

Resettlement Plan (Draft)

June 2017

PRC: Shandong Spring City Green Modern Trolley Bus Demonstration Project

Prepared by Jinan Municipal Transportation Bureau for the Asian Development Bank. {This is an {updated} {revised} version of the draft originally posted in {Month Year} available on <http://www.adb.org/projects/xxxxx-xxx/documents>.}

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 25 April 2017)

Currency unit	–	yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.1454
\$1.00	=	CNY6.875

ABBREVIATION

AAOV	–	Average Annual Output Value
ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	affected household
AP	–	affected person
CNY	–	Abbreviation for Yuan, PRC's currency
DI	–	Design Institute
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	–	executing agency
EAR	–	environmental assessment report
FSR	–	feasibility study report
HH	–	household
JMDRC	–	Jinan Municipal Development and Reform Commission
JMTB	–	Jinan Municipal Transport Bureau
JMLAB	–	Jinan Municipal Land Administration Bureau
LA&R	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LAO	–	Land Acquisition Office
M&E	–	Monitoring and Evaluation
mu	–	Chinese land area unit of measure: 1 mu = 0.0667 ha
NGO	–	non-government organization
PMO	–	project management office
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
RMB	–	Renminbi—another word for the PRC Currency, the Yuan
RP	–	resettlement plan
SES	–	socioeconomic survey
SSCGMTBDP	–	Shandong Spring City Green Modern Trolley Bus Demonstration Project

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year of the Government of the People's Republic of China and its agencies ends on 31 December.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars and "¥" refers to CNY or Yuan.

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Letter of Commitment

The Jinan Municipal Government has applied for a loan with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Shandong Spring City Green Modern Trolley Bus Demonstration Project (the Project) through the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"). Therefore, the Project must be implemented in accordance with ADB's safeguard policies. This resettlement plan (RP) represents a key requirement of ADB and becomes a basis for the land acquisition (LA), house demolition (HD) and resettlement work of the Project. This RP complies with the applicable laws of the PRC and local regulations. In order to complete resettlement more effectively, this RP includes some additional measures, and implementation and monitoring arrangements.

The Jinan Municipal Government hereby acknowledges the contents of this RP, and warrants that the budgetary funds under this RP will be included in the general budget of the Project and made available on time. The Jinan Municipal Government has discussed the RP with the agencies concerned (i.e. land resource bureau) through the Jinan Transport Bureau (the PMO) and the implementing agency (IA), Jinan Public Transportation Company (JPTC), and obtained their consensus. The JPTC will be responsible for the implementation of the Project and related resettlement work.

This RP is prepared based on the latest feasibility study report, and will be further updated based on the detailed design and detailed measurement survey results of the project, and submitted to the ADB for review and approval before the land acquisition and resettlement implementation.


Jinan Public Transport Corporation
19 May 2017



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Definition of Terms

Affected Household: All persons residing under one roof and eating from the same kitchen, who are adversely affected by the project, or any of its components; may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group

Affected Persons: In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Compensation: Cash or in-kind payment of the replacement cost of an asset lost due to Project-related impacts

Entitlement: Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation, which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base
Host Population: Community residing near the area where the APs are relocated

Income Restoration: Reestablishment of income sources and livelihoods of Aps.

Involuntary Resettlement: Full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a consequence of development projects, compelling APs to rebuild their lives, incomes and asset bases

Land Acquisition: The process whereby a person is compelled by a government agency to relinquish their land or land use rights to the government (i) for a public purpose and (ii) in return for compensation. This land may be either owned or possessed by the affected person.

Rehabilitation: Compensatory measures provided under the ADB Policy Framework on Involuntary Resettlement other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets

Relocation: The physical resettlement of an AP from her/his pre-Project place of residence

Replacement Cost: The value determined to be fair compensation for various types of agricultural and residential land, crops, trees, and other commodities based on current market rates; the cost of rebuilding houses and structures at current market prices of building materials and labor, without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material.

Servitude (easement): A restriction or obligation attached to a property that entitles somebody other than the owner to a specific use of it such as the right to cross it or occupy it temporarily for maintenance of utility services.

Social Preparation: Process of consultation with APs undertaken before key resettlement decisions are made, to build their capacity to deal with resettlement

Vulnerable Groups: Distinct group of people (poor, elderly, disabled and female-headed households) who may suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects.

Executive Summary

ES1. Project background

With the development of Jinan city, the number of motor vehicles increased rapidly. Meanwhile, the urban transport issues, with the most typical characteristics as urban congestion, became prominent gradually which need to be resolved immediately. Accordingly, the Jinan municipal government intends to get loan support from the ADB, to carry out Shandong Spring City Green Modern Trolley Bus Demonstration Project (hereinafter called the Project). The total investment of the project is \$377.1 million, of which \$150 million will be loaned from the ADB and the remaining investment will be local government's counterpart funding.

ES2. Project Outputs

The project consists of the following outputs:

Output 1: Zero-emission bus rapid transit network constructed. This output will establish 111.2 kilometers (km) of prioritized high quality BRT lanes served by electric trolley buses over 39 routes; 93 new and 65 upgraded median stations with real time passenger information systems; eight upgraded and eight new bus depots; 40 new traction substations and power lines. The existing control center will be upgraded in tandem with advanced information technology (IT) on board the buses to provide real-time monitoring and dispatching to increase overall operational efficiency. These features will be complemented by upgraded intersection designs to facilitate better nonmotorized transport.

Output 2: Modern trolley bus and service standards implemented. Updated and improved trolley bus standards and service standards will be developed. The project will provide 735 modern trolley buses equipped with advanced power storage technology and IT systems for driving assistance and vehicle and power monitoring.

Output 3: TDM measures for Jinan prepared. New TDM measures will target the mode shift from private vehicles to public transport. Measures include integration of different modes including bicycles and electric bikes, bus services, urban rail and railway stations, parking management and a low-emission zone in the urban center. Capacity building for their implementation will be conducted in the executing agency and implementing agency.

ES3. RP preparation

This RP for the Project has been prepared in accordance with the latest feasibility study report (FSR)¹ applicable laws and regulations of the PRC and Shandong Province, and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

During preliminary/detailed design, the RP will be updated based on census and detailed measurement survey and will be submitted to ADB for review and concurrence and prior to land acquisition and resettlement implementation. This RP has been agreed on between JMG (Jinan PMO) and ADB.

¹ Prepared by Shandong Engineering Consultancy Institute, March 2017.

ES4. Scope of LA and Resettlement Impacts

The construction of high quality prioritized trolley bus corridors, island stations, power lines will be within the right of way (ROW) of the existing roads, which will not involve in any LAR. The traction substations will be constructed on the vacant state-owned land along with the corridors and powerlines. Therefore, the LAR will be caused by construction of 16 bus depots.

The main types of resettlement impact of the Project are permanent LA and permanent occupation of state-owned land as well. The LAR of the Project will affect 13 persons in total, including 7 females.

A total of 24.6 mu of rural collective land will be acquired for the construction of Hanyu depot, affecting 4 HHs with 13 persons. While 161.1 mu state-owned land need to obtain land use certificate with payment for 6 bus depots; the other 9 bus depots will be built or upgraded on the existing depots owned by Jinan Public Transportation Company (JPTC), which will not involve any resettlement.

A total of 4.8 mu land will be occupied permanently for 40 traction substations, which will be landscaped areas or vacant state-owned land, and will not involve any resettlement.

The temporary land occupation area of the project will be within the permanent land acquisition or occupation area and hence no compensation is required for temporary land occupation.

ES5. Project policies and entitlements

This RP is based on the Land Administration Law of the PRC (2004), Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), the applicable policies of Shandong Province, and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). According to the above policies, and in consultation with local governments and APs, the resettlement principles of the project are:

- 1) Acquisition of collective land: LA compensation includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies, and compensation fees for ground attachments and young crops.
- 2) Payment for state-owned land use certificate: The payment is decided based on the basic prices of urban land issued by Jinan Municipal Government and negotiation with the pertinent district governments.

ES6. Institutional arrangements

Jinan Municipal Government (JMG) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project, responsible for overall project implementation. The Project Management Office (PMO) has been established at Jinan Transport bureau for project coordination and management. The Jinan public Transportation Company (JPTC) is the implementing agency (IA), responsible for the project outputs and routine project implementation.

ES7. Consultation and disclosure

Some mechanisms and procedures have been established to ensure the effectiveness of public participation, and extensive public participation and consultation activities (with about 35% of women) have been conducted to ensure that this RP is scientific and rational. The RP will be

disclosed on ADB's website by the Middle of May 2017 and the Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) will be distributed in early May 2017.

ES8. Grievance redress mechanism

An appeal procedure has been established to settle disputes over compensation and resettlement. The aim is to respond to appeals of the APs timely and transparently. Grievances about the project may be from LA, etc. The Jinan Project Leading Group, Jinan PMO, and affected district and township governments and village committees will coordinate and address grievances and appeals arising from resettlement. The APs may file appeals about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates and payment.

ES9. Compensation and rehabilitation strategy

Based on the analysis, the permanent LA of the project will cause 90% of farmland loss, but less than 5% of economic loss for the affected people. For the Project, the compensation standard is 176000 Yuan/mu for cultivated land. The compensation for young crops on cultivated land is 30000 Yuan/mu. The LA of unused cultivated land will not include young crop compensation. With the land compensation standards of 176000 Yuan/mu for cultivated land and 30000 Yuan/mu for young crops, the affected Nanhu Village will receive a total of 4.3296 million of compensation for the LA of 24.6 mu. The LA will result in an annual net loss of crop production of 67200 Yuan in total. Therefore, the compensation is about 64.4 times of the loss which is higher than replacement cost.

According to the survey, it was known from village committee and villager representatives of Nanhu Village that all compensation for the LA will be distributed to the village and managed by the village committee for villagers' livelihood recovery and village public welfare. The actual use of the compensation will be decided through discussion of all villagers.

Meanwhile, Jinan PMO and JPTC agreed that during the project construction, the affected people will be given priority to participate including non-skilled job opportunities created by the project.

ES10. Resettlement budget

All costs incurred in LA and resettlement will be included in the general budget of the project. The resettlement cost of the project is 6.37 million Yuan in total, including 4.35 million Yuan (68.2%) for collective LA, 0.74 million yuan (11.6%) for young crop compensation; 0.7 million Yuan (11.1%) for other costs and 0.58 million Yuan for Contingencies (9.1%).

ES11. Implementation schedule

Per the project implementation schedule, the project will be implemented from June 2018 to December 2022; LAR therefore will begin in Oct 2017 and will be completed by Dec 2019.

ES12. Monitoring and evaluation

To ensure the successful implementation of this RP, resettlement implementation will be subject to internal and external monitoring. Jinan PMO, JPTC and other related agencies will conduct internal monitoring, and an internal monitoring report will be submitted to ADB quarterly. Jinan PMO will appoint an independent agency to conduct external Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) semiannually during resettlement implementation and annually within two years after the completion of resettlement.

1 Overview of the Project

1.1 Background of the Project

In recent years, the urban transportation development mode dominated by private cars has caused multiple "urban malaises" to many Chinese cities, such as unregulated urban sprawling, heavy traffic congestion, and severe environmental pollution. Traffic problem has become a major nationwide challenge that hinders sustainable urban development. Over the past years, car ownership in Jinan has seen an average annual increase rate of 20.1% over the past decade. By the end of 2015, the car ownership reached 1.67 million vehicles, and private cars were used 2.9 times/day on average, resulting in both high ownership and high usage of private cars. The rapid development of motor vehicles further increased the level of air pollution in the city. According to the data released by the Jinan Environmental Monitoring Center, around 15% of fine particles in the ambient air (PM_{2.5}) came from automotive emissions.

To overcome these problems, Jinan Municipal Government issued the Opinions on Higher Priority to Development of Urban Public Transport at the beginning of 2011, and became one of the first batch of Demonstration City for Establishment of Transit Metropolis in 2012. To boost the public transport development and increase the percentage of transit ridership has become an essential and effective means for Jinan to relieve traffic congestion and promote sustainable urban development.

Accordingly, the Jinan municipal government intends to get loan support from the ADB, to carry out Shandong Spring City Green Modern Trolley Bus Demonstration Project (hereinafter called the Project). The total investment of the project is \$377.1 million, of which \$150 million will be loaned from the ADB and the remaining investment will be local government's counterpart funding.

The Project aims to improve urban environment in Jinan City and is expected to reduce traffic congestion and air pollution.

1.2 Project outputs and resettlement

According to the latest feasibility study report (FSR),² the project consists of the following outputs:

Output 1: Zero-emission bus rapid transit network constructed. This output will establish 111.2 kilometers (km) of prioritized high quality BRT lanes served by electric trolley buses over 39 routes; 93 new and 65 upgraded median stations with real time passenger information systems; eight upgraded and eight new bus depots; 40 new traction substations and power lines. The existing control center will be upgraded in tandem with advanced information technology (IT) on board the buses to provide real-time monitoring and dispatching to increase overall operational efficiency. These features will be complemented by upgraded intersection designs to facilitate better nonmotorized transport.

Output 2: Modern trolley bus and service standards implemented. Updated and improved trolley bus standards and service standards will be developed. The project will provide 735 modern trolley buses equipped with advanced power storage technology and IT systems for driving assistance and vehicle and power monitoring.

² Prepared by Shandong Engineering Consultancy Institute, March 2017.

Output 3: TDM measures for Jinan prepared. New TDM measures will target the mode shift from private vehicles to public transport. Measures include integration of different modes including bicycles and electric bikes, bus services, urban rail and railway stations, parking management and a low-emission zone in the urban center. Capacity building for their implementation will be conducted in the executing agency and implementing agency.

The construction of high quality prioritized trolley bus corridors, island stations, power lines will be within the right of way (ROW) of the existing roads, which will not involve any LAR. The traction substations will be constructed on the vacant state-owned land along with the corridors and powerlines. Therefore, the LAR will be caused only for construction of 16 bus depots.

