Social Monitoring Report

Semi-Annual Report
August 2017

PRC: Shaanxi Mountain Road Safety Demonstration Project


This social monitoring report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.
Shaanxi Mountain Road Safety Demonstration Project
(Loan No. 3924-PRC)

External Monitoring Report for Resettlement

(Hanbin District)

(Report No.2)
(Report Period: February – August 2017)

Prepared for: Foreign Fund Financed Project Office of SPTD
By: Shaanxi Kexin Consultant Company

30 August 30 2017
Executive Summary

In August 2017, External Monitoring Unit of Shaanxi Mountainous Road Safety Demonstration Project (Hanbin District Project) carried out external monitoring of Phase II in project affected area (monitoring period: February 2017 to August 2017). This external monitoring scope involved 3 towns and 10 administrative villages of all affected projects. By August 2017, Other projects has not been commenced but Anxun Highway (G316) project because the bidding procedure for other highway projects has not obtained the approval of Shaanxi provincial highway management department.

The affected monitoring survey was implemented with the well-developed global participatory monitoring method in recent years, namely, establishing the project monitoring and consulting group, and in combination with the conventional monitoring methods, including field exploration, in-home survey and dictation record, arrangement of villagers discussion, visit of related authorities, consultation of statistical materials, local chronicles, statutes documents, etc.

By August 30, 2017, acquisition of Anxun Highway project (G316) affected 768 persons in 185 households, in which, 85 persons in 15 households are both affected by land acquisition and house demolition. Actual compensation standard was formulated based on the principles in RP and shall not be less than that in RP.

By August 30, 2017, the planned acquisition of collective land totals 127.432mu because the land acquisition of 29.644mu has been increased to the project altering bridge to road. The project totally involves the acquisition of collective land of 100.76mu without state-owned land. A compensation fund of CNY 5.5 million for land acquisition and ground attachments has been paid, and that of CNY 905 thousand for land acquisition of 27.8mu has not been cashed, and will be paid to the households prior to February 2018. No temporary land acquisition is involved.

By August 30, 2017, Anxun Highway project (G316) involved the relocation buildings of 2,128.57m$^2$ accumulatively, including 1355.2m$^2$ of brick-concrete houses, 553.64m$^2$ of brick-wood houses, 82m$^2$ of civil houses and 137.73m$^2$ of make-shift. The relocation agreement has been signed with 10 households with compensation amount of CNY 2.02 million which had been paid to the affected persons totally. House relocation fund of CNY 180 thousand has not been paid to one affected household, and will be paid to the household
before February 2018 as planned; in which, 2 households incline to collective resettlement and 8 households choose local resettlement.

At present, Hanbin District Project Office has rational institution setting and stable personnel. By August 30, 2017, it altogether received 2 oral appeals, and all appeals have been settled by PMO. All of plaintiffs were very satisfied.

According to public consultation and on-site investigation, part of the public think that highly attention shall be paid to living water supply of villagers in affected area, and problems of water pipe rupture shall be avoided as far as possible. While during the construction, the PMO shall strengthen safety protection and risk-elimination measures and ensure the travel safety of local public.

Next external monitoring will involve the payment for house relocation, complaints and construction safety problems reflected by the public.
List of Tables

TABLE 1-1 BASIC INFORMATION OF HANBIN DISTRICT SUBPROJECT .......................................................... 9
TABLE 1-2 LIST OF TOWNS AND ADMINISTRATIVE VILLAGES AFFECTED BY ROAD COMPONENTS .......... 14
TABLE 2-1 DATA OF ACQUIRED LAND IN ANXUN HIGHWAY ........................................................................ 16
TABLE 2-2 STATISTICAL TABLE FOR HOUSE DEMOLITION IN ANXUN HIGHWAY ........................................ 16
TABLE 2-3 STATISTICS OF LA&R IN ANXUN HIGHWAY ............................................................................. 17
TABLE 2-4 STATISTICS OF LA&R COMPENSATION STANDARD .................................................................... 19
TABLE 2-5 CORRELATION TABLE ON PREVALENCE SITUATION OF POVERTY IN PROJECT AREAS .......... 24
TABLE 3-1 EXPENSE ON LAND ACQUISITION AND HOUSE DEMOLITION .................................................. 26
TABLE 4-1 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATING ACTIVITY ............................................................. 34
TABLE 4-2 STATISTICAL TABLE FOR COMPLAINTS AND PROBLEM SOLVING ........................................ 37

List of Figures

FIGURE 1-1 ENGINEERING DISTRIBUTION MAP ............................................................................................. 9
FIGURE 1-2 FIGURE FOR ORGANIZATION ....................................................................................................... 14
FIGURE 3-1 SITE CONDITION FOR TRAINING OF VEGETABLE CULTIVATION TECHNOLOGY IN HIGH MOUNTAINS AND OPEN
FIELDS ......................................................................................................................................................... 30
FIGURE 3-2 ON-SITE CONDITION FOR TRAINING OF LIVESTOCK BREEDING TECHNOLOGY ............................ 30
FIGURE 3-3 RESETTLEMENT SITES IN GONGJIN CENTRAL COMMUNITY OF ZAOYANG TOWN ....................... 33
1 Project introduction and implementation progress

1.1 Project Overview

1. The primary objectives of the road rehabilitation components are threefold: 1) to upgrade network capacity for an expanding transport volume in the area, 2) to provide all-weather access to the village and county roads that connect to the trunk roads, and 3) to improve the road safety condition of these rehabilitated roads and an additional 660 km of rural roads.

2. The Project will comprise four components.

3. (1) Component 1: Rehabilitation of 193km arterial highways, including 60.25 km of S102 Xunyang – Xiaohe Highway, 34.39 of G316 section from Xunyang – Ankang City Center Highway and 92.41 km G316 Hanbin District Chengguan Town – boundary of Shaanxi and Hubei provinces; This RP covers only Hanbin-Yunxian Highway. Separate RPs have been prepared for the other two highways.

4. (2) Component 2: Upgrade of 8 rural roads with the total distance of 139.656km, including three township roads in Xunyang County, Hanbin District and Hanbin District and five village roads in Xunyang County and Hanbin District. Of these, this RP covers Xianghe-Shuigou township road (rural road #8) in Hanbin District.

5. (3) Component 3: Improvement of the road safety of Component 1 and 2 and other road sections of about 660 km;

6. (4) Component 4: Capability building and agency development, with the focus on the systematic capability of Shaanxi Provincial Transport Department related to road safety.

7. The project will benefit 1.7 million local people from the 3 project counties and districts, and many more from the neighboring provinces and counties. Among the 1.7 million beneficiaries, rural and urban residents account for 78% and 22% respectively.

1.1.1 Hanbin District Subproject

8. Hanbin District Highway Road Subproject includes four highways – (1) reconstruction of G316 between the Xunyang County border to Hanbin District in Ankang City (hereinafter called Hanbin Section of Ankang-Xunyang Highway, Ankang-Xunyang Highway for short); (2) rehabilitation of Yanba Town to Dongqiao Village highway (hereinafter referred to as Yanba-Dongqiao Highway); (3) rehabilitation of two village roads such as Zaobao to Yousheng highway (hereinafter called Zaobao-Yousheng Highway) and Zaobao to Wujiashan highway (Zaobao-Wujiashan Highway), with total construction length of 34.886km.

