

Social Monitoring Report

1 & 2 Semiannual Reports
April 2015

People's Republic of China: Gansu Baiyin Integrated Urban Development Project

Prepared by Shanghai Yiji Construction Consultants Co., Ltd for the Baiyin Municipal Government and the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 15 April 2015)

Currency unit	–	Chinese Yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$6.212
\$1.00	=	CNY0.161

ABBREVIATIONS

AAOV	–	Average Annual Output Value
ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
Aps	–	Affected Persons
AV	–	Administrative Village
HH	–	Household
BMG	–	Baiyin Municipal Government
BPMO	–	Baiyin Project Management Office
EA	–	Executing Agency
IA	–	Implementing Agency
JCG	–	Jingyuan County Government
JHRSSB	–	Jingyuan County Human Resources and Social Security Bureau
LIP	–	Liuchuan Industrial Park
LMC	–	Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Committee
M & E	–	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGL	–	Minimum Living Guarantee Line
PAH	–	Project Affected Household
PAP	–	Project Affected Person
PPTA	–	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
PRO	–	Project Resettlement Office
RMB	–	China Yuan, the unit of Chinese currency
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
SES	–	Social Economic Survey
Twp	–	Township
TVET	–	Technical Vocational Education and Training
WWTP	–	Wastewater Treatment Plant
¥	–	CNY

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

mu	–	0.006 ha
square meter	–	m ²

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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ADB LOAN

Gansu Baiyin Integrated Urban Development Project

(ADB No: PRC 3202)

External Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Report (No.1, 2)

Shanghai Yiji Construction Consultants Co., Ltd

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Abbreviation

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ADB	Asian Development Bank
Aps	Affected Persons
AV	Administrative Village
HH	Household
BMG	Baiyin Municipal Government
BPMO	Baiyin Project Management Office
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LIP	Liuchuan Industrial Park
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M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGL	Minimum Living Guarantee Line
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Note: All abbreviations were explained in the text.

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1 Project Description

The proposed ADB Financed Gansu Baiyin Integrated Urban Development Project consists of three components including: (i) Liuchuan Industrial Park (LIP) Infrastructure Development; (ii) Baiyin Intelligent Traffic Management System; and (iii) Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Institutional Capacity Building. Component I involves land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, and components II and III will not cause any resettlement impacts. Component I, Liuchuan Industrial Park Urban Infrastructure Development (the Project), consists of three subprojects including: (i) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Pipelines; (ii) Water Supply Plant (WSP) and Pipelines; and (iii) Road Construction. The collective land acquisition for WWTP was completed in August 2012. The collective land acquisition for the Road Construction on the section north of National Highway 109 was completed in November 2013. Meanwhile a due diligence report on completed resettlement has been prepared as an appendix of this RP.

2 Overall Resettlement

2.1 Overall Resettlement

The executing agency (EA) of Gansu Baiyin Integrated Urban Development Project is the BMG. The Baiyin ADB Project Management Office (BPMO), on behalf of the BMG, is responsible for organizing the implementation of Baiyin Project and practicing the specific management functions. The implementing agency (IA) for the Project (LIP Subprojects) is Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Committee (LMC), who is responsible for detailed works in the project preparation and implementation of LIP Infrastructure Development Component. The implementing agencies (IA) for the resettlement of the Project are the Land Administrative Division of LMC, Liuchuan Village and Santan Village, who are responsible to implement this RP.

The project only involves one house demolition; the relocation and rebuilt works have not been carried out. The land acquisition is under preparation. The process of land acquisition depends on the process of the construction. Enough time will be spared for the effected persons to compensation and resettlement when land acquisition is under process.

Two households remain to be demolished for the pipeline construction which has been commenced. So far it is being settled.

2.2 Land for Wastewater Pipeline

The length of the wastewater pipeline is 46.035 km, where are all in the LIP. LIP began the land acquisition in 2007, involving Nanshanwei, Nanchuan, Xintian, Chaoyang, Lianhe, totally 5 Villages. The park occupies 50 km². And within 23 km², 14366.51 mu of land needs to be acquired, where 362 households will be affected. These villages are all compensated according to the policies, without problems remained.

