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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

（Summary Report: Wutong subproject）

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May.2015
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1 Brief Introduction to the Project

1.1 Main contents of project

In order to change air pollution, water quality drop, poor infrastructure, weak ecological environment problems that appeared in the process of the rapid development of the Wutong town economy, Xiaoyi city and Wutong town government hope to take the ADB loaned to SCTCP as a turning point, through the construction of demonstrative small cities and towns, improve the urbanization rate and the local residents' living environment.

In the demonstration project, Wutong town government will implement land acquisition in the new location—called Nancao village, and build a new town. According to the plan, the construction of small cities and towns will be divided into infrastructure and residential construction two sub-projects in stages. Among them, the ADB loaned programs will be used in small cities and towns infrastructure construction, this includes 1.6 km full-length of Caoxi road engineering, heating area of 10500 km2 of central heating engineering, gas engineering, sewage disposal engineering, social service facilities and Caoxi river bank remake engineering.

The project involves land acquisition 85.68 mu, totally all land belong to the Nancao village collective land, land type is cultivated land, all the land will be used in small cities and towns infrastructure construction. Among them, the fuel gas projects covers 1.18 mu, centralized heat supply engineering covers an area of 9.2 mu, sewage treatment plants covering 11.55 mu, social service facilities covers 63.75 mu. Caoxi river bank and road project will build in its original place, so it does not involve land acquisition.

The project total investment is 197.1703 million yuan, including application for ADB 104.79 million yuan, the resettlement compensation fees for total investment estimation is 9.3919 million yuan, accounting for total investment 4.76%.

1.2 Project and Resettlement Implementation

In February 2008, the project proposal got the approval from Shanxi Province Development and Reform Commission, issued as JFGWZF [2008] No. 143. In June 2009, the land pretrial of the project got the approval from Shanxi Provincial Department, issued as JGTZH [2009] No. 287. Land use permits are being processed. From December 2010 to April 2011, for this project, preliminary designs of central heating works, sewage treatment works, gas works, works of social service facilities, Caoxi River channel and Caoxi Road project got the approved from Shanxi Province Development and Reform

Up to this monitoring, All the projects have been completed, including:

(1) The Dong Xi Qu kindergarten projects bidding completed by July 15, 2011, construction began in March 2012, September 2013 has been completed and put in to use;

(2) The Cao Xi road facilities construction project bidding was completed on July 15, 2011, start in November 2011, completed in July 2012 to traffic;

(3) The employment Training Center bidding was completed on July 27, 2011, launched in March 2012, completed in December 2013 and put into use;

(4) The new high school project bidding was completed on July 27, 2011, started in November 2010 and be completed in December 2013 and put into use;

(5) The central heating project bidding was completed on November 1, 2011, start in March 2012, has been completed in October 2014, will go live on time heating;

(6) The gas pipeline project bidding was completed on November 1, 2011, started in March 2012, completed in July 2013 and put into use;

(7) The sewage treatment project bidding was completed on November 1, 2011, started in June 2012, completed in April 2014 and put into trial operation.

Figure 1 construction site of social service infrastructure
Since the implementation of the project, the project requires 85.68 mu PLA (permanent land acquisition) which belongs to Nancao Village as cultivate land and all will be used for infrastructure construction in the project. Among which, 1) gas work covers an area of 1.18 mu, 2) central heating work covers an area of 9.2 mu, 3) a sewage treatment plant covers an area of 11.55mu, and 4) social service facilities cover an area of 63.75 mu. Compared with the RAP land acquisition has not changed.

By May 2015, an area of 85.68 mu PLA has been expropriated, and compensation has already been completed. There is no HD and no ethnic groups involve in the project.