9. Ankang-Xunyang Highway is a reconstruction project for secondary road G316. It starts from
Lvhe Town in Xunyang County, enters Hanbin District via Lijiazhuan Village, Xuejiawan Village, Duanjiahe Village, Gaobiliang Village, and Bei’an Village in Xunyang County, and leads to the end of Hanjiang River Bridge in Jinxing Village via Longquan Village, Zaoyang Village and Dongwan Village in the west.

10. Yanba-Dongqiao Highway is a reconstruction project for a grade-4 highway from the central community of Yanba Town in Hanbin District to Dongqiao Village. It starts from Yanba Town, is connected to Jihe-Yanba Highway, and ends at Dongqiao Village of Yinghu Town via Heihu Village, Tangtai Village and Guiping Village, forming a T-shaped intersection with S207. Its total length is 10.699km.

11. Zaobao-Yousheng Highway is a reconstruction project for the highway from Zaobao in Hanbin District to Yousheng Village. With the starting point of K0+000 (K13+020 of Gaoju-Zaobao Highway), it goes around the mountain and ends at K4+156.675 in Yousheng Village. The total length is 4.157km. This project is an extension highway, with design speed of 15km/h and 10km/h for special section.

12. Zaobao-Wujiashan Highway is a reconstruction project. With the starting point of K0+000 (K12+360 of Gaoju-Zaobao Highway), it goes around the mountain and ends at K4+318.737 in Wujiashan, with the length of 4.319km; the branch starts from K1+525 of main line, goes around the existing village road, and ends at K5+016.138 across the bealock at K3+700, with the length of 5.016km; the whole length is 9.335km. The project is an extension highway, with design speed of 15km/h and 10km/h for special section.
Table 1-1  Basic Information of Hanbin District Subproject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Project construction content</th>
<th>Construction grade</th>
<th>Scope of project's impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ankang-Xunyang Highway (G316)</td>
<td>Road reconstruction</td>
<td>It starts from Lvhe Town in Xunyang County and stops at the end of Hanjiang River Bridge via Duanjiahe Town, Zaoyang Town, and Guanmiao Town, with the total length of 34.386km.</td>
<td>Construction standard for secondary national road</td>
<td>Affect one town (Zaoyang Town), three villages (Zaoyang, Dongwan, Longquan), with 885 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yanba-Dongqiao Highway (township road)</td>
<td>Road reconstruction</td>
<td>It starts from Yanba Town, is connected to Jihe-Yanba Highway, and ends at Dongqiao Village of Yinghu Town via Heihu Village, Tangtai Village and Guiping Village, forming a T-shaped intersection with S207. Its total length is 10.699km.</td>
<td>Technical standard for grade-4 highway</td>
<td>Affect two towns (Yinghu, Yanba), four villages (Dongqiao, Heihu, Tangtai, Guiping), with 355 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zaobao-Yousheng Highway (village road)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Road reconstruction</strong></td>
<td><strong>Zaobao-Yousheng Highway is a reconstruction project for the highway from Zaobao in Hanbin District to Yousheng Village. With the starting point of K0+000 (K13+020 of Gaoju-Zaobao Highway), it goes around the mountain and ends at K4+156.675 in Yousheng Village. The total length is 4.157km.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Technical standard for extension highway</strong></td>
<td><strong>Affect one town (Zaoyang), two villages (Gaoju, Yousheng), with 74 people</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zaobao-Wujiashan (village road)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Road reconstruction</strong></td>
<td><strong>Zaobao-Wujiashan Highway is a reconstruction project. With the starting point of K0+000 (K12+360 of Gaoju-Zaobao Highway), it goes around the mountain and ends at K4+318.737 in Wujiashan, with the total length of 9.335km.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Technical standard for extension highway</strong></td>
<td><strong>Affect one town (Zaoyang), two villages (Gaoju, Maliu), with 128 people</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.1.2 Project implementation process

13. As of August 30, 2017, acquisition and demolition for Anxun Highway project (G316) has been implemented; and other subprojects are still in the process of waiting for the approval of bidding procedure and acquisition and demolition have not been implemented.

### 1.1.3 Executing and implementing agencies

(i) **Shaanxi Provincial Project Leading Group (SPPLG) and Its Office (SPPO)**

14. SPPLG is the leading agency responsible comprehensively for the overall deployment of the Project and solving major issues. The group will include Comprehensive Planning Division and Road Management Division lead by a deputy director of Shaanxi Provincial Transport Department.

15. SPPMO in Foreign Funds Financed Project Office (FFPO) is the working body of SPPLG as coordinating agency in charge of applying for ADB loan, coordinating the formulation and implementation of RP, monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation, including funds flow of compensation of LA and HD.

(ii) **Hanbin District Project Management Office (HDPMO)**

16. Hanbin District People’s Government is the implementing agency of this Project, and the project leading group consists of heads from relevant bureaus, including transport bureau, land and resources
bureau, resettlement bureau, development and reform bureau, etc. Hanbin District Project management Office (HDPMO) is the project implementation agency, and the office is located at Hanbin District Traffic Transport Bureau, and is responsible for the project management, coordination, supervision, direction, quality assurance and annual planning, and the follow-up monitoring of the implementation, reporting to Shaanxi Provincial Project Leading Group regularly. The main responsibilities in resettlement include organizing the resettlement work of the project, developing the local policy on resettlement activities, coordinating relations among resettlement agencies at all levels, coordinating the work of the bureaus concerned at the preparation and implementation stages, and making decisions and consultation on major issues arising from construction and resettlement.

(iii) Hanbin District Project Resettlement Office (HDPRO)

17. The SCPMO, consisting of 4 persons, responsible for identifying and confirming the quantity of land acquisition and house demolition, special facilities and ground attachments, conducting the DMS and saving data; assisting in preparing the RP and implementing RP; selecting resettlement officials for operational training; organizing public consultation, and communicating resettlement policies; directing, coordinating and supervising LA and resettlement activities and progress; disbursing resettlement costs according to the agreement and handling grievances of APs; assisting and supervising the affected villages carry out economic rehabilitation plans and ensuring the income restoration of the affected people; carrying out internal monitoring, preparing internal monitoring reports and reporting to Hanbin PMO.

(iv) Town/township Government

18. The town/township resettlement offices, headed by each Town/township leader are comprised of key officials of the land and resources office, police office, civil affairs office and village committees. The main responsibilities are:

- Participating in the survey of the Project, and assisting in the preparation of the RP.
- Organizing public participation, and communicating the resettlement policies;
- Implementing, inspecting, monitoring and recording all resettlement activities within the town;
- Settling the house demolition and reconstruction;
- Responsible for the disbursement and management of land compensation fees;
- Supervision of LA, HD and house restoration;
- Reporting LA, HD and resettlement information to the SCPMO;
- Coordinating and handling conflicts and issues arising from its work.

