



# External Monitoring Report

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## PRC: Shaanxi Weinan Luyang Integrated Saline Land Management Project—External Monitoring Report on Land Acquisition and Resettlement No. 4 (January to September 2017)

Prepared by the Shaanxi Academy of Social Sciences for the Asian Development Bank.

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**Asian Development Bank**

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Integrated Saline and Alkaline Land Management Project

**External Monitoring Report on LA&R (Issue 4)**

(Monitoring period: January 2017 to September 2017)

**Shaanxi Academy of Social Sciences**  
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# 1 Project Briefing

## 1.1 Contents of the project

The Luyang Lake Integrated Saline and Alkaline Land Management Project is made for the purpose of flood drainage, waterlogging resistance flood control, protecting and restoring wetland, to transform the current drainage system for Luyang Lake, solve the way issue for flood drainage in flood season, and reasonably control the groundwater level, eliminate the rising of groundwater level caused by irrigation works, so as to lay the foundation for the scientific and rational implementation of the modern agriculture comprehensive development of Luyang Lake in Weinan City. The project is planned, through returning fields to wetlands, excavation of artificial Lakes, construction of artificial wetlands and recovery measures for wetland ecology etc., to protect and recover the Luyang Lake wetland ecological system, so that wetlands can effectively bring about a variety of ecological, economic and social benefits in flood storage and alkali removal, water conservation, purification of water quality, landscaping and provision of wetland products, to build the Luyang Lake wetland as the model combining the pollution cutting and source controlling with the recovery of Lake wetland landscape in Shaanxi Province, the controllable and adjustable “quasi-water conservancy project” in the flood control belt of Luohe River, Weihe River, and Sanmenxia, as well as the demonstration base for popularization of science and education of natural and artificial wetlands in Shaanxi Province. Meanwhile, by taking full advantage of existing tourism resources in the project area, Luyang Lake wetland will be built as an important eco-tourist attraction in Shaanxi Province, to lay the foundation for the development of commerce, services and other related industries.

The project includes four subprojects: 1) saline and alkaline soils management, 2) flood management, 3) wetland ecosystem conservation, including two aspects of the development of Luyang Lake National Wetland Park and the promotion of local community-related tourism development, livelihood improvement, employment increment, 4) capacity construction and project implementation support. See implementation area of all subprojects in Figure 1-1.

### **(1) Saline and alkaline soils rehabilitation**

The subproject includes rehabilitation of Luoxi drainage system and improved resilience to climate change of agro-ecosystems.

The main construction of the subproject includes:

- 1) The improvement of field drainage canal within the Luyang Lake project area (drainage branch canal, ditch, field ditch);
- 2) The main construction of drainage system (east canal, west canal, middle canal and the main canal);
- 3) Structures for drainage system (bridge and culvert, and so on).

The drainage system will rehabilitate four canals: east canal, west canal, middle canal and the main canal, the total length is 47.01km. The earth dug is up to 266.72 million m<sup>3</sup>, and canal lining is 47200 m<sup>3</sup>. 20 branch canals will be rehabilitated and the total length is 91.77km; the dredging and earth dug is up to 980,000 m<sup>3</sup>, canal lining is 75,000 m<sup>3</sup>. The tertiary canals and field ditch is 5.95 million m<sup>3</sup>; and 814 cross canal culverts will be built.

Saline and alkaline soils management will reduce the salt content of around 212 km<sup>2</sup> lands, and improve the output of about 186 km<sup>2</sup> farmland and the ability to adaptability for climate change. The main task of the project is: to rehabilitate the drainage system around the Luyang Lake area, to control the water table reasonably, to eliminate the water rising caused by rainfall and irrigation project, to mitigate the intensification of soil salinization, to solve the flood during raining season, and to prepare for the development of Weinan Luyang Lake Modern Industries Development Zone. The main contents of the main drainage system are mainly composed of canal dredging, cross section rehabilitation and canal lining. The output covers two parts: restoration of Luoxi Drainage System and the promotion of ability to adaptability of agroecological system for climate change.

### **(2) Flood risk management**

Flood management will enhance the flood storage capacity in Luyang Lake area and reduce the flood risk for local residents. The output involves two parts: the first one is the construction of Tianlu Lake (around 130 hectares), connection part of Tianlu Lake and Tianjiao Lake in the west, mid-truck canal and main ditch; the second one is the construction of 18.6km roads around Tianlu Lake. The output will integrates and innovates restoration of flood management and drainage system, as well as wetland ecosystem conservation, thus reducing the flood risk in Luyang Lake area greatly. Since 1992, the project area's drainage system has been basically paralyzed, coupled with the perennial irrigation of Luoxi, Jiaokou and Donglei Yellow River pumping irrigation areas, causing the gradually rising groundwater level, frequent waterlogging. According to the survey, the groundwater level of Dangmu Town was 8.94m

in the 1980s, up to 3.12m currently, while the groundwater level of Longchi Village rose from 16.13m to 8.05m, causing the foundation collapse in part of housing of the township masses, with wet ground, which was unable to live. In the past 30 years, a total of 11,719 rooms and 18,478 block walls were collapsed, with the relocation of 2,823 farmers.

In case of continuous rain or wet year, the area of visible water would increase; the shoal area would have a vast expanse of water, with large tracts of farmland to be flooded. Especially during the great flood period of the Weihe River, the shoal area and the downstream irrigation area suffered more severe waterlogging. During the heavy rains in August-October 2003, the masses in the shoal area and downstream of Jiaokou irrigation area suffered from heavy losses. According to statistics: the rainfall of August-October in that year reached 516mm, 3 to 5 times of the one in the same period of past years, a large number of surface runoff flowed onto the shoal area, causing a large block of ponding in hinterland of the shoal area, to form a 25.7km<sup>2</sup> natural Lake, 9.4km long from east to west, 2.74km wide from north to south. The deepest water was up to 1.7m deep, with 9 million m<sup>3</sup> of water in total, 1,467 hm<sup>2</sup> of inundated farmland, as well as destroying 867 hm<sup>2</sup> of damaged nitrate plant, 3,230 collapsed houses, and it made the village groups in Donglou, Gaojia village in hinterland of Dangmu town, trapped for several months, with 2,300 villagers difficult to travel, causing direct economic losses of CNY 46.3 million, and serious impact to the normal production and living for the masses in the shoal area and the downstream area. From the surface phenomenon, it seemed that the disaster came from heavy rainfall, in fact the most fundamental reason was that the drainage works did not play its role. According to records: in 1981, the autumn rainfall reached 611mm, while the drainage system played its function, thus, this rainfall did not cause a major disaster. It also showed that, a smooth regional drainage system may affect significantly on local waterlogging control. If the drainage was smooth, the disaster in the fall of 2003 would be avoided.

Because of the limitation of physiographic conditions and hydrogeological conditions, Luyang Lake is a land of collection for the returned water from the irrigation area, urban drainage and underground seepage. Therefore, it is very necessary to accelerate the pace of transformation in drainage works for reducing the local underground lever, preventing waterlogging, effectively eliminating the hazards of floods in Xihan Railway, Xiyu Highway, Weipu highway and Weiqing highway and other important transportation routes, so as to ensure the safety of people's lives and property, to promote harmonious development and social stability in economic and social development of the drainage area, and to play its regional resource advantages.

### **(3) Wetland ecosystem conservation**

Wetland ecosystem conservation includes two parts: the development of Luyang Lake Wetland Park; and the promotion of local community-related tourism development, livelihood improvement, employment increment. Wetland conservation will reverse the condition of ecosystem degeneration resulting from agricultural erosion in project area or population increment, to protect the wetland of Luyang Lake, and to restore the species diversity, to raise the ability to manage the flood, and to lay the foundation for the integrated development of Pucheng county.

According to existing wetland, wetland restoration focuses on two existing wetlands, namely, Lupotan wetland and Neifutan wetland, which includes 3.87km<sup>2</sup> restoration area planned for Lupotan wetland, and 4.73km<sup>2</sup> for Neifutan wetland. The total area of the wetland is 8.6km<sup>2</sup>.

### **(4) Capacity development and project implementation support**

Capacity construction and project implementation support refers to two parts: reinforcement of system construction; and management support during project implementation. The first part is to support working staffs from Weinan Municipal People's Government and the Management Committee of Weinan Luyang Lake Modern Industrial Development Zone in ADB project management procedure, technical design and implementation, as well as safety monitoring and control.

The donation of the project and Global Environment Facility was approved on December 17, 2012, with implementation duration from 2013 to 2018. It is estimated that total investment of the project is USD165.2 million, in which, USD 100 million is from the general capital contribution of ADB. Weinan Municipal People's Government also received the funds of USD 2 million from Global Environment Facility for land degradation key area, so as to support the sustainable land management. Overview of the project is listed in Table 1-1.

**Table 1-1 Basic information of the project**

1	Country	The People's Republic of China
2	Loan No.:	2980-PRC
3	Project	Saline and Alkaline Comprehensive Soils Management Project in Luyang Lake, Weinan, Shaanxi Province
4	Borrower	Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China

5	Executing organization	Weinan Municipal People's Government PMO as the representative
6	Implementation organization	The Management Committee of Weinan Luyang Lake Modern Industrial Development Zone PIO as the representative
7	Estimated total cost	USD 165 million
8	Loan from ADB	USD 100 million

## 1.2 Impact of project land occupation and house demolition

Up to the end of September 2017, subproject 1: saline and alkaline soils management and subproject; subproject 2: PLA of ,4575.3 mu will be occupied and 19,326 m<sup>2</sup> temporary building will be demolished for construction of Tianlu Lake and 18.6 km road around the lake; in which, the occupied rural collective land of 3,089.57 mu only involves in the area of subproject 2 (flood control subproject) , the other 2,412.15 mu (mainly involves in subproject 1: salt and alkali land restoration project) of PLA belongs to the occupation of construction land. However, compensation for the actual loss of local masses shall be paid based on local acquisition and relocation policy, because the masses have planted crops in the land. Therefore, the description and statistics for the occupied land in the project shall involve in the entire permanently occupied land of 4575.3 mu. Amount for temporary occupied land (TLO) in subprojects 1 and 2 refers to 136.16 hectares (2,042.5 mu). Land acquisition and resettlement are not involved in wetland ecosystem conservation project of subproject 3. Implementation of the project includes land acquisition, salt spans acquisition, demolition of temporary building etc., totaling 17,232 affected persons in 3,698 households. The areas affected by PLA in the project includes 53 villages in five towns of Pucheng County and seven villages in one town of Fuping County, which covers five villages in one town with PLA impact confirmed by Agency of Land and Resources Administration, namely Linji Village, Luyangnan Village, Linjia Village, Fanjia Village and Luyangxin Village in Dangmu Town, Pucheng County. Based on the previous survey, no minorities are affected by land acquisition and demolition in the project implementation area.

