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Prepared by Jiangxi Academy of Social Science for the People's Republic of China and the Asian Development Bank.

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ADB Loan 3216-PRC
Ji'an Sustainable Urban Transport
Project

The Sixth External Monitoring and
Evaluation of Resettlement

Monitoring agency: Jiangxi Academy of Social Science

February 2020

Executive Summary

According to the ADB's requirement, the external monitoring of resettlement will be carried out once every six months during the resettlement implementation. The team of external monitor (EM) carried out a monitoring and evaluation on implementation course of LA, HD and resettlement from September 2019 to January 2020. The team adopted document method, sampling survey and depth interview method (including interview with affected households and heads of EA.)

The results of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) show five urban roads component and Yudai River improvement component involving LA and HD. The implementation of land and housing expropriation were carried out in terms of state policies and the standards of resettlement plan approved by ADB.

Among these projects, the land acquisition of roads component was completed and the compensation fees were paid. 344.396 mu of land were expropriated except 19 mu of land in Yudai River project, the construction of Yudai River project has started. For the house demolition, the decision on house demolition of Junhua Avenue and West Yangming Road were published and rural house demolition was finished. 44 households on Bao'an Avenue, 26 households on West Shaoshan Road, 28 households on West Zhongshang Road, and 57 households near Yudai River were demolished. 50 households' houses on the state-owned land were demolished and these households will be resettled in Baohua New Town neighbourhood and Chengjiang Garden neighborhood. And other households will be paid by money.

Among the HD households affected by urban road component on the collective land, 211 households' HD were finished. The main resettlement mode is relocation resettlement. In Yudai River component, 57 households' houses on collective land were demolished, their main resettlement is relocation resettlement.

The staff at different level agencies engaged in LA and HD of the project have a certain experience of LA and HD. The public participation is carried out well and the appeal channel is open and functioning well.

Follow-up actions: for the work of HD on collective land, some houses on Bo'an Avenue and West Zhongshan Road are not demolished yet. The work of HD will be steadily advanced, and the team of M&E will carry out constantly monitoring.

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1. Project Introduction

Ji'an city lies in the midwest Jiangxi Province. It is located at latitude 25°58'32" ~27°57'50" north, longitude 113°46' ~ 115°56' east. It borders Chongren county and Lean city of Fuzhou city, Ningdu county and Xingguo county of Ganzhou city to the east, Gan county, Nankang city and Shangyou county of Ganzhou city to the south, Guidong county, Yanling county and Chaling county of Hunan Province to the west, Fengcheng city of Yichun city, Zhangshu city, Xinyu city and Pingxiang city to the north. It is an important channel of linking Yangtze river delta, Pearl River delta and southeast Fujian. It is at a distance of 219 km from Jizhou district (the seat of the municipal government) to Nanchang. The total area of Ji'an is 25,283 km² with 218 km in length and 208 km in width. It governs 10 counties, 2 districts and 1 city, including Jizhou District, Qingyuan District, Ji'an County, Xingan County, Yongfeng County, Xiajiang County, Jishui County, Taihe County, Wanan County, Shuichuan County, Anfu County, Yongxing County and Jinggangshan City. It has 226 villages and towns (subdistricts) with 2,514 village committees and 308 neighborhood committees, including 97 villages (3 minority nationality villages), 118 townships, and 11 subdistricts. By the end of 2018, the total population was about 4.9566 million, the annual the per capita disposable income of rural residents and urban residents was 13,820 yuan and 34,692 yuan respectively. The per capita housing construction area of rural residents is 57.03 square meters, and that of urban residents is 47.64 square meters. The total output value of Ji'an was 174.223 billion yuan, per capita income of urban residents was 34,692 yuan, net income of farmers was 13,820 yuan in 2018.

The project is consists of five components: (i) urban road, (ii) public transportation (Jinggangshan Bus Rapid Transit [BRT] construction and old train station multimodal transport), (iii) transportation management and safety, (iv) environmental protection, and (v) institutional capacity construction. For these components, it will benefit to form a rapid, safe and convenient traffic network, and improve urban integrated public transport. The improvement and reconstruction implementation of Yudai River will improve the system of flood control and drainage, and improve the capability to guard against flood disaster. It will also benefit to improve the ecological environment of the west area of Ji'an, and beautify the urban environment. A total population of 0.5 million will get direct or indirect benefits from the Project.

Ji'an urban transportation project is implemented by Ji'an Municipal Government and it is an important urban infrastructure project. The four components, including urban road construction, public transportation, transportation management and safety, and environmental protection, lie in the west area of Ji'an central district. They border North Ji'an Avenue to the north, South Ji'an Avenue to the south, Jizhou Avenue to the east, and Zhanqian Avenue to the west. The Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) construction involves North Ji'an Avenue - Development Zone (including one tender is from North Ji'an Avenue to South Ji'an Avenue). The five components of the Project consist (i) public transportation, (ii) river reconstruction, (iii) urban roads, (iv) transportation management, and (v) institutional capacity construction. The relevant position of each sub-project in Ji'an City is shown in Table1-1.

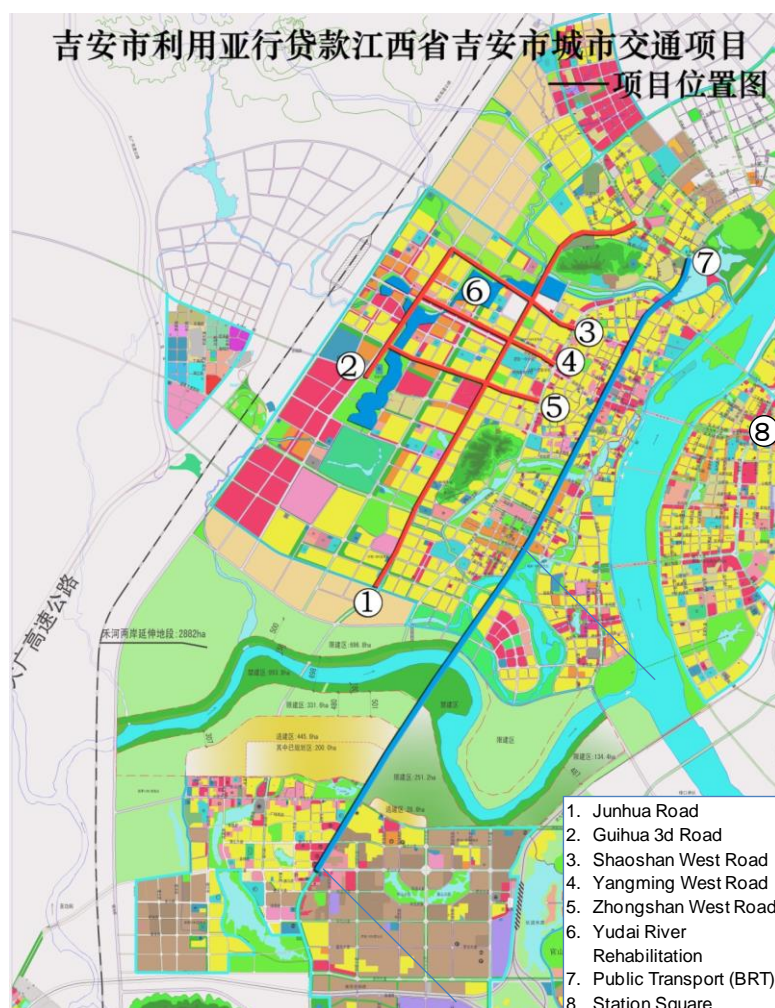


Figure 1-1 Locations of the Project Components

The Project is aimed at increasing Ji'an social and economic development, for example, speeding up Ji'an sustainable development, decreasing the gap between Ji'an and other developed cities in China, providing opportunities of phase skipping changes for the whole public transportation in Ji'an (for all users), assisting construction of integrated, high-quality, high-efficient and multifunctional new city combined with land use plan, and improving the capability to guard against flood disaster.

The objective of external monitoring is mainly Ji'an sustainable urban road traffic project and Yudai River improvement project. At present, the Project is in the pro-phase of construction and the preliminary preparation is undertaking orderly. So, the main object of EM is preliminary preparation of construction, including West Yangming Road, West Zhongshan Road, Bo'an Avenue, West Shaoshan Road, Junhua Avenue, and Yudai River. The details of sub-projects are shown in Table 1-1, and the construction scale and main influences of the Project are shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1-1 List of Each Sub-project

Item category	Name of sub-project and description	Note
Urban road		
1	West Shaoshan Road (Jizhou Avenue - Bo'an Avenue)	2.99 km
2	West Zhongshan Road (Jizhou Avenue - Bo'an Avenue)	3.34 km

Item category	Name of sub-project and description	Note
3	Junhua Avenue	
3.1	South Ji'an Avenue - West Yangming Road	3.86 km
3.2	West Yangming Road - North Ji'an Avenue	3.93 km
4	Bo'an Avenue (Jifu Road - West Shaoshan Road)	3.15 km
5	West Yangming Road (Junhua Avenue - Bo'an Avenue)	2.05km
River improvement		
1	Yudai River (Zhanqian Avenue - Zhenjun Mountain)	5.87km

Table 1-2 Project Construction Scale and Main Impacts

No.	Construction project name	Construct ion scope	Construction scale				Construction scale
			Red line (m)	Length of Road (m)	Area of land use (mu)	Road grade	
	Urban road construction			19,318	282.878		
	Junhua Avenue	South Ji'an Avenue - North Ji'an Avenue	55	7,795	105.484	Main road	Road works and support for sidewalks, lighting, bridge works
2	Bo'an Avenue	Jifu Road - West Shaoshan Road	55	3,147	13.437	Secondary road	Road works and support for sidewalks, lighting, bridge works
3	West Shaoshan Road	Jizhou Avenue - Bo'an Avenue	40	2,988	58.087	Secondary road	Road works and support for sidewalks, lighting, bridge works
4	West Yangming Road	Junhua Avenuen - Bo'an Avenue	55	2,049	18.712	Main road	Road works and support for sidewalks, lighting, bridge works
5	West Zhongshan Road	Jizhou Avenue - Bo'an Avenue	40	3,339	87.158	Secondary road	Road works and support for sidewalks, lighting, bridge works
	River improvement project			5,870	363.396		

No.	Construction project name	Construct ion scope	Construction scale				Construction scale
			Red line (m)	Length of Road (m)	Area of land use (mu)	Road grade	
1	Yudai River improvement	Yudai River (Zhanqian Avenue - Zhenjun Mountain)		5,870	363.396		Yudai River improvement and some landscape engineering

In terms of updated RPs, the LAR are caused by urban road components and Yudai River. The resettlement impacts are summarized as follows:

For urban road component, the LA involves 4 townships, 9 villages and 37 village groups, total 353.678 mu lands will be expropriated, including 148.565 mu of collective land (187 affected households and 735 persons) and 205.113 mu of state-owned land. A total of 71,555.66 m² of rural housing will be demolished, 226 households with 893 persons will be affected by rural house demolition. And 6200 m² of urban housing will be demolished, 50 households with 152 persons will be affected by urban house demolition. In addition, five enterprises/institutions with 136 workers will be affected, total 109.305 mu of land will be expropriated and 10,300 m² of housing will be demolished.