There are 23 households having vulnerable persons affected by the project, including 15 households of subsistence allowances / Five Guarantees / poor families, 4 households headed by women, and 4 households old elderly people. For subsistence allowances / Five Guarantees / poor families, one person can get CNY 120 per month as the subsidy; for the elderly, one person can get CNY 100 per month as the subsidy with supported pension insurance and medical insurance.
2 Project Implementation

2.1 Legal and Policy Framework for the Project

2.1.1 Laws and Policies

This project resettlement policy mainly based on ADB and Chinese relevant laws and policies, including:

**The state laws and regulations**

- 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 policies**

- Shanxi Province's Method on Implementing Land Administration Law of the PRC (Sep 26, 1999)
- Shanxi Province's Methods on the Compensation Distribution of Collectively-owned Peasant's Land (Dec 1, 2005)
- Notice the Bureau of land and resources of Shanxi Province on Forwarding "in Lvliang city of Shanxi province land and Resources Office < on construction
projects in Shanxi province land expropriation compensation agreement advice notice” (Lv Land characters [2007] No. 151st)

**ADB policies**

- ADB involuntary resettlement policy (1995)
- ADB resettlement booklet- practical guideline (1998)
- ADB's poverty-related policies

### 2.1.2 Resettlement Policy of This Project

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

Resettlement policy objective of the project is to avoid negative impact of demolition. Property affected by negative, according to reset the price to compensate, and provide assistance to affected populations have adequate opportunity to resume or for more than their original standard of living.

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.

2.2 Organizations

2.2.1 Relevant Resettlement Organizations

◆ **Project Office institutions in Shanxi province**

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Principle ship</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Yu</td>
<td>Development and Reform department of Shanxi province/ Shanxi province project Management office</td>
<td>Person in charge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tian Tianjuan</td>
<td>Shanxi province project Management office</td>
<td>Resettlement member</td>
<td>13803459692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang Xiaoqing</td>
<td>Shanxi province project Management office</td>
<td>Resettlement member</td>
<td>13753121028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liu Jiaming</td>
<td>Shanxi province project Management office</td>
<td>Resettlement member</td>
<td>15536037180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

◆ **Local project structures**

In order to guarantee the implementation of project, the project leading team has been set up. The team consists of leaders from the Xiaoyi Government,
Xiaoyi Development and Reform Bureau, Xiaoyi Construction Bureau, Xiaoyi Finance Bureau, Xiaoyi Engineering Affairs Administer Agency and Wutong Town Government. Resettlement work was ensured to Xiaoyi Land and Resources Bureau and Wutong Town Government only coordinates. Project resettlement implementation institutions are described in the following table.

**Table 2 Wutong Small Cities Construction Project Resettlement Implementation Institution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Principle</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project leading team</td>
<td>Xue Houhua</td>
<td>Xiaoyi Government</td>
<td>Vice director</td>
<td>13834369777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement implementation institution</td>
<td>Li Yingyi</td>
<td>Xiaoyi Land and Resources Bureau</td>
<td>Vice director</td>
<td>13903582747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement implementation institution</td>
<td>Jia Hai</td>
<td>Wutong Town Land and Resources Institute</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>13633580566</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Project of specific work by Indus sub-project office is responsible for, main duties are: (1) is responsible for immigrants plans of prepared and management; (2) for immigrants placed plans implementation management; (3) immigrants funds allocated and management; (4) implementation internal supervision check and organization coordination; (5) regularly prepared immigrants placed internal monitoring report; (6) is responsible for immigrants placed acceptance summary.

**2.2.2 Ability of Implementation Institution**

Shanxi Province ADB financed project office locates at No.112 Donghouxiaohoe 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 charge 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.

Wutong 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.

2. 2. 3 Supervision and inspection system

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.

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.

2.3 Impact，Compensation and Resettlement

2.3.1 Project Impact

▲ Land effects

The project involves land acquisition 85.68 mu, totally all land belong to the Nancao village collective land, land type is cultivated land, all the land will be used in small cities and towns infrastructure construction. Among them, the fuel gas projects covers 1.18 mu, centralized heat supply engineering covers an area of 9.2 mu, sewage treatment plants covering 11.55 mu, social service facilities covers 63.75 mu. Caoxi river bank and road project will build in its original place, so it does not involve land acquisition. The land acquisition with the resettlement plans did not change anything.