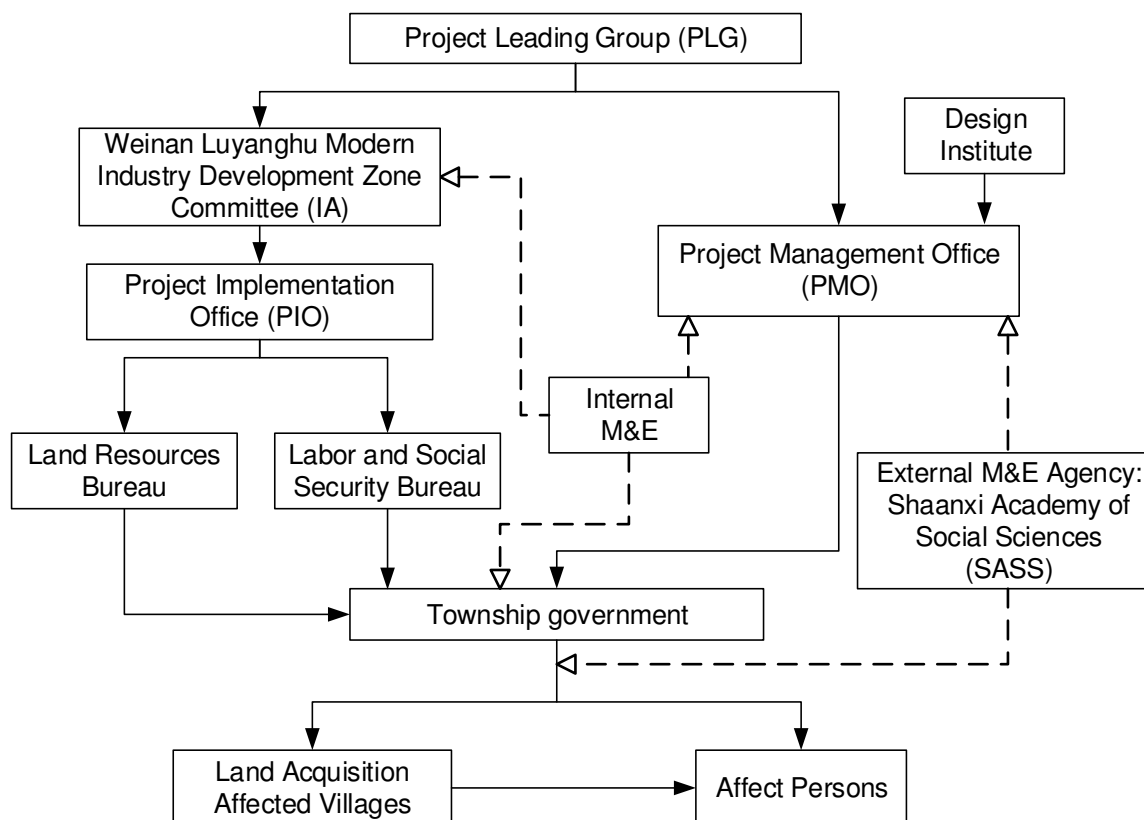
### 1.3 Benefited area and affected area

The final range of the benefited area of the project is: the west to Jiangjungou, east to Luohe River, south to the Jiaokou Irrigating Area, north to the water-shed of the hills in the north are in Fuping County. The geographical coordinates is between east longitude 109° 07' ~109° 51' , and north latitude 34° 41' ~35° 01' . The total project service area is 418 km<sup>2</sup>. There are more than 100,000 persons living in 144 villages of 10 towns in Pucheng and Fuping County.

### 1.4 Organizational Arrangement

The Executing Agency (EA) of the project is Weinan Municipal Government (WMG). The implementation agency is the Administrative Committee of Luyang Lake Modern Industries Development Zone. To ensure the smooth implementation of the project, the EA has set up a Steering group consisting of the leaders from Water Resources Bureau, Development and Reform Bureau, Financial Bureau, Land Bureau, Planning Bureau and so on, in charge of the construction of the project. And the IA has set up an office, which is in charge of organizing, applying for ADB's loan, coordinating relocation, monitoring and inspecting the payment of usage of the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement. As the stakeholder and counterpart, the project district or county will set up a leading group for land acquisition & resettlement (LA&R) and an office to organize and implement the LA&R.





**Figure 1-1 Institutional frame chart of saline and alkaline soils management in Weinan Luyang Lake**

### 1.5 Resettlement Budget

All the cost in land acquisition, relocation, and resettlement is included in the total budget of the project. Based on the price in 2014, the total resettlement budget for the project is CNY105.281 million in updated RP. The resettlement budget is covered by the domestic fund, which will be financed by government fund or commercial banks.

### 1.6 Monitoring Arrangements

Because LA&R is involved in the construction of this project, during the preparation stage, the project implementation agency - Management Committee of Weinan People's Government Luyanghu Modern Industrial Development Zone (PMO) has prepared the LA&R resettlement plan. Based on the requirements of RP and ADB security insurance policy, the project is monitored by two agencies via different approaches in two monitoring methods, in order to ensure the smooth implementation of LA&R: first, governmental departments constitute the internal monitoring system to monitor based on RP clauses from the perspective of administrative management; second, sociology experts compose an external monitoring system to evaluate and monitor through social survey. In September 2013, the project launch meeting was held, which symbolized the official start of construction of the project. On March 1, 2014, PMO hired independent consulting experts to carry forward the external monitoring for the project LA&R work and update the RP, and we submitted the annual external monitoring report and carried out external monitoring, as well as updated the RP plan in 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. This reports serves as the revision report of the LA&R external monitoring report (external monitoring report of Phase IV) for the project in first half year of 2017 submitted by consulting experts. The data was updated by the end of September 2017. See Table 1-2.

**Table 1-2 Date of external monitoring or evaluation report**

No.	Report name	Planned submission time
1	Baseline survey report	June 2014
2	External monitoring report (Phase I)	July 2015
3	External monitoring report (Phase II)	January 2016
4	External monitoring report (Phase III)	July 2016
5	External monitoring report (Phase IV)	January 2017
6	External monitoring report (Phase V)	July 2017
7	External monitoring report (Phase VI)	January 2018
8	Completion report	March 2018

Note: As of October 2017, totally 4 external monitoring reports have been prepared and submitted to ADB.

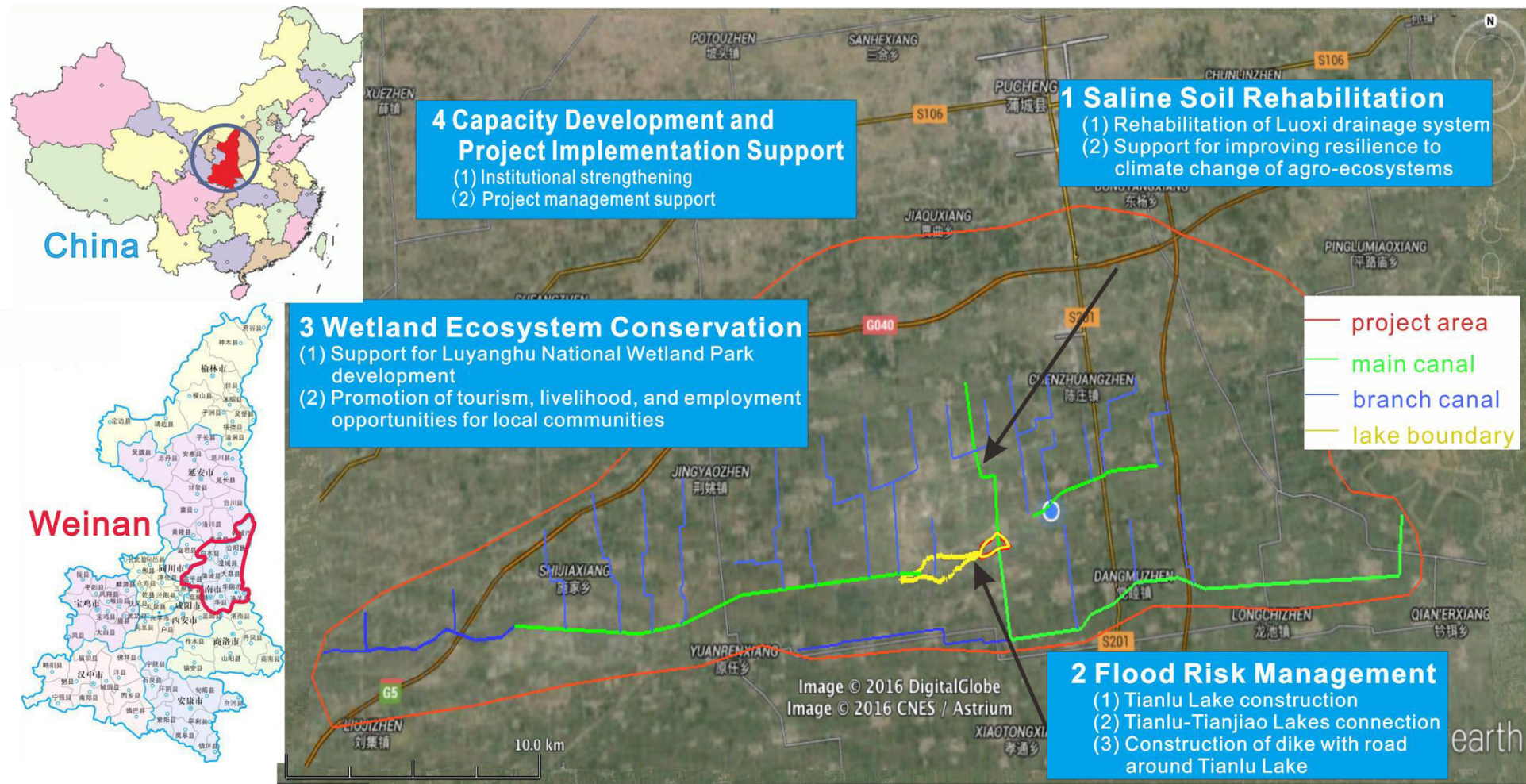


Figure 1-2 Project Sketch Map

## **2 External Monitoring on LA&R**

### **2.1 External Monitoring**

According to ADB's requirements, the contents of the external monitoring are: ① efficiency of the implementation organ of LA&R; ② the progress of LA&R; ③ compensation and rehabilitation of permanently-occupied land, temporarily-occupied land and demolished housing; ④ payment and use of resettlement compensation; ⑤ survey and analysis of AP's production and life level; ⑥ environment; ⑦ social adaptability after resettlement; ⑧ resettlement for women, poor persons and vulnerable groups; ⑨ restoration plan for AHs' livings; ⑩ comparison of the relocated people and non-relocated people; ⑪ and appeal procedure and resolution.

### **2.2 Range and contents of monitoring**

The investigation of the Project contains three parts: (1) land acquisition, housing demolition and resident relocation impact investigation; (2) the project affected area socio-economic investigation; (3) living standard investigation of the affected individuals

(1) The main contents of land expropriation, housing demolition and resident relocation impacts investigation are:

- a .The quantity of affected land acquisition, housing demolition and all kinds of special-purpose facilities, the number of affected individuals within the project area,
- b .The quality, output per mu and output value of occupied farmland of the project, and compensation,
- c .The construction value, and replacement value of demolished buildings of the project, as well as compensation situation for land demolition and demolition;
- d .The economic situation of the affected households
- e The economic situation of the affected villages
- f .The duration to the land acquisition, housing demolition and resident relocation of the affected persons
- g. Attitude and opinions to the project, policies of LA&R, economic rehabilitation given by affected persons
- h. The opinions and attitude of the project construction given by people

(2) The main contents of the project affected area socio-economic investigation are as follows:

- a. information of administrative area within the project area
- b. Main economic index of affected area
- c. The impoverished population distribution in the affected area
- d. The living condition of minority nationality and women in the affected area

(3) The main contents of living standard investigation of the affected individuals are:

- a. The information of the affected villages, including population, farmland, per capita income, the formulation and implementation of the economic resume plan
- b. The information of the sample households, including the percentage of income from planting, breeding, sideline and industry
- c. The working construction and average property of the sample households
- d. the formulation and implementing of economic rehabilitation plan

### **2.3 Monitoring methods**

The interactive monitoring method as a popular and outstanding characteristic of project monitoring in the word was adopted in the project. Meanwhile, in combination with conventional general method of monitoring survey, the monitoring investigation also joined participatory method elements. This is also a highlight of the monitoring investigation. Its superiority lies in: control and analyze the content, progress and result of the monitoring through making affected interest-related and no interest-related independent personnel as the monitoring participators. Their participation enforced the objection, systemization, completion and validity of the monitoring, made the interest-relevant better understand the project, and relieved the bad influence of the implementation. So, their participation is significant to the implementation of the project. The main procedure and methods of the monitoring are as follows.