Yudai River improvement component will affect 2 townships, 5 administrative villages, and 15 villager groups. Total 363,395 mu of land will be expropriated, including 45.719 mu of state-owned land (beach and river course) (accounting for 12.58%), 317.677 mu of collective land (accounting for 87.42%). 18,076.83 m² of rural houses will be demolished which affecting 57 households with 381 persons. This component will not involve urban HD.

2. Resettlement Policies

2.1 Framework of Resettlement Policies

The land acquisition (LA) and house demolition (HD) in the Project meet with the policies at national, provincial, and municipal levels related to land as well as ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), including *State Council's Decision on Deepening Reform and Strengthening Management of Land Acquisition and Resettlement* (State Council No.28 Decree on Oct.21 2004), *Land Management Law of RPC* (2004), *Notice of Ji'an Municipal Government Office on Approval of the Standard of Collective Land Acquisition in Jizhou District* (General Office of Ji'an Municipal Government No.45 Decree 2016), *Notice of Ji'an Municipal Government Issuing Interim Measures of the Expropriation of Housing on Collective Land and Compensation in Central Planning Area of Ji'an City and Three Supportive Documents for Assessment Rules of the Expropriation of Housing on Collective Land in Central Planning Area of Ji'an City* (General Office of

Ji'an Municipal Government No.7 Decree on 2017), *Ji'an Rules for the Selection of Assessment Agency and the Assessment Technology of Housing Expropriation on State-owned Land* (General Office of Ji'an Municipal Government No.20 Decree on 2011), and other laws and regulations in Ji'an city.

The aim of land acquisition and resettlement is ensuring the APs to improve their standard of living, not reduce by the LA. The compensation principles and rights are as follows: (i) ensuring the APs' rights and the compensation obtained can recover their present living; (ii) the compensations and rights are based market value or replacement value and must be sufficient; (iii) the APs' occupied land and new building or attachments after the deadline of local government will not be paid ; (iv) the APs' compensation must be sufficient and paid in time; (v) all APs' must be informed the compensation rates and standards, living and income rehabilitation plan, and the schedule of the Project; (vi) adopting monitoring and action in time to ensure the resolution of any problem.

2.2 Execution of Resettlement Policies

2.2.1 Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition

Table 2-1 Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition

Town/subdi strict	Item	Compensation standards for LA (yuan/mu)			
		Paddy field,vegetable field, High-yield Orchard, Artificial high - yield oil-tea garden, breeding fishpond	Dry land, dry-land tea plantation, House site	Woodland and Other agricultural land, collective construction land	Unused land
Baitang Subdistrict	Planned	58,800	45,000	39,000	39,000
	Actual	58,800	45,000	39,000	39,000
Hebu Township	Planned	48,800	40,000	22,000	22,000
	Actual	48,800	40,000	22,000	22,000
Changtang Town	Planned	38,800	26,000	16,000	7,800
	Actual	38,800	26,000	16,000	7,800
Xingqiao Town	Planned	38,800	26,000	16,000	7,800
	Actual	38,800	26,000	16,000	7,800

2.2.2 Compensation Standards for Green Crops

By the end of January 31 2020, the compensation for green crops on Bo'an Avenue, West Shaoshan Road, West Zhongshan Road, Junhua Avenue, West Yangming Road, and Yuadi River were paid. The compensation standards in this report have not changed compared with those in the fifth external monitoring report. See Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Compensation Standards for Green Crops

Ownership organization of LA	Planned	Actual
	Compensation standard	Compensation standard

	(yuan/mu)	(yuan/mu)
Changtang Town	1,840	1,840
Baitang Subdistrict	2,020	2,020
Hebu Township	2,270	2,270
Xingqiao Town	1,840	1,840

2.2.3 Changes of Related Taxes Standard

Table 2-3 Related Tax Compensation Standards

Item	Unit	Planned	Actual
Land use fee for the newly increased construction-used land	yuan/mu	18,667	18,667
Farmland reclamation fee (paddy field)	yuan/mu	30,000	30,000
Farmland reclamation fee (dry land)	yuan/mu	20,000	20,000
Farmland use tax	yuan/mu	21,667	21,667
Flood Control and Security Fund	yuan/mu	1,000	1,000
Social security fee	yuan/mu	6,000	6,000
Approval Cost of Land Acquisition	yuan/mu	500	500

2.2.4 Compensation Standards for Rural Housing Demolition

(1) Replacement Price of Housing

Table 2-4 Replacement Price of Housing

Item	Unit	Steel-concrete		Brick-concrete			Brick-wood			Simple
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Planned	Price (yuan/m ²)	1,250	1,050	890	840	790	800	700	640	570
Actual	Price (yuan/m ²)	1,250	1,050	890	840	790	800	700	640	570

(2) Compensation Standards for Ground Attachments

Table 2-5 Compensation Standards for Ground Attachments in Central City

Item	Type	Planned	Actual
Well	Concrete deep wells (above 2 meters in diameter)	7,000 yuan/well	7,000 yuan/well
	Concrete deep wells (below 2 meters in diameter)	5,500 yuan/well	5,500 yuan/well
	Pressure tunnel well	2,400 yuan/well	2,400 yuan/well
	Pressure well	1,200 yuan/well	1,200 yuan/well

Item	Type	Planned	Actual
Manure storage (pond)	Complete concrete structure	200 yuan/well	200 yuan/well
	Incomplete concrete structure or soil structure	120 yuan/well	120 yuan/well
Concrete Bleachery	Complete structure	40 yuan/m ²	40 yuan/m ²
	Incomplete structure	30 yuan/m ²	30 yuan/m ²
Methane tank	Brick structure	2,000 yuan/set	2,000 yuan/set
Wall	Level 1	300 yuan/m (above 2m)	300 yuan/m (above 2m)
	Level 2	250 yuan/m (1.5-2m)	250 yuan/m (1.5-2m)
	Level 3	200 yuan/m (1-1.5m)	200 yuan/m (1-1.5m)
	Level 4	50 yuan/m (clay brick wall)	50 yuan/m (clay brick wall)
Foundation	Ring beam foundation	250 yuan/m	250 yuan/m
	Brick (stone) foundation	150 yuan/m	150 yuan/m
Fruit tree	Above 4 years and bearing fruits	100 yuan/tree	100 yuan/tree
	Below 4 years and unbearing fruits	45 yuan/tree	45 yuan/tree
Miscellaneous tree	Above 5 years	6 yuan/tree	6 yuan/tree
	Below 5 years	3 yuan/tree	3 yuan/tree
Rare tree	Compensation price by assessment		

(3) Temporary Resettlement Fees

Table 2-6 List of Housing Subsidy, Relocation Fee and Interim Transition Fee

Item	Unit	Plan	Actual
Subsidy	yuan/m ²	400	Not carried out
Relocation fee	yuan/m ²	8*2	
Interim transition fee	yuan/m ²	8*24	
Compensation for housing decoration	yuan/HH	12,000	

(4) Reward for the Owners of Expropriated Housing

Table 2-7 Reward Standard of Principal Room

Planned	Actual
300-600 yuan/m ²	300-600 yuan/m ²

2.2.5 Compensation Standards for Housing on State-owned Land

(1) Compensation Standards for Dwelling Housing on State-owned Land

Table 2-8 Compensation Standards for Housing on State-owned Land

Item	Unit	Planned	Actual
Brick-concrete	yuan/m ²	4,000	4,000

Item	Unit	Planned	Actual
Subsidy	yuan/m ²	800	800
Section award	yuan/m ²	200	200
A block of building award	yuan/m ²	120	120
Area award	yuan/HH	15,000	15,000
Relocation fee	yuan/m ²	8*2	8*2
Transition fee	yuan/m ²	8*24	8*24
Housing decoration compensation	yuan/HH	15,000	15,000

(2) Compensation Standard for Institution Housing on State-owned Land

Table 2-9 Compensation Standards of Institution Housing on State-owned Land

Item	Unit	Planned	Actual
Brick-concrete	yuan/m ²	4,000	4,000
Subsidy	yuan/m ²	105	105
Resettlement award	yuan/m ²	0	0
Section award	yuan/m ²	50	50
Relocation fee	yuan/m ²	8	8

(3) Compensation Standards for Enterprise Housing on State-owned Land

Table 2-10 Compensation Standards for Enterprise Housing on State-owned Land

Item	Unit	Planned	Actual
Brick-concrete	yuan/m ²	4,000	4,000
Subsidy	yuan/m ²	400	400
Section award	yuan/m ²	60	60
A block of building award	yuan/m ²	80	80
Area award	yuan/HH	15,000	15,000
Relocation fee	yuan/m ²	8	8

3. Implementation Schedule of Resettlement

3.1 Schedule of Land Acquisition

3.1.1 Procedure of Land Acquisition

The procedure of land acquisition in the Project is as following:

- (1) Announcement of land acquisition;
- (2) Survey of land acquisition and land attachments;
- (3) Announcement of land acquisition plan and approving to the government, the plan will be posted in affected villages;
- (4) Socioeconomic survey of LA;
- (5) Carrying out resettlement plan of LA, paying for compensation of LA, and carrying out resettlement plan of HD;
- (6) Cleaning ground attachments and deliver the land to construction agency.