The land acquisition of the 2 km of Nanhuan Road within the range of the wastewater pipeline project is under preparation now, estimated to be finished by the end of 2014. This part of land acquisition is planned to be monitored in the next report.

The land for wastewater pipeline accounts for 23 km² of the LIP. And 99% of the land acquisition is completed without problems remained. So the construction bid can go on.



Picture 2-1 Construction Sketch of the Wastewater Pipeline

3 Project Impact

Under Liuchuan Industrial Park Infrastructure Development Component, subproject (1) WWTP completed collective-owned land acquisition in August 2012 and Subproject (3) Xihuan Road completed collective-owned land acquisition for Zhangchuan Section on the north side of National Highway 109 in November 2013. Therefore, a due diligence report on resettlement for Liuchuan Industrial Park Infrastructure Development has been prepared during the PPTA period, which was approved by the ADB. The livelihood restoration measures for these APs are on gonging.

The remaining land required by Subproject (1) the WWTP and all the land needed for the Sludge Landfill Site (SLS) and the secondary WSP of Subproject (2) are all state-owned barren hills and will be allocated to the Project for free. Therefore, the land acquisition, house relocation and resettlement are the keys for the primary WSP, pumping station and pipelines of Subproject (2) and Xihuan Road construction (section south of National Highway 109) of Subproject (3).

There are four village groups and 2 villages in Liuchuan and Santan Townships affected by the Project. In total, 397.74 mu of collective owned land will be acquired permanently, among which 286.87 mu are irrigated land, 32.57 mu are housing site land, and 78.3 mu are idle land, with 51 households and 257 persons affected. In addition, 1,158.31 mu of state-owned land (includes 830.96 mu of barren hills) will also be occupied, with 4 households and 23 persons affected. The total area of houses to be demolished is 8,252.41 square meters, with 35 households and 156 persons affected, of which 23 households and 99 persons will be affected both by LA and HD. Totally, 67 HHs with 337 APs will be affected permanently by LA and HD. In the construction period, 155 mu of collective land will be used temporarily, with 46 HHs with 243 APs affected in one year. See details in Table 3-1

Table 3-1: Summary of LAR Impacts

Sub-project	Location	Land Use						HD m ²	Affected Persons							
		Total (Mu)	Sub-total(Mu)	State-owned Occupation (Mu)			Collective-owned acquisition (Mu)		LA		HD		Both LA & HD		Subtotal	
				Barren Hills	Farm	Acquired By LIP earlier			HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP
Xihuan Rd	Nanshanwei	560.05	360.31	80	0	280.31	199.74	8052.41	33	127	34	146	22	89	45	184
Pumping Station	Lantong Farm	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	4	23	0	0	0	0	4	23
1st WSP	Xintian	198	0	0	0	0	198	200	18	130	1	10	1	10	18	130
Sludge Landfill Site	Xintian	462	462	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd WSP	LIP	150	150	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WWTP	LIP	180	180	138.96	0	41.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1556.05	1158.31	830.96	6	321.35	397.74	8252.41	55	280	35	156	23	99	67	337
Main Pipeline (temporary land use)	Xintian	155	0	0	0	0	155	0	46	243	0	0	0	0	46	243

4 Resettlement Process

4.1 Land Acquisition Process

By 1 March, 2015, the project occupied 360.31 mu lands, which all belong to state-owned. See details in Table 4-1 about the land acquisition. Land acquisition will affect 21 households with 103 APs, which are done by 20.8%. See details in Table 4-2 about the APs.