1.2.1 Construction of Modern Trolley Bus Corridor and Station

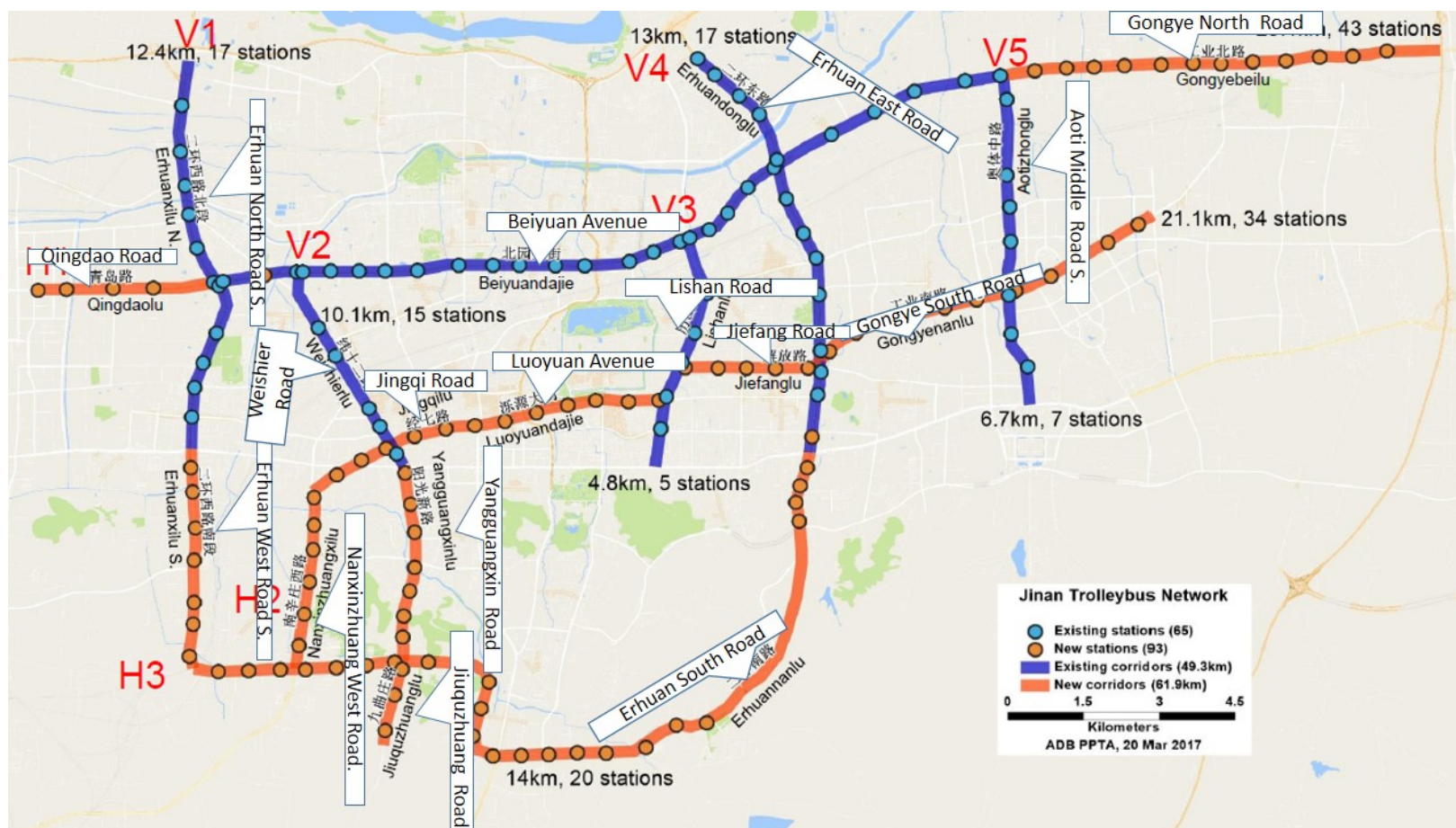
Per FSR, the total length of trolley bus corridor is 111.2 km. See details in Table 1-1, and Figure 1-1.

Along with the construction of trolley bus corridors, the station improvement plan will be carried out. A total of 158 stations will be newly built or upgraded for all bus corridors extending 111.2 km, including 34 BRT existing stations, 31 improved and expanded BRT stations and 93 newly-built BRT stations (island type station).

According to the design and surveys, the construction of corridor, power lines and stations will be within the right of way (ROW) of the existing roads. No land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) therefore will be involved for the above.

Table 1-1: Trolley-bus priority corridors

No.	Road	First and Destination Stops	Road Length (km)
1	Erhuan West Road	Dawei–Erhuan South Road	12.4
2	Weishier Road–Yangguang New Road–Jiuquzhuang Road	Beiyuan Avenue–Jiuqu Village	9.8
3	Lishan Road	Beiyuan Avenue–Jingshi Road	4.8
4	Erhuan East Road	Gaoqiangwang–Lvyou Road	13.4
5	Aoti Middle Road	Gongye North Road–Jingshi Road	6.7
6	Qingdao Road–Beiyuan Avenue–Gongye North Road	Qizhou Road–Guodian Flyover	29.0
7	Nanxinzhuang West Road–Nanxinzhuang Street–Jingqi Road–Lishan Road–Jiefang Road–Gongye South Road	Erhuan South Road–Fenghuang Road	21.1
8	Erhuan South Road	Erhuan West Road–Lvyou Road	14.0
Total			111.2



1.2.2 Construction of Power Supply Facilities

The construction of power supply facilities mainly includes power lines and traction substations.

1) power lines

Along with the construction of corridors, a total of 111.2 km power lines will be constructed which be located under elevated roads, on the municipal road, and tunnels etc. Hence, there is no LAR.

2) Traction substation

Per power lines and capacity of traction substations, a total of 40 10kV traction substations will be constructed. All these substations will be constructed on the vacant state-owned land, such as landscaped areas, and vacant land under elevated roads. Each traction substation will occupy about 80m² land, a total of 4.8 mu ³state-owned land therefore will be occupied. See details in Appendix 1. No person will be negatively affected directly or indirectly.

1.2.3 Construction of Bus Depots

Combined with the construction of trolley bus corridors, a total of 16 bus depots, of which, eight will be upgraded and eight will be newly built.

Per FSR and survey, 398.7 mu land will be occupied by bus depots, of which, 374.1 mu are state-owned land and 24.6 mu are collective land.

For a total of 374.1 mu state-owned land, 213 mu state-owned land for nine depots have already obtained the land use certificates or appropriated by the government, 161.1 mu state-owned land for six depots which need to obtain land use certificate with compensation payment completed to the pertinent district government, although these lands are being used by JPTC now. No person will be affected by the state-owned land occupation. A Due Diligence Report has been prepared. See details in Appendix 2.

Meanwhile, 24.6 mu collective land will be permanently acquired by Hanyu depot, affecting four households with 13 persons. The details are shown in Table 1-2.

³ 1 mu =667m².

Table 1-2: Bus Depot

No.	name	land Area(mu)	land category	Resettlement issue	remark
Bus depots to be upgraded					
1	Dawei fly over bus depot	18	sate-owned land	No issue	built in 2014, land use certificate is obtained in 2008
2	Quanfu flyover bus depot	13.5	State-owned land	No issue	built in 2009, land use certificate was obtained in 2009
3	Bus depot of west passenger railway station	34.5	State-owned land	No issue	built in 2013, land was appropriated free by government
4	Yaojiazhuang bus depot	7.5	State-owned land	No issue	built in 2003, land use certificate is obtained in 2003
5	Jinan University Bus depot	24	State-owned land	No issue	built in 1993, land use certificate is obtained in 1993
6	Bus depot of Xinxi Road North intersection	18	State-owned land	No issue	built in 1992, land use certificate is obtained in 1992
7	Bus depot of bus driver's school	55.5	State-owned land	No issue	built in 2002, land use certificate is obtained in 2002
8	Jiuqu bus depot	30	State-owned land	No issue	built in 2004, land was appropriated free by government
Bus depots to be newly built					
1	Tangye bus interchange hub	22.5	State-owned land	land use certificate to be obtained	
2	Huanggang bus multistorey depot	18	State-owned land		
3	Bus interchange hub of the east branch of provincial hospital	18.6	State-owned land		
4	Jiangshui Spring Bus Terminal Depot	12	State-owned land	No issue	land was appropriated free by government
5	Suncun Comprehensive bus repair base	74.7	State-owned land	land use certificate to be obtained	
6	Bus depot of settlement zone I of west passenger railway station	12.3	State-owned land		
7	Jiluo Road bus depot	15	State-owned land		
8	Hanyu bus interchange hub	24.6	Rural collective land	4HHs with 13 persons to be affected	land to be acquired
	total	398.7			



Figure 1-2: Layout of Bus Depot

1.3 Estimated Resettlement Investment and resettlement implementation plan

All costs incurred in LA and resettlement will be included in the general budget of the project. The resettlement cost of the project is CNY6.37 million, accounting for 0.3% of total project cost.

Per project implementation schedule, the project will be implemented from June 2018 to December 2022; LAR therefore will begin in October 2017 and will be completed in December 2019.

2 Resettlement impacts

2.1 Types of Impacts

Per FSR and field survey, the impacts of the project are categorized as:

- (i) Permanent rural collective acquisition for Hanyu depot;
- (ii) Permanent state-owned land occupation for 40 traction substations and bus depots.

2.2 Resettlement impacts

In general, the resettlement impact of this project is considered limited and manageable. The main resettlement impacts are collective land acquisition and obtaining of state-owned land use certificate as well.

2.2.1 Permanent collective land acquisition

Only Hanyu trolley bus depot involves collective land acquisition of 24.6 mu. four households with 13 persons of Nanhu village in Gaoxin District will be affected. Per on-site survey and information collected, there is a total of 28 mu dry land for four households. The farmers have abandoned the land and do not cultivate anymore due to low yield value and urbanization of the area.

Based on surveys, women and men enjoy equal status, equal access to information, public consultation, compensation payments and training programs. Therefore, there are no differential gender impacts due to LAR.



Figure 2-1: Collective Land Acquisition for Hanyu Depot

2.2.2 Permanent occupation of state-owned land

A total of 378.9 mu state-owned land will be occupied permanently, of which, 374.1mu will be used for depots, and 4.8mu will be for substations.

1) **State-owned land for depot**

A total of 374.1mu state-owned land will be occupied by 15 depots, of which, 213 mu land has obtained land use certificate or appropriated by the government for nine depots, 161.1mu land need to obtain land use certificate with payment to the pertinent district government for six depots although these lands are being currently used by JPTC now. See details in Appendix 2.

2) **State owned land for substation**

The sites for substation are selected as the following principles: (i) meet the operation load requirement of the trolley bus line to ensure that the power supply radius (1.5 km), can effectively guarantee the stable running of the trolley bus; (ii) Sites should be complied with local construction plan and be organically combined with surrounding landscapes, buildings and free from causing environmental and social impacts, and (iii) optimize land use scale of substations, avoiding any land acquisition, structure demolition and resettlement.

A total of 4.8 mu land will be occupied permanently for 40 substations, which will be landscaped areas or vacant state-owned land, and will not involve in any resettlement. See details in Appendix 1.

Table 2-1: Summary of State-owned Land Occupation

Subproject	Number	Land Area (mu)	Remark
Depot	9	213	Refer to Table 1-2, land use certificate obtained, no LAR issue
Depot	6	161.1	Refer to Table 1-2, land use certificate to be obtained
Substation	40	4.8	Refer to Appendix 1
Total		378.9	

2.2.3 Affected persons

Thirteen persons in four households Nanhu village will be affected, of which, seven are women.

Per survey, all affected persons (APs) are of Han people, and none of them fall within the definition of vulnerable groups.

3 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Area

3.1 Socioeconomic Status of Jinan

Jinan, known as a “city of springs”, is the capital of Shandong Province, the second largest populous province as well as the third strongest economy-promising province in China. Jinan is the political, economic, cultural, scientific, educational and financial centers of Shandong Province.

At the year end of 2015, Jinan City has a total registered population of 7.13 million, including 3.54 million males and 3.59 million females. The urbanization rate is 67.96%.

In 2015, Jinan's GDP reached CNY610.02 billion, a year-on-year increase of 8.1%. Of the total, the output value of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries was CNY30.53 billion, CNY230.7 billion and CNY348.784 billion, up 4.1%, 7.4% and 8.9%, respectively. The ratio of the three industries was adjusted from 5.0:39.2:55.8 last year to 5.0:37.8:57.2. Calculated by the resident population, the per-capita GDP was CNY85,919, an increase of 7.0%.

The per-capita disposable income of urban residents and per-capita net income of farmers reached CNY398,898 and CNY14,232, up 8.0% and 9.3% respectively.

3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Village—Nanhu village

The construction of Hanyu depot will permanently acquire 24.6 mu rural collective land of Nanhu village, affecting four HHs with 13 persons.

The village has 1,014 HHs, with 2,659 persons, among which, 1,410 are male and 1,249 are female persons.

As a suburb village, Nanhu village has experienced several times land acquisition since 2008. As the result of large scale land acquisition and house demolition, most villagers have lost their houses and been relocated in the 19~24-storied buildings constructed by the village. These building are freely allocated to the villager based on the standard of 60 m²/person. Because the land have been acquired, most farmers do not work on farming and go outside for work and do some part-time business. In 2015, the average annual net income of the village is CNY18,000 per capita.

3.3 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Farmers and Households

All four households with 13 persons in Nanhu Village affected by LA have been investigated. The main findings are:

- 1) **Ethnic and gender composition:** All are Han people, of which, seven are women, accounting for 53.85% of the total affected people.
- 2) **Age structure:** No person is aged 0~18 years; 12 are aged 19~60 years, accounting for 92.31 %; and one is aged 61 above, accounting for 7.69%.
- 3) **Educational level:** eight have received junior high school education, accounting for 61.54%; and five have received senior high school or above education, accounting for 38.46%.