(1) According to the requirement of interactive monitoring, one main procedure was to set up a consulting committee, which consisted of representative of the project implementation organ, local government officers in the project area, representatives of the affected villagers, representatives of the communities in the project area, and independent experts. The consulting committee can not only give advice to the content, procedure, and progress of the investigation, but also take part in the special monitoring and daily monitoring. Because some members of the consulting committee live in the project area, they can carry on lasting, close and deep investigation, which avoided the possible mistakes of the data of the monitoring.

(2) The application of the traditional survey method: field work, household investigation, villagers conference, visiting relevant bureaus in charge looking up statistics, local chronicles and laws.

The area of this monitoring includes Luyangnan Village, Linji Village, Fanjia Village, Linjia village and Luyangxin Village of Dangmu Town, Pucheng County, Weinan City.

## **2.4 Procedure of monitoring**

From July 15 to 24, 2017, the consultant experts hold a field investigation on the project implementation area. Two aspects of work are mainly carried out: the first is the monitoring of resettlement compensation by debriefing, reviewing documents, field investigation and verifying data; the second is to implement public consultation, collect and sort out opinions and suggestions proposed by affected public, and then feed it back to PMO and local government, so as to supplement the insufficiency in the work, as well as instruct the work at next stage. Tracking survey for social-economic development level in project affected area shall be made as the year because there is no statistics for the data in the first half of the year in governmental departments.

## **2.5 Implementation of LA&R**

### **2.5.1 Land acquisition and demolition progress**

According to updated resettlement plan (2016 edition, id.), the project involves in subproject 1: saline-alkali land amelioration, and subproject 2: PLA of 305.02 hectares (4,575.3 mu) will be occupied and 19,326 m<sup>2</sup> temporary building will be demolished for construction of Tianlu Lake and 18.6 km road around the lake; in which, subproject 1 involves PLA of 2,196.08 mu and subproject 2 involves PLA of 3,089.57 mu. TLO of subproject 1 and 2 is 136.16 hectares (2042.5 mu); wetland ecological system protection project in subproject 3 doesn't involve in land acquisition and resettlement. The project implementation covers land acquisition, salt pans acquisition, and demolition of temporary buildings, which influences 17,232 persons in 3,698 households totally. The area affected by project PLA includes 53 villages in five towns in Pucheng County and seven villages in one town in Fuping County of Weinan, in which, covers five villages in one town land PLA impact confirmed by Agency of Land and Resources Administration, namely Linji Village, Luyangnan Village, Linjia Village, Fanjia Village and Luyangxin Village in Dangmu Town. According to previous investigation, no ethnic minorities are affected by land acquisition and house demolition in the project implementation area.

Excavation for Tianlu Lake and Tianjiao Lake was commenced in 2014. By September 30, 2017, 3,119.05 mu of land has been acquired, accounting for 68.18% of the planned acquisition volume of 4,575.3mu, in which, subproject 1: 278.34 mu land was occupied for the saline-alkali land rehabilitation; subproject 2: 2,840.71 mu of land was acquired under contract ADB-FM-CW-02 (excavation of Tianlu Lake: 1,833 mu planned) and ADB-FM-CW-03 (road around the lake: 1,256.57 mu planned); 16,926 m<sup>2</sup> of temporary building has been demolished, accounting for 87.6% of planned demolition amount of 19,326 m<sup>2</sup>; the cash cheque paid is CNY 38.3865 million, accounting for 32.25% of total LA&R budget. In which, the compensation for 1,812.5 mu of land acquisition has been paid under contract ADB-FM-CW-02, accounting for 98.9% of total amount. (See table 3-2.) The compensation fund for the rest 20.5 mu of land has not been paid, because there is dispute between collective land and contracted land of farmers in Luyangxin Village (merged from Donglou, Fujia, Gaomi Villages), hence, it shall be paid after consensus. LA compensation for 1,028.21 mu of land under contract ADB-FM-CW-03 has been totally paid at the end of 2016, accounting for 81.8% of total amount, and that for the rest 228.36 mu of land will be paid before the signature of contract in 2017.

During the current monitoring, remaining 20.5mu of land for package ADB-FM-CW-02 has no progress, and both parties fail to come to an agreement. PMO reached a compensation agreement with Luyangxin Village Committee on September 15, 2017. Under the contract packages ADB-SS-CW-03 and ADB-SS-CW-04, 25.42mu and 31.58mu of lands were acquired, totaling 57mu, applicable to river regulation. The 57mu of land belonged to Luyangxin village and was managed by the village collective, and all lands were acquired in idle state, hence, no agreement was signed with individual household. Therefore, the compensation was paid to the village committee on September 14, 2017. The acquired part was vacant, with no ground attachments or crops. In all, 91.95% of 3,089.57 mu planned has been acquired for subproject 2 currently, 12.7% of planned 2196.08 mu has been competed for saline-alkali land rehabilitation. It is estimated that all land acquisition will be completed for subproject 2 by the end of December 2017, and all LA&R in the project will be completed by December 2018.

From October 2015, the project started to initiate related works of drainage canal. Drainage canal project specifically includes 4 main canals, 27 branch canals and several farm canals, involves 60 administrative villages in 6 towns of Pucheng County and Fuping County. See specific condition of affecting in table below.

**Table 2-1 Impact of drainage canal project**

County	Town	Village					
Pucheng	Dangmu	Dangbei Village	Dangnan Village	Dongshe Village	Fanjia Village	Jiangji Village	
		Linji Village	Linjia Village	Luyangnan Village	Luyangxin Village	Mindi Village	
		Nanwang Village	Pailouzhangjia Village	Wujiashuang Village	Xiwangjia Village	Yanwang Village	
		Zhajia Village					
	Dongchen	Dongchen Village	Fuxin Village	Jiangji Village	Lijiazhuang Village	Neifu Village	
		Sanli Village	Sibu Village	Wujiashai Village	Wujiashuang Village	Xichen Village	
		Xinglong Village	Xinli Village				
	Longchi	Cheshe Village	ChongquanVillage	Longchi Village	Wusi Village		
	Longyang	Beihandi Village	Fuwang Village	Hejia Village	Nanhandi Village	Tongyi Village	
		Zhaojia Village	Zhaojizhuang Village	Zhongjia Village			
	Chenzhuang	Fuxin Village	Dongchen Village	Xingxi Village	Sibu Village	Neifu Village	
		Xichen Village	Sanyong Village				
	Jingyao	Donglei Village	Dongxing Village	Dongyao Village	Ganquanfang Village	Gaodu Village	
		Mingde Village	Nanbeibu Village	Tianshuijing Village	Wangjia Village	Xichang Village	
		Xizhang Village	Xujia Village	Zhaizi Village			
	Fuping	Shijia	Guancun Village	Nanping Village	Nanpodujia Village	Shangliu Village	Taoyuan Village
			Wangjia Village	Zhaojia Village			

Drainage canal project is to broaden, desilt and reconstruct the original drainage canal project, and the whole project needs to permanently occupy the land of 2412.15mu. For nature of this land, although a certain amount of nursery stocks and other agricultural planting activities exist in the land currently, but according to the confirmation of Land and Resources Bureau of Weinan City and the relevant regulations in Article 5 of Pu Zheng Fa (1994) No.57 Document, it is located in the scope of facility protection area of drainage canal project defined by the State-owned land, belongs to land for water conservancy facilities implemented in the 1960s but not rural land. During project implementation, the compensation for economic loss of affected people shall be made in accordance with land type and actual loss assessment after negotiation with affected people.

The relevant regulations in Article 5 of Pu Zheng Fa (1994) No.57 Document: defined facility protection area for drainage canal project takes wellhead as boundary, with 6m of main canal, 4m of branch canal, farm canal of 2m, management station, within 3m of external fence, and 10m around buildings. It is not allowed to pile up straw, debris and rubbish in protection area; dredging sand and soil, and permanently occupy building in protection area. When protection area is unused, local farmers can plant seasonal crops. After field investigation and understanding of monitoring personnel and confirmation of Land Management Agency of Weinan City, the relevant lands of drainage canal are averagely the land in protection area of original drainage canal, and because the original drainage canal has not been used for over ten years, local farmers cultivated the land to plant all kinds of seasonal crops in protection area. Due to the special situation of the land, and the land belongs to land in protection area, the land use for drainage canal project does not need to handle expropriation proceedings, and it does not belong to the new requisition land. However, considering current situation and historical reasons, after negotiation with affected people, PMO decided to make compensation for the affected villagers based on the requisition and compensation standard of land.

From October 1, 2015 to September, 2017, PMO paid compensation (a total of CNY 8.5313 million) for 278.34mu permanent land occupation of drainage canal project, and signed the payment agreement. The compensation standard is determined in accordance with project LA&R compensation standard after negotiation of PMO and affected persons, and the average compensation fee exceeds CNY 5,000 per mu for unused land and CNY 28,500 per mu for cultivated land. Up to September 30, 2017, main canal of drainage canal project started to be constructed, and the land compensation for the constructed part covering compensation for ground attachments, economy recovery compensation. Monitoring personnel also collected the relevant payment certificate in Luyangnan Village, Xiaodong Village, Xiaoxi Village, Fuhua Village, Linji Village, and Luyangxin Village. See details in Appendix 1 and 2. Photocopies of Pu Zheng Fa (1994) No.57 Document are shown as below.

# 蒲城县人民政府文件

蒲政发(1994)57号



蒲城县人民政府  
关于印发《蒲城县排水排碱工程  
暂行办法》的通知

各有关乡镇政府、县政府各有关部门：  
《蒲城县排水排碱工程管理办法》已经县政府常务会议研究通过，现印发你们，请认真贯彻执行。

员，排碱管理站负责日常工作。  
第二条：建立县、乡、村三级排碱管理组织。县设排碱管理站，并组建县管干渠专业队和洛西总干专业队，负责干沟管理工作。各乡(镇)成立排碱工程管理领导小组，根据工程规模设立支沟管护专业队，负责支沟管理工作。各村委会要有专管排碱管理工作的干部，负责分、毛沟的管理工作。  
第三章 工程管理  
第三条：排碱工程管理实行专业队为主，群众队工为辅相结合，县管干沟，乡管支沟，村组管分、毛沟，采取常年管护和岁修清淤相结合的办法。常年管护由各队管护专业队划段包干，落实到人，常年管理维护，岁修清淤由县、乡人民政府组织受益区群众按受益面积均衡分配任务。干、支沟采用轮流循环的办法，每三年清淤一次。分、毛沟由所在村每年春季清理一次。  
第四条：排碱建筑物维修和岁修工作同时计划实施，并根据资金情况，分别轻重缓急，分期修建。  
第五条：划定排碱工程设施保护区，其范围以井口线向两侧划界，干沟6米，支沟4米，毛沟2米。

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## 蒲城县排水排碱工程 暂行办法

各有关乡镇、各有关部门：  
我县南部灌区排水排碱工程自七十年代动工兴建之后，至九二年底已建成干沟2条，长38公里；支沟24条，长84公里；分毛沟324条，各类建筑物938座，排水控制面积20.94万亩(其中交口灌区8.34万亩，洛西灌区10.6万亩)。工程建成受益后，为控制南部灌区水位上升、改造低产田，提高农作物产量发挥了重要作用。但是，由于近年来排水工程建设和管理与灌区发展不相适应，放松了工程管理，致使地下水位回升，沟道淤积、建筑物塌陷，滩区失耕面积逐年增加，严重制约着农业的发展。为了加强排水排碱工程的管理，确保工程正常运行，充分发挥工程效益，特制定如下管理办法：