Table 4-1 Summary of LA (By 1 March, 2015)

Subproject	Planned						Actual					Total	Percentage
	State-owned	Collective-owned				Total	State-owned	Collective-owned					
		Irrigated land	Dry sand land	Idle land	Subtotal			Irrigated land	Dry sand land	Idle land	Subtotal		
	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	
Xihuan Rd	360.31	154.87	31.87	13	199.74	560.05	360.31	0	0	0	0	360.31	64.3%
Pumping Station	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
1st WSP	0	132	0.7	65.3	198	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Sludge Landfill Site	462	0	0	0	0	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

2nd WSP	150	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
WWTP	180	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Main Pipeline (temporary land use)	0	100		55	155	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	1158.31	386.87	32.57	133.3	552.74	1711.05	360.31	0	0	0	0	360.31	21.1%

4.2 House Construction

By 1 March, 2015, one household has been relocated to Zhaotang Village voluntarily, and has a stable life now. See details in Table 4-2 about land acquisition and house APs.

Table 4-2 LA and house APs (By 1 March, 2015)

Subproject	Planned							Actual						
	HD	LA		HD		LA+HD		HD	LA		HD		LA+HD	
	m ²	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	m ²	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP
Xihuan Rd	8052.41	33	127	34	146	22	89	160	0	0	0	0	1	6
Pumping Station	0	4	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1st WSP	200	18	130	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sludge Landfill Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2nd WSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WWTP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	103	0	0	0	0
Main Pipeline (temporary land use)	0	46	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8252.41	101	523	35	156	23	99	160	21	103	0	0	1	6
Percentage (Planned/Actual)	1.94%	20.79%	19.69%	0.00%	0.00%	4.35%	6.06%							

5 Compensation method and standard

5.1 Land Acquisition Policy

Compensation standards are set up according to relative laws and regulations of the PRC, Gansu Provincial Government, BMG, JCG and ADB's policies. Compensation rates for land acquisition and occupation are presented in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Compensation Rates for Collective Land Acquisition and State-owned Farmland Occupation

Type	Planned	Actual
	CNY/mu	CNY/mu
Irrigated land	38713.5	
Idle land, housing site land, saline-alkali land, newly developed but not cultivated land	19356.75	
Dry sand land	13186.2	
Dry earth land	11186.2	
Young crop compensation fee	1759.7	
Temporary land use	3520	

5.2 Liuchuan House Demolition Policy

The final compensation rates for demolished houses in project areas will be determined by the market price assessment based on replacement costs. An independent appraisal company (Jingyuan Lucheng Housing Appraisal Services Company) has been engaged to conduct this assessment. Additionally, moving subsidy to relocated HHs will be provided at the standard of CNY200 per capita; transition subsidy will be provided at CNY80 per capita per month for actual months of transition period. Every HH will be granted with bonus of CNY20,000 after the agreement of HD is signed and the structures are demolished before the deadline published by the local government.

During house demolition and relocation, AHs need to “pay or retain the difference

“between actual appraisal value of the old houses and the physical cost of the new resettlement houses; the original housing plot will be compensated with the rate of LA (CNY19,356.75/mu), the new housing site will be provided to the AHs for free.

Table 5-2 is house compensation standards.

Table 5-2 House Compensation Standards

Type	Planned				Actual			
	1 st Class Yuan/m ²	2 nd Class Yuan/m ²	3 rd Class Yuan/m ²	4 th Class Yuan/m ²	1 st Class Yuan/m ²	2 nd Class Yuan/m ²	3 rd Class Yuan/m ²	4 th Class Yuan/m ²
Brick-concrete	1300	1000	800	600	1300	1000	800	600
Brick-wood	1200	900	650	400	1200	900	650	400
Earth-wood	800	650	300		800	650	300	
Simple Storage Shed	300	260	200		300	260	200	
Simple Shelter	150	100	50		150	100	50	
Moving Subsidy (Yuan/Person)	200				200			
Transition Subsidy (Yuan/Person month)	80				80			
Relocation Bonus (Yuan/HH)	20000				20000			
Plot Site	The original housing plot will be compensated with the rate of LA (CNY19,356.75/mu), the new housing site will be provided to the AHs for free.							

5.3 Pension Insurance for APs

JCG is going to provide pension insurance to the farmers who have lost partly or totally land contract and management rights caused by the infrastructure construction of LIP.