- 4) **Residential conditions:** The sample households live in concrete-brick houses, with an average size of 60 m² per person. These houses are well equipped with indoor cable TV, power supply and separate toilet.
- 5) **Household assets:** Among the sample households, an average household has 1.08 TV sets, 1.78 refrigerators/air-conditioners, 3.23 fixed telephones / cell phones, 0.31 motorcycle.
- 6) **Annual household Expenditure:** The average annual expenditure of the sample households is CNY292,000, including productive expenses of CNY6,000, accounting for 2.05%, and nonproductive expenses of CNY286,000, accounting for 97.94%.
- 7) **Annual household income:** The average annual income of the sample households is CNY447,640, including agricultural income of CNY22,800, accounting for 5.09%, outside employment income of CNY346,840, accounting for 77.48%, and other nonagricultural income of CNY78,000, accounting for 17.43%.

Table 3-1: Income and Expenditure of Sample Households caused by LA

Item		Average per Household (CNY)	Per capita (CNY)	Percent (%)
Annual household income	Agricultural income	22,800	1,754	5.09%
	Outside employment income (wages)	346,840	26,680	77.48%
	Other nonagricultural income	78,000	6,000	17.43%
	Subtotal	447,640	34,434	100.00%
Annual household expenditure	Productive expenses	6,000	462	2.05%
	Nonproductive expenses	286,000	22,000	97.94%
	Subtotal	292,000	22,462	100.00%
Net income		155,640	11,972	

4 Legal Framework and Policies

4.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement

The resettlement policies of the project have been developed in accordance with the relevant laws, regulations and policies of the PRC, and ADB policies, including:

Policies of ADB

- ✧ Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, Safeguard Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement

Laws and regulations of the PRC:

- ✧ Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from Jan. 1, 1999 and revised on August 28, 2004)
- ✧ Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)
- ✧ Notice on Issuing the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238, effective from November 3, 2004)
- ✧ Property Law of PRC (PRC Order No.62) (effective from October 1, 2007)
- ✧ Temporary Regulation on Taxes for Cultivated Land Acquisition of the PRC (effective from 1 January 2008)
- ✧ Urgent Notice on Well Implementing Management Work of Land Acquisition and House Demolition of Ministry of Land and Resource of the PRC (MLR[2011] No.72)

Relevant policies of Shandong province

- ✧ Measures for the Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China in Shandong Province (Amendment of 2004) (effective from August 22, 1999 and Revised in 2012)
- ✧ Approval of the Adjustment of Comprehensive Land Price Standards for Land Acquisition of Shandong Province (LZBF[2015 No.286)
- ✧ Land Acquisition Management Methods of Shandong Province (People's Government of Shandong Province No.226 Order)
- ✧ Methods of Land Acquisition Villagers Joining in Residents' Primary Endowment Insurance of Shandong Province Issue (LRSF[2013] No.35, Revised in 2014)

4.2 ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy

The objectives of ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy are (i) If possible, involuntary resettlement should be avoided; (ii) If resettlement is unavoidable, all feasible options should be explored and the scope of resettlement should be as small as possible; (iii) Ensure that the displaced persons have the same economic and social conditions before and after the project; and (iv) Improve the living standard of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

Involuntary resettlement is an important part of the project design and resettlement plans. Planning and implementation should take into account the following basic principles:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning

- through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernmental organizations. Informally displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and assist the local population in the resettlement area
 - (iii) Improve or at least remain, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
 - (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
 - (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
 - (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
 - (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
 - (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
 - (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of the project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
 - (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic relocation. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision

- throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

4.3 PRC Laws and Policies

The Land Administration Law of the PRC is the main policy basis of the Project. The Ministry of Land and Resources and the Shangdong Provincial Government have promulgated policies and regulations on this basis. The Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28) promulgated in October 2004 defines the principles and rates of compensation and resettlement for LA, and LA procedures and monitoring system. These legal documents constitute the legal basis for resettlement in the Project together with the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238).

4.4 Differences of Policies between ADB and the PRC

There are many similarities between the ADB's involuntary resettlement policies and the PRC's LAR policies, which include:

- ✧ Both address importance to avoid or reduce resettlement impacts during the planning and design stage of a project;
- ✧ Both address importance of the restoration and improvement of the livelihood of APs;
- ✧ Both address importance of the openness and transparency of the resettlement policies;
- ✧ Both address importance of the participation and awareness of the public during resettlement;
- ✧ Both require that the formulation and implementation of the resettlement compensation standard must be in accordance with relevant national laws, regulations and policies;
- ✧ Both insist that compensation is fully paid prior to commencement of civil works on lands acquired or houses demolished.

However, there are still some differences in some aspects between ABD's involuntary resettlement policies and the PRC's LAR policies, which include:

- ✧ ADB 's policy gives more importance since the planning even prior to the implementation of resettlement, and it requires that a feasible RP to be prepared in accordance with ADB's involuntary resettlement policies;
- ✧ The ADB's resettlement policies ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets at replacement costs. However, the LAR policies of the PRC provide a different compensation policy to unlicensed structures; case by case through negotiations.
- ✧ ADB has specific and clear requirements on public participation and public opinion polls surveys, such as consultation and information on compensation standards must be published;

- ✧ ADB policy requires that the compensation should be sufficient to any losses and restore long-term revenue potential. Chinese standards are based on the average annual output value.
- ✧ ADB addresses more importance of the special care extended to the vulnerable people during resettlement; and
- ✧ ADB addresses more importance of monitoring and evaluation during and after resettlement implementation.

Based on the above analysis, during preparation for the LAR, the Project has taken full account of the relevant policies of ADB and the following measures:

- ✧ The preparation of the project RP must be based on concrete social economic survey, physical impact survey and detailed social analysis;
- ✧ Special measures will be provided to vulnerable people including poor, women affected by LAR;
- ✧ Making compensation at replacement value to buildings without titles to structure constructed before the cut-off date;
- ✧ In addition to compensation to the AP(s) for land loss, technical training, public employment and job support should be provided to APs to restore their livelihoods;
- ✧ Disclosure of the RP and resettlement information booklet (RIB) in accordance with requirements of ADB; and
- ✧ Establishment of internal and external monitoring systems for LAR and conduct monitoring and evaluation during and after implementation of the RP.

With the above measures, the ADB's resettlement policies and the PRC's LAR policy gaps will be bridged and the smooth implementation of the LAR will be guaranteed.

4.5 Cut-off Date and Eligibility

The cut-off date for eligibility for the compensation will be the date when land acquisition announcement is issued to affected village and affected persons. Government notice will be provided along with the resettlement information booklet explaining the cut-off date prior to DMS. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the project area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. Any building constructed or tree planted with an intention for extra compensation will not be counted in.

4.6 Compensation Standards

4.6.1 Compensation standards of collective land acquisition

According to the survey and consultations, the compensation for collective land acquisition will be based on the *Approval of the Adjustment of Comprehensive Land Price Standards of Land Acquisition (LZBF[2015] No.286) of Shandong Province*. The compensation standard for acquisition of collective cultivated land in Class 1 district of Jinan City is CNY176,000/mu, including land compensation and resettlement compensation. The acquisition of collective construction land and unused land are adjusted by the coefficients of 1.0 and 0.8, respectively based on the comprehensive compensation standard for cultivated land.

Therefore, for this project, the compensation standard for collective land acquisition is CNY176,000/mu. The compensation for young crops on cultivated land is CNY30,000/mu. No compensation for young crop will be paid once the cultivated land is not used when LA occurs.

The compensation for LA is CNY176,000/mu and CNY3,0000/mu for young crops, the affected Nanhu Village will receive a total of 4.3296 million of compensation due to the LA of 24.6 mu. It is calculated that the LA will result in an annual net loss of crop production of CNY67,200 in total. The compensation therefore is about 64.4 times of the loss, as presented in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Land Acquisition Loss and Compensation

Affected Village	Loss of Annual Net income (Yuan)	LA Compensation (Yuan)	Times of Compensation and the Loss
Nanhu	67,200.00	4,329,600.00	64.43

Data source: field survey and estimation of the Consultant.

4.6.2 Compensation for state-owned land use certificate

Per consultations, the payment for state-owned land use certificate will be decided based on negotiations between the pertinent district governments and JPTC. It is estimated that a total of CNY211.2 million will be paid for land use certificate, which will not be covered by the project and will be raised by the JPTC. See details in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: Estimated Payment for Obtaining State-owned Land Use Certificate

No.	Name	Type	Land Area (mu)	Payment for Land Use Certificate (CNY10,000)
1	Tangye bus interchange hub	newly built	22.5	1,350
2	Huanggang bus multistorey depot	newly built	18.0	2,956
3	Bus interchange hub of the east branch of provincial hospital	newly built	18.6	6,311
4	Suncun Comprehensive bus repair base	newly built	74.7	1,494
5	Bus depot of settlement zone I of west passenger railway station	newly built	12.3	6,840
6	Jiluo Road bus depot	newly built	15.0	2,171
	subtotal		161.1	21,122

4.7 Entitlement Matrix

Table 4-3 summarizes the categories of LAR impacts, the eligible persons, entitlement policies and provisions, compensations standards and rehabilitation measures.

Table 4-3: Entitlement Matrix

Type	Impact	APs	Compensation and Resettlement Policy	Compensation Standard and Implementation
Permanent LA	24.6 mu cultivated land of Nanhu village	4 household with 13 persons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The compensation of LA will be compensated in monetary compensation according to the Approval of the Adjustment of Comprehensive Land Price Standards of Land Acquisition District (LZBF[2015] No.286) of Shandong Province. 2. the use of the compensation will be determined by the affected farmers themselves 	Cultivated land: CNY176,000 /mu Young crops: CNY30,000 /mu
State-owned land use certificate	161.1 mu state-owned land for 6 depots to obtain land use certificate	pertinent district government	JPTP will obtain land use certificate with payment	the payment for state-owned land use certificate will be decided based on negotiations between the pertinent district governments and JPTC. CNY211.2 million is estimated to pay for land use certificate. However, this payment will not be covered by the project and will be raised by the JPTC
	4.8 mu state-owned land for 40 substations	No person to be affected directly	The sites for substation are selected as the following principles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. meet the operation load requirement of the trolley bus line to ensure that the power supply radius (about 1.5 km) can effectively guarantee the stable running of the trolley bus; 2. Sites should be complied with local construction plan and be organically combined with surrounding landscapes, buildings and free from causing environmental and any social impacts, and 3. optimize land use scale of substations, avoiding any further land acquisition, structure demolition and resettlement. 	

Type	Impact	APs	Compensation and Resettlement Policy	Compensation Standard and Implementation
Women	7 women	53.8% of all APs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unskilled jobs generated by the Project at the construction and operation stages will be made available to women in priorities. In addition, women will receive equal pay for equal work like men do. However, employment of child labor is prohibited. 2. Priority will be given to female labor for skills training to ensure their economic status and income will be restored; 3. Women will receive resettlement information and participate in public consultation. 4. A special FGD for women will be held to introduce resettlement policies and improve their awareness. 	/
Grievances and appeals	Compensation rates, payment of compensation, and resettlement measures	All APs	Free; all costs incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies	

5 Resettlement Measures

5.1 Objectives of Resettlement

The objective of the project resettlement is to restore the AHs' annual income to the pre-resettlement level and further improved with local economic development.

5.2 Principles for Resettlement Restoration Plan

According to the applicable laws and regulations of the PRC and ADB's SPS and related policy requirements on Involuntary Resettlement, the following basic principles will apply to the resettlement work of the project:

- (i) Implement resettlement and the applicable compensation policies properly to improve or at least restore the production level and standard of living of the affected residents;
- (ii) The affected people shall be fully consulted for resettlement programs;
- (iii) The planning layout shall be determined on the principle of "facilitating production and life";
- (iv) Resettlement shall be combined with the local urban development, resources development, economic development and environmental protection programs; and
- (v) Feasible measures shall be designed to restore and improve the affected persons' production level and standard of living, and create necessary conditions for their further self-development.

5.3 Restoration Plan for Land Acquisition Losses in Nanhua Village

As a suburb village, Nanhu village has experienced several times land acquisition since 2008. Because the land has been acquired gradually, most farmers do not work on farming and go outside for work and do some part-time business. According to social economic survey of four households, the agricultural income only accounts for about 5% of their total income. Based on consultations and field visits, it is evident that the affected households do not cultivate the land anymore due to the urban development and Nanhu village is a "village in city".

Even so, the CNY176,000/mu LA compensation will be paid. It is estimated that the LA will result in an annual net loss of crop production of CNY67,200 in total. The compensation is about 64.4 times of the loss. LA for the Project will have minor impacts which will cause small income losses for AHs, but no livelihood impacts. The small income losses will be fully offset by cash compensation, direct and indirect employment opportunities and/or increased economic activities.

Therefore, the income restoration measures opted by the AHs based on consultations are (i) cash compensation, (ii) job opportunities created by the project, and (iii) trainings for direct or indirect job opportunities.

5.4 Skill Training Plan

In addition to providing cash compensation to affected farmers, it is necessary to prepare a skill-training plan for affected farmers to access more job opportunities. Based on the number

of AHs due to LA, skill training for 8 persons for 3 times will be provided, and 50% training opportunities will be provided to women.

According to the industrial structure and the market demand of Jinan City and the surrounding area, skill-training plan includes pre-employment service training and vocational skill training.

The main contents of pre-employment service training will cover national employment situation, employment policies, labor rights protection and professional ethics training; the vocational skill training will be held in accordance with the position requirements, which mainly is non-agricultural technology training, such as garment producing, etc. See details in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Skill Training Plan

No.	Content	Target Group	Training Person	Training Times	Person-times of training	Training Time	Budget (CNY)
1	employment pre-post training and use of LA compensation	APs	8	1	8	Dec. 2017	10,000
2	non-farming skills with handicraft, urban employment skills such as hotels, restaurants, shopping malls, and skills working in factories e.g. garment factories	APs	8	2	16	Jan ~Dec 2018	40,000
Total			/	/	24		50,000

5.5 Women's Rights Protection

Women will fully participate in the activities of resettlement through information disclosure and village collective meeting; have the same rights as men in getting compensation, project recruitment and training programs participation. Besides, the implementation of the following measures will help women recover income.