▲ Demolition effects

There is not any demolition effects.

▲ Effects of ethnic and religious facilities

There is not any ethnic and religious influences.

▲ Effects of enterprises and institutions and special facilities
Since the implementation of the project until its completion, there were no enterprises, institutions, and special effect facilities.

**Affected populations**

Because Wutong Town Xiaoyi City is relatively strong, with a good momentum of development of township enterprises, to promote its healthy and sustainable development, in 2007 the village decided unanimously to circulate the 1584 mu of land contract right to the village collective, check and ratify per 2.09 mu of arable land possession, as the foundation of the collective management of land income distribution to the user. Therefore, this project on the Nancao village collective land, 85.68 mu of population involved for south cao village all the villagers, so far, Nancao village, the existing 871 households, 2333 people.

There are 23 households having vulnerable persons affected by the project, including 1) 15 households of subsistence allowances / Five Guarantees / poor families, 2) 4 households headed by women, and 3) 4 households old elderly people. For subsistence allowances / Five Guarantees / poor families, one person can get CNY 120 per month as the subsidy; for the elderly, one person can get CNY 100 per month as the subsidy with supported pension insurance and medical insurance.

### 2.3.2 Compensation Standards and the Implementation

The project required PLA (permanent land acquisition) involves collective owned cultivate land of Nancao Village. According to national laws and regulations and relevant compensation regulations of Xiaoyi city, the compensation standard for this land section has been set as 60821.4 CNY/mu, including 18210 CNY/mu of land compensation and 42611.4 CNY/mu resettlement compensation.

According to the investigation, land acquisition work has been finished with all land compensation fee paid to households.

### 2.3.3 Placement of recovery implementation

According to the investigation, we found that every AP could have obtained the 150kg/year flour as Food Subsidies after the APs delivered their contracted land to Nancao village. And Nancao village promised that the Food Subsidies were effective permanently, even though the APs live in the city, they will enjoy this welfare. More importantly, they do not need to continue farming and investment in agricultural production, they can engage into non-agricultural production and non-agricultural industries can expand the sources of household income and improve the level of household income.

According to this investigation we found that Wutong government has
increased supporting strength of job resettlement. According to the characteristics of industrial development of Wutong town and Nancao village, Nancao village has expanded the soybean processing industrial, it provided 50 new jobs for APs. What’s more, according to the construction plan and RP, Wutong government has provided more favoured policies to support AP’s employment, and supported more than 150 new jobs in Third Industry such as 4S stores and 4stars hotels. With the construction of this project, engineering labor demands will increase, which also offered more than 200 employment posts. For the vulnerable groups, Wutong government has brought them into the system of min. living security, they can obtain 100CNY/month as subsistence allowances.

In the social public welfare, we found that Wutong government has increased supporting strength of social security to safeguard APs life level lower. They have provided pension insurance to APs and used the land compensation to improve the road, infrastructure and set up refuse collection points. What’s more, the government has provided lots of restore projects, such as physical examination, visiting and study.

Up to this investigation, the plans for APs restoring are in good condition, and most of APs consider them good for themselves and support them.

2.4 Investigation and Analysis of APs’ Productive and Living Standard

2.4.1 The affected village town social economic situation

Wutong located in Xiaoyi city, East pingchuandiqu, is the South Gate of lüliang city, under the jurisdiction of 20 villages, population of 26027. Wutong is an industrial town and agricultural center, industrial companies dominated by Coke, developed an important symbol is its booming Township and village enterprises. After the reform, the Indus people lead in development, seize the good opportunities, develop private economy, blazed a trail, "char", "coal-power-aluminum" industrial road. Industrial development creates great wealth for the society at the same time, provide a solid economic base for the construction of small towns, which effectively led to employment and the development of tertiary industries such as trade, transport.

