 3-1 PMO Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Position in PMO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guidance team</td>
<td>Han Xueyao</td>
<td>Government at city level</td>
<td>Deputy mayor</td>
<td>Team leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guidance office</td>
<td>Liang Keyi</td>
<td>Transportation bureau at city level</td>
<td>Bureau leader</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Township PMO</td>
<td>Song Yaobin</td>
<td>Xinghuacun town government</td>
<td>Town leader</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex team</td>
<td>Han Zhiwei</td>
<td>Xinghuacun town government</td>
<td>Deputy town leader</td>
<td>Deputy director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical team</td>
<td>Liang Keyi</td>
<td>Transportation bureau at city level</td>
<td>Bureau leader</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement and coordination team</td>
<td>Liu Yidong</td>
<td>Supervision bureau at city level</td>
<td>Bureau leader</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial team</td>
<td>Zhang Dongbiao</td>
<td>Financial bureau at city level</td>
<td>Bureau leader</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dongbao PMO</td>
<td>Wang Jinlong</td>
<td>Dongbao village committee</td>
<td>Village committee secretary</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenghaogou PMO</td>
<td>Feng Qiquan</td>
<td>Fenghaogou village committee</td>
<td>Village committee secretary</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anshang PMO</td>
<td>Wu Litang</td>
<td>Anshang village committee</td>
<td>Village committee secretary</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wujiayuan PMO</td>
<td>Wu Zhenli</td>
<td>Wujiayuan village committee</td>
<td>Village committee secretary</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3.2 Institute Capacity

Xinghuacun Town PMO is self-contained and has advanced transportation and communication equipment. In order to guarantee the smooth implementation of resettlement the PMO arranges specific person with good quality and ability and more than two years’ experiences in resettlement for resettlement work. At the same time, they set up internal monitoring system and there is person specially assigned for the work.
3.4 Typical Investigation of Affected Villages

The affected villages include 4 administrative villages in Xinghuacun town which are Dongbao Village, Fenghaogou Village, Anshang Village, and Wujiaoyuan Village. Among which, Fenghaogou village has been affected mostly by land acquisition and house demolition. Therefore, in Dec. 2014, external M&E team conducted a typical survey and in-depth interviews in the village.

Table 3-2 Interview in typical village

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time: 2014-12-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place: Fenghaogou Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviewee: Mr. Wang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. Wang, 25, Male. He was married in the spring of 2013 and his parents lived with him. Mr. Wang is working in a wine factory of Xinghuacun town and his wife is a cashier of a supermarket. He and his wife’s wages are 2300 yuan and 1200 yuan respectively in 2014. His parents help a relative to operate a small wine factory. This is a wealthy family. For this project, Mr. Wang thinks that there are not affect for his life because he has a job, and road project will improve his residence environment.

At the same time, in the project in the process, Mr. Wang as a member affected residents participate in many times by the project department organization aims to avoid project risk, for the sake of improving project along the residents' understanding of public participation and policy announcement, public participation, meanwhile, Mr. Wang talks about the construction safety, construction of resettlement community related problems with the project office staff in-depth communication and communication, those problems and suggestions are reflected by effectively and timely reply and response.
3.5 Vulnerable Groups

The project totally influence 29 households 89 people who are vulnerable, including 9 households under minimum living guarantee, 2 households as single parent families, 4 households headed by women, 6 households of the elderly, 5 households involving disabled persons, 3 households having long-term patients. Restoration measures for the vulnerable groups are mainly the following two kinds:

The first one is One-paid resettlement subsidies: in RP, make the budget according to the standard of CNY1221 per capita, in the form of cash paid directly to these vulnerable groups. Subsidy standards and issuing object will be in accordance with national policy, final project approval amount and ultimately determine the number of vulnerable groups and make appropriate adjustment, prior to release for publicity.

The second one is sustainable support measure: providing separate and confidential counseling; to provide the lowest social security and Medicare; to provide the elderly (home without laborer) extra allowance; to provide disabled persons with suitable jobs; female single-parent family labor for employment; to vulnerable groups to provide small loans, and to give priority to employment; priority access to all other to mitigate the adverse effect and development help.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Subsidy/ Policy</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>payment Means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subsistence allowances/ Five Guarantees/ poor families</td>
<td>Grant Subsistence allowances and subsidies</td>
<td>CNY 45 per month*person</td>
<td>Cash, Living supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman-head household</td>
<td>Arrange the employment, tax free, grant allowance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly households</td>
<td>Basic endowment insurance, allowance</td>
<td>CNY 45 per month*person</td>
<td>Cash, Living supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled households</td>
<td>Arrange the employment, tax free, grant allowance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>households with patient of major disease</td>
<td>Medical insurance, medical assistance, arrange the employment, allowance</td>
<td>According to the standard of departments of medical insurance and civil affairs</td>
<td>Reimbursement, cash, living supplies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the monitoring data, by taking these measures, effectively restore and helping vulnerable groups, their living standard has been improved to some extent. Up to this M&E, original life level and quality was not reduced because of the construction of the project, and the overall recovery is in good condition.

3.6 Public Participation

Public participation is the guarantee of the Resettlement Implementation of the important factors. In the project feasibility research and resettlement planning phase,
project unit carried out a series of activities involved in the project to make the immigration.