In the process of project construction, ensure that a certain number of women's access to unskilled labor opportunity. In addition, if the work is the same, women shall get the same payment with men:

- (i) In terms of technical training, including farming and other industries, priorities will be given to the affected women to protect their economic status.
- (iii) In the project operation, women will preferentially be provided the cleaning, greening, sanitation positions or any jobs with higher payment to ensure their income recovery.
- (iii) In the process of resettlement, the affected women can obtain relevant information, and will be involved in the public consultation and income restoration. The couples must sign the LA compensation agreement(s).

6 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

Per relevant policies and regulations of the PRC, Shandong province and Jinan City on LAR, it is very necessary to conduct public consultation and encourage active participation of APs in project preparation and implementation stages to protect the lawful rights and interests of the APs, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly. Consultations have been fully highlighted during preparing RP and organizing implementation.

6.1 Consultation at Preparation Stage

6.1.1 Completed Public Participation Activities

For all important issues related to the RP, with the assistance of the Consultant, Jinan PMO organized design agencies, local communities and APs to conduct public consultation from Nov 2016 to Mar 2017. The consultation includes:

- (1) Inform the possible impacts of the project to the local inhabitants, consult the local cadres for specific suggestions and recommendations on project implementation, and consult on the land ownership problem involved in the project range.
- (2) Impact investigation surveys. The detailed information on population, houses, farmland, facilities, and affected groups was collected on the basis of FSR; understand the features of affected area on population, social and cultural and other aspects, the possible positive and negative impacts brought by the project to the local inhabitants and their suggestions on the project.
- (3) Nanhu Village Committee officials and villagers were interviewed to understand the population and distribution of the village, social and economic development;
- (4) A survey on the affected people with questionnaires was conducted to gather household information and identify the basic situation of the affected families, perceptions and understanding of the project, the demand for land acquisition compensation and future development of training.

Through public participation and meetings, as well as socio-economic survey, it is found that the affected households' concerns focused on the following aspects:

- (1) The villagers are not against LA, since the LA compensation is very high and young people are unwilling to do farming. But they are concerned how to use the LA compensation. To address this, a financial management training for all APs will be conducted to help them in utilizing their money efficiently.
- (2) All surveyed households have learnt the complaint and appeal mechanism. Per interview with villagers, most villagers like to solve general problems by themselves (with village committees). Most concerns are as follows: getting government support for some special industries, for example, low-interest loans, and approval of preferential policies on catering services and relevant procedures, etc.
- (3) The project construction information shall be promptly disclosed, and inform residents living near the construction of roads, inconvenience caused and proposed mitigation measures, and time of construction.

Based on the above discussion, Jinan PMO responds to the requirement as the following measures:

- (1) Jinan PMO and JPTC have prepared the compensation standards of LA. The standards have been discussed with all APs and disclosed in Nov 2016. After signing the compensation agreements, the compensation will be disbursed to villages and APs in time.
- (2) Jinan PMO and JPTC have prepared a skill training plan for APs as presented in **Section 5.4**.

Main topics discussed in public consultation meeting during project preparation period are listed in Table 6-1.

Also, the resettlement information booklet (see Appendix 3) will be distributed in May and the RP will also disclosed on ADB Website.

Table 6-1: Main Topics Discussed in Public Consultation

No.	Time	Content of Public Participation and Consultation	Participant	The Number of Participant	Suggestions by Affected Person	Organizer
1	Nov to Oct 2016	optimizing the Project design	PMO, JPTC, and relevant government departments, affected community and affected persons.	8 APs, including 5 women	Minimum the demolition	PMO
2	October to November 2016	preliminary investigations of impacts of resettlement	PMO, JPTC, and relevant government departments, affected community and affected persons.	10 Aps, including 3 women	/	PMO
4	November to December 2016	land acquisition policy and compensation standard	PMO, JPTC, and land resource bureau, affected community and affected persons.	8 APs, including 5 women	Looking forward to the timely compensation	PMO
5	October to November 2016	Socio-economic survey	PMO and JPTC, affected community and affected persons.	8 APs, including 5 women	/	PMO
6	May 2017	Publish compensation policies and rates	PMO, JPTC, land resource bureau and affected community	/	/	
7	May 2017	RIB distribution	PMO, JPTC, land resource bureau and affected community	AHs	/	PMO
7	May 2017	Publish this draft resettlement plan online		/	/	Asian Development Bank and PMO

6.2 Public Participation and Consultation Plan

With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the Jinan PMO and JPTC will conduct further public participation. See Table 6-2 for Public Participation Plan details.

Table 6-2: Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Method	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
Land acquisition announcement	Village bulletin board and village meeting	Oct 2017	PMO, JPTC, Jinan City Land Resources Bureau, district and village officials	All people affected by the Project	Publish Land acquisition area, compensation rates and resettlement methods, etc.
Village meetings on compensation and resettlement options for Land acquisition	Village bulletin board and village meeting	Nov 2017	PMO, JPTC, Jinan Municipal Land Resources Bureau, and village officials	All people affected by the Project	Compensation fees and method of payment
Verification of Resettlement impacts	Field survey	Nov 2017	PMO, JPTC, Jinan Municipal Land Resources Bureau, and village officials	All people affected by the Project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finding out anything omitted to determine the final impacts 2. List of lost land and assets of Immigrants 3. Preparing basic compensation agreements
Determination of income restoration programs and implementation	Village meeting (many times)	Before implementation	PMO, Jinan Municipal Land Resources Bureau, district and village officials	All people affected by the Project	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees
Training program	Village meeting	Dec 2017 to Dec 2018	Implementing agencies, Labor and social security bureau, district and village officials	All people affected by the Project	Discussing training needs and implementing trainings
Resettlement Monitoring	Villager participation	Jan 2018 to Dec 2022	External monitoring agency, district and village officials	All people affected by the Project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resettlement progress and impacts 2. Payment of compensation 3. publishing Information 4. Livelihood restoration and house reconstruction

6.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of the RP. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. To address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition, a transparent, accessible and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established. The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

Stage 1: If any affected person is dissatisfied with any land acquisition and resettlement of any other safeguards related problems, he/she may file an oral or written appeal with the village committees or street governments. In case of an oral appeal, the village committees/town governments shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within 2 weeks.

Stage 2: If the affected person is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with Jinan Municipal Land Resources Bureau after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

Stage 3: If the affected person is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal with PMO⁴ receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

Stage 4: If the appellant is still dissatisfied with the arbitration award, he/she may bring a suit in a civil court directly in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC.

At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a civil court directly if he/she is dissatisfied with the grievance redress procedure or disposition.

If any AP may also file an appeal with the Office of the Special Facilitator or Compliance Review Panel of ADB in accordance with ADB's accountability mechanism.⁵

All grievances, oral or written, will be reported to ADB in internal and external resettlement monitoring reports.

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies. At the whole construction stage, the above procedure will remain effective so that the APs can use it to solve relevant issues. The above appeal channel will be disclosed to the APs via the RIB and mass media.

6.4 Recording and Feedback of Grievances and Appeals

During the implementation of the RP, the resettlement agencies should register and manage appeal and handling information, and submit such information to Jinan PMO in writing monthly.

Jinan PMO will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly, and will prepare a registration form for this purpose. See Table 6-3.

Table 6-3: Registration Form

Accepting Agency:		Time:		Location:	
Appellant	Appeal	Expected solution	Proposed solution	Actual handling	
Appellant (signature)			Recorder (signature)		
Notes: 1. The recorder should record the appeal and request of the appellant factually. 2. The appeal process should not be interfered with or hindered whatsoever. 3. The proposed solution should be notified to the appellant within the specified time.					

⁴ ESO (Environment and social officer) at the PMO will act as focal for environment and LAR issues

⁵ See <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

6.5 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

The resettlement agencies will appoint persons chiefly responsible to accept and handle grievances and appeals. See Table 6-4.

Table 6-4: Accepting Agencies and Staff of Grievances and Appeals

Agency	Contact	Address	Tel
PMO (Jinan Municipal Transportation Bureau)	Ms. Wang	No.1 Jiefang east road of Jinan	15154131776
Jinan Land resource bureau	/	No.1 Longding Avenue, Lixia district of Jinan City	12366
Lixia district government	Mr. Sun		13706407737

7 Resettlement Cost

7.1 Budget

The LAR costs are included in the total project budget. All resettlement funds are from domestic sources. The resettlement cost of the project is CNY6.37 million⁶ in total, see Table 7-1 for details.

The collective farmland LA compensation is CNY4.35 million (68.2 % of the total cost), including land compensation and resettlement subsidies.

The young crop compensation is CNY0.74 million (11.6% of the total cost).

The other fees including survey and design fee, implementation and management fee, external M&E fee and technical training fee are CNY0.7 million (11.1% of the total cost).

The Contingencies is estimated at 0.58 million Yuan, accounting for 9.1% of the total cost.

Table 7-1: Resettlement Budget

Unit: yuan

Component		Unit	bus depot			Percentage
			QTY (unit)	Rate (CNY/unit)	budget (CNY10,000)	
1	Basic resettlement costs				508.8	79.9%
1.1	LA compensation	mu	24.7	176,000	434.7	68.2%
1.2	Young crop compensation	mu	24.7	30,000	74.1	11.6%
2	LA management fee	CNY10,000	508.82	5.00%	25.4	4.0%
3	Resettlement planning and M&E cost				40.0	6.3%
4	Training fee				5.0	0.8%
5	Contingencies				57.9	9.1%
6	Total				637.2	100.0%

7.2 Annual Budget Plans

All resettlement budget of the Project will be from local counterpart funds. Before or during project construction, the civil works and resettlement plan will be implemented in stages in order not to affect the production and livelihoods of the AHs. See Table 7-2.

Table 7-2: Annual Resettlement Budget Plan

Year	2017	2018	Total
Investment (10,000 yuan)	191.2	446.0	637.2
Percentage	30%	70%	100%

⁶ It does not include the payment for state-owned land use certificate, which is about 211.2 million Yuan and will be raised by JPTC separately.

7.3 Disbursement Flow and Plan of Resettlement Funds

7.3.1 Disbursement flow

During the project implementation, JPTC will pay the compensation to relevant agencies (land resource bureau, and district government involved) based on the compensation policies and standards confirmed in RP, then the compensation will be paid to APs.

7.3.2 Disbursement plan

The land compensation, resettlement subsidy and young crops fees will be paid to affected village collectivity directly by the JPTC and the Land Resource Bureau. The compensation use will be decided by consultation of collective villagers.

To ensure that the resettlement funds are available timely and fully, and the APs' production, livelihoods and income are restored, the following measures will be taken by Jinan PMO:

- (1) All costs related to LAR compensation are included in the general budget of the project.
- (2) Land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies and young crops compensation are paid up before LA so that no AP faces income loss.
- (3) To ensure the successful implementation of LA and resettlement, financial and supervisory agencies are established at all levels to ensure that all funds are disbursed timely and fully.

The budget is a cost estimate of the resettlement. Depending on practical changes within the affected areas, duration of impacts, modifications to compensation, inflation, etc., resettlement costs may be increased, but the Jinan PMO will ensure the timely adjustment and payment of compensation. The budget incorporates contingencies, and will be applied and revised as necessary.

8 Organization Structure and Responsibility

8.1 Resettlement Implementing Agencies

The agencies responsible for the planning, management, implementation and monitoring of the project's resettlement activities are:

- ✧ Ji'nan City ADB Project Leading Group (Ji'nan Leading Group);
- ✧ Ji'nan City ADB Project Management Office (PMO);
- ✧ Jinan Public Transportation Company (JPTC)
- ✧ Ji'nan City Land Resource Administration Bureau (Land Bureau)
- ✧ Nanhu Villages
- ✧ Design Institute
- ✧ Resettlement External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency

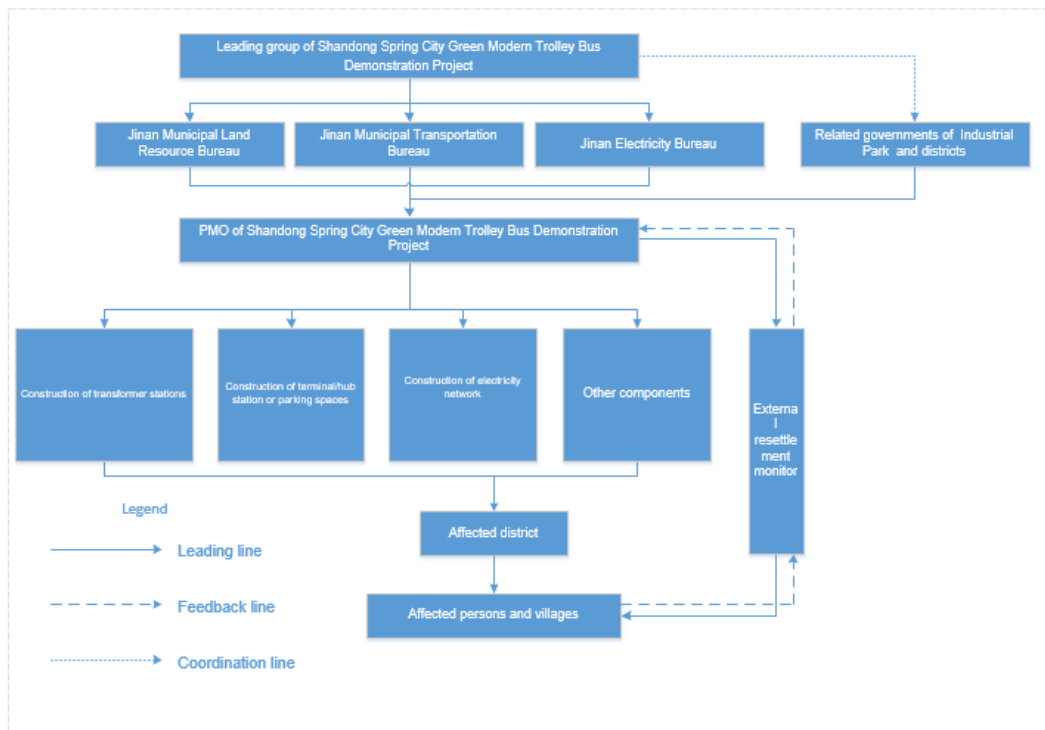


Figure 8-1: Resettlement Organization

8.2 Qualifications and Staffing

Staff of Jinan City involved with the LA, LO and other resettlement activities consist of Jinan Municipal Transportation Bureau, JPTC, Jinan Land Resource Bureau etc.