(v) Village committees and village groups
19. The resettlement working team of a village committee or village group comprises its key community leaders and representatives of APs and with authorization of villagers’ convention. Its main responsibilities are:

- Participating in the socioeconomic survey and DMS;
- Assisting in preparing the Relocation and Resettlement Plan;
- Organizing public consultation, and communicating the policies on LA and HD;
- Organizing village meetings in discussing the proportion of compensation distribution to APs and supervision of the use of reserved funds in a village if any,
- To choose resettlement sites and distribute housing land for relocated families; Helping APs to get house construction approvals,
- Organizing the implementation of agricultural (including reserved land distribution) and nonagricultural resettlement activities;
- Reporting the APs’ opinions and suggestions to the relevant authorities;
- Providing assistance to relocated households with difficulties, particularly the vulnerable families
- Supervising land acquisition, housing and ancillary facilities demolition and reconstruction;
- Reporting the progress in land acquisition and resettlement;
- Preparing clearance letter to confirm the facility and infrastructure restored and meet their requirement.

(vi) Agency of preparing RP

20. SPPMO entrusted Shaanxi Academy of Social Science to prepare “RP”, and its main responsibility covers preparing RP and providing corresponding training for implementation personnel of resettlement in provincial, municipal and township project offices.

(Vii) Internal supervision agency

21. Hanbin District Project Office set up an internal supervision office for land acquisition and resettlement, consisting of 2 persons. The duty of the office is to guarantee all the land acquisition and resettlement officers can fulfill their tasks, carry out the requirements of the RP, and guarantee all the affected people can get their rights and interests.

(viii) Designing Institute

22. During project planning and design period, designing institute shall accurately investigate land acquisition, house demolition, environment carrying capacity, available resources and other physical index, assist the government where the project locates in preparing RP, preparing budget investment estimation scheme for compensation of land acquisition and house demolition, and preparing relevant
drawings.
23. During project implementation period, designing institute shall provide designing document, technical specification and drawings and notifications to owners and disclose designing situation to project offices at all levels.

(vii) External independent monitoring and evaluation agency

24. Project implementation institution entrusted Shaanxi Kexin Consulting Company as the external monitoring and evaluation institution of Shaanxi Mountainous Road Safety Demonstration Project (Hanbin District Project). The main responsibility includes:

- Monitoring all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation, as an independent M&E agency, conducting base-line surveys, monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of resettlement and the social adaptability of the APs, including women and vulnerable APs, and submitting M&E reports to SPPMO and ADB semi-annually;
- Providing technical advice to the Resettlement Office in data collection and processing.
1.2 Affected area

25. The impact of land acquisition and demolition of the project involves 3 towns and 10 administrative villages. See Table 1-2 for reference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road Components</th>
<th>Name of town affected</th>
<th>Name of village/ neighborhood committee affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ankang-Xunyang Highway (national road)</td>
<td>Zaoyang</td>
<td>Zaoyang, Dongwan, Longquan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yanba-Dongqiao Highway (township road)</td>
<td>Yanba, Yinghu</td>
<td>Dongqiao, Heihu, Tangtai, Guiping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaobao-Yousheng Highway (village road)</td>
<td>Zaoyang</td>
<td>Gaoju, Yousheng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaobao-Wujiaoshan Highway (village road)</td>
<td>Zaoyang</td>
<td>Gaoju, Maliu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Monitoring on project LA and HD

2.1 Monitoring procedure

26. The external monitoring is assumed by Shaanxi Kexin Consulting Company under the entrust of Project Implementation Institution-Shaanxi Hanbin Transportation Bureau. From August to September 2016, monitoring personnel prepared the baseline report for affected quality, payment and compensation of land acquisition and house demolition, and the procedure of contract signing at each link. In February 2017, external monitoring unit carried out the external monitoring of Phase I for the affected area with monitoring period from July 2016 to January 2017. In August 2017, the unit carried out the external monitoring of Phase II from February to August 2017. It centered on the investigation of affected degree, compensation standard, payment, working progress as well as appeal and processing results during project implementation for the land acquisition and house demolition of affected villages and households. Meanwhile, external monitoring personnel systematically investigated the economic profile and development level of affected area and held the discussions with relevant departments of local government in certain area. 10 administrative villages in 3 towns affected by the project are totally involved in the scope of external monitoring of both two phases.
2.2 Investigation methods

27. 1. Description of how the monitoring of undertaken during that monitoring period (6 months):
   - review of records (provide a list of the records reviewed); consultations with implementing and other line agencies (provide a list of such persons consulted/interviewed)
   - site visits (provide the lists of sites visited such as resettlement sites, house plots, or impacted villages/townships); and observations made (what is the monitor’s first hand impression of these visits) – substantiate with photos (as Annexure to the report)
   - Affected people consulted (provide a list/name of the affected people consulted in appendix); outcome of these consultations

28. 2. Analysis: based on the above (and any other information) analyze the RP implementation progress and effectiveness. Use both quantitative and qualitative evidences.

2.3 LA and HD Status

29. The project refers to road construction, and the layout is characterized by linear distribution. Therefore, the project land appears as vast affected area and sporadic land occupation. The affect of LA&R is relatively scattered, and the quantity of LA&R is not huge. Project LA&R started to be implemented in August, 2016. Relocation agency of project LA&R counted and registered the affected quantity and varieties of the project, and it has been confirmed in baseline report of resettlement for project. In August 2017, external monitoring agency of project resettlement monitored the effect of acquisition and demolition of project for second time and updated and confirmed the affected quantity of project acquisition and demolition.

30. During the external monitoring, there may be some slight changes in route design due to the protection of watercourse, rise of road surface, which may result in demolition. According to the current investigation results, it is estimated that 5 households may be demolished in Qingshan Town and Xianghe Town. By August 30, 2017, these changes has not been approved and implemented. The changes and land acquisition and house demolition resulting from that will be closely concerned in next monitoring report.

31. Because only Anxun Highway project (G316) in Hanbin District is started instead of other projects; hence, the external monitoring report only reflects the implementation of acquisition and demolition and resettlement for Anxun Highway project.

2.3.1 Land Acquisition

32. The collective land acquisition of Anxun Highway project (G316) totally involved 768 persons in 185 households. Then, there were 489.611 mu of collective land and 5.95mu of state-owned land being
acquired, totaling 495.561mu. The land types include: irrigable land, dry land, homestead, dry sloping land and forestry land. Currently, all land acquisition has been completed. In the updated RP, Anxun Highway involves the land acquisition of 97.788mu, and on account that the increased land acquisition for the project altering bridge to road is 29.644mu, the planned acquisition of collective land totals 127.432mu.

33. As of August 30, 2017, it was confirmed that the land in acquisition agreement is 100.76mu with affected persons, accounting for 79.1% of planned land acquisition, including irrigable land of 1.726mu, homestead of 1.93mu, fry flat land of 23mu, dry sloping land of 55.734mu and forest land of 18.37mu. See details in Table 2-1.

### Table 2-1 Data of acquired land in Anxun Highway

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Type</th>
<th>RP</th>
<th>Updated RP</th>
<th>completed in last period</th>
<th>Completed in current period</th>
<th>completed in total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collective Land</strong></td>
<td>89.55</td>
<td>97.788</td>
<td>47.495</td>
<td>53.265</td>
<td>100.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House plot</td>
<td>6.99</td>
<td>14.93</td>
<td>1.726</td>
<td>0.204</td>
<td>1.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated land</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.726</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry flat land</td>
<td>45.56</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>13.001</td>
<td>9.999</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry sloping land</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15.457</td>
<td>40.277</td>
<td>55.734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestland</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>30.858</td>
<td>15.585</td>
<td>2.785</td>
<td>18.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State owned land</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3.2 House Demolition

34. By August 30, 2017, accumulative demolished buildings in Anxun Highway project (G316) was 2128.57m², including 1355.2m² of Brick-concrete houses, 553.64m² of Brick-wood houses, 82m² of Earth-wood houses and 137.73m² of Make-shift houses. See details in Table 2-2.