6 Income and Livelihood Recovery

6.1 Socioeconomic Situations of the Affected Areas

Jingyuan County is located in the east of Baiyin City with a total area of 5,809 square kilometers and a total population of 469,879, of which 415,067 are rural residents,

taking up 88.33%. The built-up area of the county is 6.3 square kilometers with urbanization rate of 27.05%. Located in the western inland draught area with severe natural condition and weak economic foundation, Jingyuan County is a typical county of dominant agriculture, backward industry and poor financing capability.

There are 18 townships, 175 villages and 10 communities in Jingyuan County. Geographically, the county is divided into three parts, namely Yellow River water gravity irrigation area, high-lift irrigation area and draught and semi draught mountain area. There are 1.16 million mu of cultivated land, of which 0.55 million are effective irrigated land. Jingyuan County is the important production base of vegetable, livestock, poultry, and fruits. Baby mutton, wolfberry, and Xiaokou dates are local brand products that are protected by national geographic marks system. The total GDP of 2014 is CNY 6.53billion. Urban resident disposable income per capita is CNY16,746; rural resident net income per capita is CNY6,246.

6.2 Design for Sample Survey

The monitoring and evaluation team surveyed the sample on Jul. 2014, including the livelihood data of the sample by two methodology: (1) Interview for the county's basic information with village leaders; (2) Interview for the family's basic information with sample families.

The number of the sample household for original data is 15.

Table 6-1 The Sample Households for the Original Data

Town	Village	HH
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	15
Santan	Xintian	0
Total		15

6.3 Sample Households Survey

Table 6-2 presents the average income and resources of the sample households. The 2013 data is: the average population is 4.3 persons; the average income per person is 7000 Yuan; the average income per household is 30000 Yuan; the average arable land per person before LA is 2.89 mu.

The original data of the 15 sample families are as follows: 13 color TVs, 11 refrigerators, 12 wash machines, 15 tractors, 12 motorcycles, 16 pumps, 1 livestock, 0 network, 24 phones, 4 cars. The properties of the sample households are summarized in Table 6-3.

By 30 June, 2014, 3 of the sample households have been acquired land, but not for the others.

Table 6-2 The Income and Resources of the Sample Households (2013)

Town	Village	Name	Population	Farming	Migrant work	Subtotal	Before LA	LA	Compensation	Received Time
			Person	10 Thousand Yuan	10 Thousand Yuan	10 Thousand Yuan	mu	mu	10 Thousand Yuan	
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	WANG Mingye	4	2	0	2	20	0		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	WANG Shirong	4	2	0	2	10	0		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	GUO Changzheng	3	3.5	0	3.5	18	12	29	Winter, 2012
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	ZHANG Li	6	3	0	3	14	8	20	2013
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	CUI Xinfu	3	3	0	3	23	0		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	JIA Rucong	6	2	4	6	8	0		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	LIU Xinyu	4	1	0	1	7	0		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	LU Shitai	6	4	0	4	10	10		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	WANG Pengde	3	2	2	4	20	0		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	LI Mingyi	3	2	3	5	10	0		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	LIU Yongjie	5	1.5	1	2.5	4	0		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	ZHANG	7	1.8	2	3.8	10	0		

		Zihu									
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	WANG Renxian	4	2	1	3	13	0			
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	GAO Binhua	5	0	2	2	11	0			
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	CHANG Guoyu	2	1	0	1	10	0			
		Subtotal	65	30.8	15	45.8	188	30			
		Per person		0.47	0.23	0.70	2.89	0.46			

Table 6-3 The Property of the Sample Households (2013)

Town	Village	Name	House	Area	TV	Refrigerator	Wash Machine	Tractor	Motorcycle	Pump	Livestock	Network	Phone	Car
			Unit	m ²	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	WANG Mingye	12	140	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	3	0
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	WANG Shirong	10	120	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	GUO Changzheng	14	160	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	0
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	ZHANG Li	14	160	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	CUI Xinfu	11	130	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0

an	anwei													
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	JIA Rucong	10	120	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	LIU Xinyu	15	150	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	0
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	LU Shitai	10	120	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	1
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	WANG Pengde	15	150	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	LI Mingyi	12	140	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	LIU Yongjie	10	120	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	ZHANG Zhihu	10	120	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	WANG Renxian	7	100	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	GAO Binhua	10	120	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	CHANG Guoyu	4	60	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Total	164	1910	13	11	12	15	12	16	1	0	24	4
		Per HH	10.93	127.33	0.87	0.73	0.80	1.00	0.80	1.07	0.07	0.00	1.60	0.27