### 第一章 组织管理

第一条：成立蒲城县排碱工程管理委员会，决策排水排碱工程重大事宜，检查指导排碱工程管理工作。由县政府主管县长任主任委员，水利局局长任主任委员，受益区乡(镇)长和排碱站站站长任委

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管理站，段房围墙外3米，建筑物周围10米。保护区内不许堆放禾秆、杂物、垃圾，不许挖沙取土和进行永久性建筑或占用。保护区未施工闲置期间，当地村民可种植季节性农作物。

### 第三章 管理职责

第六条：县排碱管理站负责本县境内交口灌区及洛西灌区(含南泊滩)排碱工程管理工作，其主要职责：

- 1、负责本县境内各级排水工程的全面管理，重点管理干、支沟工程。并直接管理交口、洛西两个管护专业队；
- 2、负责各级排碱工程的规划、设计和干、支沟工程施工及质量检验；
- 3、编报年度工程计划，干、支沟清淤计划和建筑物维修计划；
- 4、负责地下水位动态观测和排碱资料的收集、整理汇报工作；
- 5、负责排碱管护维修费的征收，管理和使用，确保专款专用，并接受物价、审计部门的监督检查；
- 6、负责排碱工程管护制度的制定，宣传和贯彻落实，查处违章排水和破坏工程设施案件；

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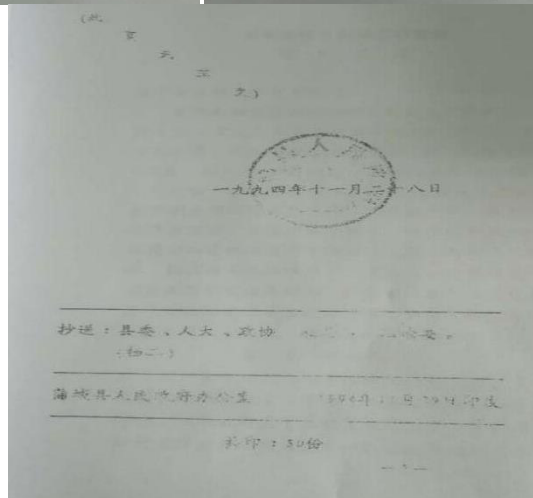


Figure 2-1 Photocopy of document Pu Zheng Fa (1994) No.57

## 2.5.2 Compensation standard of LA&R

### 2.5.2.1 Principles

To protect APs legal rights and to guarantee quality of the living conditions and livelihoods of affected people are both our country's relevant policy and laws and ADB's resettlement policy. The implementation of this project inevitably needs some land acquisition, temporary building demolition and temporary land occupation. In accordance with legal regulations concerning land acquisition and relocation by the national and local governments and guiding principles of ADB concerning relocation and resettlement, and especially in order to carry out the construction of the Project, the Project shall be implemented in adherence to improving or not lowering the production conditions and living standard of the affected people. The affected persons are entitled to get compensations from the implementation party that should help them to resume or improve the level of their income and life. As project implementation agency, "PMO of Luyang saline and alkaline integrating management project" shall prepare relevant policies and measures for the project with Land Resource and other related departments. Weinan Municipal People's Government had approved the compensation standard of project LA&R and other land acquisition, relocation and resettlement in September 2013.

In accordance with the reality in Shaanxi Province, the project will base on the spirit and demand of ADB's *Involuntary Resettlement* (November 1995), *Resettlement manual – Feasible practice Guidance* (1998) Resettlement Operation Manual (OM/F2) (September 2006), *Safeguard Policy Statement* (June 2009), ADB's public participation policy, ADB's information disclosure policy, Decisions of State Council on Deepening Transformation and intensifying Land management (Guo Fa [2004] No.28), *Notice on Printing the Guiding Opinions of Improving Land Acquisition and Resettlement System* (Guo Tu Zi Fa [2004] No.238) of Ministry of Land and Resource of the People's Republic of China, and *Notice on Publishing the Unified Annual Output and Regional Integrating Land Price Average Standard* (Shaan Zheng Ban Fa (2010) No.36) by General Office of People's Government of Shaanxi Province, to work out the plan of compensation.

The Project will apply the following principles: (1) To make sure the affected persons can increase, or at least restore their original production and living level in the shortest time; (2) The compensation and resettlement policy of land acquisition, temporarily occupied land, young crops, attached facilities and affected constructions should be formulated based on relevant laws of People's Republic of China and considering the affected persons' opinions; (3) The compensation for the losses arising from the impacts to the villagers' living and production in construction should be paid according to the impact level. The compensation should restore or improve their original living and production level; (4) The farmers who lose their land can regain the land by land redistribution with the village range. If using the flexible land reserved by the village collectives, according to terms of "when it is necessary to requisite the land for the construction of the nation, to adjust according relevant regulations" in land contracting agreement, the land shall be redistributed to the households. Adjusted land within the village is still unable to give the affected households enough land, and adjustment will expand to the town or even the county. The adjusted land shall not be far of 3km. (5) Compensation fare for other facilities shall be recalculated via current replacement value of property, and shall not be depreciated; (6) Land acquisition, temporary building demolition and relocation compensation should be completed at least one month before the project construction begins. Otherwise, the project civil works on that land cannot begin. (7) In line with the principle of guaranteeing the country's land and saving farm land at most, don't occupy farm land as far as possible if deserted land or hillside fields are available.

The cut-off date for determining eligibility for compensation will be the date on which the Weinan government confirms the final RP. Affected people who settles in the affected areas, create newly reclaimed farmland, newly built houses, plant trees, or construct facilities which are added purely for extra compensation will not be entitled to compensation.

### 2.5.2.2 Compensation standard

#### 1) Land compensation

According to Notice on Average Standard of Unified Annual Output Value and Integrated Land Price on Land Acquisition of Shaanxi Province (Shaan Zheng Ban Fa (2010) No.36 and Pu Zheng Ban Fa (2014) No.53), the compensation standard for determined drainage canal project is shown as below.

**Table 2-2 Compensation standard table for determined drainage canal project**

Land type	Arable land		Salt land	Receiver
	Pucheng	Fuping		
Young crop (CNY /mu)	1,000	1,300	-	Affected persons
Land compensation (CNY/mu)	28,500	31,063	5,000	Villagers committee



Compensation standard for demolished constructions compensation of drainage canal, ground attachments, temporarily occupied land will be implemented based on acquisition and relocation compensation standard of lake area.

According to the specified standards in Documents (Pu Zheng Ban Fa [2014] No.51, No.52 and No.53), the use and domination of land acquisition fund belonging to collectives is decided by villager meeting; constructions, structures and ground attachments belonging to individuals are paid to households according to the standard, and no intermediate link. Attachments within land acquisition range are to be demolished, chopped down or removed voluntarily after property units obtained the compensation funds.

### 3 Monitoring Results

#### 3.1 Project Progress

Up to September 2017, the actual implementation progress was around 40.70%, far behind the planned progress. Component 1 was the main constraint, including the civil work of 11 project packages. Whereas, only contract package ADB-SS-CD-01-01 was approved among the 11 loan construction contract packages of Component 1. Construction of the contract package was completed in June 2016 and was received in March 2017. Due to the implementation of GZWS, the contract packages ADB-SS-CD-01-02, ADB-SS-CD-01-03 and ADB-SS-CW-02 in ADB loan project may be canceled and the common results for contract packages ADB-SS-CW-07 and ADB-SS-CW-08 shall be redesigned.

See Table 3-1 for project impact, including land acquisition and house demolition. The completion of the resettlement is shown in table 3-2. Impact condition of land acquisition and house demolition and resettlement is shown in table 3-3.

**Table 3-1 Summary of land acquisition and relocation in updated RP**

County			Pucheng	Fuping	Total
Number of towns			5	1	6
Number of villages			53	7	60
PLA (mu)	Collective land	Sub-total	5334.72	167	5501.72
		Cultivated land	2265.65	167	2432.65
		Non-cultivated land	3,069.07	0	3,069.07
	State-owned land		0	0	0
	total		5334.72	167	5501.72
TLA (mu)	Construction and living land		57	0	
	Construction road		1,018.35	0	1,018.35
	Spoil area		967.15	0	967.15
	Total		2,042.5	0	2,042.5
House demolition (m <sup>2</sup> )	Temporary building demolition		19,326.62	0	19,326.62
Directly affected persons	LA	Households	3,423	275	3,698
		Persons	16,016	1,216	17,232
	Only affected by house demolition	Households	0	0	0
		Persons	0	0	0
	Affected by land acquisition and house demolition	households	35	0	35
		Persons	175	0	175
	Sub-total	Households	3,423	275	3,698
		Persons	16,016	1,216	17,232
	Demolition of non-residence building	households	0	0	0
		Persons	0	0	0
	Total	Households	3,423	275	3698
		Persons	16,016	1,216	17,232

**Table 3-2 Summary table for land acquisition and demolition and resettlement**

Items	Unit	Planned amount	Completed amount during monitoring period	Cumulative completion	Proportion
Fund allocation	CNY'0000	119,02.9	162.45	38.3865	32.25%
Permanent land acquisition	mu	4,575.3	57	3119.05	68.18%
Temporary land occupation	mu	2,042.50	0	0	0.0%
Temporary building demolition	m <sup>2</sup>	19326.62	0	16926.62	87.6%

Source: Updated RP and field survey. The land acquisition and demolition situation in connection section shall be excluded from updated RP.

**Table 3-3 Actual Impact of LAR for each contract package**

Component/ Package	Description	Sub-package	Status	Impact	PLA (mu)
A. Civil engineering (13 packages)			4575.30		
I. Saline soils rehabilitation (8 packages)			1485.73		
ADB-SS-CW-01	Rehabilitation of Central Main	ADB-SS-CD-01-01	Completed	PLA	213.4
		ADB-SS-CD-01-02	cancellation	PLA	\
		ADB-SS-CD-01-03	cancellation	PLA	\
ADB-SS-CW-02	Rehabilitation of Branch and Secondary Branch under the Central Main		cancellation	PLA	\
ADB-SS-CW-03	Rehabilitation of East Main and Secondary Branch		Bid awarding	PLA	134.61
ADB-SS-CW-04	Rehabilitation of Middle Main and Secondary Branch		Bid awarding	PLA	99.32
ADB-SS-CW-07	Rehabilitation of West Main and Secondary Branch		In detailed planning	PLA	377.4
ADB-SS-CW-08	Rehabilitation of West Main including structures, management office, and agricultural engineering	ADB-SS-CW-08-01	In detailed planning	PLA	82
		ADB-SS-CW-08-02	In detailed planning	PLA	366
		ADB-SS-CW-08-03	In detailed planning	PLA	213
GEF-SS-CW-09	Saline land management		Ongoing	No LAR	0
GEF-SS-CW-10	Construction of protective forest belt		Ongoing	No LAR	0
II. Drought and flood treatment (3 packages)			3089.57		
ADB-FM-CW-01	Excavation of Tianlu-Tianjiao Lakes Connection	ADB-FM-CW-01-01	Ongoing	Pre-acquisition land	0
		ADB-FM-CW-01-02			0
ADB-FM-CW-02	Excavation of Tianlu Lake	ADB-FM-CW-02-01	Ongoing	PLA	379
		ADB-FM-CW-02-02	Ongoing	PLA	395
		ADB-FM-CW-02-03	Ongoing	PLA	439
		ADB-FM-CW-02-04	Bid awarding	PLA	320
		ADB-FM-CW-02-05	Bid awarding	PLA	300
					1833