35. By August 30, 2017, compensation fund of CNY 2.02 million for house demolition has been paid but that of CNY 180 thousand has not been paid to one household and will be paid to the household prior to February 2018 as planned. The subsequent external monitoring will continue focusing on the problems and the result will be reflected in next report.

### Table 2-2 Statistical table for house demolition in Anxun Highway

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>RP</th>
<th>Updated RP</th>
<th>completed in last period</th>
<th>Completed in current period</th>
<th>completed in total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick-concrete</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>5,026</td>
<td>5,026</td>
<td>1,219.9</td>
<td>135.3</td>
<td>1,355.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick-wood</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>553.64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>553.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth-wood</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makeshift house</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>137.73</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>137.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>5,876</td>
<td>5,876</td>
<td>1,993.27</td>
<td>135.3</td>
<td>2,128.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.3.3 LAR Impact status

36. The collective land demolition of Anxun Highway project (G316) involved 768 persons in 185 households. Meanwhile, 85 villagers in 15 households were also affected by both house demolition and land acquisition.

37. By August 30, 2017, 10 affected households have signed the house demolition agreement, including 2 households selecting collective resettlement, 8 households for local settlement. See detailed land acquisition in Table 2-3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts</th>
<th>RP</th>
<th>Updated RP</th>
<th>completed in last period</th>
<th>Completed in current period</th>
<th>completed in total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss of Cultivated land</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHs</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss of forestland</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHs</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total - Affected by land loss</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHs</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss of house/structures</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective resettlement</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local resettlement</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total without overlapping</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Severely Affected</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households losing 10% or more of their productive assets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vulnerable category</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor, disabled, women headed etc</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.3.4 Compensation standard of LA & HD

A. The compensation for all Land Acquisition will follow these principles:

38. In order to make affected persons gain the interests, the compensation standard in *Supplementary Notice on Land Acquisition and House Demolition of Central City Construction and Relevant Endowment Insurance Problems for and House Demolition Affected Households in Ankang City*
(An Zheng Fa [2009] No.15) is taken in resettlement plan as basis of resettlement policy. The following contents are added for compensation standard of homestead in the resettlement plan.

B. The compensation for all houses demolished will follow these principles:

39. (i) Compensation will be given in the principle of compensation for demolished houses and compensation for relocation household with same structure, same area and same location regulated in RAP. The affected persons shall receive full replacement cost without depreciation for the original house. Meanwhile, the affected persons can use the building materials of the original house free of charge/cost.

40. (ii) Villagers who lose houses will get homestead from their villages, centralized settlement, requesting for the construction arranged by town/township or village, and scattered settlement or settlement by using compensation expense and moving cost themselves will be the choice. Relocation households will obtain temporary transitional expense before moving into the new houses. They can also arrange themselves or ask the village or PMO to assist in rental houses for them.

41. (iii) Affected houses cannot be demolished before new houses are prepared or agreement is signed with new homestead/apartment unit: before new houses are constructed or transitional houses are provided, original houses cannot be demolished. Transitional period is calculated as 10 months, and it can be automatically postponed to the date of delivery for placement houses. The affected households will obtain transitional expense before moving into the new houses. If some families have troubles when moving, the village committee and the PMO will offer assistance in transportation. For families who have difficulties in searching transitional houses, the village committee and the PMO will provide assistance in leasing.

42. The implemented compensation standard for LA&R shall not be less than that in RP. See details in Table 2-4.
### Table 2-4 Statistics of LA&R Compensation Standard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of loss</th>
<th>Rates in RP</th>
<th>Rates in updated RP</th>
<th>implemented rates</th>
<th>remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irrigable land</td>
<td>CNY’0000/mu</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry flat land</td>
<td>CNY’0000/mu</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry sloping land</td>
<td>CNY’0000/mu</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House plot</td>
<td>CNY’0000/mu</td>
<td>4.86</td>
<td>4.86</td>
<td>4.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest land</td>
<td>CNY’0000/mu</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of House/structure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick-concrete</td>
<td>CNY/m²</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000 Including policy incentive compensation fees, the real compensation is up to CNY 1,032/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick-wood</td>
<td>CNY/m²</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>520 Including policy incentive compensation fees, the real compensation is up to CNY 880/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth-wood</td>
<td>CNY/m²</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400 Including policy incentive compensation fees, the real compensation is up to CNY 732/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makeshift house</td>
<td>CNY/m²</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional subsidy</td>
<td>CNY/perso n/month</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Resettlement subsidy for each household: CNY 4,000 for 3 people or more; CNY 4,500 for 4-6 people; CNY 5,000 for 7 people or more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of loss</td>
<td>Rates in RP</td>
<td>Rates in updated RP</td>
<td>implemented rates</td>
<td>remark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and electricity and moving subsidy</td>
<td>CNY /HH</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal reward and policy incentive compensation</td>
<td>CNY</td>
<td>An award of CNY 4000 for those who sign the agreement and deliver the house within 20 days; an award of CNY 2000 for those who sign the agreement and deliver the house within 30 days; an award of CNY 1000 for those who sign the agreement and deliver the house within 40 days.</td>
<td>An award of CNY 4000 for those who sign the agreement and deliver the house within 20 days; an award of CNY 2000 for those who sign the agreement and deliver the house within 30 days; an award of CNY 1000 for those who sign the agreement and deliver the house within 40 days.</td>
<td>10,000~45,000. (The removal reward is merged into this item. The removal reward and the policy incentive compensation are based on resettlement distance, location, the time to deliver house, transitional period and so on.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable category people</td>
<td></td>
<td>1% of basic costs as aid fund</td>
<td>1% of basic costs as aid fund</td>
<td>Aid fund is arranged based on the uniform poverty alleviation plan of local government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of loss</td>
<td>Rates in RP</td>
<td>Rates in updated RP</td>
<td>implemented rates</td>
<td>remark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riously Affected (losing 10% or more of the productive assets)</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>There were no affected households with losses more than 10% in the RP Draft, the updated RP and during the implementation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
43. Project implementation institution (namely Hanbin District People’s Government) implements the support policy for vulnerable groups. Based on the investigation, the project affected households affirmed as poverty households by Hanbin District Peoples’ Government will be included in the scope of poverty alleviation policy and can enjoy the assistance policy below: 1. credit poverty alleviation. The poverty household can enjoy a loan below CNY 50 thousand within 3 years without guarantee and mortgage, with full interest discount. The poverty households enjoying soft loan can settle the interest as scheduled and the interest discount fund is distributed to the household with “one-card; and the loan interest discount support for another three years will be continued to the households out of poverty through industry development. Loan interest will be directly subsided and deducted from poverty alleviation fund by financial department as quarters. 2. Medical subsidy policy. Poverty household can enjoy outpatient coordination subsidy, outpatient chronic disease allowance, hospitalization subsidy, insurance subsidies for major diseases and poverty family-planning family entrepreneurship subsidy and rural medical assistance, etc. 3. Education subsidy. School children of poverty households can enjoy pre-school education grants, subsistence allowance for poor boarders during compulsory cycle, students subsidy for the students in ordinary high school with economic difficulties, poverty alleviation assistance for vocational students in poverty households, poverty alleviation support for higher vocational students with economic difficulties, university grants, students loan and other subsidy policy. 4. Resettlement. The project will give priority to the resettlement intention of poverty households. 5. Training. Poverty households can participate in industrial skill training and obtain crop seeds and livestock cub for free. On the whole, the support policy for vulnerable groups carried out by the project can provide the poor households with the support in health care and assistance, subsidized loan, resettlement and skill training, etc. for children of poverty households. In the long term, the aid fund enjoyed by affected poor households is far more than 1% of basic charge specified in RP.