7 House Relocation

The resettlement living area is located to the south of LIP and about 3 kilometers away from farmers contracted land. It occupies an area of 566 mu with a total planned building area of 64,200 m². It is divided into residential zone, commercial zone, central services zone, central scenery zone and roads and landscaping. There are 316 houses in the residential living area with a total building area of 56,000 m². For the residential houses, there will be water supply, drainage system, and heating supply by natural gas network running through the area. Within the area, there will be medical clinic and health care, hospital, kindergarten, shops, relax and recreation facilities. LMC takes the responsibility to get the project approval, raise and use the fund, engineering design, organize the physical construction and monitor the construction quality. By 31 March, 2015, one household has been relocated to Zhaotang Village, voluntarily, and the others' house demolition has not been commenced. See details in Table 7-1 about the process of house demolition.

Table 7-1 The Process of House Demolition (By 31 March, 2015)

Village	Planned					Actual					Percentage
	HH	Person	Relocation Plan	HH	Plot Site (mu)	HH	Person	Relocation Plan	In the resettlement living area	Plot Site (mu)	
Zhangchuan	12	57	The resettlement living area	12	8.4	1	0		0	0	8.33%
Nanwan	22	89	The resettlement living area	22	15.4	0	0		0	0	0.00%
Xintiansishe	1	10	Cash compensation; Building by their own	0	0	0	0		0	0	0.00%
Total	35	156	Subtotal	34	23.8	1	0		0	0	2.86%

Note: one household has been relocated to Zhaotang Village, voluntarily.

8 Infrastructure Rehabilitation

By now, the infrastructures in the project area still work well in that the process of the construction has not affected to them yet.

9 Resettlement Budget and Funding

The budge of land acquisition and resettlement is funded by the LMC. By now, the fund can meet the needs of land acquisition and resettlement caused by the project. By 31 March, 2015, 300,000 Yuan has been paid for housing demolition, which accounts for 0.3% of the total budget for the LA and resettlement. See details in Table 9-1 about the Budget of Resettlement.

Table 9-1 The Fund of LA and Resettlement (Unit: 10 Thousand Yuan)

Type	Planned						Actual						
	Xihuan Rd	1st WSP	Pumping Station	Main Pipeline	WWTP	Subtotal	Xihuan Rd	1st WSP	Pumping Station	Main Pipeline	WWTP	Subtotal	Percentage
1. LA	713.67	662.00	24.28	0.00	0.00	1399.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Temporary land occupied	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.56	0.00	54.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. HD	1725.48	44.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	1769.51	30	0	0	0	0	30	1.70%
4. Ancillary buildings and ground attachments	2044.78	669.84	0.00	440.00	0.00	3154.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Others	1606.09	638.19	17.83	37.09	98.50	2397.70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Contingencies	609.00	201.41	4.21	53.17	9.85	877.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6699.03	2215.47	46.32	584.82	108.35	9653.99	30	0	0	0	0	30	0.30%

10 Participation and Information Disclosure

The project focuses on public participation.

In early July 2014, the resettlement specialist team interviewed grassroots cadres in the affected town to monitor the process of resettlement, as well as the attitudes and comments of the APs.

On March 2015, a symposium has been held to the public for the pipeline construction. There are still 2 households to be demolished, and so far it is under preparation.