Component/ Package	Description	Sub-package	Status	Impact	PLA (mu)
ADB-FM-CW-03	Construction of Huanhu Road		In detailed planning	PLA	1256.57
<i>III. Wetland ecosystem protection (2 packages)</i>					
ADB-WE-CW-01	Construction of wetland management facility		In detailed planning	No LAR	0
GEF-WE-ME	Wetland management		Ongoing	No LAR	0
B. Equipment (2 packages)					
<i>I. Saline soils rehabilitation (1 package)</i>					
ADB-SS-ME-01	Office equipment for management office	ADB-SS-ME-01-01	In purchasing	No LAR	0
		ADB-SS-ME-01-02	No bidding	No LAR	0
<i>II. Wetland ecosystem protection (1 package)</i>					
ADB-WE-ME-01	Equipment of public education		In detailed planning	No LAR	0
C. Consultation service (8 packages)					
<i>I. Saline soils rehabilitation (5 packages)</i>					
GEF-SS-CS-01	Soil management specialist		Ongoing	No LAR	0
GEF-SS-CS-02	Rural business development specialist		Ongoing	No LAR	0
GEF-SS-CS-03	Ecological compensation specialist		Ongoing	No LAR	0
GEF-SSTS-01	Field school establishment		Ongoing	No LAR	0
GEF-SSTS-02	Alternative livelihoods		Ongoing	No LAR	0
<i>II. Wetland ecosystem protection (1 package)</i>					
GEF-WE-CS-01	Wetland management specialist		Ongoing	No LAR	0
<i>III. Capability development (2 packages)</i>					
ADB-CD-CS-04	Project management consultant		Ongoing	No LAR	0
GEF-CD-CS-01	Monitoring and evaluation specialist		Ongoing	No LAR	0
D. Training and investigation (6 packages)					
<i>IV. Capability development (6 packages)</i>					

<b>Component/ Package</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Sub-package</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>PLA (mu)</b>
ADB-TS-TST-01	Skill training of drainage system management		In preparation	No LAR	0
ADB-TS-TST-02	Skill training of wetland management		Merge to ADB-TS-TST-01	No LAR	0
ADB-TS-TST-03	Improvement and investigation of foreign saline land		In preparation	No LAR	0
ADB-TS-TST-04	Management and investigation of foreign wetland		In preparation	No LAR	0
ADB-TS-TST-05	Improvement and investigation of domestic saline land		In preparation	No LAR	0
ADB-TS-TST-06	Management and investigation of domestic wetland		Completed	No LAR	0

### 3.2 Land acquisition progress

By the end of September 30th, the project will involve in land acquisition of 4,575.3 mu, including farmland of 2216.64mu. The project has obtained 3119.05mu of land, accounting for 68.18% of total planned amount of land acquisition. During this monitoring, land acquisition of 57 mu has been finished, and the cost of LA and HD has been paid CNY 1.6245 million since last report. See details in Table 3-4.

**Table 3-4 Permanent land acquisition in the project (mu)**

Project package/ Town	Planned amount	Completed in current monitoring period	Accumulation	Percentage
<b>ADB-SS-CW-01</b>	<b>213.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>221.34</b>	<b>104%</b>
Dangmu	213.4	0	221.34	104%
<b>ADB-SS-CW-03</b>	<b>134.61</b>	<b>25.42</b>	<b>25.42</b>	<b>18.88%</b>
Dangmu	107.05	25.42	25.42	23.75%
Dongchen	1.8	0		0.00%
Longyang	25.76	0		0.00%
<b>ADB-SS-CW-04</b>	<b>99.32</b>	<b>31.58</b>	<b>31.58</b>	<b>31.80%</b>
Dangmu	31.58	31.58	31.58	100%
Dongchen	67.74	0		0.00%
<b>ADB-SS-CW-07</b>	<b>377.4</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0.00%</b>
Jingyao	47.4	0		0.00%
Shijia (Liuji Town)	85	0		0.00%
Longyang	245	0		0.00%
<b>ADB-SS-CW-08</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0.00%</b>
Dangmu	83	0		0.00%
Dongchen	130	0		0.00%
Jingyao	328	0		0.00%
Shijia (Liuji Town)	82	0		0.00%
Longyang	38	0		0.00%
<b>ADB-FM-CW-02</b>	<b>1833</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1812.5</b>	<b>98.90%</b>
Dangmu	1833	0	1812.5	98.90%
<b>ADB-FM-CW-03</b>	<b>1256.57</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1028.21</b>	<b>81.80%</b>
Dangmu	1256.57	0	1028.21	81.80%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4575.3</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3119.05</b>	<b>68.18%</b>

### 3.3 Effect of temporary occupied land

During the project implementation, about 2042.5 mu of land were occupied temporarily, all lands are located in Pucheng County, and are caused by Component 1. All lands are used as the residence of construction personnel, equipment storage site, or for the piling of project spoil. The planned

occupation period is two years. In current monitoring period, no additional temporary land has been occupied. See details in Table 3-5.

**Table 3-5 Temporary land occupation for the Project**

Utilization	Current situation	Site	Amount in 2016(mu)	Amount in current period(mu)	Accumulation (mu)	Occupation time	Occupation duration	Reclamation
Construction and life area	Cultivated land	Main and branch ditch	57	0	57	During construction	2 years	Yes
Road construction	Cultivated land	Main and branch ditch	1,018.35	0	1,018.35	During construction	2 years	Yes
Spoil stack of main channel	Cultivated land	Along the main ditch, east of Jingcheng Village	967.15	0	967.15	During construction	2 years	Yes

### 3.4 Building demolition

During the project implementation, it was planned to demolish 19326.62 m<sup>2</sup> building, including production house, observing room or structures for salt pans in the wasteland in the project. In last monitoring period, 5877.9 m<sup>2</sup> temporary building demolition was completed in May 2016, and the cumulative amount reached 16926.62 m<sup>2</sup>. No demolition implemented in the Project 1. In current monitoring period, no new progress is in the building demolition. See details in Table 3-6 and Table 3-7.

**Table 3-6 Situation of the engineering building demolition**

Package	Sub-package	Planned amount	Completed previously	Completed in current period	Accumulation	Percentage
ADB-SS-CW-01		500	0	0	0	0%
ADB-SS-CW-02		500	0	0	0	0%
ADB-SS-CW-03		450	0	0	0	0%
ADB-SS-CW-04		350	0	0	0	0%
ADB-SS-CW-07		600	0	0	0	0%
<b>Saline Soils Treatment Project</b>		<b>2,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
ADB-FM-CW-02	ADB-FM-CW-02-01	3906.47	0	0	3906.47	100%
	ADB-FM-CW-02-02	559.58	0	0	559.58	100%
	ADB-FM-CW-02-03	992.55	0	0	992.55	100%
	ADB-FM-CW-02-04	2,483.66	1,184.65	0	2,483.66	100%
	ADB-FM-CW-02-05	4,028.79	1,533.75	0	4,028.79	100%
ADB-FM-CW-03		4,955.57	3,159.5	0	4,955.57	100%
<b>Flood Discharge Project</b>		<b>16,926.62</b>	<b>5,877.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,926.62</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,326.62</b>	<b>5,877.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,926.62</b>	<b>87.6%</b>

**Table 3-7 Completion progress of the building demolition in Project 2**

Package	Sub-package	Village	April, 2014	February, 2016	September, 2017	Subtotal
ADB-FM-CW-02	ADB-FM-CW-02-01	Fanjia	3,906.47	0	0	3,906.47



	ADB-FM-CW-02-02	Fanjia	0	0	0	0
		Luyangnan	559.58	0	0	559.58
	ADB-FM-CW-02-03	Luyangnan	207.24	0	0	207.24
		Luyangnan	785.31	0	0	785.31
	ADB-FM-CW-02-04	Fanjia	1,299.01	1,184.65	0	2,483.66
	ADB-FM-CW-02-05	Fanjia	2,495.04	1,533.75	0	4,028.79
<b>ADB-FM-CW-02 Sum</b>			9,252.65	2,718.4	0	11,971.05
ADB-FM-CW-03		Fanjia	1,796.07	3,159.5	0	4,955.57
<b>ADB-FM-CW-03 Sum</b>			1,796.07	3,159.5	0	4,955.57
Total			11,048.72	5,877.9	0	16,926.62

### 3.5 Affected persons

A total of 3,698 households with 17,232 persons are affected by land acquisition. In the implementation stage, almost all the APs are contractor on salt pans with temporary building demolished. The salt pans are usually invested by one or more households in property, while operated by one or two persons. Moreover, most collective-owned land acquired in Component 1 has no the channel of villager contractors and the precise APs are still need to be investigated. By September 30, 2017, the project actually involved 236 affected households. During this monitoring, contract packages of ADB-SS-CW-03 and ADB-SS-CW-04 involved 57mu of cultivated land for river regulation; including 31.58mu of land in central ditch and 25.42mu in Gaomi branch. The 57mu of cultivated land belonged to Luyangxin village and was collectively managed by the village collective, hence, it was acquired under idle state, no agreement is signed with individual households. Therefore, the compensation was paid to the village on September 14, 2017. The acquired part was vacant, with no ground attachments or crops. See details in Table 3-8.

**Table 3-8 Situation of the affected households of the Project**

Package	Town	Planned amount	Completed	Accumulation	Percentage
ADB-SS-CW-01	Dangmu	620	158	158	25.5%
ADB-SS-CW-01	Longchi	415	0	0	0.0%
<b>ADB-SS-CW-01 Sum</b>		<b>1,035</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>15.3%</b>
ADB-SS-CW-02	Dangmu	280	0	0	0.0%
ADB-SS-CW-02	Longyang	70	0	0	0.0%
<b>ADB-SS-CW-02 Sum</b>		<b>350</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
ADB-SS-CW-03	Dangmu	200	0	0	0.0%
ADB-SS-CW-03	Longyang	88	0	0	0.0%
ADB-SS-CW-03	Dongchen	100	0	0	0.0%
<b>ADB-SS-CW-03 Sum</b>		<b>388</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
ADB-SS-CW-04	Dangmu	100	0	0	0.0%
ADB-SS-CW-04	Dongchen	215	0	0	0.0%
<b>ADB-SS-CW-04 Sum</b>		<b>315</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
ADB-SS-CW-07	Longyang	365	0	0	0.0%
ADB-SS-CW-07	Shijia	150	0	0	0.0%
ADB-SS-CW-07	Jingyao	65	0	0	0.0%
<b>ADB-SS-CW-07 Sum</b>		<b>580</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Package	Town	Planned amount	Completed	Accumulation	Percentage
ADB-SS-CW-08	Dangmu	125	0	0	0.0%
ADB-SS-CW-08	Longyang	50	0	0	0.0%
ADB-SS-CW-08	Dongchen	181	0	0	0.0%
ADB-SS-CW-08	Shijia	110	0	0	0.0%
ADB-SS-CW-08	Jingyao	515	0	0	0.0%
<b>ADB-SS-CW-08 Sum</b>		<b>981</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
ADB-FM-CW-02	Dangmu	35	6	35	100.0%
<b>ADB-FM-CW-02 Sum</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
ADB-FM-CW-03	Dangmu	14	6	14	100.0%
<b>ADB-FM-CW-03 Sum</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Dangmu Sum</b>		<b>1,374</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>15.1%</b>
<b>Longchi Sum</b>		<b>415</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Longyang Sum</b>		<b>573</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Dongchen Sum</b>		<b>496</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Shijia Sum</b>		<b>260</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Jingyao Sum</b>		<b>580</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,698</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>5.6%</b>

## 4 Measures for Relocation And Resettlement

### 4.1 Land Redistribution and Income Restoration Measures

During the construction of the project, in order to maintain and raise villagers' living level, the affected villages and the implementation agency reach an agreement. The implementation agency promises that once the project begins, the villagers can take part in the construction if they are willing to, including: (1) In the same condition, the affected villagers have priority to take earthwork, or supply food and drink. Now the cleaning work within the project area is administrated by the ACLLMIDZ, and local people do the work and get CNY 50 each person each day. See table 4-1 for situations of affected persons participation in labor work from January to September 2017; (2) when the project completes, the WPMO will hire or employ the labor force of the village to engage in road and facilities maintenance, greening and other labor works. Their labor rewards will be paid according to the regulations of *labor law*. (3) In order to take affected women into consideration, women of labor force participated in project construction and implementation shall not be less than 30%. Compared with 2016, actual participation rate of women in project labors slightly decreases by about 29%. The main reason is that the logistics service with more work women participated decreased in 2017; with the implementation of the project, The PMO will gradually increase the participation rate of women in the following greening and cleaning post. According to preliminary calculation, the above-mentioned measures will assist the affected persons in increasing incomes of around CNY 600,000 during project construction period. (D) In addition; systematic skill training will be provided to the affected families. Based on the need of local industry structure, local governments will provide training on planting, agricultural machinery and marketing in order to make each family gain relevant employment skills. In 2017, PMO arranged two systematic technical training activities for villagers, with over 430 persons participated. See Table 4-2 for details. (E) Provide job information and assistance for the villagers.