2.4 Temporary land occupation

44. As of August 30, 2017, the Anxun Highway project has no temporary occupation land involved.

2.5 Ground attachments

45. The RP can be prepared according to feasibility study and preliminary design; the types of ground attachments are relatively indistinct. During implementation, after detailed verification and confirmation with affected person, the ground attachments shall be compensated based on market valuation according to the principles in the RP. Compensation for ground attachments is included in the land acquisition compensation agreement.
2.6 Affected vulnerable groups

46. The vulnerable groups affected by the Anxun Highway project mainly include the elderly with no other supporting family members, single-mother families, orphans, family under MLSS, the disabled, poverty families, etc. A total of 15 households with 39 people of vulnerable groups are affected by HD. According to poverty standard that Hanbin District annual income is less than CNY 3,015, 15 households with 39 people belonging to vulnerable groups are poor households.

47. According to the survey, poverty causes include the aspects of: (1) Harsh living and production conditions due to geographical location, such as high mountain, poor soil, cold and dry weather; (2) low value-added grain dominated production model due to remote geographical location and poor road condition; (3) Lack of skill – limiting access as migrant labor seeking outside non-farming waged jobs; (4) lack of information; and (5) illness or disability or too senior.(6) Because the kids attend school, tuition fees and living expenses cause a huge burden to the families

2.7 Survey of socioeconomic situation of the project affected area

48. The monitoring period is from February to August 2017. Because the whole year’s economic indicator of county, town and village in 2017 is unable to be collected, so the socioeconomic data shall still follow the economic survey data in 2016. Hence, the social and economic survey data of project affected area in 2017 shall be summarized in the subsequent external monitoring report.

49. In 2016, the total population of 10 affected villages was 12,865 and the total population of poor person was 2,340. In 10 affected villages, Zaoyang Village in Zaoyang Town had the lowest poverty incidence (8.53%), and Tangtai Village in Yanba Town had the highest poverty incidence (34.73%). Overall poverty incidence in affected villages in 2016 reduced by 11.11% than that of 29.3% in 2015, this may because the impact of targeted poverty alleviation and other measures of local government in 2016. But the poverty incidence still was higher than national average poverty incidence; even the incidence in Zaoyang Village with the lowest poverty incidence was still 4.03% higher than the national average poverty incidence. Therefore, the poverty incidence situation of project implementation area in 2016 was slightly improved than that in 2015, while the affected area still belongs to the area with relatively backward economy. See details in Table 2-5.
### Table 2-5 Correlation Table on Prevalence Situation of Poverty in Project Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Village/Community</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Poor population (person)</th>
<th>Poverty incidence</th>
<th>2016 national poverty incidence</th>
<th>2016 poverty incidence in Shaanxi Province</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zaoyang Town</td>
<td>Dongwan</td>
<td>2174</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>15.18%</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zaoyang</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>8.53%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Longquan</td>
<td>1303</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>10.82%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gaoju</td>
<td>1058</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>19.19%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yousheng</td>
<td>1017</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>25.57%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maliu</td>
<td>1272</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>22.80%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yinghu Town</td>
<td>Dongqiao</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>14.02%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yanba Town</td>
<td>Heihu</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>31.76%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tangtai</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>34.73%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guiping</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>30.83%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 villages in 3 towns</td>
<td></td>
<td>12865</td>
<td>2340</td>
<td>18.19%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement

3.1 Impacts and cost of LA & HD

50. As of August 30, 2017, 100.76mu of land in Anxun Highway project has been acquired. 10 households has signed the agreements of house demolition, of which, two households have the intention of centralized settlement, but they have not determined finally, and 8 households were resettled locally. For the affected person not signing agreement, PMO are under active negotiation with them, in order to resettle them properly. There are 185 households (768 persons) are affected by Anxun Highway project. The total expenditure incurred in the project was about CNY 7.52 million, among which, CNY 5.5 million was paid as land acquisition and ground attachments compensation, and about CNY 2.02 million was compensation for house demolition; see details in Table 3-1.

51. As of August 30, 2017, compensation of CNY 905,000 for land acquisition of 27.8mu in Anxuny Highway project (G316) has not been paid; house demolition compensation for one affected household has not yet been paid, and it is planned to be paid to household before February 2018. The problem shall be continuously focused in subsequent external monitoring, and handling result of the problem shall be reflected in the report of next phase.

52. All compensations are implemented according to the principles of RP; collective land acquisition is carried out based on the agreement of land acquisition and house demolition agency, the affected village (group) and the affected person; the house demolition is carried out through negotiation of land acquisition and house demolition agency and affected person.
<p>| Category | Unit | Compensation and Disbursement | | | | | | | remark |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land | | | | | | | | |
| Compensation for Collective land and Ground attachments | CNY'0 000 | 1,556.1 | 1,597.9 | 640.5 | 9.0567 | 540.9433 | 550 | Compensat ion for ground attachment s is included in land acquisition compensati on. CNY 905,000 of compensati on has not been paid. |
| State-owned land | CNY'0 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Anxun Highway project does not involve in |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Compensation and Disbursement</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RP</td>
<td>updated RP</td>
<td>compensation</td>
<td>Disbursed in the last period</td>
<td>Disbursed in the current period</td>
<td>disbursed in total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>signed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>state-owned land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>CNY</td>
<td>1,556.1</td>
<td>1,597.9</td>
<td>640.5</td>
<td>9.0567</td>
<td>540.9433</td>
<td>550</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House demolition</td>
<td>CNY</td>
<td>1058.2</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>184.1842</td>
<td>17.8158</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>10 households have signed the agreement, and the compensation for house demolition of one household has not been paid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monetary compensation for house demolition</td>
<td>CNY</td>
<td>2,614.3</td>
<td>2,499.9</td>
<td>870.5</td>
<td>193.2409</td>
<td>558.7591</td>
<td>752</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Resettlement plan and economic recovery measure

53. The component will affect 146 households with 587 persons. Field surveys revealed that most of the affected houses have potential safety hazards and are out of repair, and have worse water, electricity supplies and road accessibility, and poor surrounding area sanitation. According to the principles of replacement cost and no depreciation, most affected persons think that the compensation based on the standards in the RP is reasonable. The Project also provides several options for APs to choose based on their own conditions, which will positively facilitate to restore or improve their living condition smoothly. The major options include:

(1) Cash Compensation without housing plot allocation

a) Cash compensation for new house purchased voluntarily

54. For those households with alternative houses in the city or nearby places or who plan to buy commercial residential house in town and then to give up reconstructing new houses, a written application is required. In addition to cash compensation of housing lot and replacement price of house structure including annex buildings paid in cash to AH directly, an additional resettlement subsidy of CNY 10,000~45,000 per person will be granted once the written application is approved.

b) Cash compensation with existing house expanding or rehabilitation

55. Households with an existing house have potential to add more floors, or where the housing plot is big enough to add an annex building, the AP does not need another housing plot. If APs choose this option, a written application is required. In addition to cash compensation of housing lot and house structure including annex buildings, an additional resettlement subsidy of CNY 10,000 ~ 45,000 per person will be granted once the written application is approved.