3.1.2 Land Acquisition Schedule

By the end of January 31 2020, total 353.678 mu of land were expropriated in the urban road component, which was completed at 100% of the plan. 344.396 mu of land were expropriated except 19 mu of land in the Yudai River component, which is completed at 94.77% of the plan. The data in this report have not changed compared with the data in the fifth external monitoring report. The schedule of each sub-project is shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 LA Schedule of Sub-projects

Type	Sub-project	Permanent LA		
		Planned	Actual	Proportion
		mu	mu	%
Urban road component	West Yangming Road	18.712	18.712	100
	Junhua Avenue	105.484	105.484	100
	West Zhongshan Road	87.158	87.158	100
	West Shaoshan	58.087	58.087	100
	Bo'an Avenue	84.237	84.237	100
Total		353.678	353.678	100
River improvement component	Yudai River improvement project	363.396	344.396	94.77

By the end of January 31 2020, total 353.678 mu land in urban road component was expropriated, including 43.264 mu of paddy, 21.194 mu of dry land, 24.113 mu of woodland, 17.553 mu of pond, 3.047 mu of ditch, 36.994 mu of residential spot, 2.4 mu of road, and 205.113 mu of state-owned land and other types of land. The work of land expropriation has been completed, and the data in this report have not changed compared with those in the fifth external monitoring report. The details are shown in Table 3-2.

By the end of January 2020, 344.396 mu of land in Yudai River improvement component were expropriated except 19 mu of land, including 223.882 mu of paddy field, 24.942 mu of dry land, 15.225 mu of woodland, 20.758 mu of pond, 1.607 mu residential spot, 1.491 mu of ditch, and 45.719 mu of state-owned land. The data in this report have not changed compared with those in the fifth external monitoring report. See Table 3-3.

Table 3-2 Land Acquisition of Urban Road Component

Item	Road	Village	Paddy field	Dry land	Garden	Woodland	Pond	Ditch	Grave	Residential spot	Road	State-owned land and other types of land	Subtotal
			mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu
Plan	West Yangming Road	Baitang, Ji'nan, Chengshang	8.253	2.236	0	4.528	1.764	0.4	0	1.12	0.411	0	18.712
	Junhua Avenue	Lukou, Miaobie, Wuli, Ji'nan, Baitang, Nianfeng, Jifeng, Zengjia	4.23	0.786	0	2.342	1.786	0.024	0	0.46	0.048	95.808	105.484
	West Zhongshan Road	Baitang, Luotang	2.312	1.459	0	0	0	0.047	0	3.516	1.376	78.448	87.158
	West Shaoshan	Wuli, Ji'nan, Jianbian	2.237	8.346	0	1.243	2.851	1.453	0	13.245	0.565	28.147	58.087
	Bo'an Avenue	Chengshang, Jiangbian, Luotang	26.232	8.367	0	16	11.152	1.123	0	18.653	0	2.71	84.237
	Total		18.264	15.394	0	8.113	7.553	2.047	0	23.994	2.4	205.113	282.878
Actual	West Yangming Road	Baitang, Ji'nan, Chengshang	8.253	2.236	0	4.528	1.764	0.4	0	1.12	0.411	0	18.712
	Junhua Avenue	Lukou, Miaobie, Wuli, Ji'nan, Baitang, Nianfeng, Jifeng, Zengjia	4.23	0.786	0	2.342	1.786	0.024	0	0.46	0.048	95.808	105.484
	West Zhongshan Road	Baitang, Luotang	2.312	1.459	0	0	0	0.047	0	3.516	1.376	78.448	87.158
	West Shaoshan Road	Wuli, Ji'nan, Jiangbian	2.237	8.346	0	1.243	2.851	1.453	0	13.245	0.565	28.147	58.087

Item	Road	Village	Paddy field	Dry land	Garden	Woodland	Pond	Ditch	Grave	Residential spot	Road	State-owned land and other types of land	Subtotal
			mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu
	Bo'an Avenue	Chengshang, Jiangbian, Luotang	26.232	8.367	0	16	11.152	1.123	0	18.653	0	2.71	84.237
	Total		43.264	21.194	0	24.113	17.553	3.047	0	26.994	2.4	205.113	353.678

Table 3-3 Land Acquisition of Yudai River

Unit: mu

Village	Unit	Paddy	Dry land	Garden	Wood land	Pond	Ditch	Grave	Residential spot	Road	State-owned land	Homestead	Subtotal
Chengshang	mu	12.762	3.994		0	0	0	0	0.29				17.046
Ji'nan	mu	133.422	17.039		1.629	12.502	0.918	0	1.068			10.772	177.350
Jiangbian	mu	4.554	0		0	0	0	0	0				4.554
Lianyuan	mu	17.277	1.707		1.393	0	0.195	0	0				20.572
Lutang	mu	55.867	2.202		12.203	8.256	0.378	0	0.249				79.155
											45.719		45.719
Subtotal	mu	223.882	24.942	0	15.225	20.758	1.491	0	1.607	0	45.719	10.772	344.396

3.2 Housing Relocation Schedule

3.2.1 Schedule of Housing Relocation on Collective Land

(1) Schedule of housing relocation on collective land

Up to January 31 2020, a total of 230 rural houses need to be demolished for urban road component, an increase of 4 households and 17 people over the previous estimate of 226 households, and area increased by 1,360 square meters. It is mainly due to the slope protection during the construction process, which is too steep. So, four households involved in group 6 of Luotangxia village, Boan Avenue also need to be demolished. The 4 households agreed houses demolished, while their houses have not been demolished yet.

As of January 2020, in the urban road component, 161 households' rural houses had been demolished. All the rural houses on Junhua Avenue and West Yangming Road were demolished, and 19 households on West Zhongshan Road, West Shaoshan Road and Bo'an Avenue have not been moved out yet. Compared with the last M&E report, additional 53 households were demolished during this reporting period. For the urban housing demolition, houses of 50 households in Jinggangshan University Medical School were demolished in December 2019. So, the demolished households was 91.74% of HD plan, and the total demolition area is 72,387.32 m², accounting for 91.50% of the planned number of HD, which is 8206 m² more than those in the fifth monitoring report. Among 161 households rural households demolished, 48 households are on Junhua Avenue and 15 households are on West Yangming Road, which are same to the fifth external monitoring report; 44 households are on Bo'an Avenue, which are 2 more than those in the fifth monitoring report; 26 households are on West Shaoshan Road, which is one more than those in the fifth monitoring report, and 28 households are on West Zhongshan Road which is same to the fifth monitoring report.

As of Jan 2020, 57 households' rural houses were demolished in the Yudai River improvement component, which accounts for 100% of the planned, 39 are more than those in the fifth monitoring report. The total area of rural HD is 18,076.83 m², accounting for 100% of the planned, 12,219.27 m² are more than those in the fifth monitoring report. Yudai River improvement component does not involve urban housing demolition.

The details of HD are shown in Table 3-4, Table 3-5, and Table 3-6.

(2) Evaluation Agency and Evaluation Standard

Jiangxi Delong Real Estate Land Appraisal Office Co. Ltd is responsible for the assessment of HD in Baitang Subdistrict and Changtang Town that were affected by the construction of Junhua Avenue and West Yangming Road. Jiangxi Tianlu Real Estate Evaluation Co. Ltd is responsible for the assessment of HD in Hebu Township that was affected by the construction of Junhua Avenue. Among them, the demolition of rural houses on Junhua Avenue and West Yangmig Road were completed. More than 50% of the work of house demolition on collective land on Bo'an Avenue and West Zhongshan Road has been completed, and the house demolition of West Shaoshan Road has been completed. The evaluation agency of above-mentioned three roads is Jiangxi Delong Real Estate Land Appraisal Office Co. Ltd.

The houses demolition of Yudai River component has been completed, which the evaluation agency is Jiangxi Delong Real Estate Land Appraisal Office Co. Ltd. Above two evaluation agencies both carried out reasonable evaluation according to *Notice of Ji'an Municipal Government Issuing Interim Measures of the Expropriation of Housing on Collective Land and Compensation in Central Planning Area of Ji'an City and Three Supportive Documents for Assessment Rules of the Expropriation of Housing on Collective Land in Central Planning Area of Ji'an City* (General Office of Ji'an Municipal Government No.7 Decree on 2017).

It was found that no affected household has objection in the course of monitoring.

Table 3-4 Schedule of Housing Relocation on Collective Land

Name of project	Road	Planned			Actual			Proportion	Proportion
		AH (HH)	AP (person)	House (m ²)	AH (HH)	AP (person)	House (m ²)	AH (%)	House (%)
Urban road component	Junhua Avenue, West Yangming Road	113	417	32,836	113	417	32,836	100	100
	West Zhongshan Road, West Shaoshan Road, Bo'an Avenue	117	493	46,279.66	98	412	39,551.32	83.76	85.46
	Subtotal	230	910	79,115.66	211	829	72,387.32	91.74	91.50
River improvement component	Yudai River improvement	57	381	18,076.83	57	381	18,076.83	100	100

Table 3-5 Schedule of Housing Demolition on Collective Land

Name of project	Sub-project	Town/sub district	Village	Group	Planned			Actual			Proportion	
					AH	AP	House	AH	AP	House	AH	House
					HH	person	m ²	HH	person	m ²	%	%
<u>Urban road component</u>	West Yangming Road	Baitang	Chengshang	The 1 st , 2 nd group	5	22	2,200	5	22	2,200	100	100
				Xinanpo	7	31	2,801	7	31	2,801	100	100
				Maobie	3	15	1,040	3	15	1,040	100	100
		Subtotal			15	68	6,041	15	68	6,041	100	100
	Junhua Avenue	Baitang	Wuli	The 2 nd group	1	4	15	1	4	15	100	100
				The 4 th , 5 th , 6 th , 7 th group	10	40	4,025	10	40	4,025	100	100
				The 8 th group	12	50	4,425	12	50	4,425	100	100
			Ji'nan	The 3 rd group	3	14	810	3	14	810	100	100
			Baitang	The 5 th group	3	11	111	3	11	111	100	100
			Nanfeng	Zhaogongtang	1	4	179	1	4	179	100	100
		Hebu	Jifeng	The 5 th group	15	62	9,000	15	62	9,000	100	100
		Changtang	Lukou	Shihuling	1	4	110	1	4	110	100	100
			Miaobie	Luoja	1	4	1,200	1	4	1,200	100	100
			Miaobie	Zhenxiqiao	1	4	720	1	4	720	100	100
		Subtotal			48	197	20,595	48	197	20,595	100	100
	Junhua Avenue		Urban HD	Jinggangshan Medical School	50	152	6,200	50	152	6,200	100	100
		Total			113	417	32,836	113	417	32,836	100	100
	Bo'an Avenue	Xingqiao	Jiangbian	Renjia	4	17	2,500	4	17	2,000	100	100
				The 2 nd group	5	21	2,320	5	21	2,320	100	100