**Table 4-1 Employment of Local Labor Force by the Project up to September 2017**

Position	Number	Employment persons	Working time (days)	Income (CNY/day)	Annual income of 2017 (CNY)
Earthwork transport	20	Local villagers	30	80	48,000
Logistical support	6	Local villagers	80	50	24,000
Road caring	20	Local villagers	30	50	30,000
Gardening	10	Local villagers	30	50	15,000
Sanitation work	20	Local villagers	50	50	50,000
total	760	Local villagers	220		167,000

*Note: Because of the current financial situation and the feature of the positions of the project, the above-mentioned positions are paid by day, in which, women account for around 29% of total labor force.*

**Table 4-2 List for Scientific Training of Dangmu Town up to September, 2017**

No.	Month	Training content	Training site	Number of trainees	Training unit
1	1	Fertilizing	Luyangxin Village	100	Northwest Agricultural University
2	1	Fertilizing	Fanjia village	60	Northwest Agricultural University
3	1	Fertilizing	Linji Village	80	Northwest Agricultural University
4	1	Fertilizing	Fujia Village	60	Northwest Agricultural University
5	5	Jujube cultivation	Town government	130	Northwest Agricultural University



Figure 4-1 PMO employs agricultural specialist to conduct fertilization technical training through multimedia, presentation and other means on the site

#### 4.2 Compensation and rehabilitation measures for salt pans

The nitrate ponds affected by the project are all within the area of the artificial lake. After the land acquisition, the compensation is according to the type of land (cultivated land is CNY 28500 per mu, unused land is CNY 5000 /mu) and the ground attachment and will be paid for once only. The building is compensated according to the area for once only. After land acquisition, it is impossible for the local people to make nitrate production. Hence, the Administrative Committee of Luyang Lake Modern Industries Development Zone of Weinan decided to provide the villagers who lost salt pan the following:

- (1). The priority of skill training; priority of enjoying labor employment training and the opportunity of production technical training
- (2). The rights of the social security of the development zone; for the eligible persons, they can enjoy Regulations on Social Pension Subsidy Issue Method for the Villagers Losing Land in Weinan (Proposed Regulation).
- (3). The suitable jobs within the development zone. The jobs include the positions of the Administrative Committee and the enterprises in the development zone.

#### 4.3 Compensation and reclaim measures for temporarily occupied land

Temporarily occupied land shall be cleared and reclaimed to the level of before occupied on the basis that the uses shall be responsible for the recovery after the completion of the project, and handed over to the farmer for planting.

For the temporarily occupied land, during the construction, low-lying land, intermediate channel zone and waste land shall ensure the safety of flood flowing and flood detention. Radom piling and construction without approval are prohibited. Waste land shall be cleaned, and prevention for water and soil shall be implemented. Reclamation shall be proceeded for allowable places, and waste land shall be changed into fertile farmland.

According to design of construction organization, the planned construction period for the project is 5 year, and it is considered to undergo the construction by parts. Temporarily land acquisition demand is related to project progress, and the time for it shall be less than total project period. The duration of land use will be two years. Compensation rate for temporary use of farmland is CNY 3,500 /mu.

After the completion of land use period, if it is necessary to reclaim the occupied farmland, reclaimed expenses shall combine the actual situation of project area. Farmland is calculated as CNY 600 /mu, and waste land is calculated as CNY 220 /mu.

#### **4.4 Building demolition and relocation**

During the implementation of the project, the villagers' living houses will not be affected, but the demolished 11,048.7 m<sup>2</sup> constructions are safeguard rooms of nitrate ponds or temporary warehouse. 163 villagers in 36 households will be affected by the demolition. The project office negotiated with the affected persons and then decided to compensate based on replacement cost and without depreciation. The affected households can use the compensation freely.

#### **4.5 Economic rehabilitation program for vulnerable groups**

12 households of vulnerable groups affected by LA&R of the project are identified during implementation. For the vulnerable groups, such as the aged, the disabled, the poor and families lacking labor, the project will provide added financial and technical assistance as necessary. For these vulnerable groups, a series of measures will be implemented to decrease the adverse effects, to assist them to rehabilitate their household economy. These include labor force and other relieves during house construction period. In addition, the project implementation agency shall set 0.1% of special rehabilitation fund in total resettlement budget, which will be used in the implementation of the project for vulnerable groups, including:

(A) To provide special consultation and guidance of living; (B) to give the priorities in land selection and adjustment (C) to send labor to help cultivate the land for people have labor difficulties; (D) to offer extra acquisition and economic rehabilitation special subsidy according to situations, (E) to give priority to get other economy rehabilitation measures; and (F) the poor, the disabled, the aged and women will get special attention and priority to receive special education and skill training.

The implementation agency and relevant administrations have reached an agreement on the above principles. And the relevant departments have promised to help the vulnerable groups according to the RP of the project.

In view of the unprecedented scale of poverty alleviation since 2015, the poor and vulnerable groups in the affected areas have received strong support from various sectors of the government and society. To integrate poverty alleviation projects and related work, various poverty alleviation funds are now being paid by local governments. Due to the sustainability and integrality requirements of poverty alleviation, the poverty alleviation data and results are not yet calculated. Meanwhile, the support work for the vulnerable group also is included in the unified arrangement of government; therefore, the support work for vulnerable groups in this project will be calculated and assessed after the government's work result on poverty alleviation is published.

#### **4.6 Gender issues**

China has put the Protection Law of Women and Children of PRC in practice, which means that Chinese government takes women's rights and interests seriously. The law regulates that men and women have the same rights, women should not be looked down upon, and women's rights and interests should not be deprived. There are women affected by this project. The project takes women's rights and interests seriously. In order to protect affected women's rights and interests, the project puts forward the following measures and principles in the implementation:

(A) In the process of resettlement and economic rehabilitation, women's opinions on choosing new housing site and economic rehabilitation programs will be taken into account. In order to fulfill the target, the representatives of the Women's Union should have a meeting with affected women to get the information on women's concerns and demands.

(B) Women's low training and education level limits their chances to choose way to get more money. The choice of profession and livelihood is vitally important for women. In order to provide convenience of income and life rehabilitation for the affected persons, the project proposes several skill training programs. The project will give 40—60% training chances to affected women. The Women's Union and the Labor Bureau in affected area should assist to formulate and implement training program.

(C) Besides the rights and interests formulated by the laws of China, the project will provide special assistance to the women with the support of the government, such as to propaganda on the Marriage Law of PRC and the Protection Law of Women and Children of PRC, to provide medical care to the affected women and elderly, and to promote health condition of affected women and children. In implementation period, project implementation institution arranged to hold two free psychological health counseling activities at least for women in the affected area of the project, and the consulting will be held again in the future if necessary.

As of September 30, 2017, PMO has conducted skill training for women in the project implementation area together with Dangmu Town People's Government. However, there is no consultation activity on mental health currently. However, in the process of public consultation, the participation of female has been fully taken into consideration. According to the survey conducted by External Monitoring Agency on female in the project implementation area, 61 of the 86 interviewees indicated that they had an understanding or the basic understanding for the implementation contents of

the project, accounting for 70.9% of respondents; 53 people had an understanding or basic understanding for policies and information of land acquisition and housing demolition impact of the project, accounting for 61.6%; and 79 people supported the project construction, accounting for 91.9%. However, 68 people indicated that they had never made any comment for the project implementation and land acquisition and housing demolition, and their family affairs at home are still determined by men, accounting for 79%.



**Figure 4-2 PMO carries out the technical training of jujube trees planting for women (May 2017)**

#### **4.7 Rehabilitation program of special facilities**

The affected special facilities are electricity line and telecommunication line. In the early stage of feasibility study, the survey of impact on residents from the relocation of the affected special facilities has been done. The project plan takes their opinions and suggestions into account after consulting with affected villages' leaders, relevant agencies and affected families. For example, when rebuilt, the electricity line and telecommunication line poles can be raised; the relevant agencies should design and rebuild the electricity facilities and telecommunication facilities if it has effect on electricity and telecommunication line. According to the information from external monitoring, the project didn't pay enough attention to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of affected power facilities during the implementation process, (i) rehabilitation is not timely; (ii) during construction, there is not sufficient communication between the construction party and the telecommunications department, so that project progress is slow. Although above conditions are not the whole impact, some temporary difficulties are caused for the production and life of the masses. So, in the future construction, these negative effects need to be avoided.

## 5 Compensation Standards and Payment

### 5.1 Compensation policy

Because the construction of original project is involved in land acquisition and house demolition, Project Management Committee (PMO) of Luyang Lake Modern Industrial Development Zone of Weina Municipal People's Government - the project implementation institution has prepared project RP during project preparation stage. After the launch in September 2013, the RP was updated based on the field change situation. A new project RP was updated in July 2016. Besides, the local government issued some relevant policies and regulations based on the contents and principle of RP, in order to ensure the land acquisition and resettlement work. Before 2014, the government published the notification on the implementation of RP. Afterwards, it also issued *Implementation Scheme on Eco-environmental Project and Alkali Discharging, Silt Dredging for Main Canal & Land Acquisition in Weinan Luyang Lake Modern Industrial Development Zone (2014)*, and formulated detailed compensation scheme and compensation standard.

### 5.2 Compensation standards

Compensation for cultivated land in compensation standards includes land compensation, young crop compensation and land attachments compensation, and the compensation shall be paid based on local policy. The compensation for nitrate pond purchase includes land compensation, construction cost compensation and income compensation. On October 31, 2016, Dangmu Town of Pucheng County completed all payment work for the compensation of ground attachment and land acquisition. In Table 5-1, the compensation standard in 2014 matches with the updated RP standard and even exceeds the standard.