(2) Centralized relocation in “Village development planning of new village”

56. For those who are willing to purchase new houses on residence zone based on village development planning of new village, cash compensation for homestead and replacement price will be paid to AH directly. In addition, discount has been negotiated completely and corresponding commitment has been made. On the whole, both location and quality of house are better than that of planned demolition house. House price committed is CNY 1,000-1800/m², which is only construction cost and meets demolition compensation standard confirmed in the resettlement scheme as well as is far below the price of congeneric commercial housing residential. AF accepted survey believed that such arrangement is quite reasonable and acceptable.

(3) Individual reconstruction on the government allocated housing site

57. If the households have difficulties finding a housing plot, but still want to reconstruct their new
houses, the town government has committed to provide the AHs with housing plots acceptable to them. The price will not exceed the compensation standard regardless of actual costs (no matter how much the cost is). There will be no additional cost to the AHs.

58. The provided housing plot can either be in a concentrated area or a single housing plot. In any case, water, electricity supply and road facility will be made available, and the land leveling will be done by the project. The design fee also will be covered by the project.

(4) Economic recovery and development plan

59. For households affected by land acquisition house demolition, all affected villages are implemented economic recovery plan, which provides effective support for economic recovery of people affected by land acquisition and house demolition; for example, after implementation of the project, small amounts of land are expropriated, economic recovery is intensively carried out in affected villages. Currently, each village has formulated economic recovery plan, strives for folk and project implementing agency to provide support for recovery and development of the local economy. Economic recovery and development plan mainly includes:
   a. Strengthen agricultural science & technology education, improve labor productivity skill and labor quality.
   b. Actively organize surplus labor, and participate in labor service export of project construction to increase income. As of August 1, 2017, there were 1,196 local labors participating in the project construction, including 131 affected masses, 243 persons from poor households, 216 women and 606 local farmers. It is roughly calculated that each person can get CNY 50 to 120 per day as remuneration, thus bringing an extra income for their families, and the income is much higher than that gained from agricultural production.
   c. Assist relocation households in engaging in tertiary industry and increase approach of economic sources.
   d. Reform surplus land and increase output value of unit land.
   e. Promote the circulation of agricultural and sideline products and increase the income of agricultural and sideline products.
   f. Through the implementation of above measures, obviously improve the lives of residents in the affected village by the project, such as income increase and production development.

(5) Training

In April 2017, training for vegetable cultivation technology in high mountains and open fields was implemented for the masses in the project affected area in Zaoyang Town. The poor households can participate in the training course and get vegetable seed and vegetable seedling for free in priority. During training course, expert from vegetable center of Hanbin District, in combination with the local natural environment and climate condition, analyzed the market prospect of pollution-free vegetable, and explained the planting
technology, pest control and other technical essentials in details. The site condition for training of vegetable cultivation technology in high mountains and open fields is shown in Figure 3-1.

Figure 3-1 Site condition for training of vegetable cultivation technology in high mountains and open fields

In July 2017, training for livestock breeding technology was implemented in Zaoyang Town; two livestock breeding experts from Agricultural Broadcasting and Television School of Hanbin District and Training Center of Science and Technology Education for Farmers were invited to explain the technical essentials, attentions and epidemic treatment of chicken raising, sheep raising and pig raising in simple language; 53 poor households participated in the training and got the cub of livestock for free.

Figure 3-2 On-site condition for training of livestock breeding technology

(6) Economy recovery plan for vulnerable groups

60. The main affected vulnerable groups all are the poor, totally 462 households, including single parent family and women-led family, Wubao (five-guarantee households), households affected by disability and illness. A series of additional measures have been put in place to help them in livelihood restoration and relocation restoration.

A. Including eligible vulnerable groups in MLSS as a priority

61. According to the Minimum Living Standard Scheme (MLSS) policy of Hanbin District for rural residence, eligible vulnerable groups affected by the Project will be included in the MLSS in
time and receive MLSS benefits so as to ensure that the per capita net income of each rural AH is not less than CNY 3,015 a year

B. Providing rural medical assistance to eligible vulnerable groups

62. Rural medical assistance will be provided by Shanan County Government to eligible vulnerable groups to solve the problems that they have difficulty in receiving medical treatment. Due to low income or no income, with the addition of suffering from serious illness, children’ educational problems, etc. as well as local backward economy and unfulfillment of medical security, farmers in mountain area go to hospital only until physical problems are very serious, and they have missed the best treatment time of disease at that time. It is a problem that vulnerable groups have difficulty in receiving medical treatment. PMO, town and village committee that affected person is located to research, assess, confirm and reserve CNY 50,000 as reserve fund of medical subsidy for vulnerable groups, which shall be used as medical assistance for vulnerable groups families affected by the project, and the maximum amount for each household is no more than CNY 4,000.

C. Giving priority to vulnerable groups in resettlement measures

Land acquisition affected households:

63. For vulnerable groups, the following measures are specified to assist them.

• Priorities will be given in obtaining replacement land through allocation of reserved land, or through land transfer if the vulnerable AH chooses to restore their income through agricultural measures;
• The households with a labor force will be given priority in skill training, public welfare positions in government and reserved positions in the project and local government. In case of meeting the condition, small-sum guaranteed loan will be given in priority;
• Priorities will be given in LEF endowment insurance and new rural endowment insurance to eligible AH.
• If necessary, provide preference loan to the significantly affected households in developing non-farming business, such as purchasing vehicles for transport business, operating repair shops, developing other income generating business, detailed plan will be discussed during implementation.
• Apply for special recovery funds established by the project to restore production and living subsidy. PMO, town and village committee where affected person is located research and determine to provide additional CNY 3,000-5,000 for the vulnerable households to assisting in their production restoration and life improvement.

House demolition affected households:

64. For vulnerable groups, the following measures are specified to assist them.

• Priorities will be given to vulnerable group to choose resettlement locations, floors, size, and etc.
• They can apply for special recovery funds established in the project for production recovery and living subsidy. PMO, town and village committee where affected person is located to research and determine that CNY 5,000 will be provided for affected vulnerable groups families, which is used for living allowances and resettlement subsidy in transitional period
• Economic housing will be provided for the poor.

(7) Women’s Development Measures

65. During the resettlement process, women’s rights and interests will be fully protected, and women will play an important role in socioeconomic and resettlement activities. To ensure women’s rights and interests, the following relevant measures will be adopted:

A. Provide and assist women in applying for job opportunities related to the project:

66. For those who are interested in participating in project job opportunities, Women’s Federation staff at the township and village levels will be responsible for informing them of job opportunities in advance and facilitate women to apply for the employment. Basic skill on landscaping and other relevant skill training will be provided prior to recruitment.