The staffs have rich work experience and have participated in LA, LO and resettlement work in several municipal engineering projects of Jinan City, and possess certain professional capability and management quality. The staff can work well in organization and coordination as they are from all levels of government and functional departments.

During the PPTA, the training on the ADB' SPS has been delivered to related staff, covering the involuntary resettlement policy, RP preparation and updating, issues arising from resettlement implementation, resettlement M&E, etc.

8.3 Assignments and Responsibilities

1) *Ji'nan Leading Group and Jinan PMO*

Be responsible for leadership, organization, coordination and policy formulation of the LA, LO and restoration measures of the project; review and approval of resettlement plan; supervising resettlement internal monitoring; leading the project construction and solving major problems occurred during the resettlement implementation.

2) *JPTC*

- ✧ Coordinating the implementation progress of the Project and the RP
- ✧ Reporting the resettlement fund disbursement plan and supervising the disbursement of funds
- ✧ Coordinating the work of the resettlement agencies
- ✧ Raising resettlement funds
- ✧ Disbursing resettlement funds
- ✧ Responsible specifically for resettlement implementation
- ✧ Tracking and supervising the disbursement of resettlement funds
- ✧ Handling grievances and appeals of APs arising from resettlement
- ✧ Supporting the work of the external M&E agency
- ✧ Collecting and compiling information required for internal monitoring reporting; managing resettlement archives
- ✧ Training persons responsible for resettlement

3) *Community/village committee*

- ✧ Participating in the DMS
- ✧ Participating in the calculation of compensation fees
- ✧ Participating in the disbursement of compensation fees to APs
- ✧ Handling grievances and appeals arising from resettlement
- ✧ Participating in housing land allocation
- ✧ Participating in skills training for APs
- ✧ Implementing employment measures for APs

4) *Design institute*

- ✧ Reducing resettlement impacts through design optimization
- ✧ Determining the range of LAR

5) *External monitoring and evaluation agency*

- ✧ Observing all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation as an independent M&E agency, monitoring and evaluating the resettlement results and the social adaptability of the APs, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to ADB through Jinan PMO; and
- ✧ Providing technical advice to Jinan PMO in data collection and processing.

8.4 Capacity Enhancing Measures of Resettlement Agencies

In order to implement resettlement successfully, the LAR staff must be trained under a program developed by Jinan PMO.

8.4.1 Resettlement management staff training plan

The Jinan PMO will take the following measures to enhance institutional capacity to better implement resettlement plan, guarantee the benefits of affected persons and meet the overall planning of project schedule, and build personnel training and human resources development system of Jinan City, affected street, resettlement agencies, as well as village officials. Training intends to take the form of specialist seminar; each unit set up technical training course, or study tour on other resettlement projects, and site training by technical and managerial staffs. Training content includes:

- ✧ Principles and policies of ADB's involuntary resettlement;
- ✧ Latest changes of national land acquisition and resettlement policy, resettlement experience;
- ✧ Resettlement implementation plan design;
- ✧ Resettlement implementation progress management and working procedure;
- ✧ Issues that need attention during resettlement implementation;
- ✧ Resettlement financial management;
- ✧ Resettlement project quality control;
- ✧ Resettlement information system;
- ✧ Resettlement monitoring and evaluation;
- ✧ Resettlement project management.

8.4.2 Measures for improving resettlement agencies

- ✧ Leadership responsibility system: the municipal leader shall be in leading position and the leaders of government relevant departments to form a strong leadership.
- ✧ Well-defined responsibilities: clearly define the duties and responsibilities of resettlement agencies of all levels, and strengthen supervision and administration according to the requirements of ADB and relevant laws and regulations of the country.
- ✧ Equipped with high-quality staffs: gradually enhance the capacity of resettlement agencies of all levels, especially professional technical force, the staff shall have certain special skill and managerial quality, and is required to have strong overall point of view, policy level, professional skill, especially mass work experience, and strengthen the technical equipment such as computer, monitoring device, transport, etc.
- ✧ Select staff strictly and strengthen business technical training, and carry out training on administrative staff and technical staff to improve their business ability and management ability.
- ✧ Guarantee appropriate number of woman cadres to give full play of woman during resettlement implementation process.
- ✧ Establish database and strengthen information feedback to make sure the information channel is smooth, significant problems shall be solved by resettlement leading group decision & solution.
- ✧ Strengthen reporting system, and intensify internal monitoring, solve problems in time.
- ✧ Establish external monitoring and evaluation mechanism, and early warning system.
- ✧ Bring the public and press supervision into play: open all resettlement information to the public and the society, and accept the supervision of the public and press at any time.

9 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

According to the project implementation schedule, the project will be implemented from June 2018 to December 2022; LAR will begin in Oct 2017 and will be completed in December 2019. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are as follows:

- ✧ LA shall be completed at least one month prior to the commencement of civil construction in order to let affected villagers have enough time in preparation of production resettlement and income restoration plan.
- ✧ During the LAR, the APs shall have opportunities to participate in the project. Before the commencement of civil construction, the scope of LAR will be disclosed, the RIB distributed and public participation activities conducted properly.
- ✧ All compensation shall be paid to the affected proprietors directly and fully within 3 months of approval of the compensation and restoration program for LA. No entity or individual should use such compensation funds on their behalf, nor should such compensation be discounted for any reason.

9.1 Work before Resettlement Implementation

Under the coordination and direction of Jinan PMO, JPTC will enter into LA agreements between Jinan LRB and the affected villages and households, and payment of compensation within 3 months of signing these agreements.

The compensation agreement for land acquisition will be signed based on the compensation rates specified in the RP, and in accordance with the state, provincial and municipal laws and regulations on LAR and ADB's SPS and related involuntary resettlement policy requirements. Jinan PMO and JPTC will negotiate with the affected town governments and village committees, and residents about compensation and resettlement respectively. After reaching consensus, affected persons, JPTC and relevant agencies will sign the compensation agreement for the LA immediately. A copy of such agreement should be submitted to Jinan PMO and Jinan PMO will supervise and witness the whole process.

9.2 Work during Resettlement Implementation

- (1) Disbursement of compensation payments
The APs will receive compensation timely after signing agreements.
- (2) Land use license
The JPTC should endeavor to obtain all land use licenses timely. LA permits must be obtained before the payment of compensation and the acquisition of land.
- (3) Internal supervision, and external M&E
Jinan PMO and JPTC will carry out Internal supervision and submit an internal monitoring report ADB quarterly. Jinan PMO will also entrust an external monitoring agency to conduct resettlement external monitoring and evaluation who will submit a M&E report to Jinan PMO and the ADB semiannually. The purpose of external M&E is to assess whether APs' incomes and living standards have been fully restored or improved after the LAR. If the target is not achieved as the RP, further measures should be suggested and taken.

9.3 Work after Resettlement Implementation

(1) Continuing with internal supervision and external M&E

During the implementation of LA, Jinan PMO and the external monitor agency will prepare the internal monitoring report and external monitoring report, respectively. The internal monitoring will continue until the end of the project to ensure the objectives of the RP have been successfully completed.

(2) Filing and documentation

After the completion of the LA, Jinan PMO will prepare a resettlement completion report. Resettlement implementation activities should be carried out in accordance with the project construction. Jinan PMO and JPTC will develop a detailed schedule of resettlement activities and will track the overall progress of the resettlement plan.

The general resettlement schedule of the Project has been drafted based on the progress of project construction, LA and implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress.

Table 9-1: Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Target	Agencies Responsible	Time	Remarks
1	Resettlement survey and information disclosure				
1.1	Resettlement survey	1 village	Jinan PMO, JPTC local government	Nov. 2016 – Apr 2017	
1.2	Disclosure of the draft RP		Jinan PMO	May 2017	
2	RP and budget				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (compensation rates)	CNY6.37 million	JMG	May 2017	
3	Compensation agreements				
3.1	Implementation of land compensation	4HHs in Nanhu village	Jinan PMO, JPTC, LRB, local government	Oct 2017~ Apr 2018	
4	Implementation of income restoration measures				
4.1	Payment of LA compensation	4HHs in Nanhu village	Jinan PMO, JPTC, LRB, local government	Dec 2017~May 2018	
4.2	Skills training for APs	24 person-times (50% women)	Jinan PMO, JPTC, LRB, local government	Dec. 2017 – Dec 2018	
5	Capacity building of resettlement agencies				
5.1	PMO staff	20 person-times	ADB, Jinan PMO	Feb~ Jun 2017	ongoing
5.2	Training of township and village officials	40 person-times	Jinan PMO	Jun~ Dec. 2017	
6	M&E				
6.1	Establishment of internal monitoring mechanism		Jinan PMO	Jul 2017	
6.2	Appointing an external M&E agency	1	Jinan PMO	Dec 31, 2017	
6.3	Internal monitoring reporting	Quarterly report	Jinan PMO		
6.4	External monitoring	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	Baseline and 1 st	Jan, 2018

No.	Task	Target	Agencies Responsible	Time	Remarks
	reporting			monitoring report	
				2 nd monitoring report	Jul,2018
6.5	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	1 st annual evaluation report	Jan, 2019
				2 nd annual evaluation report	Jan, 2020
6.6	Post-evaluation report	One report	Jinan PMO		Dec 2022
7	Public consultation		Jinan PMO, JPTC	Dec. 2016 – Jun. 2018	Ongoing
8	Grievance Redress		Jinan PMO, JPTC, and LRB	July 2017 – Jun. 2020	
9	Disbursement of compensation fees (if necessary)				
9.1	- To IA	Initial funds	Jinan PMO,	Dec 2017	
9.2	- To villages and households	Most funds	JPTC and LRB	April 2018	
10	Commencement of civil construction				
10.1	- the Project		JPTC		

10 Monitoring and Evaluation

To ensure the successful implementation of the RP and realize the objectives of resettlement properly, land acquisition, property demolition and resettlement activities of the project will be subject to periodic M&E according to ADB's resettlement policy requirements, including internal and external monitoring.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

10.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of internal monitoring is to enable all resettlement agencies to function properly during project implementation, conduct internal supervision and inspection on the whole process of resettlement preparation and implementation, learn resettlement progress, and ensure that the LA, ground attachments and restoration work can be completed on schedule per the RP, and promote successful project construction.

10.1.2 Institutions and staffs

The internal resettlement monitoring agencies are Jinan PMO and other relevant authorities (e.g., JPTC, LRB). These agencies will have a leader who is responsible specifically for the resettlement work. Such leaders should have rich LAR experience and authority, and be able to coordinate all departments involved in the LAR work. The members of such agencies should have knowledge on resettlement and social issues so as to perform their duties.

10.1.3 Scope of internal monitoring

The Jinan PMO will develop a detailed internal monitoring plan for LA and restoration measures, including:

- (1) Payment, use and availability of compensation fees for LA and ground attachments, and implementation progress and impacts on APs;
- (2) Investigation, coordination of and suggestion on key issues of the resettlement and implementing agencies during LAR;
- (3) Implementation of measures to restore household income of APs such as farmers with income from reed harvest, fruit trees and greenhouse planting;
- (4) Skills training and its effectiveness;
- (5) Handling of complaints and appeals; and
- (6) Working mechanism, training, working hours and efficiency of local resettlement offices.

Table 10-1: Sample Schedule of LAR

Agency: _____ Reporting date: _____ (MM/DD/YY)

Resettlement Activity	Unit	Planned	Completed	Completed in Total	Total Percentage
Permanent LA	mu				
State-owned land use right transfer	mu				
Properties of entities	m ²				
Land compensation	0,000 yuan				

Prepared by: _____ Signature of person responsible: _____ Stamp: _____

Table 10-2: Sample Schedule of Fund Utilization

District		Town (Sub-district)		Village (Community)		Date: (MM/DD/YY)	
Affected Agency	Brief description	Qty. (unit)	Amount needed (yuan)	Amount of compensation available in the reporting period (yuan)	Total amount of compensation available (yuan)	Percentage	
Village 1	Collective						
	Households						
Village 2	Collective						
	Households						

Prepared by: _____ Signature of person responsible: _____ Stamp: _____

For internal monitoring, a normative, smooth top-down resettlement information management system should be established among Jinan PMO, JPTC and resettlement agency concerned to track and reflect the progress of resettlement, including the progress, quality and funding of resettlement, and collate and analyze such information.

The following measures have been taken in the Project to implement internal monitoring:

✧ **Normative statistical reporting system**

Jinan PMO and JPTC will develop uniform report forms to reflect the progress of disbursement of resettlement funds, and LAR. Such forms will be submitted monthly.

Table 10-3: Sample Monitoring Form

No.	Item		RP	Updated RP	Actual	Completed to Date	Completed in Total	Total Percentage
			#	#	#	#	#	%
1	Acquisition of collective land	Area (mu)						
		AHs						
		APs						
2	Occupation of state-owned land	Area (mu)						
3	Resettlement funds (yuan)							

✧ **Regular Reporting**

Information on issues arising from resettlement will be exchanged in various forms between the resettlement agencies and the external M&E agency.

✧ **Regular meeting**

During resettlement implementation, the Jinan PMO will hold resettlement coordination meetings regularly to discuss and handle issues arising from project and resettlement implementation, exchange experience and study solutions.

✧ **Inspection**

The Jinan PMO will conduct routine and non-routine inspection on the resettlement work of the IA and the resettlement agencies, handle resettlement issues on site, and verify the progress of resettlement and the implementation of resettlement policies.

✧ **Exchange of information with the external M&E agency**

The Jinan PMO and IA will keep routine contact with the IA and the external M&E agency, and take findings and opinions of the external M&E agency as a reference to improve resettlement implementation and taking actions on outstanding issues.

10.1.4 Interval and reporting

Internal monitoring is a continuous process, in which comprehensive monitoring activities will be conducted at least quarterly.

Internal monitoring reports will be submitted by the resettlement agencies to JPTC and Jinan PMO. The Jinan PMO will compile relevant data and information, and submit an internal monitoring report to ADB quarterly with assistance of project implementation consultant. Terms of reference (TOR) for resettlement specialist for internal resettlement M&E is attached in Appendix 4.