Up to this monitoring, Fenyang city in the implementation of LA Institution affected towns, villages were carried out several immigrant forum and villager congress, to the construction of the project scope, project content, effect and relevant compensation and resettlement policy on affected immigrants were propaganda and explanation, and a more in-depth communication; at the same time, criteria for compensation and resettlement mode determination carried out extensive exchanges, in these aspects and sufficient for migrants views.

At the same time of asking APs for suggestions, project unit also invited some people not influenced to attend the forum to hear about their opinions and advices on APs resettlement of the project. Through various activities of public participation, residents in project area have a full realization of the significance of the project construction and the coming help measures. They hope the project construction can be carried out as soon as possible to achieve the obvious benefits of promoting local economic and social development.
Table 3-4 Public participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participation Time</th>
<th>Participation Subject</th>
<th>Participation Way</th>
<th>Participation Frequency</th>
<th>Participation Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008.3~2011.3</td>
<td>Affected villages, Representatives of APs</td>
<td>Symposium</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Determining the loss influence, economic information of the affected villages; collecting the APs’ concern and demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008.3~2009.2</td>
<td>APs</td>
<td>Questionnaire investigation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Investigation of APs by family mode, education degree, ethnic composition, family property income and expenditure, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008.3~2009.3</td>
<td>Affected villages, APs</td>
<td>villager congress</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Explaining the policy of this project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009.2~2009.3</td>
<td>Affected villages, APs</td>
<td>Symposium</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Seeking advice for RP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011.3~2011.5</td>
<td>Affected villages, APs</td>
<td>Villager congress</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Seeking advice for compensation rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012.6~2012.11</td>
<td>Affected villages, APs</td>
<td>Villager congress</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Seeking advice for compensation rate about compensation and resettlement for housing demolition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013.9</td>
<td>Affected villages, APs</td>
<td>Symposium</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Seeking advice for compensation rate about compensation and resettlement for housing demolition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014.9~10</td>
<td>Affected villages, APs</td>
<td>Symposium</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Resettlement village check-in for advice and house floor distribution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.7 Grievance and Appeal
The transparent, effective channel of grievance and appeal were set up in the project planning and implementation process. PMO told the channel to APs by holding meetings. This let APs know their rights of grievance and appeal well. The channel was unblocked. The hotline is 0358-7222228.

3.8 Conclusions and Suggestions

3.8.1 Conclusions

(1) Up to this monitoring, the project was progressing smoothly, with which the land pre-trial and preliminary design approved, and the preparation of tender documents and land use permit for the work in progress.
(2) Up to this monitoring, the land acquisition work has been completed; the land compensation agreement has been signed and compensation cost has been paid to the APs; housing area of the preliminary results of the assessment is being publicized. Housing demolition work has been completed, Compensation and resettlement work has been completed, resettlement residential area has been completed and the affected households have moved in October 2014.
(3) The project institutions, personnel and technical level and working ability to meet the requirements, but also set up a special project headquarters and project office. This project resettlement work by the Fenyang City Department of transportation and coordination, the town government and the affected village is responsible for the concrete implementation, and implement the internal monitoring, external independent monitoring performed by NRCR of Hohai University.

(4) Compensation standard for LA is reasonable and legitimate, the survey found, affected people generally satisfied with.

(5) During project preparation and implementation period, the project unit is physical quantity measurement, standard of compensation, compensation funds to pay the affected households concern several organizations of the public participation in the activity, answer to public my doubts, and the affected people are fully aware of the commonweal sex project construction necessity and importance, this project resettlement work laid the foundation for the smooth development.

(6) Resettlement complaints and complaint channels, set up a complaint full-time coordinator system, immigration know when their rights were violated when means of appeal.

3.8.2 Suggestions

(1) Accelerate the processing of land expropriation procedures and the land use certificate. According to the national related policy, the land levies must follow a strict process management expropriation procedure. Therefore, proposed to speed up land expropriation procedures, so that the land-use legalization, thereby providing smooth completion of expropriation and demolition work and the following civil engineering for the smooth implementation of the legal protection.

(2) According to the engineering progress, promote Xinshi road, Xinquzhong road, Xinquan road with good quality. And at the same time, the part to improve resettlement community greening and fitness entertainment and other ancillary facilities, create more convenient conditions for resettlement healthy life.

(3) Continue to strengthen capacity building of institutions, relevant institutions and personnel recommendations for further study of ADB immigration policy and the implementation of training, using the theories of learning and the exchange of visits of combining form, especially to have implemented or are implementing ADB loan project research, learning, in order to further strengthen the organization efficiency and ability. At the same time, it is necessary to perfect the cost of the institutional capacity building, improve the enthusiasm of the resettlement staff.

(4) Strengthen resettlement documents filing work. Attention should be paid to the preservation of resettlement in the process of related materials, establish land demolition records, for project completion acceptance and monitoring and evaluation provide basic information.

(5) Suggest doing good internal monitoring work, updating internal monitoring report, and making the project schedule and resettlement progress tracking.
4 Appendix

4.1 Appendix: The engineering graphic drawing of Road Network Transformation Project in Xinghuacun