Name of project	Sub-project	Town/sub district	Village	Group	Planned			Actual			Proportion	
					AH	AP	House	AH	AP	House	AH	House
					HH	person	m ²	HH	person	m ²	%	%
			Luotang	The 7 th group	4	17	2,000	3	13	1,351	75	67.55
				The 7 th group of Maobie	9	38	3,600	9	38	3,600	100	100
				The 6 th group of Luotangxia	7	30	2,580	1	4	351.66	33.33	28.82
		Baitang	Chengshang	The 2 nd group	3	12	1,302	3	12	1,302	100	100
				The 3 rd group	18	73	7,498	18	73	7,498	100	100
		Subtotal			50	208	21,800	44	182	19,571.66	88.00	89.78
	West Shaoshan Road	Baitang	Wuli	The 1 st group	2	9	740	1	4	360	50.00	48.65
				The 4 th group	9	38	3,500	9	38	3,500	100	100
				The 5 th group	5	22	2,200	5	22	2,200	100	100
				The 2 nd group	2	8	400.62	2	8	400.62	100	100
				The 6 th group	4	16	1,700	4	16	1,700	100	100
				The 7 th group	3	14	807.79	3	14	807.79	100	100
			Ji'nan	The 5 th group	1	4	20	1	4	20	100	100
		Subtotal			26	111	9,368.41	26	111	9,368.41	100	100
	West Zhongshan Road	Baitang	Baitang	The 1 st group	7	30	2,464.56	7	30	2,464.56	100	100
				The 3 rd group	9	40	3,456.66	9	40	3,456.66	100	100
				The 4 th group	1	4	350	1	4	350	100	100
		Xingqiao	Luotang	The 4 th group of Chaobailing	24	100	8,840.03	11	45	4,340.03	45.83	49.10
		Subtotal			41	174	15,111.25	28	119	10,611.25	68.29	70.22
		Subtotal			117	493	46,279.66	98	412	39,551.32	83.76	85.46

Name of project	Sub-project	Town/sub district	Village	Group	Planned			Actual			Proportion	
					AH	AP	House	AH	AP	House	AH	House
					HH	person	m ²	HH	person	m ²	%	%
		Total			230	910	79115.66	211	829	72387.32	91.74	91.50
River improvement component	Yudai River Improvement	Xingqiao	Luotang	Dongjetang	5	30	1,776.83	5	30	1,776.83	100	100
		Baitang	Ji'nan	Qiaotou	8	40	2,300	8	40	2,300	100	100
				Sujia	44	311	14,000	44	311	14,000	100	100
		Total			57	381	18,076.83	57	381	18,076.83	100	100

Table 3-6 Area of Rural Housing Structure

Unit: m²

Road	Planned										Actual									
	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	cows hed	Board room	Cottage	makeshift shelter	Simple house	Iron shed	Pig sty	Total	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	cows hed	Board room	Cottage	makeshift shelter	Simple house	Iron shed	Pigsty	Total
Junhua Avenue	16,310	2,670	1,200	70	100	45	0	100	100	20,595	16,310	2,670	1,200	70	100	45	0	100	100	20,595
West Yangming Road	4,513	1,508	0	0	5	15	0	0	0	6,041	4,513	1,508	0	0	5	15	0	0	0	6,041
Bo'an Avenue	15,400	4,430	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	21,800	16389	3,142.66	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	19,571.66
West Shaoshan Road	6,440	2,908.41	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	9,368.41	6,440	2,908.41	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	9,368.41
West Zhongshan Road	11,106.88	4514.34	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	15,681.22	8,571.25	19,800	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	10,611.25
Total	53,769.88	16,030.78	1,200	70	125	100	60	100	100	73,485.66	52,223.25	12,209.07	1,200	70	125	100	60	100	100	66,187.32
Yudai River	8,609.14	6,423.54	0	0	0	1,232.81	1,811.34	0	0	18,076.83	8,609.14	6,423.54	0	0	0	1,232.81	1811.34	0	0	18076.83

3.2.2 Schedule of Housing Relocation on State-owned Land

Only Junhua Avenue involves housing demolition on state-owned land and all the houses are of structure of brick-concrete. The decision of housing expropriation was published in August 2017. So far, the assessment of the housing has been completed by Jiangxi Jiaying Real Estate Land Evaluation and Consultation Co. Ltd., and the implementation agency is Ji'an Housing Expropriation Service Center on State-owned Land. The work of housing demolition had been completed in December 2019.

Table 3-7 Schedule of Housing Relocation on State-owned Land

Road	Planned		Actual		Proportion (according to HH)	Resettlement mode
	AH	Area	AH	Area		
	HH	m ²	HH	m ²	%	
Junhua	50	6,200	50	6,200	100	Baohua New Town, Chengjian Garden, Monetary compensation

3.3 Resettlement

3.3.1 Housing Resettlement on Collective Land

By the end of January 31 2020, the housing resettlement on collective land is being carried out as schedule. During this reporting period, additional 53 households and 165 people of urban road component, and additional 39 households and 295 people in the Yudai River component have been resettled compared with those in the fifth monitoring report. The details are shown in Table 3-8.

The Ji'an People's Government has planned three resettlement communities and one temporary transitional resettlement site for the APs.

(1) No. 1 resettlement site of New Zhanqian District (Luling Wenjing Community) is located at the east of Tianhua Avenue, the west of Kubei Road, the west of Junhua Avenue, and the north of Nanyi Road. It covers an area of about 133.8 mu. Ji'an Urban Construction Investment and Development Company is responsible for the basic work of the site. The delivery of resettlement housing is expected in June 2020.

(2) No.2 resettlement site of New Zhanqian District (Luling Yujing Community) is located at the east of Qianjing Avenue, the south of Beiyi Road, the west of Dongtang Avenue, and the north of West Luzhou Road. It covers an area of about 126.95 mu. Ji'an Urban Construction Investment and Development Company is responsible for the basic work of the site. The delivery of resettlement housing is expected in June 2020.

(3) No. 3 resettlement site of New Zhanqian District (Huaxia Yudai Jiayuan Community) is located at the east of Zhanqian Avenue, the south of West Kubei Road, the west of Xisan Road, and the north of Nanyi Road. It covers an area of about 65.13 mu. Ji'an department of housing management is responsible for the resettlement site and the resettlement housing is roofed. The delivery of resettlement housing is expected in December 2019.

(4) Temporary transitional resettlement: 100 apartments of 400 apartments in Jiahe Xiyuan Community are used as resettlement housing and priorities for the APs over 70 years of age are provided. In addition, some APs live with their relatives, and some APs rent apartments to live in Wuli Community, Yangming Garden Community, and Sifangyuan Community. The government paid three-year transitional resettlement fee to the APs one-time. The standard of the fee is 8 yuan/m². The APs have received adequate resettlement transition fee that can make the rent up.

Table 3-8 Housing Resettlement on Collective Land

Name of project	Item	Road	Town/subdistrict	Village	Planned			Actual		
					AH	AP	Resettlement site	AH	AP	Resettlement site
					HH	person		HH	person	
Urban road traffic project	Rural	West Yangming Road	Baitang subdistrict	Chengshang	15	68	New Zhanqian Community (site 2)	15	68	New Zhanqian Community (site 2) (Luling Yujing Community)
		Junhua Avenue	Baitang subdistrict	Wuli	23	94	Wuli Resettlement Community, New Zhanqian Community (site 1)	23	94	Wuli Resettlement Community, New Zhanqian Community (site 1) (Luling Wenjing Community)
				Ji'nan	3	14		3	14	
				Baitang	3	11		3	11	
				Nianfeng	1	4		1	4	
			Hebu township	Jifeng	15	62	New Zhanqian Community (site 1)	15	62	New Zhanqian Community (site 1) (Luling Wenjing Community)
			Changtang town	Lukou	1	4	New Zhanqian Community (site 2)	1	4	New Zhanqian Community (site 2) (Luling Yujing Community)
				Miaobie	2	8		2	8	
	Urban	Junhua Avenue			16	63	New Zhanqian Community (site 1)	16	63	New Zhanqian Community (site 1) (Luling Wenjing Community)
		Bo'an Avenue	Xingqiao	Jiangbian	13	55	New Zhanqian Community (site 2,3)	13	55	New Zhanqian Community (site 2) (Luling Yujing Community), New Zhanqian Community (site 3) (Huaxia Yudai Guiyuan Community)
				Luotang	16	68		10	42	
			Baitang	Chengshang	21	85	Zhanqian Community (site 2)	21	85	New Zhanqian Community (site 2) (Luling Yujing Community)
		West Shaoshan Road	Baitangt	Wuli	25	107	Wuli Resettlement Community, New Zhanqian Community (site 1)	25	107	Wuli Resettlement Community, New Zhanqian Community (site 1) (Luling Wenjing Community)
				Ji'nan	1	4		1	4	
		West Zhongshan	Baitang	Baitang	17	74	Wuli Resettlement Community, New Zhanqian	17	74	Wuli Resettlement Community, New Zhanqian Community (site 1) (Luling

Name of project	Item	Road	Town/subdistrict	Village	Planned			Actual		
					AH	AP	Resettlement site	AH	AP	Resettlement site
					HH	person		HH	person	
		Road					Community (site 1)			Wenjing Community)
			Xingqiao	Luotang	24	100	Wuli Resettlement Community, New Zhanqian Community (site 3)	11	45	Wuli Resettlement Community, New Zhanqian Community (site 3) (Huaxia Yudai Guiyuan Community)
		Total			196	821		177	738	
River improvement project	Yudai River improvement project		Xinqiao	Luotang	5	30	New Zhanqian Community (site 1, site 2)	5	30	New Zhanqian Community (site 1) (Luling Wenjing Community), New Zhanqian Community (site 2) (Luling Wenyu Community)
			Baitang	Ji'nan	52	351	New Zhanqian Community (site 1, site 2)	52	351	New Zhanqian Community (site 1) (Luling Wenjing Community), New Zhanqian Community (site 2) (Luling Wenyu Community)
			Total		57	381		57	381	

3.3.2 Resettlement Schedule of Housing and Enterprises/Institutions on State-owned Land

Only Junhua Avenue involves demolition and relocation of housing and enterprises/institutions on state-owned land. Among them, the resettlement community for residential housing is Baohua New Town and Chengjian Garden. The non-residential housing of enterprises/institutions was subject to monetary compensation.

All housing of enterprises/institutions on state-owned land had finished evaluation, contract signature and compensation payment in August 2017. The resettlement mode is monetary compensation. Jiangxi Jiaying Real Estate Land Evaluation and Consultation Co. Ltd., and Nanchang Huacheng Assess Evaluation Co. Ltd. are the evaluation companies. Ji'an Housing Expropriation Service Center on State-owned Land is the implementation agency.