10.2 External Monitoring

According to ADB's policy, the Jinan PMO will appoint a qualified, independent agency experienced in ADB-financed projects as the external M&E agency.

The external M&E agency will conduct follow-up M&E of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, and give advice. It shall also conduct follow-up monitoring of the APs' production level and living standard, and submit M&E reports to Jinan PMO and ADB. TOR for external M&E is attached in Appendix 5.

10.2.1 Scope and Methods

1. *Baseline survey*

The external M&E agency will conduct a baseline survey of the affected village and persons affected by land acquisition to obtain baseline data on the monitored APs' production level and living standard. The production level and living standard survey will be conducted semiannually to track variations of the APs' production level and living standard. This survey will be conducted using such methods as panel survey, random interview and field observation to acquire necessary information. A statistical analysis and an evaluation will be made on this basis.

2. *Periodic M&E*

During the implementation of the RP, the external M&E agency will conduct periodic follow-up resettlement monitoring semiannually of the following activities by means of field observation, panel survey and random interview:

- Payment and amount of compensation fees;
- Training;
- Support for vulnerable groups;
- Production resettlement and restoration;
- Compensation for lost assets;
- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Resettlement organization;
- Use of compensation fees for collective land and income of APs;
- Income growth of labor through employment; and
- Whether APs have benefited from the Project or not.

3. Public consultation

The external M&E agency will attend public consultation meetings held during resettlement implementation to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation.

4. Grievance redress

The external M&E agency will visit the affected villages and groups periodically, and inquire the agencies that accept grievances about how grievances have been handled. It will also meet complainants and propose corrective measures and advice for existing issues so as to make the resettlement process more effectively.

10.2.2 Indicators

- Socioeconomic indicators: per capita income, per capita cultivated area, employment rate;
- Institutional indicators: staffing, staff competencies, rules and regulations, equipment, affairs handling rate
- APs affected by LA: availability of compensation fees, production resettlement mode, income variation, employment rate, satisfaction with resettlement
- Infrastructure: availability of compensation fees, function restoration

10.2.3 Reporting

The external M&E agency will prepare external monitoring reports based on observations and survey data to: (i) reflect the progress of resettlement and existing issues to ADB and the project owner objectively; and (ii) evaluate the socioeconomic benefits of resettlement, and proposing constructive opinions and suggestions to improve the resettlement work.

A routine monitoring report should at least include the following: (i) subjects of monitoring; (ii) progress of resettlement; (iii) key monitoring findings; (iv) key existing issues; and (v) basic opinions and suggestions. A template of M&E report is attached in Appendix 6.

The external M&E agency will submit a monitoring or evaluation report to ADB and the Jinan PMO semiannually. See Table 10-4.

Table 10-4: Resettlement M&E Schedule



No.	Resettlement Report	Time of Survey	Submission Sate
1	baseline survey report	December 2017	Jan 2018
2	1 st semiannual monitoring report	December 2017	Jan 2018
3	2 nd semiannual monitoring report	June 2018	July 2018
5	1 st annual evaluation report	December 2018	January 2019
6	2 nd annual evaluation report	December 2019	January 2020
7	Completion report		December 2022



After completion of resettlement implementation, within 12 months, the external monitor will carry out postevaluation to evaluate the project's resettlement activities on the basis resettlement objectives, and lessons learned. A Post-Resettlement Evaluation Report will be submitted to Jinan PMO and ADB.

Appendixes



Appendix 1: Details of Substation



No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m²)	AH	AP		
	Beiyuan Avenue and Gongye North Road							
1	400 m southwards from Qizhou Road of Qingdao Road	Vicinity of West Primary school of Ludong Kindergarten	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
2	100 m eastwards from Weifang intersection of Qingdao Road	Expand landscaped areas at north side of the road out of the road, and remove trees.	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	

No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m ²)	AH	AP		
3	100 m eastwards from Huanggang intersection	Central landscaped areas under viaduct	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
4	80 m westwards from West Gongshang River Intersection	Central landscaped areas under viaduct	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	

No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m ²)	AH	AP		
5	140 m from west of Shuitun Road	Central landscaped areas under viaduct	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
6	340 m from west of kiln ditch bridge	Central landscaped areas under viaduct	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	

No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m ²)	AH	AP		
7	Qilu Pharmaceutical Factory at Gongye North Road	Landscaped areas at road side	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
8	300m from east of Xingfuliu Square	Landscaped areas at road side	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	



No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m²)	AH	AP		
9	East side of Ledong Exercise Center	Landscaped areas at road side	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
10	Jigang (#21, Gongye North Road)	Landscaped areas at road side	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	

No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m ²)	AH	AP		
11	Guodian flyover	Landscaped areas at road side	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
	Nanxinzhuang West Road, Jingqi Road, Jiefang Road, Gongye South Road							
12	Qinglongshan long-distance passenger station	Landscaped areas expansion at gate of Ludong Provincial Building Material Research Institute	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	



No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m ²)	AH	AP		
13	Vicinity of Nanxinzhuang Bus stop		state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
14	100 m westwards from Jingqi Xiaowei 2 nd Road	Remove trees in landscaped areas in the courtyard	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
15	Vicinity of Luowen Road of Quancheng Square	occupy landscaped areas at Quancheng Square/business land at southeast corner of intersection	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	



No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m ²)	AH	AP		
16	200 m westwards Shanda Intersection of Jiefang Road	Land in front of Lubei commercial building	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
17	Provincial prison dormitory		state-owned land	80	0	0	No	



No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m ²)	AH	AP		
18	Blank land in vicinity of tobacco logistics center		state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
Erhuan West Road								
19	300 m southwards from Meili road of Erhuan West Road	Central landscaped areas under viaduct	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	



No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m ²)	AH	AP		
20	Kuangshan Steel Market	Central landscaped areas under viaduct	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
21	200 m northwards from Jingliu Road of Erhuan West Road	Central landscaped areas under viaduct	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	



No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m ²)	AH	AP		
22	Joint Logistics Department of military region of Erhuan West Road	For road construction, width of central landscaped areas is uncertain	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
23	1000 m north of the intersection of south extension section of west ring 2 road and state way 104	Road construction	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
	Weishier Road							



No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m ²)	AH	AP		
24	Vicinity of fruit wholesale market of Dikou Road	Ludong landscaped areas	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
25	East door of Harmony Square	Triangular landscaped areas in road	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	



No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m ²)	AH	AP		
26	Quanjin Wolong Park	Roadside landscaped areas	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
27	Vicinity of Jiuqu parking lot	Luxi landscaped areas	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
	Aoti Middle Road							

No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m ²)	AH	AP		
28	100 m southwards from Yangliu Road of Aoti Middle Road	occupy and expand landscaped areas on the east of road, and remove trees	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
29	250 m southwards from Tianchen Road of Aoti Middle Road	occupy the landscaped areas of school campus in the Aoti Middle Road, and remove trees	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
	Erhuan South Road							


No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m ²)	AH	AP		
30	Yangjiazhuang intersection	occupy the blank land on the south of road	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
31	CNPC 25 Gas Station (Jinan Red-cross Ophthalmic Hospital)	Landscaped areas at south side of road	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	

No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m ²)	AH	AP		
32	300 m northwards from gate of Diequan mountain villa of open sea	Landscaped areas at south side of road	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
33	Shandong Electric Power Research Institute	Landscaped areas at south side of road	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	

No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m ²)	AH	AP		
34	Vicinity of south campus zone of Shandong University	Landscaped areas at south side of road	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
35	South of Lvyou Road intersection of the Erhuan East Road	Landscaped areas at south side of road	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
	Lishan Road							

No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m ²)	AH	AP		
36	Vicinity of railway bridge of Lishan Road	occupy vacant land on the west of road	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
37	Yizheng Mansion of Lishan Road	For road construction, width of central landscaped areas cannot be determined	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
	Erhuan East Road						No	

No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m ²)	AH	AP		
38	Central landscaped areas in opposite to Shimen gas station	Central landscaped areas under viaduct	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
39	375m northwards of Park intersection	Road central greening zone	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	

No	Proposed Location	Current Situation of Construction Land	Land Property	Land Occupation Impact			Whether Involving HD or Not	Current Situation
				Area (m²)	AH	AP		
40	125 m northwards of Hepeingbeilu	Central landscaped areas under viaduct	state-owned land	80	0	0	No	
Total				3,200				

Appendix 2: Due Diligence Reviews on Proposed Bus Depots

I. Methods and procedure of investigation

A. Objectives of due diligence review (DDR)

The objectives of the DDR include: to review on the conducted land acquisition of the proposed sites, to evaluate whether the acquisitioned land complies with the requirements of Land Administration Law of P.R.C and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) and related regulations of Jinan City and Shandong Province, to identify if there are any pending land issues and if so, propose suggestions to comply with both national and ADB's relevant laws and policies.

B. Material sources and methods of investigation

The materials of the DDR mainly come from two aspects:

- (i) Secondary data, related with land property, policy and implementation process of conducted land acquisition and house demolition provided by the local government departments and the implementation agencies.
- (ii) Field measurement and data acquisition, supplementing with forums, direct communication with related interest groups and so on to further verify the information and data.

The due diligence for the proposed land has been divided into several parts: investigation of the ownership of proposed land, investigation of influences of land requisition and demolition on people and their companies, investigation of housing demolition and ancillary facilities, scattered trees, special facilities and so on.



C. Procedure of investigation




From August 2016 to October 2016, according to the proposed station sites, the resettlement specialist, with the assistance from the Jinan Transportation Bureau, Jinan Bus Group, visited all proposed station sites; interviewed Jinan Municipal Land Resources Bureau to identify the land property, owner, land acquisition policy and process; then interviewed some APs.





The screening and statistics on the possible impacts of land requisition and demolition, including the carpet survey of impacts of proposed boundary determination, housing, ground attachments, the quantity of entities and so on, have been done.



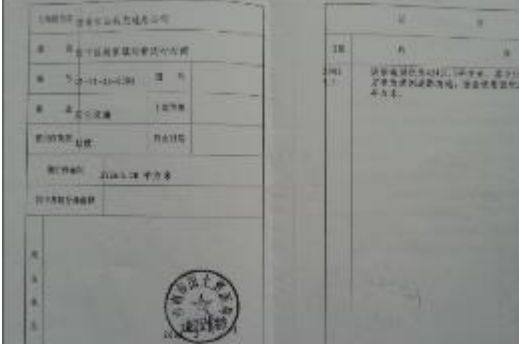

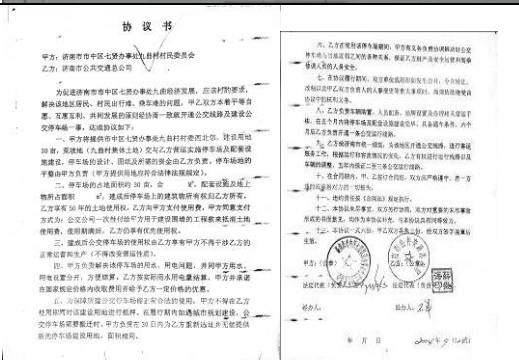

II. Results of the investigation


Nine depots have obtained land use certificate or appropriation. And there are no remaining LAR issues. See details as below.

No.	Depot	Basic Information	Land Use Certificate	Current Situation
Bus depot to be upgraded				
1	Dawei fly over bus depot	This depot is located beneath the flyover, and was built in 2014. The land use-right certificate was obtained in 2008 with are 11,899 m ² . And there is no remaining resettlement problem.	 <p>天权 国用 2008 1 第0400055号</p> <p>土地权利人 济南市公共交通总公司</p> <p>地 址 天桥区黄岗路与济齐路交叉以西北侧</p> <p>地 号 040201003 图 号</p> <p>地类 (用途) 公共基础设施用地 取得价格</p> <p>使用期限 新登 终止日期</p> <p>建筑面积 21899.00 其中 地上面积 21899.00 地下面积</p> <p>根据《中华人民共和国宪法》、《中华人民共和国土地管理法》和《中华人民共和国城市房地产管理法》等法律法规，为保护土地使用人的合法权益，对土地使用权人申请登记的本证所列土地权利，经审查核实，准予登记，颁发此证。</p> <p>济南市人民政府 (章)</p> <p>2008 年 07 月 28 日</p>	



No.	Depot	Basic Information	Land Use Certificate	Current Situation
2	Quanfu flyover bus depot	The depot is located beneath the Quanfu flyover, and was built in 2009. The land use certificate was obtained in 2009 with area 9,078 m ² . There is no remaining resettlement problem	 A photograph of a land use certificate document. It features a map of the depot area with various labels in Chinese, including 'Quanfu flyover' and 'bus depot'. The document is dated 2009 and mentions an area of 9,078 m².	 A photograph showing the current state of the Quanfu flyover bus depot. The depot is a large, open area with several buses parked. In the background, there are construction cranes and a building under construction, indicating ongoing development or expansion.
3	Bus depot of west passenger railway station	The bus depot of west passenger railway depot is located in the west passenger station hub, and it was built in 2013. The land area is 2.3 hectares which was allocated free by government in 2012.	/	 A photograph showing the current state of the bus depot of the west passenger railway station. The depot is a large, open area with a modern, curved roof structure. Several buses are parked in the lot, and there are some trees and buildings in the background.