67. After project implementation started, 216 local women have participated in, and all work contents were available to them, including: traffic safety officer, carrying, tidying the engineering objects and chores. They also got the corresponding return, which was far higher than agricultural production revenue calculated with the daily average revenue. The remuneration is helpful for their daily life at home; meanwhile, women will play a more important role in family.

B. Enhance the women’s ability to use media:

68. Provide conditions and opportunities for rural women to contact, study and use mass media; support and promote rural women to enhance the ability to use media and communication technology; encourage non-government institutions and enterprises to use various information communication technologies to help women gain information and service.

C. Provide preferential training method and contents for women:

69. As women have relatively lower education levels and experience generated in migrant jobs, they have less available employment and income generation choices than men. Training is particularly crucial to them in developing new income sources becoming available through industrialization and urbanization development. They hope to have not only agricultural skill training on horticulture, fruit tree caring, but also non-farming skills with handicraft, urban employment skills such as hotels, restaurants, shopping malls, and garment factories in factories e.g. Women’s training needs has also been covered in RP, and training budget are reserved at the same time. The project will ensure that 40%~60% training opportunities are provided for the affected females. The Women’s Federation representatives together with the employer agencies will further consult with women to develop the training design on methods and contents.
(8) Recovery Plan of Special Facilities

70. The special facilities affected by the project are mainly power lines, telecommunication lines, etc. To minimize disruption to residents, detailed surveys have been done and the budget has been included in the RP budget. The relevant line agencies will be responsible for detailed relocation planning and rebuilding electric power and communication facilities.

3.3 Status of centralized resettlement point

71. By August 30, 2017, resettlement sites of Zaoyang Town have been completed. The Building No.3, No.4, No.1 and No.2 of Gongjin Zhongxin Community of Phase II in Zaoyang Town are under construction, and it is planned that the affected households can check in the community at the end of 2017. 192 settlement houses are constructed in the community of Phase II project. The overview is shown in Figure 3-3.

Figure 3-3 Resettlement sites in Gongjin Central Community of Zaoyang Town
4  Public Participation

4.1  Public consultation results

72. During project preparation, multiple public consultations and participation activities have been carried out. From August 1 to 31, 2017, external monitoring activity and public consultation activities in the first half year of 2017 has been implemented. See details in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1  Public consultation and participating activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Organizer</th>
<th>Participants and number</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Issues, comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 1~30, 2016</td>
<td>Shaanxi Kexin consulting Company Co., Ltd, project office, township, village cadres of Hanbin District</td>
<td>Affected towns, villages and villagers</td>
<td>Baseline investigation, and public consultation</td>
<td>Monitor the measurement of impacting quantity of project, each link of payment and compensation for land acquisition and house demolition of project, and signing process of agreement between parties, socio-economic surveys for affected area, sampling survey for affected households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 6, ~March 1, 2017</td>
<td>Shaanxi Kexin Consultant Company, project office, town and cadres of Hanbin District</td>
<td>Affected towns, villages and villagers</td>
<td>External monitoring and public consultation in the latter half year of 2017</td>
<td>Monitor the implementation situation of RP, and conduct public consultation in impacted areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From August 1 to 31, 2017</td>
<td>Kexin Consulting Company, PMO of Hanbin District, cadres of town and village</td>
<td>The affected towns, villages and villagers</td>
<td>External monitoring and public consultation in the first half year of 2017</td>
<td>Track and monitor various contents in RP and previous external monitoring reports, conduct public consultation in Zaoyang Town.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

73. In August 2017, PMO, local government and external monitoring organization convoked centralized public consultation for affected persons. No papery meeting minutes were left and the persons who were consulted have not signed in the consulting meeting organized by the project. Therefore, only 18 consulted persons are recorded. When the Anxun Highway project is implemented, external
monitoring personnel shall conduct in-home investigation and public consultation in the areas affected by Zaoyang Town project. The followings are some typical cases during survey and public consultation of external monitoring personnel.

74. When external monitoring personnel conduct in-home investigation in Zaoyang Village of Zaiyang Town, they found Zhou Qingcheng, a villager affected by land acquisition and house demolition, and there are four people in his family. The affected person expressed that all his family members were supportive of road construction. He got house compensation through bank transfer with a lump sum, and the compensation for land acquisition in cash with a lump sum. Currently, he is in transition period and all his family members live in the rental house in the village. In addition, he received CNY 1,000 of relocation and water and electricity subsidies and CNY 4500 of transitional fee, and obtained a vacant land near the original house site to prepare to build houses. The water pipe is cut off due to road construction a while ago, more than one household had difficulty in drinking water. Fortunately, PMO assigned relevant personnel to install temporary water supply pipe to solve domestic water problem. He is very satisfied that PMO solved water problem for them in time. However, he thinks that future project construction shall be more careful and avoid affecting the daily living of villagers in construction area as far as possible.

75. Affected person Wang Hongliang said that there are five people in his family, his house was demolished and some land was also acquired due to the impact of the project this time, he has received compensation fund with lump sum by bank transfer and obtained CNY 1,000 of water and electricity subsidies and CNY 4,500 of transitional fees with lump sum in cash. After reaching a demolition agreement with PMO, he started to seek for an open space in the village to build a new house. And now, he has consulted with villagers’ committee, gained the homestead for the construction of new house, and prepared to start building. During the interview, he said that reconstructing road is good, which can bring benefits to local economic development. However, in the construction process, the construction caused a certain damage for the road near his house and resulted in travel inconvenience. Therefore, he and several neighbors reflected the problem to PMO, and PMO immediately headed for the site and instructed the construction unit to build temporary roads for the travel of surrounding people after investigation. As a result, he was very satisfied with the work of PMO staff. Finally, he hoped that the road can be completed as soon
as possible, meanwhile, safety protection measures should be done in advance in construction to ensure the safety and daily life of the masses.

4.2 Complaints and handling

76. From the start of construction to August 30, 2017, PMO has received 2 oral complaints which has been properly solved. The complainants were satisfied with the results. See Table 4-2 for details.
### Table 4-2 Statistical table for complaints and problem solving

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Village/community</th>
<th>Complaint cause</th>
<th>Requirement or condition proposed</th>
<th>Result of complaint handling</th>
<th>Complaint methods</th>
<th>Complainant evaluation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zhou Qinglin and other villagers</td>
<td>Zaoyang</td>
<td>Road construction caused water supply pipe rupture, and living water difficulties of more than ten households.</td>
<td>Solve the problems in living water.</td>
<td>PMO constructed temporary water supply facilities to provide water for affected persons after on-site investigation.</td>
<td>Oral complaints</td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wang Hongliang and other villagers</td>
<td>Zaoyang</td>
<td>The construction resulted in sidewalk damage and inconvenient travel for surrounding residents.</td>
<td>Solve the problems in travel</td>
<td>PMO instructed the construction unit to build temporary roads for the travel of surrounding villagers after on-site investigation.</td>
<td>Oral complaint</td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5 Conclusions and Suggestions

5.1 Assessment on project acquisition and resettlement

77. (1) Up to August 30, 2017, it is planned to acquire land of 127.432mu for Anxun Highway (G316) project due the acquisition land of 29.644mu is increased for the project altering bridge to road, etc. There are 185 households (768 people) affected by land acquisition of the project, of which 15 households (85 people) are simultaneously affected by housing demolition and land acquisition. It was found in this phase of external monitoring survey that land acquisition agreement for totaling 100.76mu of land was signed in Hanbin Section of Anxun Highway Project, including 1.726mu of paddy field (irrigable land), 23mu of dry plain ground, 55.734mu of sloping dryland, 1.93mu of homestead and 18.37mu of forestland (including farmland returning to forest). At present, CNY 5.5 million of compensation for land acquisition and land attachments has already been paid, but RMB 905,000 Yuan of compensation for land acquisition of 27.8mu has not been paid, which is to be paid before February 2018 as planned. It can be seen from monitoring condition that land acquisition implementation scheme was based on the original road track basically, and did not affect the life quality of affected person. The masses showed great expectation for the project.