11 Resettlement Organizations

Baiyin Municipal Government ensures the process from project preparation to the implementation of the resettlement issues by establishing organizations and enhancing capabilities, which set up relevant organizations of Baiyin Integrated Urban Development Project at all levels, as well as made the responsibility clear enough. The main organizations related to the project include:

- (1) Baiyin ADB Project Management Office (Baiyin PMO);
- (2)Jingyuan County Resettlement Leading Group for Liuchuan Industrial Park Development;
- (3) Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Committee
- (4) Jingyuan County National Land and Resources Bureau
- (5) Jingyuan County Real Estates Bureau
- (6) Township Resettlement Office
- (7) Village Committee Resettlement Office
- (8) Shanghai Yiji Construction Consultants Co., Ltd

Data have proven the abilities of each agency to conduct this RP.

12 Monitoring and Evaluation

LIP (resettlement implementing agency) is responsible for internal monitoring and evaluation.

Shanghai Yiji Construction Consultants Co., Ltd takes the responsibility of the resettlement external independent monitoring and evaluation. By 31 March, 2015, two phases of the monitoring and evaluation issues have been completed.

13 Conclusion and Suggestion

13.1 Conclusion

(1) The construction site of the wastewater pipeline is in the LIP. 99% of the land acquisition has been finished without problems remained. The construction has been commenced on March 2015. 2 households concerning the pipeline construction possibly need to be demolished, and it is under preparation so far. (2) Baiyin ADB PMO has paid highly attention to the resettlement issue of the project;

(3) Specific persons, arranged by Land Administrative Division of LMC, Land Administrative Division of Liuchuan, are pointed to be responsible for the implementation of the RP. Cooperating with the relevant departments of the JCG, they make the preparation of the RP actively.

(4) Land acquisition and resettlement works are under process.

(5) Those who work for the LA and resettlement have a wealth of experience, which plays an important role in smoothing the progress.

(6) There is a need to raise funds for the added land acquisition and resettlement. The earlier, the more initiative.

13.2 Suggestion

(1) Focus on the actual problems of the poverty caused by housing relocation. Policies can be set up to provide physical aids.

(2) Enhance the training for cadres about the LA and relocation matters. The training could include field investigation, experience introduction and theoretical discussion.

(3) Pay attention to the security management during the RP implementation to prevent from the security incidents. Set up a series of security policies about RP to improve the efficiency.

(4) More attention should be paid to those who are acquired more than 30% of their lands by guiding them how to apply the land compensation and resettlement compensation on production to raise their income.

(5) A socio-economic survey should be conducted in advance for the land acquisition and resettlement, as well as the RP should be updated to be approved by ADB when bidding.

14 Gender and Society

14.1 Gender Monitoring

Table 14-1 shows the gender action monitoring.

14.2 Social Monitoring

Table 14-2 shows the social action monitoring.

14.3 Conclusion and Suggestion

14.3.1 Conclusion

- (1) Each subproject should pay more attention to the Social and Gender Action;
- (2) The construction company is not familiar with the Social and Gender Action.

14.3.2 Suggestion

- (1) The PMO shall conduct a training program concerning to the Social and Gender Action;
- (2) Enhance the publicity of the Social and Gender Action to the bid-win construction company;
- (3) There is a need to further implement the Social Action Plan to give enough attention to the social effects caused by the project, and promote the positive social benefits fully, as well as minimize the negative effects;
- (4) The construction companies shall implement measures about security, disease control, attracting local employees, and yield social benefits;
- (5) The construction companies shall prepare well according to the principle that design shall reduce the negative effects so as to make the local people convenient;
- (6) The construction companies shall make the recording work about the implementation of the Social Action well;
- (7) The construction companies shall utilize the local materials as much as possible during the construction.