There are 2333 persons 871 households in Nancao. There are currently 1584 mu of arable land per capita arable land is less than 1 mu. Per capita income CNY 16987Due to the higher cost of agricultural production at the same time, villagers is now engaging in other industries from the agricultural production. The second and third industries developed in our village and more, plus the production and processing of the village, tofu, soy income of the villagers to wage income and self-employed, rely mainly on non-agricultural industries,
therefore land acquisition has little effect on the income of the villagers.

Table 3 Wu tong Town Nan Cao Village socio-economic situation in 2013 statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Nan Cao Village 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total HHs number</td>
<td>HHs</td>
<td>871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The HH register population</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>2333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>including: labor</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>including: farmland</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>1584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The per capita income of rural</td>
<td>yuan</td>
<td>16987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4.2 Samples of affected groups overview

Population and structure

According to the investigation, Until May 2015 there are 68 persons in the 20 households investigated with 38 registered as agricultural population, taking up 55.88% of the whole; 32 women, taking up 47.06% of the whole; 48 labors, taking up 70.59% of the whole; 6 supporting/elder people, taking up 8.82% of the whole; 14 schooling children, taking up 20.59% of the whole. Each family situation as described in the following table.

Table 3 List of Sample household Population Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cycle Project</th>
<th>2011 (Baseline)</th>
<th>2011 (NO.1)</th>
<th>2012 (NO.2)</th>
<th>2014 (NO.3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>proportion</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>proportion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture population</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>55.07%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>55.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-agriculture population</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>44.93%</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>44.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women population</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>47.83%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>47.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labor</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>69.57%</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>70.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raise/disabled/elder population</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>student</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20.29%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20.59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: the above data in accordance with the monitoring data obtained. Indus project monitoring cycle after the second part of its report to the two-year period.
Residents' housing conditions

Since the implementation of the project, sampled 20 homes and living conditions did not change, see table below for details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table5  List of Housing Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Item</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Capita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Main Properties of households

Since the implementation of the project, sampled 20 homes property has not changed, see table below for details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table6  List of Main Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Item</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric fan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape-recorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air conditioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto cars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVD/VCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile phone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.4.3 Household Yearly Income and expenditure

**Household Yearly Income**

Based on continuous monitoring of statistical analysis of survey data, immigrant family household annual income changes over time as shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cycle</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>2011 (Baseline)</th>
<th>2011 (NO. 1)</th>
<th>2012 (NO. 2)</th>
<th>2014 (NO. 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>proportion</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>proportion</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Income</td>
<td>2618.5</td>
<td>7.51%</td>
<td>2517.5</td>
<td>6.54%</td>
<td>2000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sideline income</td>
<td>6986.5</td>
<td>20.05%</td>
<td>7250</td>
<td>18.83%</td>
<td>7010.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wages income</td>
<td>3292.5</td>
<td>9.45%</td>
<td>5782</td>
<td>15.01%</td>
<td>582.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work outside income</td>
<td>9919</td>
<td>28.46%</td>
<td>10937.5</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td>13258.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>individual business income</td>
<td>12033.5</td>
<td>34.53%</td>
<td>12023</td>
<td>31.22%</td>
<td>13864.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>34850</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>38510</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>41952.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on above data not difficult found, in whole project cycle within, was survey of immigrants family per household income in the: agricultural income accounted for its family revenue of share rendering constantly declined of trend; sideline income accounted for family revenue of share general keep smooth, total General keep growth; due to was survey family members engaged in enterprises work has must temporary, so, early enterprises income accounted for revenue share high, with small town construction project of constantly advance, large temporary Enterprise Labor constantly reduced, in recent years, Immigrant families surveyed Enterprise wage regression to a reasonable range; migrant and immigrant families in the self-employment income is the main source of income, both the amount and proportion of the yearly overall increasing trend.