**Table 5-1 Sheet of compensation standard**

Compensation Item	Unit	Unit price in updated RP	Market price in 2010	Compensation price in 2014
Land Acquisition				
Young crops	mu	1,000	800	1,000
Permanent land acquisition (farmland)	mu	28,500	27,000	28,500
Permanent land acquisition (wasteland)	mu	5,000	2,000	5,000
Income of nitrate pond	mu	-	900	900
Construction of nitrate pond	mu	-	1,000	1,000
Temporary farmland occupation	mu	3,500	-	-
Temporary nitrate pond occupation	mu	3,000	-	-
Temporary wasteland occupation	mu	600	-	-
Wasteland reclaim cost	mu	220	-	-
Farmland reclaim cost	mu	600	-	-
Demolition				
Temporary building demolition	m <sup>2</sup>	500	520	520
Attachments				
Brick enclosure	m	60-150	-	-
Grown fruit tree	tree	300	-	-
Grown tree	tree	100	-	-
Toilet	each	80-200	-	-
Young fruit tree	tree	80	-	80~120
Young tree	tree	20	-	20~40
Water cellar	each	-	700	1,500
Well	each	-	2,000	2,000
Concrete pole	each	-	100/200	200/300
Chimney	each	-	1,000	1,500
Transformer	each	-	-	80,000/100,000
Power line	m	-	20	20/60

### **5.3 Payment situation**

On September 15, 2017, PMO and Luyangxin Village Committee reached a compensation agreement, acquiring 57mu of cultivated land for river regulation. The 57mu land owned by Luyangxin Village and managed by village collective, was levied in vacant state, hence, no agreement is signed with individual households. Therefore, on September 30, 2017, a total of CNY 1,624,500 was paid to the village. Acquisition part belongs to open land, without ground attachments or crops.

As of September 30, 2017, a total of CNY 38.3865 million will be paid to the affected villages and APs, accounting for 32.25% of resettlement budget in updated RP.

Compensation fees for land acquisition and resettlement subsidies will be paid to the affected villages directly. Villagers' congresses will be convened in each village to allocate the compensation. Compensation for young crops will be paid directly to the affected people. Compensation for infrastructure and surface attachments will be paid to the affected villages Units and individuals.



## **6 Information Disclosure And Consultation**

Publicity work for LA&R and compensation of construction project shall be completed in advance. Through the publicity of social media and project management organization at all levels, make related person in the project be acquainted with the significance, processes, appropriation, compensation, appeal and the way of resettlement and problems existing in the project construction. From July to August 2012, PMO had printed and distributed the LA&R plan to affected towns and affected villages. Website of ADB also disclosure the LA&R plan in August 2013. Meanwhile, main LA&R policy and compensation standard were also published in official website of the project in the form of publicity to the public for propaganda. In 2014 and 2015, during the updating period of LA&R plan, systematic consulting activity was also held. After the beginning of the project construction, several rounds of public consultation and information disclosure were also implemented. In the above-mentioned work, representatives of governments at each level and affected persons were also invited to give them the acquisition of the whole process of the LA&R compensation work, including project detection and design, project implementation, land redistribution, use plan of compensation funds, personnel arrangement, investigation & coordination for appealing and claiming questions and monitoring and investigation. Meanwhile, project management agencies at different level and public consulting acceptance agencies established by village committee answered the questions of the public on objectives, scope of project relocation, LA&R policies, compensation standard, payment method, executing agencies and implementing plans, etc.

### **6.1 Definition of stakeholder**

According to ADB's policy and regulations of China's law, public participation and consultation with stakeholders and disclosure of the RP is an important part of the LA&R procedure.

The main stakeholders are the ones who are directly affected by the project, including (1) those who suffer from land loss and property loss; (2) the villages in the project area that will benefit; (3) all of the project agencies and companies which construct and operate the project, such as the construction contractors.

Indirect stakeholder refers to indirect beneficiaries, such as construction material suppliers, government departments which take part in the project, and others that are interested in participation in the project and during implementation of LA/R activities.

### **6.2 Information Disclosure**

As a vital social activity for land acquisition, resettlement and compensation, information should be well-prepared with the aim to make every affected individual acquainted with the significance, processes, appropriation, compensation, appeal and the way of settlement and problems existing in the project construction. Therefore, information disclosure shall be carried on before land acquisition.

#### **6.2.1 Implementing agencies and approach**

Land acquisition, resettlement and compensation shall be carried out by two methods: first, social medium; second, project management organization at all levels.

- Make good use of newspaper, radio, TV, and bulletin in order to get understanding and support from all aspects of the society.

- The project administration office propagandize to APs in forms of meeting, document, notice, and so on, before the project begins.

#### **6.2.2 Contents of the information disclosure**

- To explain the significance, construction time and schedule of the project.
- To explain the principles and procedures of land acquisition, building demolition and plan and measures of economic rehabilitation.
- To explain all levels of project administration and their duty scope.
- To explain compensation standard of land, houses, other property and all kinds of specialized facilities.
- To explain the distribution and usage of compensation fund.
- To explain the way of submitting a grievance claim during resettlement implementation.
- To explain the duty and jurisdiction of claim accepting agency at all different levels, and inform the APs how to protect their own benefits and right through legal way.
- To explain internal supervision agency and external monitor and their activity contents in the compensation work.
- The information of land acquisition, building demolition and rehabilitation measures must be explained to women, the disabled and other vulnerable groups through above activities.

● By above mentioned activities, make all the APs aware of impacts and their entitlements so they are more willing to accept and support the project.

### 6.2.3 Timing of information disclosure

Timing for the procedure of information disclosure is showed in Table 6-1.

**Table 6-1 Process of information disclosure**

Document	Disclosure way and language used	Affected villages of Dangmu town, Pucheng county, Weinan City					Disclosure place
		Linji	Luyangnan	Linjia	Fanjia	Luyangxin	
		Time table of disclosure					
Introduction to the construction of the project	bulletin, data inquiry	2011.12	2011.12	2011.12	2011.12	2011.12	Town and village committee
Information disclosure of LA&R and introduction	bulletin, data inquiry	2013.02	2013.02	2013.02	2013.02	2013.02	Town and village committee
RP (draft)	bulletin, data inquiry	2013.02-03					Town and village committee
RP	bulletin, data inquiry	2013.09					PMO
RP (updated)	On-site consultation, post of notice bulletin, data inquiry	2015.02-2016.07					PMO
Project construction information disclosure	bulletin	2015.04-2017.06					PMO

## 6.3 Public participation

### 6.3.1 Public participation activities finished for now

(1) Besides information disclosure, people's governments at all levels and representatives of APs were invited to take part in the project implementation. They will know the whole process of land acquisition, compensation and rehabilitation measures. They can monitor whether all the work is undertaken in line with RP terms and ensure that the benefit of APs is well considered.

(2) In terms of holding meetings or soliciting individuals' opinions, the project implementation agency has already solicited opinions and suggestions from (a) the governments at all levels along the project construction line, (b) the representatives of affected units in the stage of design and preparation, and (c) affected villagers.

(3) Survey and design stages: (done)

In the beginning of 2012, a meeting was held to discuss with affected persons (such as the poor households, etc.), and to gather local people's opinions about compensation of building and employment of the labor force for the project. (See table 4-2)

- (4) Comparison of project implementation plan;
- (5) Sorting and measuring of affected land, salt pans and temporary building;
- (6) The survey and check of trees, young crops, and ground attachments, etc.
- (7) The survey and check of water conservancy, electricity, telecommunication and other facilities;
- (8) Updating the consultation, investigation and data verification of the resettlement plan;
- (9) Consultation and opinions treatment and feedback during project construction;

**Table 6-2 Procedure of Public Participation**

Project	City, county/district	Participant	Method	Contents and Time						Main conclusion
				Field survey	Socioeconomic survey and resettlement method survey	Compensation and resettlement policy	Resettlement plan consultation	Relocation plan updated	Project construction	
Comprehensive treatment project for saline-alkali soil of Luyang Lake in Weinan with loan from ADB	Pucheng County, Weinan City	PMO of comprehensive treatment project for saline-alkali soil of Luyang Lake in Weinan, Land Bureau of Luyang Lake, affected persons (including leaders, women representatives of poor household and APs), relocation group, design institute	interview, villager meeting, questionnaire	February 9, 2012- February 18, 2012	February 16, 2012- February 18, 2012	March 2, 2012- March 8, 2012	March 15, 2012. March 18, 2012	February, 2015-July 2016	June, 2015-June, 2017	① field survey: confirm that the data is real and accurate ② compensation and resettlement policy: according to national and local policies ③ resettlement plan: specific and feasible: affected persons are satisfied; ④ support the construction of the project

### 6.3.2 Aspects of public participation in project implementation stage

- Sorting the compensation scope and finalize compensation amounts-----Sign of compensation agreement
- Redistribution of farmland
- Rehabilitation plan (by use of compensation funds)
- Resettlement of affected persons
- Survey and coordination of grievance claim and appeal measures
- Monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation and results.



**Figure 6-1 PMO and external monitoring personnel are undergoing public consultation in affected villages**

### 6.3.3 Village Meetings

The contents of village meetings are about all the aspects such as target, scope, land acquisition, housing demolition and rebuilding, compensation standard, payment way, executive agency, implementation plan and so on.

Five affected village has held the village meetings from May 2012 to July 2016, which invited the representatives of APs, the representatives of the poor to take part in, discussing the policy of resettlement, the implementation plan, etc.

The responsible agency of village meetings is the land administration bureau at all levels, with close coordination with the village committee.

### 6.4 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

During the preparation of the RP, public participation was encouraged. Hence, there may be no great disputes, but there could be some unforeseen issues happening despite such process. In order to effectively settle the issues and ensure the smooth implementation of the Project construction and land acquisition, an effective and transparent channel for lodging complaints and grievance has been established. See *appendix 3* for the detailed information of focal persons. Relevant institutions will accept the complaints and grievance lodged by APs free of charge. Any reasonable charges as incurred will be covered by the Project contingency. During the whole process of Project construction, these grievance procedures remain valid so that the APs may deal with relevant issues in time. The above means of grievance redress have been announced in public meetings and in the resettlement information booklet. The APs have been informed of their rights for grievance and appeal. At the same time, the procedures

for appeal and grievance have been published through media among the affected people. The grievance redress channel is:

(1) If the resident complains about land acquisition, housing demolition and resident resettlement work, first, they can tell it to the village committee in written form or orally. If the appeal is in oral form, the village committee should write it down and deal with it. The village committee should resolve it within two weeks.

(2) If the APs are not satisfied with the judgment made by village committee, they can appeal to the town's government after receiving the decision and the township government should make a decision within two weeks.

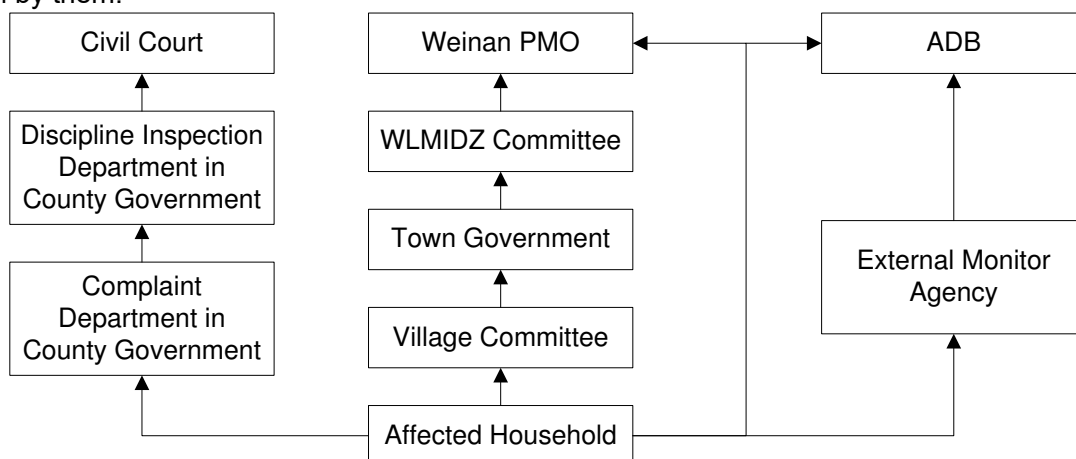
(3) If the APs are not satisfied with the judgment made by town government, they can appeal to the county's government after receiving the decision and the county government should make a decision within 30 days.