Table 3-9 Schedule of Enterprises/Institutions Resettlement on State-owned Land

Junhua Avenue	Expropriated area in plan	Actual expropriated area	Resettlement mode
Post Office Oil Depot	300	167.35	Monetary compensation
Xiyanghong Welfare House	3,000	4,286.86	Monetary compensation
Jinggang Road and Bridge Leasing Company	2,500	3,660.09	Monetary compensation
Ji'an Xiangtai New Building Materials Co. Ltd.	3,000	600	Monetary compensation
Ji'an Suburb Material Recycling Co. Ltd.	1,500	1,200	Monetary compensation
Total	10,300	9,914.3	Monetary compensation

3.3.3 Livelihood Rehabilitation

Some measures for APs' livelihood restoration are adopted in the Project, including: (1) monetary compensation; (2) developing breeding industry and changing planting structure; (3) providing skill training and priority of employment; (4) guiding the APs to work in industry park nearby; (5) providing LLFs' endowment insurance for the APs who meet the policy of LLFs' insurance.

According to the monitoring and evaluation of M&E team, non-agricultural income are the majority in the income structure of the AHs from each subproject, while the proportion of agricultural income is small. So, the LA of the Project has little impact on farmers' income. After receiving monetary compensation, the AHs may choose agricultural resettlement, such as adjustment of planting structure, or non-agricultural resettlement, such as work skill training, working in Jinggangshan Economic-Technological Development Zone, running a small business. The AHs' income can be restored to the original livelihood and income before land acquisition, of which, some AHs' income could be improved significantly. The AHs who meet the policy of Ji'an LLFs' endowment insurance have voluntary choice to participate in old-age security. By taking above restoration measures, the AHs can restore to the original income level and living standard as soon as possible after relocation and resettlement.

3.3.4 Resettlement Implementing Organization

The main institutional setup for resettlement and its main responsibilities include:

(1) Resettlement Leading Group of ADB Loan;

- It is responsible for determination and construction work in the project. Since resettlement work is a government act with wide social impact, the members of the group are mainly composed by the staff transferred from related departments of Ji'an municipal government.

(2) Ji'an Urban Construction Investment and Development Company;

- To entrust resettlement consulting team for preparing RP.
- To be responsible for coordination between consulting team and other agencies during preparation.
- To coordinate schedule of construction and RP.
- To report resettlement fund plan to Ji'an Finance Bureau and supervise the fund payment.
- To coordinate work of related organizations.
- To be responsible for raising capital of resettlement.
- To be responsible for payment of resettlement fund.
- To be responsible for concrete resettlement implementation.
- To supervise resettlement fund appropriated in place.
- To deal with APs' grievance and complaint during resettlement.
- To coordinate the work of external monitoring agency.
- To collect and sort out various information that the report of internal monitoring need.
- To manage resettlement files of the project.
- To provide training for the directors of every subproject.
- To apply for certificate of land use planing and certificate of land use construction to related departments.

(3) Ji'an Land and Resources Bureau, Ji'an Construction Bureau, and Ji'an Housing Demolition Office;

- To implement preparation work of resettlement with the advisory agencies.
- To prepare every concrete implementation policy of RP.
- To report implementation schedule of resettlement to Ji'an municipal government;
- To coordinate and communicate with other departments work in the course of reporting the schedule to the government.
- To report the resettlement fund plan to Ji'an municipal government and supervise the fund payment.
- To manage the files of resettlement information.
- To be responsible for the internal monitoring work of resettlement.
- To coordinate with ADB's experts of resettlement in the course of preparation and implementation.
- To deal with APs' grievance and complaint in the course of resettlement.
- To communicate with external monitoring agency in the course of resettlement implementation.
- To be responsible for construction of resettlement sites.
- To implement the measures of APs job.

(4) Town government;

- To participate the DMS.

- To participate the calculation of APs' compensation.
- To be responsible for the payment of APs' compensation.
- To prepare the measures of resettlement housing distribution.
- To deal with APs' grievance and complaint in the course of resettlement.
- To be responsible for distribution of resettlement housing.
- To provide skill training for APs.
- To implement the measures of APs job.

(5) Village (resident) committee;

- To participate the DMS.
- To participate the calculation of APs' compensation.
- To be responsible for the payment of APs' compensation.
- To be responsible for the design and construction of resettlement housing.
- To prepare the measures of resettlement housing distribution.
- To deal with APs' grievance and complaint in the course of resettlement.
- To be responsible for distribution of resettlement housing.
- To provide skill training for APs.
- To implement the measures of APs job.

(6) External monitoring agency of resettlement.

- Checking the result of internal monitoring;
- Evaluation resettlement aim especially the rehabilitation or improvement of APs living standard;
- Evaluating the efficiency, effectiveness, influence and sustainability of resettlement, and drawing lessons from settlement; and
- Checking APs rights whether meet the requirement of aims or not which these aims whether suit for APs' conditions.

The resettlement personnel training and human resource development system for the agencies of various levels from the municipal level down to the village/CR have been developed. Various training methods were adopted including leader/expert lectures, technical seminars/workshops, visiting and studying the similar resettlement works in other areas, and on-spot trainings for the technicians and staffs. The content of training include:

- Resettlement principles and policies;
- Resettlement planning and implementation management;
- Resettlement implementation planning design;
- Resettlement schedule management;
- Resettlement finance management;
- Resettlement project quality controlment;
- Management information system;
- Resettlement monitoring and evaluation; and
- Resettlement project management.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

Jiangxi Academy of Social Science is engaged to carry out the independent external monitoring for the resettlement. Up to October 2017, the first monitoring report of resettlement was finished; up to March 2018, the second monitoring report of resettlement was finished; up to July 2018, the third monitoring report of resettlement

was finished; up to February 2019, the fourth monitoring report of resettlement was finished; and up to July 2019, the fifth monitoring report of resettlement was finished.

4.1 Plan and Arrangement of Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring team carried out the monitoring and evaluation for the implementing course of LA, HD and resettlement. The main finished work of ME include:

- Tracking surveying affected villages and villagers' (residents') condition of production and living to understand the schedule of LA and recovery of APs' standard of production and living.
- Tracking surveying the condition of the affected organizations to understand the degree of influence by the LA and HD and their recovery of operation.
- Understanding the schedule of LA and HD, and compensation condition, monitoring and evaluating the work of LA, HD and compensation according to RP.
- Collecting APs' opinion. Understanding their opinion through interviewing the affected villagers (residents), workers and resettlement agencies, and the interviewing the APs with complaint. Reporting opinion and suggestion of the affected persons and collectives (organizations and institutions) to PMO, and offering suggestion of improvement of resettlement work in order to make the migration more smoothly and effectively.
- The condition of temporary land occupation.
- The payment and usage of compensation.
- The condition of recovery of APs' production and living.
- The condition of demolition and construction of resettlement housing.
- The condition of VGs' support.
- The public consultation and participation.
- The treatment of complaint.
- The implementing of mitigating measures.

4.2 Step of Monitoring and Evaluation

- Preparing outline of resettlement M&E and resettlement work.
- Designing sampling plan.
- Interviewing and tracking survey.
- Management and analysis of information.
- Preparing M&E report.

4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Method

- Consulting documents. Consulting and checking related the documents of LA, HD and resettlement, including the files, contract and statistical report.
- Sampling survey. Designing sampling plan and questionnaire. Different affected groups were sampled out through random sampling method, then the ME team investigated in detail them from door to door according to the questionnaire designed in advance. The main contents of the survey include basic family population, structure of income and expenditure, condition of LA and compensation, satisfaction degree of resettlement, etc.
- Depth interview. The IA, related organizations and institutions, village committees, AHs were interviewed respectively to understand the condition

of LA, HD and resettlement. The key persons were interviewed including the director of expropriation office, the head of related government-affiliated institutions, the director of village committees, the householder of AHs, women, old persons, etc.

4.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

The sampling survey includes the data of sample households' production and livelihood. Two survey methods were used: (1) the interview of basic village condition which the head of village participated; (2) the interview of basic household condition which the sample households participated.

4.4.1 Design of Sampling Survey

The sample households in the base sampling survey are 42, the details are shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Sample Households of Base Sampling Survey

Town/subdistrict	Village	HH
Xingqiao Town	Luotang	5
	Jiangbian	6
Baitang Subdistrict	Chengshang	6
	Wuli	5
	Ji'nan	4
Hebu Township	Jifeng	6
	Zengjia	5
Changtang Town	Miaobie	5
Total		42

4.4.1 Sampling Households Survey

The result of sampling households' per capita income is shown in Table 4-2. The per capita income of the households was 15,160.1 yuan in 2019. The sampling households were distributed in 1 subdistrict, 2 towns, 1 township, and 8 villages. The average population was 4.15. In 2019 the per capita income was 15,160.1 yuan, the average household income was 60,213 yuan. The condition of sampling households' income and resources are shown in Table 4-2.

Among 42 sampling households, there are 64 color TVs, 40 refrigerators, 40 washing machines, 42 heaters, 56 air conditioners, 40 motorcycles, 28 computers, 112 mobile phones, and 19 cars. The condition of the households' family property is shown in Table 4-3.