**Immigrant families yearly expense changes**
Based on continuous monitoring of statistical analysis of survey data, immigrant families per household expenditure changes as shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>2011 (Baseline)</th>
<th>2011 (NO. 1)</th>
<th>2012 (NO. 2)</th>
<th>2014 (NO. 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>974.5</td>
<td>871.5</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>751.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proportion</td>
<td>5.98%</td>
<td>4.85%</td>
<td>4.31%</td>
<td>3.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Production Cost</td>
<td>1012.5</td>
<td>1058</td>
<td>1130</td>
<td>1226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proportion</td>
<td>6.21%</td>
<td>5.89%</td>
<td>5.99%</td>
<td>5.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Power and Water Cost</td>
<td>1149.5</td>
<td>1369</td>
<td>1420</td>
<td>1460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proportion</td>
<td>7.05%</td>
<td>7.62%</td>
<td>7.53%</td>
<td>7.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Cost</td>
<td>2713.5</td>
<td>2854.5</td>
<td>2860</td>
<td>3019.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proportion</td>
<td>16.64%</td>
<td>15.89%</td>
<td>15.17%</td>
<td>14.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Cost</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proportion</td>
<td>3.03%</td>
<td>3.38%</td>
<td>2.12%</td>
<td>1.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Cost</td>
<td>4575</td>
<td>4742.5</td>
<td>6560</td>
<td>7661.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proportion</td>
<td>28.05%</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>34.80%</td>
<td>37.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic and Fuel Cost</td>
<td>3046</td>
<td>3396</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1233.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proportion</td>
<td>18.68%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>6.37%</td>
<td>6.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes Cost</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>1044.5</td>
<td>2050</td>
<td>2145.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proportion</td>
<td>6.25%</td>
<td>5.81%</td>
<td>10.87%</td>
<td>10.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Cost</td>
<td>1322</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2420</td>
<td>2630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proportion</td>
<td>8.11%</td>
<td>11.26%</td>
<td>12.84%</td>
<td>12.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16308</td>
<td>17965</td>
<td>18852</td>
<td>20518.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the above data is not difficult to find, since the implementation of the project, immigrant family annual household expenditure on an increasing trend. Due to the development of small cities and towns, public life deepens, immigration presented by phases and the downward trend in agricultural expenditure; hydroelectric energy, communication, education, food, clothing, and other types of expenditure presented by phases in the upward trend, while with the improvement of living standards and quality of health spending appears obvious decline.

2.4.4 Household income recovery

For income source, the main ways are private business and outside employment. For cost, the main parts are food cost, clothing cost, education cost, and other costs. In particular, gradually as the project completion, the affected villagers of production and life has been effectively restored, affected by the villagers began to gradually increase the production and management of investment, the overall income is gradually improved. From the above, it can be concluded that local residents are not largely depend on agricultural
production. Agricultural income is no longer their main source of income, land acquisition has little effect on them. Therefore, it is reasonable and effective use of land compensation and resettlement fees seek viable income alternatives, can effectively ensure the income of the immigrants will not be affected due to the loss of land, and thus make the affected person to benefit from the project. After land acquisition, farmers have more free time to work or development of the sideline, and with the growth of the local economy, immigrants total revenue has been growing steadily. Income constitutes unchanged. Therefore, the land acquisition did not affect the standard of living of the migrants.

According to the analysis results can be seen in the following table, 20 households surveyed the affected immigrants, per capita income: more 12.13% over the base survey; the second phase over 8.94% from phase one survey; in three phases over 16.92% from phase II investigations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phases of the monitoring</th>
<th>Total (RMB)</th>
<th>Per household (RMB)</th>
<th>Per Capita (RMB)</th>
<th>growth rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011 (Baseline)</td>
<td>697000</td>
<td>34850</td>
<td>10101.45</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011 (NO.1)</td>
<td>770200</td>
<td>38510</td>
<td>11326.47</td>
<td>12.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012 (NO.2)</td>
<td>839040.00</td>
<td>41952.00</td>
<td>12338.82</td>
<td>8.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (NO.3)</td>
<td>981031</td>
<td>49051.55</td>
<td>14426.93</td>
<td>16.92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4 Participation and Consultation

Public participation is an important factor to guarantee the successful implementation of resettlement. During feasibility study and the drafting of resettlement plan, project unit organized activities to let resettlers participate into project.