No.	Depot	Basic Information	Land Use Certificate	Current Situation
4	Yaojiazhuang bus depot	The Yaojiazhuang depot is located at 44# of Jiefang Road, and the depot was built in 2003. The land use-right certificate was obtained in 2003 with area of 4,918 m ² , there is no remaining resettlement problem.	 <p>The image shows a Land Use Certificate (土地使用权证书) for the Yaojiazhuang bus depot. The certificate is issued by the Jinan Municipal People's Government (济南市人民政府) and the Jinan Municipal Land Administration Bureau (济南市人民政府土地管理局). It details the location at 44# Jiefang Road (济南经四路44号) and the area of 4,918.0 m² (4918.0平方米). The certificate was obtained in 2003 (2003年12月1日). The text on the certificate states that the land use rights were obtained in accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on Land Administration (《中华人民共和国土地管理法》) and the Law of the People's Republic of China on Urban Real Estate Management (《中华人民共和国城市房地产管理法》). It also mentions that the land use rights were obtained through a public bidding process (公开出让) and that the land use rights are for a bus depot (公共汽车场站用地).</p>	 <p>The image shows the current situation of the Yaojiazhuang bus depot. It is a large, open area with several buses parked. The depot is surrounded by trees and a fence. The sky is blue and the overall scene is bright.</p>
5	Jinan University Bus depot	The bus depot of Jinan University is located at Jiwei Road Trolley Bus Company, and the site was built in 1993. The land use-right certificate was obtained in 1993. The total area is 16,727.8 m ² and there is no remaining resettlement problem.	 <p>The image shows a Land Use Certificate (土地使用权证书) for the Jinan University Bus depot. The certificate is issued by the Jinan Municipal People's Government (济南市人民政府) and the Jinan Municipal Land Administration Bureau (济南市人民政府土地管理局). It details the location at Jiwei Road Trolley Bus Company (济南经二路电车公司) and the total area of 16,727.8 m² (16727.8平方米). The certificate was obtained in 1993 (1993年12月1日). The text on the certificate states that the land use rights were obtained in accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on Land Administration (《中华人民共和国土地管理法》) and the Law of the People's Republic of China on Urban Real Estate Management (《中华人民共和国城市房地产管理法》). It also mentions that the land use rights were obtained through a public bidding process (公开出让) and that the land use rights are for a bus depot (公共汽车场站用地).</p>	 <p>The image shows the current situation of the Jinan University Bus depot. It is a large, open area with several buses parked. The depot is surrounded by trees and a fence. The sky is blue and the overall scene is bright.</p>



No.	Depot	Basic Information	Land Use Certificate	Current Situation
6	Bus depot of Xinxi Road North intersection	The depot is located at #24196 of Jingshi Road of Huaiyin District, and was built in 1992. The land use-right certificate was obtained in 1992 with area of 24,138.9 m ² . There is no remaining resettlement problem.		
7	Bus depot of bus driver's school	The depot is located at Liuzhiyuan Village of Lixia District, and was built in 2002. The land use-right certificate was obtained in 2002. The total area is 37,263 m ² . There is no remaining resettlement problem.		
8	Jiuqu bus depot	The depot is located at Jiuqu Village, and the depot was built in 2004. The land area is 2 hectares which was allocated free by government in 2004.		

No.	Depot	Basic Information	Land Use Certificate	Current Situation
Bus depot to be newly built				
1	Jiangshui Spring Bus Terminal Depot	The depot is located at Huangjinshan Shuijun Community. The land area is 0.8 hectares which was allocated free by government in 2006.	<p>甲方：山东海信绿苑房地产开发有限公司 乙方：济南市公交总公司</p> <p>上述双方认可下列各项并作为本协议签订的前提：</p> <p>第一，甲方于二〇〇六年七月四日通过济南市国土资源局发布的 2006-G015 号《济南市国有土地使用权挂牌出让公告》，取得了张水泉住宅风景区管委会地块中 E 宗地块的开发权，土地所有权并取得了《国有土地使用权证》。</p> <p>第二，根据济南市规划对 E 宗地块要求，在原张水泉村开发建设黄金山水郡居住小区。同时，根据济南市控规，该地块包含一处公交首末站用地（用地范围：按济南市规划局规划用地范围要求执行），规划部门明确要求甲方对该地块进行开发建设时必须同步设计、同步施工、同步验收交付乙方一处公交首末站。</p> <p>第三，乙方目前使用的 49 路临时公交首末站需要迁移，所用临时用房需要拆除（甲方已取得该临时用房所有权）。</p> <p>基于上述各项，双方同意，为确保规划的公交首末站按期交付投入使用，49 路公交首末站迁移期间乙方公交线路正常运行，达成如下协议：</p> <p>1、双方同意组建联络小组，负责该片区的新建公交首末站的建设、移交、负责 49 路临时公交首末站迁移工作（联络小组成员名单见附件）。</p>	

Six depots need to obtain land use certificate with payment to the pertinent district government. But the land is being used by JPTC now. See details below.

No.	Name	Basic Information	Land Area (mu)	Land Category	Resettlement Issue	Fee for Land Certificate (ten thousand Yuan)	Current Situation
<i>Bus depot to be newly built</i>							
1	Tangye bus interchange hub	The construction place is located at Tangye area, through the north side of the Jingshi East Road, east side of Tangye West Road, south side of Jingde Street	22.5	State-owned land	land use certificate to be obtained	1,350	
2	Huanggang bus multistorey depot	The depot is located at northwest corner of the intersection of Huanggang Road and Jiqi Road	18.0	State-owned land	land use certificate to be obtained	2,956	

No.	Name	Basic Information	Land Area (mu)	Land Category	Resettlement Issue	Fee for Land Certificate (ten thousand Yuan)	Current Situation
3	Bus interchange hub of the east branch of provincial hospital	The depot is located at the west side of Aoti Middle Road, and the north side of Jiefang Road East; Yanshan A plot	18.6	State-owned land	land use certificate to be obtained	6,311	
4	Suncun Comprehensive bus repair base	The depot is located at the west side of Chunxuan Road of Suncun area, and the north side of a planned road	74.7	State-owned land	land use certificate to be obtained	1,494	

No.	Name	Basic Information	Land Area (mu)	Land Category	Resettlement Issue	Fee for Land Certificate (ten thousand Yuan)	Current Situation
5	Bus depot of settlement zone I of west passenger railway station	The depot is located at the east side of Qilu Avenue, the south side of Liaocheng Road, and the west side of Qizhou Road	12.3	State-owned land	land use certificate to be obtained	6,840	
6	Jiluo Road bus depot	The depot is located at B-5 plot at the east side of the intersection of the Jiluo Road and Luo'an Road	15.0	State-owned land	land use certificate to be obtained	2,171	
	Subtotal		161.1			21,122	

Appendix 3: Resettlement Information Booklet

**Shandong Spring City Green Modern
Trolley Bus Demonstration Project**

Resettlement information Booklet (RIB) For Shandong Spring City Green Modern Trolley Bus Demonstration Project

**Ji'nan Municipal Transportation Bureau
April 2017**

1 Project brief introduction

The Jinan municipal government intends to get loan support from the ADB, to carry out Shandong Spring City Green Modern Trolley Bus Demonstration Project (hereinafter called the Project). According to the latest feasibility study report (FSR),⁷ the Project consists of the following components: (i) construction of high quality prioritized trolley bus corridors (111.2 km) integrated with eight corridors serving 39 bus routes, (ii) construction of island stations comprising 93 new and 65 improved stations; (iii) construction of 16 bus depots, including eight newly built and eight upgraded bus depots; (iv) construction of 111.2 km power lines, newly built 40 traction substations and a new monitoring and control center; and (v) purchase of 735 modern trolley buses equipped with advanced technology power storage and IT systems for driver assistance and vehicle and power monitoring.

The construction of high quality prioritized trolley bus corridors, island stations, power lines will be within the right-of-way (ROW) of the existing roads, which will not involve in any LAR. The traction substations will be constructed on the vacant state-owned land along with the corridors and powerlines. Therefore, the LAR will be caused by construction of 16 bus depots.

1) Construction of Modern Trolley Bus Corridor and Station

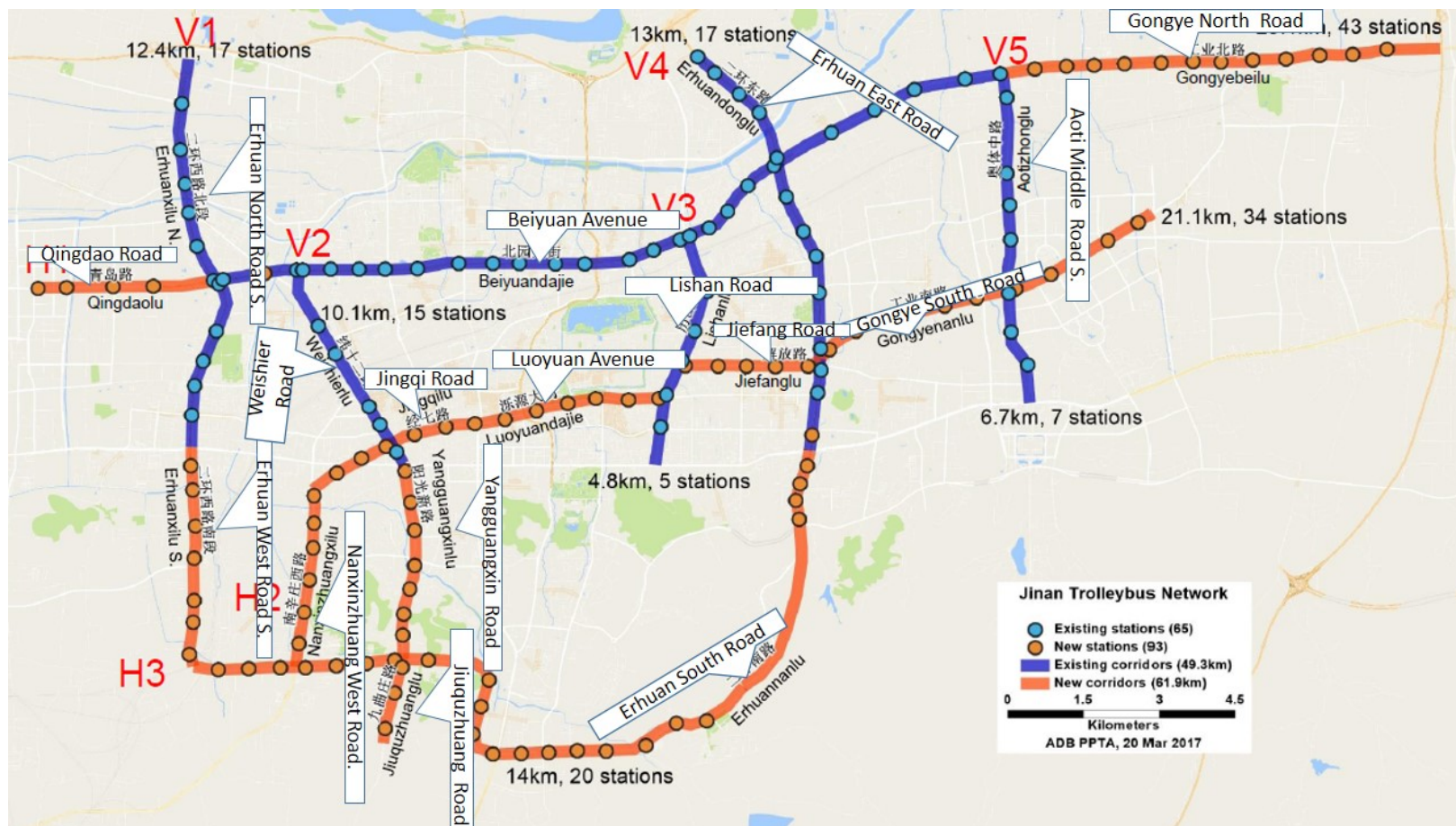
According to FSR, the total length of trolley bus corridor is 111.2 km. See details in Table 1, and Figure 1.

Along with the construction of trolley bus corridors, the station improvement plan will be carried out. A total of 158 stations will be newly built or upgraded for all bus corridors extending 111.2 km, including 34 BRT existing stations, 31 improved and expanded BRT stations and 93 newly-built BRT stations (island type station).

Table 1: Trolley-bus Priority Corridors

No.	Road	First and destination stops	Road length (km)
1	Erhuan West Road	Dawei–Erhuan South Road	12.4
2	Weishier Road–Yangguang New Road–Jiuquzhuang Road	Beiyuan Avenue–Jiuqu Village	9.8
3	Lishan Road	Beiyuan Avenue–Jingshi Road	4.8
4	Erhuan East Road	Gaoqiangwang–Lvyou Road	13.4
5	Aoti Middle Road	Gongye North Road–Jingshi Road	6.7
6	Qingdao Road–Beiyuan Avenue–Gongye North Road	Qizhou Road–Guodian Flyover	29.0
7	Nanxinzhuang West Road–Nanxinzhuang Street–Jingqi Road–Lishan Road–Jiefang Road–Gongye South Road	Erhuan South Road–Fenghuang Road	21.1
8	Erhuan South Road	Erhuan West Road–Lvyou Road	14.0
Total			111.2

⁷ Prepared by Shandong Engineering Consultancy Institute, March 2017.



2) Construction of Power Supply Facilities

The construction of power supply facilities mainly includes power lines and traction substations.

(1) power lines

Along with the construction of corridors, a total of 111.2 km power lines will be constructed which be located under elevated roads, on the municipal road, and tunnels etc. No LAR will occur.

(2) Traction substation

According to power lines and capacity of traction substations, a total of 40 10kV traction substations will be constructed. All these substations will be constructed on the vacant state-owned land, such as landscaped areas, and vacant land under elevated roads. Each traction substation will occupy about 80m² land, a total of 4.8 mu⁸ state-owned land, therefore, will be occupied.

3) Construction of Bus Depots

Combined with the construction of trolley bus corridors, a total of 16 bus depots, of which, eight will be upgraded and eight will be newly built.

According to FSR and survey, 398.7 mu land will be occupied by bus depots, of which, 374.1 mu are state-owned land and 24.6 mu are collective land.

For a total of 374.1 mu state-owned land, 213 mu state-owned land for nine depots have already obtained the land use certificates or appropriated by the government, 161.1 mu state-owned land for six depots which need to obtain land use certificate with compensation payment completed to the pertinent district government, although these lands are being used by JPTC now. No person will be affected by the state-owned land occupation.

Meanwhile, 24.6 mu collective land will be permanently acquired by Hanyu depot, affecting 4 households with 13 persons. The details are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Bus Depot

No.	Name	Land Area (mu)	Land Category
Bus depot to be upgraded			
1	Dawei fly over bus depot	18	sate-owned land
2	Quanfu flyover bus depot	13.5	State-owned land
3	Bus depot of west passenger railway station	34.5	State-owned land
4	Yaojiazhuang bus depot	7.5	State-owned land
5	Jinan University Bus depot	24.0	State-owned land
6	Bus depot of Xinxi Road North intersection	18.0	State-owned land

⁸ 1 mu =667m².