(4) If the APs are not satisfied with the judgment made by county people's government, they can appeal to the PMO at any time,

(5) If they are still not satisfied, they can make a lawsuit to municipal people's court according to civil procedural law. All complaints and their resolution will be recorded by the PMO.

The APs can appeal about any problems concerning relocation, including the compensation standard and so on. The names, places, leaders, telephone numbers of the above mentioned appeal procedures and agencies will be informed to those being relocated through either meeting, notice or handbook, so that they know their right to appeal.

All the above mentioned agencies will accept the complaints and appeals from the affected persons for free. The relevant cost is part of contingency costs. All the appeal procedures should be in effect throughout the entire Project construction process, so that affected persons can solve any relevant problem by them.



**Figure 6-2 Grievance and complaint procedures**

ADB Involuntary resettlement safeguards call for meaningful consultation with and clear complaint channels for affected people; compensation of losses and provision of assistance to and benefit sharing with displaced persons, and special measures for the poor and vulnerable. If the complains cannot be resolved by above channel, according to ADB's Accountability Mechanism, the APs can reflect their complaints to ADB. Complaints may be submitted by mail, fax, e-mail, or hand delivery to the CRO at ADB headquarters. Complaints from people seeking access to the Accountability Mechanism will also be accepted by any ADB office, such as a resident mission or representative office, which will forward them to the CRO. The working language of the Accountability Mechanism is English, but complaints may be submitted in any of the official or national languages of ADB's DMCs. The complaint must specify the following:

- (i) names, designations, addresses, and contact information of the complainants and their representative;
- (ii) if a complaint is made through a representative, identification of the project-affected people on whose behalf the complaint is made and evidence of the authority to represent them;
- (iii) whether the complainants choose to keep their identities confidential;
- (iv) whether the complainants choose to undergo problem solving with the OSPE or compliance review with the CRO;
- (v) a brief description of the ADB-assisted project, including the name and location;
- (vi) a description of the direct and material harm that has been, or is likely to be, caused to the complainants by the ADB-assisted project;

- (vii) a description of the complainants' good faith efforts to address the problems first with the operations department concerned, and the results of these efforts;
- (viii) if applicable, a description of the complainants' efforts to address the complaint with the OSPF, and the results of these efforts.

Complainants can also provide the following optional information:

- (i) an explanation of why the complainants claim that the direct and material harm alleged is, or will be, caused by the alleged failure by ADB to follow its operational policies and procedures in the course of formulating, processing, or implementing the ADB-assisted project;
- (ii) a description of the operational policies and procedures that have not been complied with by ADB in the course of formulating, processing, or implementing the ADB-assisted project;
- (iii) a description of the complainants' efforts to address the problems with the project-level grievance redress mechanisms concerned, and the results of these efforts;
- (iv) the desired outcome or remedies that complainants believe ADB should provide or help through the Accountability Mechanism;
- (v) any other supporting documents with relevant matters or facts.

It is known from the monitoring personnel that, up to now, the project has received several oral complaints during the implementation, and the main complaint contents are the special needs of the individual and the family, (including the failure to repair the cable during the construction process, the impact for the living power utility), and also includes the reflection of the ownership of the land. Because Luyangxin Village is the new administrative village combined by former Fanjia, Fujia, Donglou and Gaomi Village, hence there have been some changes in the land and contracting relationships, and some issues still is remain controversial. The masses propose that the compensatory payment should not be hastily allocated, and it should be allocated after the dispute is resolved. After receiving the complaint, the relevant staff of the PMO should also immediately make made a quick response and adopted the opinions of the masses; hence, land compensation of 20.5mu in excavation and connection section has not been paid to the affected person. For other minority sporadic complaints, the PMO has taken effective measures to adjust it, thus solve the complaint rapidly and effectively. There is no complaint to be solved currently.

## **7 Conclusions and Suggestions**

### **7.1 Main findings and problem found in the external monitoring under implementation of RP Plan**

(1) The construction progress of the project is generally slow. Up to September 2007, actual progress of the project was about 40.70%, far behind the planned progress. In 2017, some progress has been made in the project resettlement. In the sub-project, about 57 mu of land will be acquired, and RMB 1,624,500 Yuan was paid to the affected village - Luyangxin Village, Dangmu Town.

(2) Due to insufficient budget for domestic land compensation, it causes serious delay of LA&R. At present, land compensation for several civil works has not been completed in time, so ADB cannot agree in time to award civil contracts for some packages.

(3) For LA&R completed, land compensation has been paid to affected villages and residents according to updated resettlement plan. Most of livelihood recovery measures proposed in resettlement plan have not been implemented actually. This is mainly because village collective is unenthusiastic about economic recovery, also has no budget and is lack of work motivation due that most compensation fees are directly paid to villager's family or individuals.

(4) There are no enough personnel in resettlement. PMO is officially established in May 2014, personnel changes frequently, therefore, they do not experience technical assistance phase in project preparation, and is not fully aware of policies and regulations of ADB. Moreover, PMO does not have enough communication with local government, so information and policies lacks of coordination, causing low work efficiency.

(5) Relevant departments have poor coordination. PMO and Project Construction Party do not have enough coordination and communication with relevant units and special facilities management department, which causes delayed compensation and restoration during project implementation, and affecting normal production and living of people in project area.

(6) PMO has poor legal consciousness during management and some work agreement (such as external monitoring agreement) and contracts cannot be implemented as agreed, which results in unsmooth implementation for working contents of some plans, and also affects smooth implementation of the project.

### **7.2 Opinions and suggestions**

(1) PMO of Luyang Lake shall coordinate financial department with plan funds as soon as possible, so as to provide sufficient resettlement budget for land compensation of remaining project packages. Soon after, these packages will start Civil engineering construction.

(2) PMO of Luyang Lake shall strengthen communication and relations with local government in project impacted area, timely handle problems in land acquisition compensation, and complete land acquisition as quickly as possible.

(3) PMO of Luyang Lake shall ensure post and stability of project LA&R management personnel, and provide necessary resettlement plan implementation training, especially in terms of involuntary resettlement policies requirement and ADB loan processing.

(4) PMO of Luyang Lake shall strengthen communication with units related to project implementation impact, come up with work pre-arranged planning for livelihood impact involved in LA&R work, assist relevant government departments and organizations in timely solving negative effects of project implementation, and reduce the impact of project implementation on the mass's production and life to the maximum extent.

(5) PMO of Luyang Lake shall raise legal consciousness of project management, strengthen scientificity and normativity of project management, decrease arbitrariness and blindness and improve work efficiency.

(6) In view of the fact that the economic recovery work in the affected area of the project is difficult to adopt a unified arrangement, it is recommended that PMO of Luyang Lake shall increase agricultural technical training activities for affected people, improve the employment skills and yield improvement skills of affected people, raise the opportunities of improving income and economic recovery after project implementation, and give play to social benefits that project implementation promotes economic development of affected area.

After submitting the external monitoring report in August 2017, External Monitoring Agency received feedback from ADB on the report, which supplemented the content of September 2017. However, the socio-economic survey for the affected people in the current report was a semi-annual report and it is unable to statistic the family economic information due to the lack of information statistics by government and because most affected family members work in the city. According to the original work requirements, the report does not include the socio-economic survey for the affected people, which will be completed in the annual monitoring report.

Appendix 1 Payment Receipt for Land Acquisition and Housing Demolition in 2017

**收 OFFICIAL RECEIPT 据**

凭证号码 NO: **1223285**  
出据日期: 2017年9月14日

兹收到 RECEIVED FROM	崇略镇政府
交来 RECEIVED IN PAYMENT	尚阳新村六、七组征地款
人民币 (金额大写) CHINESE RMB	壹佰陆拾贰万肆仟伍佰拾元零角



第一联 存根

<input type="checkbox"/> 现金 Cash	<input type="checkbox"/> 支票号码: Receipt No	支付银行: Bank
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填票: Filler	收款人: Payee	会计: Accountant	收款单位: Payee of amount
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## 征地补偿协议

甲方：渭南卤阳湖开发区土地储备中心

乙方：卤阳新村村委会

按照《中华人民共和国土地管理法》的相关规定，依据蒲政办发（2014）53号文件精神，经甲乙双方协商，现就征地补偿事宜签定协议如下：

### 一、征地位置及面积

该项目共征收 卤阳新村 组土地 57 亩（耕地、非耕地），具体范围以勘界土为准。

### 二、征地补偿标准：

1、耕地 28500 元 / 亩，非耕地 5000 元 / 亩。（含土地补偿费、安置补助费）。

2、统征土地青苗、地面附着物、构筑物等以实际调查摸底为准，补偿标准依发布的征地公告为准。

### 三、付款办法：

1、兑付给个人（户）的青苗、地面附着物补偿费，经镇、村、组核实，渭南卤阳湖开发区征地拆迁领导小组办公室

镇、村、组核实，渭南卤阳湖开发区征地拆迁领导小组办公室审核无误后，造出兑付清册，直接兑付给村民个人（户）。

2、兑付给村、组的土地补偿费和安置补助费，由卤阳湖开发区征地拆迁领导小组办公室采取“直通车”方式拨付给被征地集体经济组织。按照“组有、村管、镇监督”的原则，严格管理，严禁截留、挪用、克扣。

3、兑付给村组的资金由村、组制定分配方案，经镇人民政府同意，报渭南卤阳湖开发区征地拆迁领导小组办公室备案后，由镇政府组织村、组进行兑付。

#### 四、付款期限：

1、从统征土地协议签订之日起7日内，由渭南卤阳湖开发区征地拆迁领导小组办公室一次性向被征地群众支付青苗补偿费、地面附着物、构筑物补偿费。

2、土地清表结束后渭南卤阳湖开发区征地拆迁领导小组办公室按村组上报的分配方案支付全部土地补偿费和安置补助费。

五、建设单位在施工过程中，乙方不得以任何方式、任何理由干涉阻挠，否则一切损失由乙方负责。

六、此协议自签订之日起生效，甲乙双方共同遵守。

七、此协议一式五份，甲乙双方及有关部门各存一份备查。

甲方：

法人代表

乙方：洞阳新村委会

法人代表

鉴证方：党睦镇人民政府

法人代表



(签字)



(盖章)

(盖章)



(签字)

2017年9月15日

Appendix 3 The detailed information table of focal persons

No.	Agency	Name	Position	Mobile phone	Remarks
1	Mayer of Dangmu Town	Mr. Wang Jun	Mayer	13992313253	
2	LA&HD office of Dangmu Town	Mr. Li Tianjiang	Director	13992357888	
3	Alkali discharge management station of Water affairs Bureau of Pucheng County	Mr. Meng Shan	Director	13759663889	
4	Alkali discharge management station of Water affairs Bureau of Pucheng County	Mr. Wang Gongwen	Vice Director	13572313386	
5	Alkali discharge management station of Water affairs Bureau of Pucheng County	Mr. Li Jiejie	Staff	18049136987	
6	PMO	Mr. Liang Bo	Section Chief	13892540881	
7	PMO	Mr. Cheng Mingtao	Staff	18700352759	
8	PIO	Mr. Han Jiayin	Section Chief	13379339869	
9	PIO	Mr. Ma Jiliang	Staff	18691066031	