During the drafting of resettlement plan, project unit pay attention to the public participation and consultation. They listened to the advices of social groups, governments, villages and resettlers and encourage every part to participate in resettlement and rebuilding. During the feasibility study design, project unit and design institute have asked the advices and suggestions of the construction plan, resettlement compensation policy, resettlement approach to local People’s Congress, Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, mass group, town governments and villager representatives.
### Table 6 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>2008.9~2008.12</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 villages, APs</td>
<td>Symposium</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Collecting the APs’ concern and demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009.1~2011.12</td>
<td>Affected villages, APs</td>
<td>Villager congress</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Determining the loss influence, economic information of the affected villages; Explaining the policy of this project; Determining the change of the APs’ concern and demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012.1~2013.1</td>
<td>Affected villages, APs</td>
<td>Villager congress</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fully listen to the views of the villagers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.5 Grievance and Appeal

So that problems can be resolved in a timely fashion in order to guarantee the smooth progress of construction and demolition, apart from the existing channels of complaint letters and visits of local governments at various levels (including provincial, municipal and county offices of letters and calls and monitored, judicial, and other law-enforcement departments and discipline inspection departments), the project for rural migrants to establish a transparent and effective grievance procedures. If the affected person is not satisfied with the placement of any aspect of the Organization's compensation arrangements (such as location, compensation on the number, size and price) or compensation considered unfair, unreasonable, or questions about compensation with any aspect of the program, they could seek redress through grievance correction procedures. Usually in Xiaoyi 5 stages of complaint channels could be used to solve the above problem:

Landless farmers who are able to appeal the problems in land requisition compensation and recourse channels are as follows:

**Stage 1**

If immigration resettlement planning or implementation, can put forward to cao village committee oral or written complaint. If it is oral complaint should be made by the village committee and written records. The village committee should be resolved within 1 week. The head of the village committee is
responsible for land acquisition and resettlement plan is yun-han zhang (tel: 13803482927)

**Stage 2**

If immigrants to stage 1 processing is not satisfied with the decision, may appeal in the receipt of the decision to "resettlement Town Project Office", resettlement office shall make a decision within 1 weeks. Responsible for land acquisition and resettlement program was Zhang Weihong (Tel: 13593439333) and Shi Xiaoyong (Tel: 13203587222)

**Stage 3**

If immigrants to stage 2 processing is not satisfied with the decision, may appeal in the receipt of the decision to "Resettlement Project Office of Xiaoyi city", Xiaoyi city resettlement office shall make a decision within 1 weeks. Responsible for the planning of land acquisition and resettlement County resettlement office director is Guo Xiaobing (Tel: 13133488887), office locations in the town people's government.

**Stage 4**

If immigrants to stage 3 is still not satisfied with the decision, the city received the project resettlement office after the decision, may apply to the "city resettlement leading group" or "the Xiaoyi City Land Resources Bureau complaints", administrative arbitration, administrative arbitration institutions arbitration decision shall be made within ten days. City resettlement leading group responsible person is Feng Junnian (Tel: 13903582496) and Xue Houhua (Tel: 13834369777), the office in Xiaoyi City Hall office building. City Land Resources Bureau responsible person is Li Yingyi (Tel: 13903582747), the office is located in Xiaoyi city land resources bureau.

**Stage 5**

Immigrants if not satisfied with the administrative decision of the arbitration body, after the receipt of administrative arbitration decisions, according to the civil procedure law, to sue in civil court. Any prosecution against the resettlement of migrants, including compensation standards. Receive immigration complaints bodies do not charge any fees. Complaints and appeals procedures, through public meetings and other ways to convey to the affected people, ensuring that they are fully aware of their rights, familiar with the complaints mechanism. Complained in writing information to affected individuals officially archived, and should follow up results of a final settlement, the ADB official external oversight agencies if necessary, such documents may be consulted in the future, verify the relevant work processes.
The above channels, projects through manuals and village meetings and other ways to inform immigrants, so that immigrants be fully informed of their right to appeal. While using social media tools to enhance publicity and the immigrants' views and recommendations into provisions of information, by immigration authorities at all levels to study the process.