Table 14-1 Gender Action Plan Monitoring

Proposed actions	Targets and indicators	Agencies concerned	Time	Funding source
Output 1: LIP Infrastructure Improvement				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing of LIP master planning information and the project's detail design to women, and their consultation and participation Participation of women in LIP's community management; Disclosure of policies and programs on compensation for LA to women; women have the right to receive compensation fees. <p>Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public traffic safety awareness and education for residents and employee in LIP Public hearing for water supply and wastewater treatment tariff in Jingyuan county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 70% of women around LIP (the four townships of Liuchuan, Mitan, Santan and Wulan) will be informed. 40% of attendees shall be women. 100% of affected women are aware of the LAR compensation program. 30% of attendees shall be women. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants and elected representatives (sex disaggregated) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women representatives collect information and comments from community-based women focus group discussion 	<p>Agencies responsible: LMC, Design Agency, Women's Federation, Contractor</p> <p>Assisting agencies: BPMO, Planning Bureau, Communities, Enterprises</p>	2014- 2016	In preparation
Output 2: Baiyin Intelligent Traffic Management Systems				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public traffic safety awareness and education for school and residents in Baiyin Public traffic safety awareness and education for drivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of attendees shall be women. 30% of attendees shall be women. 	<p>Agencies responsible: Women's Federation, municipal traffic police detachment</p> <p>Assisting agencies: Mass media, Driver schools, taxi company communities</p>	2014- 2016	In preparation
Output 3: Technical and Vocational Education and Training, and Institutional Capacity Building				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More access of unemployed workers and surplus labor groups to training and employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 30% female teachers will be newly hired. At least 40% female trainees will be enrolled for 3 existing and 5 new short-term training courses by the end of Year 5. 40% of female instructors will participate in CBT and teaching-learning development activities. 	<p>Agencies responsible: Jingyuan County Secondary TVET School, County labor and social security bureau</p> <p>Assisting agencies: Municipal education bureau, municipal labor and social security bureau, LMC, pertinent enterprises, BPMO</p>	2014- 2019	In preparation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of women in capacity building for development of labor market information and employment services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers of workshops for BHRSS personnel on data collection and management (40% female participants); Numbers of BHRSS personnel receiving training in career guidance (40% female participants) 	<p>Agencies responsible: Municipal and county labor and social security bureaus</p> <p>Assisting agencies: LMC, BPMO</p>	2014- 2019	In preparation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers of BHRSS 	<p>Agencies</p>	2014- 2019	In preparation

women in institutional strengthening	<p>personnel and stakeholders participating in management workshops (30% female)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons participating in study tours and exchange of expertise (40% female) 	<p>responsible: Jingyuan County Secondary TVET School, municipal and county labor and social security bureaus</p> <p>Assisting agencies: Municipal education bureau, LMC, BPMO</p>		
For all outputs				
Project management				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BPMO and IA assign persons to be responsible specifically for the implementation and reporting of the SDAP and GAP; a certain percentage of project management staff members will be women; Social and gender experts or consultants are recruited at the implementation stage to support the implementation of the SDAP and GAP. PMOs and implementing agencies' staff are trained to ensure effective implementation of the project Sex-disaggregated data will be collected in the management information system to ensure the monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the SDAP and GAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of staff members of the BPMO and implementing agencies responsible for SDAP and GAP reporting Number of recruited social and gender experts Indicators involving social development and gender in PPMS 100% staff of PMO and implementing agencies receive the training (at least 30% representatives in all trainings) Women employees in LMC increase from 10% to 30%. 	<p>Agencies responsible: BPMO, LMC</p> <p>Assisting agencies: Social and gender experts</p>	2014- 2018	In preparation
Contractors and Enterprises' owners				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generating skilled and unskilled jobs at the construction and operation stages Ensure female workers are aware of the Labor Law. Ensure female workers sign labor contracts. Ensure work environment and conditions on construction sites are responsive to women's needs. Provide separate training on transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS for female and male 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% of jobs at the construction and operation stages are available to women, and 20% of jobs for enterprises in LIP are provided to women (disaggregated by sex and position) (Baseline for female construction workers is 15%). 90% of female workers are aware of the Labor Law, and women's rights and interests (Baseline is 50%). 90% of female workers sign labor contracts (Baseline is 40%). Separate sanitary 	<p>Agencies responsible: BPMO, LMC, contractor, enterprises in LIP, labor and social security bureau</p> <p>Assisting agencies: Women's federation, communities</p>	2014- 2018	In preparation

employees.	facilities (toilets) are available for women on all construction sites. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% women workers attend the HIV/AIDS training. 			
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BHRSS = Bureau of Human Resources and Social Security, BPMO = Baiyin project management office, CBT = competitive-based training, CNY = Chinese Yuan, GAP = gender action plan, HIV/AIDS = Human immunodeficiency virus infection / acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, LIP = Liuchuan industrial park, LMC = Liuchuan industrial park management committee, PMO = Baiyin project management office, SDAP = social development action plan, TVET = technical and vocational education and training.
 Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table 14-2 Social Action Plan Monitoring