Table 4-2 Income and Resources of Sampling Households

Town	Village	H H	Pop ulation	Income			Before LA				After LA				Comp ensati on fund 10,000 yuan	Date of compe nsation payme nt
				Agricult ure	Work	Subtotal	Cultiv ated land	Dry land	Garden	Subto tal	Culti vate d land	Dry land	Garden	Subto tal		
				yuan	yuan	yuan	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu		
Xingqiao	Luotang	5	22	98,340	249,670	354,000	36.8		0	36.8	36.8	0	0	36.8	158	June 2017
	Jiangbian	6	26	92,747	304,803	387,550	44.6			44.6	44.6			44.6	225	June 2017
Baitang	Chengshang	6	26	47600	350,200	397,800	20.6	12	0	32.6	20.6	12	0	32.6	121	March 2017
	Wuli	5	25	61,000	237,600	293,600	23.5	3	0	26.5	23.5	3		26.5	132	June 2017
	Ji'nan	4	13	15,500	265,400	268,000	16.1	0	0	16.1	16.1			16.1	82	July 2017
Hebu	Jifeng	6	22	73,000	257,000	243,000	31	14	0	45	31	14		45	233	August 2017
	Zengjia	5	20	16,000	319,000	335,000	8.6	4.0	3	15.6	6.2	2.0		8.2	41	July 2017
Changtang	Miaobie	5	20	18,000	232,000	250,000	17.2	5.1	2	24.3	15.3	3.7		19	87	May 2017
Total	42	174	422,187	2,215,673	2,528,950	198.4	38.1	5	241.5	194.1	34.7	0	228.8	42		
Per capita in 2019				2,426.3	12,733.8	15,160.1										

Table 4-3 Family Property of Sampling Households

Town	Village	H H	House	House area	Color TV	Refri gera tor	Washin g machine	Air conditi oner	Moto rcycl e	Heater	Mobile phone	Car	Computer
			room	m²	set	set	set	set	unit	set	set	unit	set
Xingqiao town	Luotang	5	29	1,230	7	5	5	6	5	5	14	2	2
	Jiangbian	6	38	1,460	9	6	5	8	5	6	17	2	3
Baitang subdistrict	Chengshang	6	39	1,680	12	6	6	9	5	5	17	3	4
	Wuli	5	31	1,420	8	5	5	9	5	6	13	2	3
	Ji'nan	4	21	970	6	4	4	7	5	4	12	1	4
Hebu township	Jifeng	6	36	1,710	8	6	6	5	6	6	15	4	3
	Zengjia	5	27	1,150	7	3	4	6	4	5	11	2	4
Changtang town	Miaobie	5	27	1,230	7	5	5	6	5	5	13	3	4
Total		42	221	10,940	64	40	40	56	40	42	112	19	28
Average HH			5	260									

5. Fund Compensation, Appropriation and Usage

By the end of January 31 2020, the resettlement compensation fee for urban road component was 235.2729 million yuan, accounting 83.83% of the planed. During the monitoring period of this report, additional 3.6011 million yuan has been paid for urban road component.

The compensation fee for Yudai River was 44.863 million yuan, accounting for 95.81% of the planned. During the monitoring period of this report, additional 26.356 million yuan was paid.

The work of HD on West Shaoshan Road and West Zhongshan Road is in the process of consultation with some affected households and some houses are not demolished yet. The compensation fees for HD and subsidies are not paid to the AHs thereof.

The payment and payment types of each sub-project are shown in Table 5-1, Table 5-2, Table 5-3, Table 5-4 and Table 5-5 respectively. All expenses of LA and HD can meet the need of engineering construction.

Table 5-1 Payment of Resettlement Compensation of Each Sub-project

Item	Sub-project	Planned	Actual	Proportion
		10,000 yuan	10,000 yuan	%
Urban Roads	West Yangming Road, Junhua Avenue	16,366.7661	16,356.766	99.94
	West Zhongshan Road, West Shaoshan Road, Bo'an Avenue	11,709.1151	7,180.52	61.32
	Total	28,075.88	23,537.29	83.83

Table 5-2 Funds for LA and Resettlement for Urban Road Component

Category	Planned	Actual	Proportion (%)
	10,000 yuan	10,000 yuan	
LA compensation	3,485.53	3,485.53	100
HD compensation	16,543.45	13,022.77	78.72
Organization/enterprise	4,174.14	4,174.14	100
VGs supporting fund	17.52	12.7	72.49
Other expenses (base on the sum of LA compensation and HD fees)	833.04	833.04	100
Administrative fees of resettlement	501.36	501.36	100
Contingency fees	2,535.6	2,482.69	97.91
Total	28,090.64	24,512.23	87.26

Table 5-3 Compensation Payment Condition of HD and Resettlement West Zhongshan Road, West Shaoshan Road and Bo'an Avenue

No.	Item	Category	Planned	Actual	Proportion
			yuan	yuan	%
1	LA		20,281,080	20,281,080	100
2	HD		80,641,113	35,434,310	43.94
3	VGs supporting fund		91,200	53,000	58.11
4	Other fees (base on the sum of items 1 and 2)	Survey, design and research fees	1,613,833	1,613,833	100
		ME fees	1,009,222	1,009,222	100
		Technical training	1,009,222	1,009,222	100

No.	Item	Category	Planned	Actual	Proportion
			yuan	yuan	%
		fees			
5	Administrative fees of resettlement		2,090,913	2,090,913	100
6	Contingency fees		10,454,567	10,313,679	98.65
7	Total		117,091,151	71,805,259	61.32

Table 5-4 Compensation Payment of West Yangming Road and Junhua Avenue

No.	Item	Category	Planned	Actual	Proportion
			yuan	yuan	%
1	LA		14,574,190	14,574,190	100
2	HD		84,793,434	84,793,434	100
3	Organization/enterprise		41,741,400	41,741,400	100
4	VGs supporting fund		84,000	84,000	100
5	Other fees (base on the sum of items 1 and 2)	Survey, design and research fees	2,116,635	2,116,635	100
		ME fees	1,411,090	1,411,090	100
		Technical training fees	1,411,090	1,411,090	100
6	Administrative fees of resettlement		2,922,637	2,922,637	100
7	Contingency fees		14,613,184	14,513,184	99.32
8	Total		163,667,661	163,567,660	99.94

Table 5-5 Funds for LA and Resettlement for Yudai River Improvement Component

No.	Item	Category	Planned	Actual	Proportion
			yuan	yuan	%
1	LA		6,876,208	6,021,200	87.57
2	HD		33,386,772	33,386,772	100
3	VGs supporting fund		134,400	120000	89.29
4	Other fees (base on the sum of items 1 and 2)	Survey, design and research fees	603,945	603,945	100
		ME fees	402,630	402,630	100
		Technical training fees	402,630	402,630	100
5	Administrative fees of resettlement		836,132	633,000	75.71
6	Contingency fees		4,180,658	3,293,000	78.77
7	Total		46,823,375	44,863,177	95.81

6. Social Monitoring

6.1 Social Action Monitoring

The external monitoring and evaluation agency introduced social action plan to relevant stakeholders and established monitoring network of social action plan. The details are summarized in Table 6-1.

6.2 Conclusions and Suggestions

6.2.1 Conclusions

According to the survey, the involvement of women was not carried out properly when holding information disclosure conferences and service consultation meetings related to road construction, and skills training for women needs to be further strengthened. Therefore, the implementation of social and gender plan needs to be paid more attention, and the actions established in social development plan should be conducted properly.

6.2.2 Suggestions

- (1) The trainings on implementation of the social and gender action plan should be conducted.
- (2) The publicities of gender action plan and social action plan to the contractors should be strengthened.
- (3) The outline of social action plan should be fulfilled. The environmental problems caused by the Project, such as dust, damage of vegetation, farmland irrigation caused by clogging river in construction need to be envisaged. The social actions, including cleaning up dust, vegetation restoration, dredging mud should be taken to develop the positive social benefit, and minimize the negative social influence.
- (4) Each contractor needs to implement the measures including safety, disease control, local persons engagement, etc., to improve social benefits of the Project.
- (5) Each contractor needs to carry out well construction in decreasing the negative impacts based on the principle of local people's convenience and the improvement of engineering benefits.
- (6) Each contractor needs to do well record work in the implementing of social and gender action plan, and appoint focal person responsible for such works.
- (7) Each contractor needs to use local construction material as much as possible.

Table 6-1 Monitoring of Social Action Plan

Proposed action	Objectives and monitoring indexes	Responsible organization	Budget and cost	Time	Monitoring results
A.Strengthening Measures (the implementation and responsibility of operators)					
<p>1. Total 1550 full-time jobs are provided in the construction period</p> <p>(1) Ensuring the employment priority of local persons written in the civil construction contract of contractors.</p> <p>(2) Ensuring the local construction materials are used by the contractors, such as the stone,sand,clay and concrete produced in Ji'an.</p> <p>(3) Ensuring the training of Labour Law, work skill,safety and health are provided by the contractors.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ At least 30% of positions are provided to the women in the road construction project. ➢ At least 15% of positions are provided to the poor group in the road construction project. ➢ At least 70% of local materials are used. ➢ 100% of employed labors receive training. <p>Indexes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The employed local population(differentiated by gender, skilled/unskilled, and poor condition). • The wage are paid for local population (according to gender classification). • The value of construction materials provided by Ji'an city. • The training quantity of labors(according to gender classification). 	Ji'an PMO, IA, contractors, local subdistrict office and town government	The cost is included in the civil project cost and paid by the contractors.	2017-2020	<p>1. 248 persons are employed in road construction every month, including 300 formal workers and 948 farmer workers.</p> <p>2. 128 persons from land-expropriated households are employed every month, including 98 persons of VGs and 108 women.</p> <p>3. Local building material have priority in to use. The material including 46,894m³of sand, 39,794m³ of stone material, and 18,638m³ of concrete were used in project construction, it increases local income.</p> <p>4. The salary for local persons is 5,659,000 yuan.</p>

Proposed action	Objectives and monitoring indexes	Responsible organization	Budget and cost	Time	Monitoring results
<p>2. Total 30 full-time jobs are provided in the operation period</p> <p>(1) Ensuring the employment priority of local persons.</p> <p>(2) Ensuring the training of the Labour Law, work skill, safety and health are provided by IA.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ At least 30% of positions are provided to the women in the road upkeep, and supporting facilities management project. ➢ At least 15% of positions are provided to the poor group in the road upkeep, and supporting facilities management project. <p>Indexes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The employed local population(differentiated by gender, skilled/unskilled, and poor condition) • The wage are paid for local population (according to gender classification) • The training quantity of labors(according to gender classification). 	Ji'an PMO, IA,project operators, local subdistrict office, town government, Labor Bureau, and Urban Construction Bureau	The cost is included in the project operation and paid by project operators.	From 2017	25 persons from land-expropriated households are employed every month, including 10 persons of VGs and 15 women.
B.Mitigating measures (the responsibilities of PMO and IA)					

Proposed action	Objectives and monitoring indexes	Responsible organization	Budget and cost	Time	Monitoring results
<p>3. Protecting local area is not affected by the project and ensuring safe construction</p> <p>(1) Prohibiting construction in night and carrying out noise criterion in residential area.</p> <p>(2) The reconstruction of public utilities such as roads, telegraph poles and transformers after road construction.</p> <p>(3) Strengthening buildings safety including temporary road traffic (such as safe road condition and appropriate warning signs).</p> <p>(4) Reducing negative impact on local environment in the construction period.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ No construction in residential area in night. ➢ Recovery of all public utilities. <p>Indexes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •the number of complaint and resolution rate (according to gender classification). •The number of affected public utilities and recovery rate. •The safety meeting and the number of participants of workers. •The number of accidents of temporary road construction and project work sites. 	IA, contractors, and local government	The cost is included in the cost of the civil construction project (see environment plan).	2017-2020	<p>1. No complaint about environmental pollution within the controllable range.</p> <p>2. 228 workers took part in safety meeting.</p> <p>3. No accident project in road construction.</p>