Through field interviews learned that resettlement staff in project publicity immigrants be fully informed of their right to appeal. Project Unit joint municipalities (counties) land and resources Bureau and Department of transportation, land expropriation involved the township (town) as well as strengthened communication with the masses of the village Committee, and before the land acquisition by posting the "expropriation notices", farmers understand the purpose of land acquisition and eliminates confusion. Meanwhile, their project is very supportive, and also hopes the project and achieve the aim of improving the living environment.

2.6 Fund and Management

Shanxi provincial Department of land and natural resources in accordance with the land administration law, [2007]193, and Lu land owned in lvliang City [document 2007]151, Xiaoyi unified annual production criteria established and the Wutong region, calculate the land compensation fees:

(1) compensation for land: Wutong III class in Xiaoyi region, unified annual production criteria to 1821/acre, land compensation ratio of 10 times, land compensation costs amounted to 1.5602 million Yuan, average cost per acre of land compensation of 18,210.

(2) the resettlement: Wutong the third such regional resettlement multiple is 18 times. In addition, due South before Cao land occupancy is less than one mu of arable land per capita, according to the related provisions of the land management law, imposed an acre of cultivated land in need of resettlement 1.3, resettlement was 3.6509 million Yuan, average compensation expense was 42,610 Yuan per MU.

(3) the young athletes and the ground attachment: according to the investigation, no athletes on the project impact area of arable land, compensation and relocation of existing bits of trees, the Tomb has been properly disposed of prior to the placement report. Natural Stampede into the path in the field, non-cement or gravel roads, without financial compensation. Land acquisition compensation = compensation costs + land resettlement = 5.2111 million Yuan. Average per acre of land compensation fees to 60,800. In accordance with the allocation of land compensation levy after the agrarian South caocun village collectives set aside compensation 20% and 1.0422 million Yuan for the public utilities and other expenses, the remaining 416.89
will be divided equally among the members collectively. If calculated according to the current population of 2118, each divided in about 1968.

The project vulnerable group 1% of the land acquisition compensation payments to calculate total 52,100 dollars, mainly used for all kinds of help for vulnerable groups affected by the project or life support costs. Measures to help the disadvantaged groups including one-time placement and continued helping the one-time placement subsidies subsidies: resettlement plan and budget there are special support fund for vulnerable groups 52,100 (1% charging compensation). The money initially expected by 2200 Yuan per household standards, in the form of cash directly into the hands of these vulnerable groups. In addition, the relocation costs of the project also includes other costs, unforeseen expenses and related taxes and fees.

![Figure 3 Resettlement funds management of the project and its direction](image_url)
3 Evaluation and Suggestions

3.1 Overall rating

The people's Government of Shanxi province (Provincial Project Office), Lvliang City, Xiaoyi city and the town of attach great importance to the land acquisition and resettlement work of this project, the specific policy in place, improve the organization, the implementation of the overall smooth. Sample survey, 98% of respondents believe that the land acquisition and resettlement work is successful, 94% of respondents said very satisfied to the land acquisition and resettlement work.

3.1.1 Policies and Regulations

According to the collected data and field investigation, it can be seen: (Xiaoyi city Wutong town project department according to the national policies and regulations relating to the construction of land expropriation, against phoenix tree town, small town construction projects, to formulate the special land compensation and resettlement policy. Overall:

● these policy fully comply with the provisions of the state and local policies and regulations;

● in land acquisition in the process of demolition and resettlement, these policies well executed.