Proposed actions	Targets	Agencies concerned	Time	Funding source	indicators	Results
1.Local labor for the project construction and service	about 77859 jobs; 8392 about service work	project owners	2014-		Employment	Local labors (categorized by gender, nationalities, income)
Jobs created during the project construction	By estimated, 131 technical jobs and 150 non-technical jobs				Employment	In preparation
Jobs created during the project operation	By estimated, 75 technical jobs and 31 non-technical jobs				Employment	In preparation
Local labor	The poverty accounts for 40% of the employment, and 40% are women				The number of women	In preparation
Enhance the public awareness education	The women account for 30% of the				The number of	In preparation

and other activities	targeted participants				women	
2. Traffic safety awareness training	The residents along the project	Owners, the Public Security Bureau, Department of Transportation and the Women's Federation			warning signs	In preparation
Provide the local community with publicity materials and educational activities					The amount of the publicity materials	In preparation
3 Resettlement						
Fully compensation				(See RP)	Categorized by the nationality	In preparation
Special aids for the vulnerable groups					The times and kinds of the training (categorized by gender and the	In preparation

					nationality)	
The recovery of the APs' income (refer to RP)						In preparation
To carry out non-farm employment skills training						In preparation
To carry out women employment skills training						In preparation

15 Appendix

15.1 Interview

16th April, 2015 Liuchuan Industrial Park Section chief Mr. ZHAO, Mr. YANG, and GUO Hongchuan

The pipeline construction has been commenced on 25 March, 2015. The length of the pipeline is 37.125 km. Most of the construction is in the planned area of the acquired industrial park. There is no new land acquirement issue. 2 households concerning the pipeline construction need to be demolished, and it is under progress so far. However, due to the fund issue of the land acquisition, there is no progress so far, but it doesn't influence the construction. The two households will be relocated in the resettlement area. As long as the fund issue is settled, there is no problem in the resettlement.

2nd July, 2014 Liuchuan, Nanshanwei, DOU Shirong Clerk

A total of 724 households, 3421 peoples, divided into five groups. There is a total of 4400 mu of irrigated land, and no dry land. Land acquisition began in 2010 for around 1000 mu of the arable land in the whole village, of which 400-500 mu land have been acquired with 25856 yuan/mu. The land requisition has 100% paid to the APs, without any left in the village organization, which wins the people's satisfaction. The per capita annual income is more than 4200 yuan, of which 70% is agricultural income, and others belong to migrant works. There are four companies in the village, including building materials, scrubbing and chemical engineering. Land acquisition has no problems.

There is a total of four people of my family, and with 10 mu land, mainly for wheat, flax and apple. The annual net income per mu is about 1000 yuan. Aquaculture will be developed, and the land requisition has been fully given.



Picture 15-1 Interview

2nd July, 2014 Liuchuan, Nanshanwei, WANG Mingye Village secretary

All of the demolished households are all relocated to the resettlement site. There are 143 households enjoying the minimum living guarantee, in which 14 households are first class with 159 yuan/per person-month; 23 households of second class with 119 yuan/per person-month; 74 households of third class with 80 yuan/per person-month; 32 households of fourth class with 50 per person-month.

2nd July, 2014 Liuchuan, Nanshanwei, CUI Xinfu

WWTP is located in Santan village. The land acquisition agencies include Land Bureau, Liuchuan government and the Land Management Bureau. The agreement concerning to the house is signed between the Liuchuan government and the APs; while, the agreement concerning to the land is signed between the village and the APs. The per capita net income of Liuchuan is 4,200 yuan in 2013.