Proposed action	Objectives and monitoring indexes	Responsible organization	Budget and cost	Time	Monitoring results
<p>4. VD and AIDS prevention and control</p> <p>(1) Ensuring local Center for Disease Prevention and Control provides health training to workers and sponsor of health activity.</p> <p>(2) Ensuring the provision of brochures, posters and pictures.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ 100% of contractors set up connection with Center for Disease Prevention and Control. ➢ 100% of constructors and workers receive the consultation of HIV/AIDS and STI. <p>Indexes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of contractors and the number of contractors who contact with the Center for Disease Prevention and Control. • The number of handbook, poster or picture that distributed in rest area. 	IA, contractors, local Center for Disease Prevention and Control, and local government	The cost of workers' consciousness training is included in the contract cost, the cost of local Center for Disease Prevention and Control is included in the budget of health department.	2017-2020	200 person-time safety promotion activities and 95 person-time disease prevention activities have been carried out.
C. Strengthening measures (the responsibility of local government)					

Proposed action	Objectives and monitoring indexes	Responsible organization	Budget and cost	Time	Monitoring results
<p>5. Strengthening the consciousness of traffic road safety and public consciousness</p> <p>(1) Traffic signals and road signs.</p> <p>(2) Setting up special traffic signs near schools.</p> <p>(3) Developing road safety activities (such as photo exhibition) in schools.</p> <p>(4) Developing road safety activities (such as photo exhibition) in the area affected directly by the Project.</p> <p>(5) Road construction safety.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ 100% of new roads and the schools near roads are set traffic signals and road signs. ➢ The primary schools and secondary schools in the area affected directly by the Project. ➢ At least 70% of local residential area. ➢ At least 50% women participation. <p>Indexes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of schools and communities • Number of participants (according to gender classification). • Number of traffic accidents (casualty). 	Bureau of Education, Traffic Police Detachment, IA	<p>The cost of new signals and signs is included in engineering cost.</p> <p>The cost of photo exhibition is included in the capability construction of the Project.</p>	2017-2020	<p>1. There are 226 signs in construction, and 125 safety contract were signed.</p> <p>2. Safety education activities have been carried out 9 times in school, Total 6050 persons took part in it, including 320 women.</p> <p>3. Safety education activities have been carried out 22 times in the area that directly affected by the Project. Total 2000 persons took part in it, including 1100 women.</p>

7. Complaint and Grievance

7.1 Grievance Procedure

In order to solve problems effectively, ensure project construction and successful complementation of LA, a transparent and effective grievance and channel was set up. The basic treatment procedures of grievance and appeal are as follows:

Stage 1: If any right of APs is injured during LA and resettlement, they may report to their village committee, the village committee or APs may directly report to town government for negotiated resolution. The town government will record the complaints and resolve the problems with the village committee and APs within two weeks after the receipt of the complaints.

Stage 2: If the APs who lodge a complaint are not satisfied with the results of Stage 1, they may lodge grievance to PMO within one month after receiving the decision. The latter will make a resolution within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the APs are still not satisfied with the decision given in Stage 2, after receiving the decision they may put forward civil action according to law of civil procedure.

The APs can complain any aspect of resettlement including the standard of compensation and price. Relative departments should sort out APs' opinions and suggestions, resettlement office and Jian project management office shall effectively deal with it in time. These departments freely receive APs' grievance and complaints, the reasonable cost resulting from grievance will list in to budget of resettlement.

The APs can also put forward grievance to external monitoring and evaluation agency, the external agency reports it to project management office. Or the APs can put forward grievance to project team of ADB for negotiated resolution. If the problem cannot be treated well, the APs can put forward grievance to responsibility institute of ADB.

The APs can also complain any of aspect of resettlement including the standard of compensation and price to ADB. If the APs who lodge a complaint are not satisfied with the results of treatment because they are hurt by noncompliance of ADB' polices, they can complain to special coordinator from ADB or compliance-checking office according to ADB's accountability mechanism. All complaints (in oral or written) will report to internal resettlement monitoring report and external resettlement report. Each agency will precept APs' complaint and grievance for free. The reasonable expenses will be paid by contingency fees. During the whole construction, these grievance procedures are effective to ensure the APs could treat relative problems by it.

7.2 Record and Feedback of Complaint and Grievance

During the implementation of RP, the agency at every level should record and department of acquisition and demolition should record and manage information of grievance and result of treatment and put forward written information to ADB' s PRO of JUCIDC every month. The MPO of ADB will take a periodic check on information of grievance treatment. At present, 5 claims have been processed. See Table 7-2.

In order to record the APs' grievance and treatment of related issues, Ji'an PMO and implementation agencies formulated registration form of grievance. The form is shown in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Complaint and Grievance

Unit:		Time:		Place:	
Name	Content	Requirement		Solution	Treatment
Complainant (signature)				Recorder (signature)	
Note: 1. Grievance content and requirement. 2. No disturbance and obstacle in grievance. 3. Solutions should be replied to complainant in set time.					

Table 7-2 Treatment of APs' Complaint and Grievance

Time	Item	Treatment result
December 2017	Extreme dust caused by construction site in sunny day.	Watering regularly with waterwheel, adopting measures of dust prevention in construction site.
February 2018	Roads are damaged by construction vehicle.	Making regular maintenance for damaged roads.
June 2018	Constructive soil clogging ditches	Organizing personnel to dredge ditches.
August 2018	Local custom of moving graves should be respected.	Communicating with local village committees and villagers before moving graves, and choosing right time to move it.
December 2018	Schedule of resettlement housing.	Communicating and consulting actively with the APs, and speeding up the construction of resettlement housing.

7.3 Contact Information of Complaint and Grievance

The resettlement office will arrange main principals in charge of APs dissatisfaction and grievance. See Table 7-2.

Table 7-3 Grievance Agency and Its Staff

Resettlement agency	Contacts	Position	Address	Tel.
Ji'an Urban Construction and Investment Development Company	Huang Maoping	Staff from PMO	No. 299, Jizhou Avenue, Jizhou District, Ji'an, Jiangxi Province	15279685715

8. Conclusions and Suggestions of Monitoring and Evaluation

8.1 Conclusions

- (1) Ji'an Municipal Government actively raises funds of LA and HD for the Project, and pays the land compensation in a timely manner, which made LA and HD smoothly to make compliance with the project construction progress.
- (2) All five roads and Yudai River involve LA and HD. All LA and HD is carried out in terms of Chinese policies and updated RPs approved by ADB.
- (3) The LA on Junhua Avenue, West Yangming Road, Bo'an Avenue, West Zhongshan Road and West Shaoshan Road have been finished. There are 19 mu of homestead along Yudai River that are not expropriated.
- (4) In the Project execution, the LA is based on Chinese policies, the compensation standards of different subdistricts/tonws are different, for example, the

compensation for paddy field in Baitang subdistrict is 58800 yuan/mu, in Hebu township is 48800 yuan/mu, in Changtang town and Xingqiao town is 38800 yuan/mu. The APs' main income resources are from migrant works and planting cash crops such as vegetable.

- (5) For the housing expropriation, the decision of housing expropriation on Junhua Avenue and West Yangming Road was published and the housing demolition had been finished; some houses on Bo'an Avenue, West Shaoshan Road, West Zhongshan Road and Yudai River had been demolished.
- (6) Total 50 AHs' houses on state-owned land were evaluated and they will be resettled in Baohua New Town and Chengjiang Garden Community, and the rest AHs were paid by money. The demolition of house on state-owned land was initiated in May 2019. A total of 158 AHs' houses on collective land were demolished in urban road component, and 18 AHs' houses were demolished in Yudai River component. The main resettlement mode is relocation resettlement in resettlement communities which are provided by the Government. In addition, some households have other existing apartment/house for living except for the house demolished.
- (7) The staff engaged in the LA and HD in the Project have a certain experience of LA and HD.
- (8) the public participations were carried out well, and the appeal channel is open and functioning well.

8.2 Suggestions

According to M&E surveys and consultations during the monitoring period, the suggestions are:

- (1) Implementing the place of housing resettlement as soon as possible, trying to shorten the transition time; the villagers in Chengshang Village and Luotang Village put forward that the construction of resettlement housing are not carried out; not all farmers have other housing, the expropriated households on collective land hope to live in the resettlement housing as soon as possible.
- (2) Different towns/subdistricts carry out different compensation standard for collective land. It was suggested Ji'an should adopt a unified compensation standard in future, or provide more subsidy of urban residents endowment insurance for the towns which paid limited compensation, strengthen skill training and supporting for affected households.
- (3) Speeding up the housing expropriation, and actively raising the resettlement funds, which the work is important to the Project.
- (4) Strengthening other forms of resettlement measures besides monetary compensation, providing skill training and increasing employment opportunity for the APs, such as the road constructor should try to employ the local labors as possible in the course of the project. It should pay attention to the expropriated households who per capita farmland below 0.3 mu, effectively guiding them using the land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies into production development, skill training and employment, and improve their income level. The actual problems of poor population in the course of housing relocation should be pay attention, and a series of policies will be prepared for their substantial assistance.
- (5) Strengthening the professional training of cadres engaged in LA and HD. The contents of training include compensation policies of LA and HD, local customs, etc.
- (6) Attention should be paid to the safety management in the process of resettlement, therefore, a set of safety system in the process of resettlement should be

established to improve efficiency. For example, it should choose an enterprise with corresponding qualification to carry out construction, prepare measures for quality and safety management of resettlement housing construction, unify quality standards, and determine safety responsibility. Attention should be paid to the role of administrative safety inspection of government, and quality and safety supervision of supervision company, the problems due to insufficient quality supervision. Hidden projects, including drainage, electricity, environmental protection and sanitation, should be constructed with high quality and high standards. Standards for service engineering construction such as street lamp should be practical.

- (7) Paying attention to the problems in the construction, such as clogging of the ditch by mud, the scope of red line, the constructor should solve it by consultation with villagers and village committees in time.
- (8) In local custom, the August in the Gregorian calendar is the Ghosts Festival, the removal of graves is prohibited. So the work will be pushed back.