● according to Lvliang, (Xiaoyi city about the land-lost farmers, vulnerable groups of basic living place, the respect such as labor training and employment of the latest policy, the relocation policy adjusted in a timely manner.

● these policies to ensure that the affected their production and living level, not only did not reduce because of this project, some families has increased, or at least keep is the same as before by land expropriation.

3.1.2 Organizations

In order to guarantee the project smoothly, (Xiaoyi city government set up a project leading group for project preparation and implementation, coordination of related units including reform bureau, urban and rural construction bureau, bureau of finance, engineering authority, Wutong township government, etc. The resettlement work led by the project group commissioned (Xiaoyi city land bureau, and specific implementation of Wutong town, Wutong township government is responsible for the coordination.
Wutong 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.

3.1.3 Impact of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Land-area economy is more developed, many township enterprises, farmers has little dependence on land, land acquisition has little effect on their sources of income. In recent years, Affected domestic economic conditions and general quality of life year by year. Medical care and support for the elderly, they are satisfied on social security policy; employment opportunities for many young people; Government formulated relevant policies, established relevant institutions, and through various means to provide specialized jobs and skills training for "40 (female) 50 (male)". Peasants employment problem has been solved.

Meanwhile, the land compensation fees, Nan Cao to harden the village Village Road, improve communications, and refuse collection points have been established, these initiatives not only improve the quality of life of migrants, and also improved the infrastructure of the village. Through the survey, village-level implementation of the recovery plan for the good of the project, the recovery plan is widely recognized and received unanimous praise of affected groups.

3.1.4 Revenue Recovery

For income source, the main ways are private business and outside employment. For cost, the main parts are food cost, clothing cost, education cost, and other costs. In particular, gradually as the project completion, the affected villagers of production and life has been effectively restored, affected by the villagers began to gradually increase the production and management of investment, the overall income is gradually improved. From the above, it can be concluded that local residents are not largely depend on agricultural production. Agricultural income is no longer their main source of income, land acquisition has little effect on them. Therefore, it is reasonable and effective use of land compensation and resettlement fees seek viable income alternatives, can effectively ensure the income of the immigrants will not be affected due to the loss of land, and thus make the affected person to benefit from the project. After land acquisition, farmers have more free time to work or development of the sideline, and with the growth of the local economy, immigrants total revenue has been growing steadily. Income constitutes
unchanged. Therefore, the land acquisition did not affect the standard of living of the migrants.

According to the analysis results can be seen in the following table, 20 households surveyed the affected immigrants, per capita income: more 12.13% over the base survey; the second phase over 8.94% from phase one survey; in three phases over 16.92% from phase II investigations.

3.1.5 Participation, Consultation, Grievance Redress

There is adequate public participation in the housing assessment, compensation, job placement, housing placement and resettlement selection etc. APss generally satisfied with this.

Grievance and appeals procedures is complete, organization is sound. Especially for a large number of complaints for the residential construction is lagging behind the placement, all levels of governments and related agencies have done a lot of interpretation work for this.

All levels supervisory bodies give a better supervision on the use of funds, functioning of agencies, etc.

3.2 Problems and Suggestions

(1) Speeding up projects of State-owned land use permit process, thereby providing legal security for the eventual successful completion of projects.

(2) Strengthen file administration. The relevant materials in resettlement should be kept well and establish land requisition and demolition files, which can offer basic materials for project check and monitoring and evaluation.

(3) continue to strengthen the institutional capacity-building, it is recommended that relevant organizations and personnel further training on immigration policy and the implementation of the ADB, using a combination of theoretical study and exchange visits, especially to already completed or ongoing ADB loan project investigation and study, to further enhance the efficiency and capacity of institutions.

(4) continue to strongly promote the sustainable and healthy development of local people, and take practical and effective strategies for sustainable development: supporting vulnerable groups, employment promotion, skills training, and improve the social protection measures to effectively maintain and improve infrastructure in small towns. Realization of migrants in all aspects of sustainable development.
Appendix:

1. Compensation expenses
2. Project approval documents (parts)