78. (2) Until August 30, 2017, House demolition has been completed for 10 households, which involved 43 persons, total demolition area of 2,128.57m², with a total of CNY 2.02 million of house demolition expenses are paid. But CNY180,000 for house demolition of 1 household has not been paid to the affected people, which is to be paid before February 2018 as planned. At present, relocation household has moved in makeshift shelters.

79. (3) As of August 30, 2017, the actual implementation of compensation standards for land acquisition and house demolition are slightly higher than compensation standards stipulated in resettlement plan. Some reasonable opinions and requirements proposed by the masses were actively taken in effect of project acquisition and demolition and preparation work, thus ensuring the smooth transition of masses in implementation of the project. Therefore, illegal behaviors did not appear.

80. (4) As of August 30, 2017, 2 oral complaints have been received, PMO has properly solved. The complainants are satisfied with the results.

81. (5) Because the bidding and bid program of project have not been approved by Shaanxi Highway Management Department, so, at present, the construction of each subproject and land acquisition and house demolition in Hanbin Project have not been constructed except Anxun Highway.
5.2 Problems and suggestions

1. Our supervision and consulting work have been supported by Foreign Funds Project Office of Shaanxi Provincial Transport Department (Shaanxi Provincial PMO), Hanbin District PMO, thus going smoothly. Besides expressing thanks to various relevant organizations, we propose the following suggestions for later land acquisition and demolishing:

82. (1) In the last monitoring, it has proposed to actively connect and communicate with Shaanxi Provincial Highway Management Department as soon as possible, in order to promote smooth invitation for bids and settlement of construction party. However, bidding procedure have not been approved when conducting current monitoring. In view of this situation, it is suggested that PMO asks for help from Provincial Communications Department and set up a special person for all matters concerning examination and approval of bidding procedures.

83. (2) For the section of Anxun Highway (G316) passing through Zaoyang Town, the construction exerts impact on a small number of water supply. It is suggested to attach great importance to water supply problems of villagers' living water and try to avoid the impact of water supply for local villagers. In case of water break arising from the construction, other temporary water supply methods shall be provided timely for the villagers.

84. (3) Landscape in the region that Anxun Highway (G316) passes through is more complex, hence, measures such as risk removal and safety protection shall be done in advance during the construction, so as to reduce the inconvenience for local people's lives to the greatest extent as possible.

85. (4) Compensation unpaid shall be paid to the affected persons earlier. If there is internal fund allocation pressure, measures shall be taken timely, and POM shall communicate and coordinate for funds with Financial Department and higher competent departments as soon as possible.

86. (5) Consultation meeting organized by the project shall be formed into a paper meeting minutes.

87. This resettlement external monitoring report is prepared from late August 2017, and various problems in this report will be followed up in the next external monitoring report, in particular, compensation fund unpaid will be highly valued.
Appendix 1 Consulting List of Affected People in External Monitoring at This Stage（Recorded）

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>周青城</th>
<th>丁礼瑞</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>王宏亮</td>
<td>丁礼宁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>艾传宏</td>
<td>丁 杰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>严琦</td>
<td>周高敬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>艾家井</td>
<td>周青卫</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>周高学</td>
<td>李家永</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陈开忠</td>
<td>丁义辉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>周云和</td>
<td>李开宏</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丁 军</td>
<td>李开满</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2  Scene photos of this phase of external monitoring

External monitoring personnel interview Wanghongliang, the affected person.

External monitoring personnel interview Zhou Qingcheng, the affected person.
Temporary Water Supply Pipe Constructed for Zhou Qingcheng's Family
Appendix 3  Resettlement policies of Southern Shaanxi area

省府2013年第90次专题会议纪要精神，主动与省级有关部门
对接，落实项目资金，推进项目建设。今后各年度的集中安置点
“大配套”项目，由县（市、区）要在上年度9月份之前确定并
分解到省级相关部门和省移民办。县（市、区）政府负责规划建
设集中安置点的人饮、污水处理设施，所需资金由省市县共同承
担。省级部门安排使用项目资金和项目时，要优先保证移民
集中安置点的配套设施建设。省级发展改革、财政和国土资
源部门要加强统筹和督导协调，保障项目资金落实。

3. 增加“小配套”设施建设内容。集中安置点的“小配
套”设施建设，按每户2万元标准补助，由县（市、区）统筹使
用，与安置房同步建成。

五、加强项目管理，确保工程质量

14. 工程建设实行项目管理。集中安置点的住房、基础设施
和公共服务设施工程等，全部实行项目管理。县（市、区）政
府是项目建设责任主体，可委托县级移民搬迁工作机构或镇政府
作为项目法人，负责项目工程安排、实施和监督管理工作。

15. 完善项目管理。楼房化安置项目一律按规统建，非楼房
房化安置项目原则上不允许统规自建，确需自建的，须经县（市、
区）移民搬迁领导小组批准，所有统规统建项目，要严格按项目
管理办法运作，不得违规转包、分包。

16. 强化项目监管。各项目，要严格按项目审查、
备案、建设和管理，按规定进行招投标和验收审计。未审核批准
的项目不得开工建设。未竣工决算审计的项目不得验收和拨付全额工程款。

六、加强资金筹集，强化资金管理

17. 加大资金筹措拨付力度。一是补助标准。集中安置户每户补助4.5万元，分散安置户每户补助3万元，特困户和危困户每户增加补助1万元，4层以上楼房化安置户每户增加补助5000元；集中安置区基础设施“小配套”每户补助2万元。二是市县承担比例。市、县（区）财政建房补助资金按2：8比例进行配套。三是资金拨付方式。省、市、县级财政补助资金，由省财政统筹安排。省财政统筹安排中、省、市、县补助资金，其中省承担的补助资金由省财政直接拨付到县（区）移民搬迁资金专户，市县承担的补助资金由省财政直接拨付到县（区）移民搬迁资金专户，并相应增加省对市县均衡性转移支付资金。各项目资金年度验收后据实结算。省财政安排部分资金对建设任务完成好、入住率高、产业带动强的市、县进行以奖代补，奖励资金主要用于移民搬迁建房补助、垃圾污水处理及移民安置区的产业扶持等。

18. 规范资金使用。按项目建设进度及时拨付建房资金、“小配套”设施建设补助资金，按政策规定及时足额兑现移民搬迁户建房补助资金，不得挤占挪用和改变资金用途。

19. 强化资金监管。各市（区）要认真执行财政部《行政单位会计制度》等有关规定，确保移民搬迁各类资金专户安全。