9. Appendix

9.1 Interview Record

Case 1: August 1 2019, Fu Liangshang, Dongtou Village

Mr. Fu is the householder in his family. He graduated from middle school. The family is a resident family in Dongtou Village and affected by the sub-project of West Yangming Road and its extension, that his 8 mu of land were expropriated and his houses were also demolished.

Contents of interview:

Interviewer: Did you sign the contract land acquisition?

Fu Liangshang: Yes, I did.

Interviewer: The compensation fees of land acquisition have been paid to you?

Fu Liangshang: Yes, it was paid on April 2017.

Interviewer: What are the main resources of your income before land acquisition?

Fu Liangshang: We mainly planted some rice, vegetables after LA. We have no agricultural income after LA. There's still a bit of land out there that hasn't been requisitioned, and I ride an electric bike to plant some vegetables.

Interviewer: Do you have any trouble?

Fu Liangshang: The main problem is that there is no farmland now, there is a little bit of land, but it's a long way from here, so I have to ride an electric bike. I'm too old to find other jobs.

Interviewer: Do you have any opinions and requirements?

Fu Liangshang: In the future, it is better to expropriate all the land together, otherwise, as with cutting meat casually, the rest of the land is of little value of farming.

Case 2: August 1 2019, Liu, Jifeng Village

At the age of 50, Mr. Liu is the householder in his family. He graduated from middle school. There are 5 family members in his family. The family is a resident family in Jifeng Village and affected by the sub-project of Junhua Avenue, that his 6 mu of land were expropriated and his houses were also demolished.

Contents of interview:

Interviewer: The compensation fees of land acquisition have been paid to you?

Fu Liangshang: Yes, it was paid on April 2017.

Interviewer: How many square meters is your house? And was it demolished?

Liu: Yes. It was demolished. It is more than 400 square meters with brick-concrete structure. The compensation fees for the house was paid to me.

Interviewer: Do you have any trouble?

Liu: The main difficulty is that I don't have work. If I farm, I need an electric car for farming, because the field is far from home. And pumping irrigation is also needed for farming, so the cost of farming is high.

Interviewer: Do you have any opinions and requirements?

Liu: In fact, the impact on nearby villagers should also be considered after land expropriation. Of course, they may have other means of livelihood as the road expands.

Case 3: August 2 2019, Wang Fuxi, Jiaogangling Village

At the age of 48, Mr. Wang is the householder in his family. He graduated from primary school. There are 5 family members in his family. The family is a resident family in Jiaogangling Village and affected by the sub-project of West Shaoshan Road. His houses were also demolished.

Contents of interview:

Interviewer: Did you sign the contract of land and housing expropriation? And the compensation fees have been paid to you?

Wang Fuxi: Yes. I did. I got the compensation fees.

Interviewer: What are the main resources of your income before land acquisition?

Wang Fuxi: I mainly do odd job, so there is not much impact of LA on me. Now I'm back in the countryside. I'm mainly looking for something I can do nearby, and if I can find it, I will do it.

Interviewer: Do you have any demands or opinions?

Wang Fuxi: High-speed rail is a national event. Although our generation is old and has not many opportunities, young people will certainly have opportunities in the future. We should sacrifice a little now.

Case 4: August 2 2019, Ying Shuisheng, Maobei Village

Mr. Ying is the householder in his family. He graduated from primary school. There are 5 family members in his family. The family is a resident family in Maobei Village and affected by the sub-project of West Extension of West Yangming Road. His houses were also demolished.

Contents of interview:

Interviewer: Did you sign the contract of land and housing expropriation?

Ying Shuisheng: Yes, I did.

Interviewer: The compensation fees of land acquisition have been paid to you?

Ying Shuisheng: I have got it.

Interviewer: What are the main sources of income in the past?

Ying Shuisheng: I used to plant some fields in the village and do some part-time work nearby. In recent years, there are many construction projects in Ji'an, so I basically work on the construction site near Ji'an.

Interviewer: At present, what are your opinions and thoughts on urban traffic construction projects?

Ying Shuisheng: I don't have any idea. It's a good thing to improve infrastructure. We'll be more convenient in the future.

9.2 Survey Photos



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

9.3 Documents of Compensation Payment

城上村一组土地款分配数				
姓名	金额 (元)	账号	签名	
韦淑芳	815984	6226822017100680581	韦淑芳	
傅武尚	850569	17109000000045597	傅武尚	
傅凤财	629280	17109000000045601	傅凤财	
傅明尚	815984	6226822017100089189	傅明尚	
陈美莲	255873	171090121008471934	陈美莲	
傅学仁	1179125	17109000000045628	傅学仁	
傅厚财	1223976	17109000000045636	傅厚财	
傅木财	494454	17109000000045644	傅木财	
傅绣财	1223976	17109000000045669	傅绣财	
傅小根	290458	171090121004155959	傅小根	
傅小瑞	86462	6226822017100693360	傅小瑞	
合计	27443140.2			

城上村一组土地款分配数
 1. 傅武尚 傅凤财 傅明尚 傅厚财 傅木财 傅绣财 傅小根 傅小瑞
 2017.3.2
 2. 傅学仁 傅厚财 傅木财 傅绣财 傅小根 傅小瑞
 2017.3.3

Figure 4 Allocation table of land compensation for the 1st group in Chengshang Village

城上村一组土地款分配数				
姓名	金额(元)	账号	签名	
傅春财	1241268	17109000000045378	傅春财	
傅亮尚	1020117.2	171090121005533144	傅亮尚	
傅勇尚	815984	17109000000045394	傅勇尚	
傅冬根	1905134	171090121001150012	傅冬根	
傅香根	1396900	171090121007784704	傅香根	
傅炳财	273166	17109000000045425	傅炳财	
郭凤英	290458	6226822017101070543	郭凤英	
毛招英	1019980	17109000000045441	毛招英	
傅贵财	1019980	17109000000045450	傅贵财	
傅祥财	1427972	17109000000045468	傅祥财	
傅仁财	611988	17109000000045476	傅仁财	
刘金秀	407992	17109000000045484	刘金秀	
傅桂尚	815984	17109000000045492	傅桂尚	
傅学荣	867861	171090121001896130	傅学荣	
傅文章	1223976	17109000000045513	傅文章	
傅九英	307751	171300121002107768	傅九英	
傅正财	1037272	17109000000045530	傅正财	
傅满财	1223976	17109000000045548	傅满财	
李全凤	815984	6226820017101007877	李全凤	
李玉凤	815984	6226822017101404353	李玉凤	
傅云尚	1037272	6226822017101027089	傅云尚	

Figure 5 Allocation table of land compensation for the 1st group in Chengshang Village

下南塘土地款分配数				
姓名	金额(元)	账号	签名	
肖顺利	673885	17109000000046573	肖顺利	
肖明学	777125	17109000000046397	肖明学	
肖羊苟	673884	17109000000046532	肖羊苟	
肖顺珍	673885	17109000000046305	肖顺珍	
肖金保	635035	17109000000046444	肖金保	
肖龙生	546511	171090121001427518	肖龙生	
肖桂生	380563	17109000000046565	肖桂生	
肖金万	531795	17109000000046645	肖金万	
傅金花	119237	171300121005271954	傅金花	
邓建	419414	17109000000046604	邓建	
肖冬生	538651	6226825818300013227	肖冬生	
肖普生	388423	17109000000046477	肖普生	
肖春苟	419413	17109000000046688	肖春苟	
肖家庆	538651	171090121006770880	肖家庆	
肖生苟	672885	17109000000046508	肖生苟	
肖香生	777125	6226822017101119860	肖香生	
肖家进	515798	171090121002944037	肖家进	
肖寿生	515798	171090121002952083	肖寿生	
肖家松	531519	171090121008838755	肖家松	
肖家光	531519	17109000000046364	肖家光	
肖乃惠	673885		肖乃惠	

Figure 6 Allocation table of land compensation for Xianantang Village

分配

吉南下州村高客新区征地补偿费分配表 (2017.1.25)

姓名	每户人数	实得	账号
曾庆根	4	260792	171090121001150430
曾庆武	4	260792	171090121007973222
曾秋菊	3	195594	171090121006353868
曾庆文	1	65198	171090121009339455
曾亮荣	6	391187	17109000000043771
曾亮华	6	391187	17109000000043763
曾亮富	3	195594	17109000000043798
曾亮强	4	260792	17109000000043780
曾昭华	3	195594	171090121007366324
曾昭光	4	260792	17109000000043747
曾昭明	4	260792	17109000000043739
刘招健	1	65198	171300121003074010
宋伏娣	2	130396	17109000000043714
曾庆辉	1	65198	171210121002472614
曾昭忠	6	391187	17109000000043683
曾昭荣	6	391187	17109000000043691
小计		3781480	

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Figure 7 Allocation table of land compensation for Xiazhou Village in Ji'nan Village

分配

2016年吉南苏家五组高铁新区征地补偿费

序号	姓名	每人应得	人口	金额(元)	账号	签名
1	苏云坤	91668.27	5	458341	17109000000043770	苏云坤
2	苏国传	91668.27	4	366673	17109000000043753	苏国传
3	苏冬团	91668.27	3	275005	17109000000044161	苏冬团
4	苏检团	91668.27	5	458346	17109000000043992	苏检团
5	苏泰团	91668.27	5	458341	17109000000044008	苏泰团
6	苏招团	91668.27	3	275005	17109000000044016	苏招团
7	苏忠团	91668.27	5	458341	17109000000044024	苏忠团
8	苏道云	91668.27	8	733346	17109000000044104	苏道云
9	苏喜团	91668.27	5	458341	17109000000044145	苏喜团
10	苏金传	91668.27	4	366673	17109000000044129	苏金传
11	苏露传	91668.27	4	366673	17109000000044137	苏露传
12	苏惠团	91668.27	4	366673	17109000000044057	苏惠团
13	苏阳团	91668.27	4	366673	17109000000044065	苏阳团
14	苏道正	91668.27	2	183336	171090121007675555	苏道正
15	苏道光	91668.27	8	733346	17109000000044090	苏道光
16	苏道龙	91668.27	6	550009	17109000000044081	苏道龙
17	苏真传	91668.27	6	550009	17109000000044032	苏真传
18	彭发秀	91668.27	1	91668	17109000000044049	彭发秀
19	苏杰	91668.27	5	458341	171090121001162261	苏杰
20	苏道兵	91668.27	5	458341	17109000000044112	苏道兵
合计				8433481		

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Figure 8 Allocation table of land compensation for Sujia Village in Ji'nan Village