No.	Name	Land Area (mu)	Land Category
7	Bus depot of bus driver's school	55.5	State-owned land
8	Jiuqu bus depot	30.0	State-owned land
Bus depot to be newly built			
1	Tangye bus interchange hub	22.5	State-owned land
2	Huanggang bus multistorey depot	18.0	State-owned land
3	Bus interchange hub of the east branch of provincial hospital	18.6	State-owned land
4	Jiangshui Spring Bus Terminal Depot	12.0	State-owned land
5	Suncun Comprehensive bus repair base	74.7	State-owned land
6	Bus depot of settlement zone I of west passenger railway station	12.3	State-owned land
7	Jiluo Road bus depot	15.0	State-owned land
8	Hanyu bus interchange hub	24.6	Rural collective land
	total	398.7	



Figure 2 layout of bus depot

4) *Estimated Resettlement Investment and resettlement implementation plan*

All costs incurred in LA and resettlement will be included in the general budget of the project. The resettlement cost of the project is CNY6.37 million, accounting for 0.3% of total project cost.

According to the project implementation schedule, the project will be implemented from June 2018 to December 2022; LAR therefore will begin in October 2017 and end in December 2019.

2 Resettlement impacts

According to the FSR and field survey, the impacts of the project are categorized as:

- (ii) Permanent rural collective acquisition for Hanyu depot;
- (iii) Permanent state-owned land occupation for 40 traction substations and bus depots;

2.1 Permanent collective land acquisition

Only Hanyu trolley bus depot involves collective land acquisition of 24.6 mu. four households with 13 persons of Nanhu village in Gaoxin District will be affected. According to on-site survey, the farmers have abandoned the land, which is not cultivated any more.



Figure 3: Collective Land Acquisition for Hanyu Depot

2.2 Permanent occupation of state-owned land

A total of 378.9 mu state-owned land will be occupied permanently, of which, 374.1 mu will be used for depots, and 4.8 mu will be for substations.

3) *State-owned land for depot*

A total of 374.1 mu state-owned land will be occupied by 15 depots, of which, 213 mu land has obtained land use certificate or appropriated by the government for nine depots, 161.1mu land need to obtain land use certificate with payment to the pertinent district government for six depots although these lands are being used by JPTC now.

4) State owned land for substation

The sites for substation are selected as the following principles: (i) meet the operation load requirement of the trolley bus line to ensure that the power supply radius can effectively guarantee the stable running of the trolley bus; (ii) Sites should be complied with local construction plan and be organically combined with surrounding landscapes, buildings and free from causing environmental impacts sensitively, and (iii) optimize land use scale of substations, avoiding land acquisition, structure demolition and resettlement.

A total of 4.8 mu land will be occupied permanently for 40 substations, which will be landscaped areas or vacant state-owned land, and will not involve in any resettlement.

2.3 Affected persons

Thirteen persons in four households Nanhu village will be affected, of which, seven are women.

According to the survey, all affected persons (Aps) are of Han people, and no vulnerable groups is involved in.

3 Legal Framework and Policies

3.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement

The resettlement policies of the project have been developed in accordance with the relevant laws, regulations and policies of the PRC, and ADB policies, including:

Policies of ADB

✧ Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, Safeguard Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement

✧

Laws and regulations of the PRC:

✧ Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from Jan. 1, 1999 and revised on August 28, 2004)

✧ Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)

✧ Notice on Issuing the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238, effective from November 3, 2004)

✧ Property Law of PRC (PRC Order No.62) (effective from October 1, 2007)

✧ Temporary Regulation on Taxes for Cultivated Land Acquisition of the PRC (effective from 1 January 2008)

✧ Urgent Notice on Well Implementing Management Work of Land Acquisition and House Demolition of Ministry of Land and Resource of the PRC (MLR[2011] No.72)

Relevant policies of Shandong province

✧ Measures for the Implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China in Shandong Province (Amendment of 2004) (effective from August 22, 1999 and Revised in 2012)

- ✧ Approval of the Adjustment of Comprehensive Land Price Standards for Land Acquisition of Shandong Province (LZBF[2015 No.286)
- ✧ Land Acquisition Management Methods of Shandong Province (People's Government of Shandong Province No.226 Order)
- ✧ Methods of Land Acquisition Villagers Joining in Residents' Primary Endowment Insurance of Shandong Province Issue (LRSF[2013] No.35, Revised in 2014)

3.2 Cut-off Date and Eligibility

The cut-off date for eligibility for the compensation will be the date when land acquisition announcement is issued to affected village and affected persons. Government notice will be provided along with the resettlement information booklet explaining the cut-off date prior to DMS.

Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the project area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. Any building constructed or tree planted with an intention for extra compensation will not be counted in.

3.2 Compensation Standards

1) Compensation standards of collective land acquisition

According to the survey and consultations, the compensation for collective land acquisition will be based on the *Approval of the Adjustment of Comprehensive Land Price Standards of Land Acquisition (LZBF[2015] No.286) of Shandong Province*. The compensation standard for acquisition of collective cultivated land in Class 1 district of Jinan City is CNY176,000/mu, including land compensation and resettlement compensation. The acquisition of collective construction land and unused land are adjusted by the coefficients of 1.0 and 0.8, respectively on the basis of the comprehensive compensation standard for cultivated land.

2) Compensation for state-owned land use certificate

According to consultations, the payment for state-owned land use certificate will be decided based on negotiations between the pertinent district governments and JPTC. It is estimated that a total of CNY211.2 million will be paid for land use certificate, which will not be covered by the project and will be raised by the JPTC.

3.3 Entitlement Matrix

Table 3 summarizes the categories of LAR impacts, the eligible persons, entitlement policies and provisions, compensations standards and rehabilitation measures.

Table 3: Entitlement Matrix

Type	Impact	APs	Compensation and Resettlement Policy	Compensation Standard and Implementation
Permanent LA	24.6 mu cultivated land of Nanhu village	4 household with 13 persons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The compensation of LA will be compensated in monetary compensation according to the Approval of the Adjustment of Comprehensive Land Price Standards of Land Acquisition District (LZBF[2015] No.286) of Shandong Province. 2. The use of the compensation will be determined by the affected farmers themselves 	Cultivated land: CNY176,000/mu Young crops: CNY30,000/mu
State-owned land use certificate	161.1 mu state-owned land for 6 depots to obtain land use certificate	pertinent district government	JPTC will obtain land use certificate with payment	The payment for state-owned land use certificate will be decided based on negotiations between the pertinent district governments and JPTC. CNY211.2 million is estimated to pay for land use certificate. However, this payment will not be covered by the Project and will be raised by the JPTC
	4.8 mu state-owned land for 40 substations	No person to be affected directly	The sites for substation are selected as the following principles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meet the operation load requirement of the trolley bus line to ensure that the power supply radius (about 1.5 km) can effectively guarantee the stable running of the trolley bus; 2. Sites should be complied with local construction plan and be organically combined with surrounding landscapes, buildings and free from causing environmental and any social impacts, and 3. Optimize land use scale of substations, avoiding any further land acquisition, structure demolition and resettlement. 	

Type	Impact	APs	Compensation and Resettlement Policy	Compensation Standard and Implementation
Women	7 women	53.8% of all APs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unskilled jobs generated by the Project at the construction and operation stages will be made available to women in priorities. In addition, women will receive equal pay for equal work like men do. However, employment of child labor is prohibited. 2. Priority will be given to female labor for skills training to ensure their economic status and income will be restored; 3. Women will receive resettlement information and participate in public consultation. 4. A special FGD for women will be held to introduce resettlement policies and improve their awareness. 	/
Grievances and appeals	Compensation rates, payment of compensation, and resettlement measures	All APs	Free; all costs incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies	

4 Organization Structure and Responsibility

The agencies responsible for the planning, management, implementation and monitoring of the project's resettlement activities are:

- ✧ Ji'nan City ADB Project Leading Group (Ji'nan Leading Group);
- ✧ Ji'nan City ADB Project Management Office (PMO);
- ✧ Jinan Public Transportation Company (JPTC)
- ✧ Ji'nan City Land Resource Administration Bureau (Land Bureau)
- ✧ Nanhu Villages
- ✧ Design Institute
- ✧ Resettlement External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency

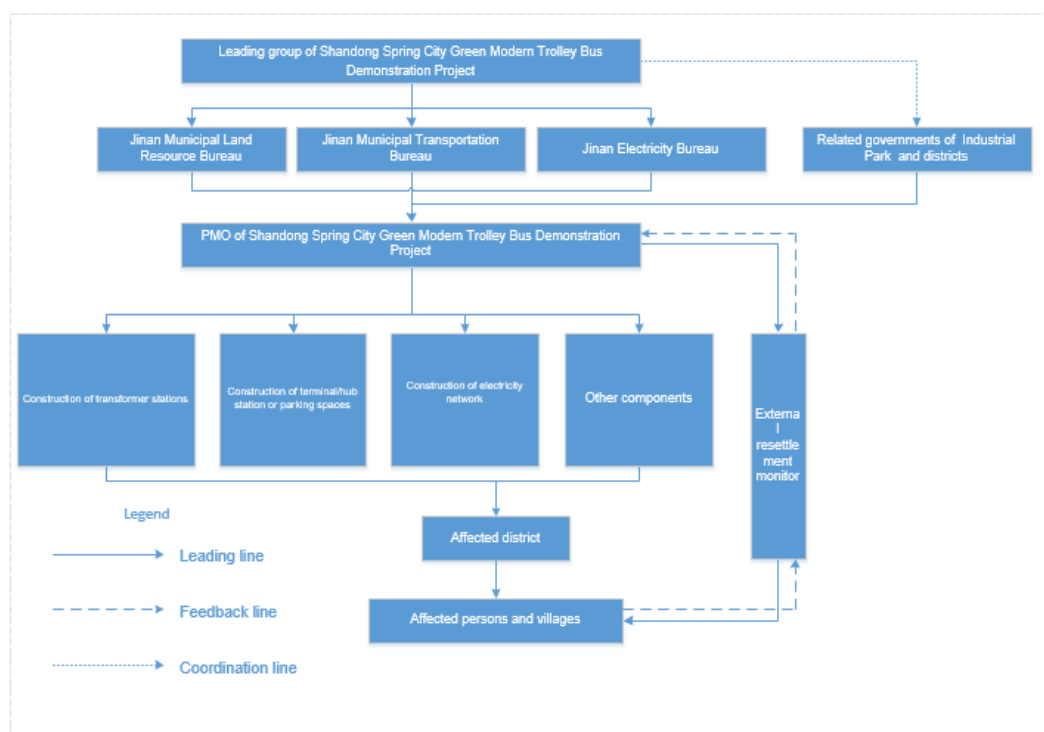


Figure 4: Resettlement Organization

5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of the RP. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. In order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition, a transparent, accessible and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established. The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

Stage 1: If any affected person is dissatisfied with any land acquisition and resettlement of any other safeguards related problems, he/she may file an oral or written appeal with the

village committees or street governments. In case of an oral appeal, the village committees/town governments shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within 2 weeks.

Stage 2: If the affected person is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with Jinan Municipal Land Resources Bureau after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

Stage 3: If the affected person is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal with Jinan PMO receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within 2 weeks.

Stage 4: If the appellant is still dissatisfied with the arbitration award, he/she may bring a suit in a civil court directly in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC.

At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a civil court directly if he/she is dissatisfied with the grievance redress procedure or disposition.

If any AP may also file an appeal with the Office of the Special Facilitator or Compliance Review Panel of ADB in accordance with ADB's accountability mechanism.¹

All grievances, oral or written, will be reported to ADB in internal and external resettlement monitoring reports.

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies. At the whole construction stage, the above procedure will remain effective so that the APs can use it to solve relevant issues. The above appeal channel will be disclosed to the Aps.

The resettlement agencies will appoint persons chiefly responsible to accept and handle grievances and appeals. See Table 4.

Table 4: Accepting Agencies and Staff of Grievances and Appeals

Agency	Contact	Address	Tel
PMO (Jinan Municipal Transportation Bureau)	Ms. Wang	No.1 Jiefang east road of Jinan	15154131776
Jinan Land resource bureau	/	No.1 Longding Avenue, Lixia district of Jinan City	12366
Lixia district government	Mr. Sun		13706407737

6 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

According to the project implementation schedule, the project will be implemented from June 2018 to December 2022; LAR will begin in January 2018 and end in December 2019.

The general resettlement schedule of the Project has been drafted based on the progress of project construction, LA and implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress.

¹ See <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

Table 5: Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Target	Agencies Responsible	Time	Remarks
1	Resettlement survey and information disclosure				
1.1	Resettlement survey	1 village	Jinan PMO, JPTC local government	Nov. 2016 – Apr 2017	
1.2	Disclosure of the draft RP		Jinan PMO	May 2017	
2	RP and budget				
2.1	Approval of RP and budget (compensation rates)	6.37 million Yuan	JMG	May 2017	
3	Compensation agreements				
3.1	Implementation of land compensation	4HHs in Nanhu village	Jinan PMO, JPTC, LRB, local government	Oct 2017~ Apr 2018	
4	Implementation of income restoration measures				
4.1	Payment of LA compensation	4HHs in Nanhu village	Jinan PMO, JPTC, LRB, local government	Dec 2017~May 2018	
4.2	Skills training for APs	24 person-times (50% women)	Jinan PMO, JPTC, LRB, local government	Dec. 2017 – Dec 2018	
5	Capacity building of resettlement agencies				
5.1	PMO staff	20 person-times	ADB, Jinan PMO	Feb~ Jun 2017	ongoing
5.2	Training of township and village officials	40 person-times	Jinan PMO	Jun~ Dec. 2017	
6	M&E				
6.1	Establishment of internal monitoring mechanism		Jinan PMO	Jul 2017	
6.2	Appointing an external M&E agency	1	Jinan PMO	Dec 31, 2017	
6.3	Internal monitoring reporting	Quarterly report	Jinan PMO		
6.4	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	Baseline and 1 st monitoring report	Jan, 2018
				2 nd monitoring report	Jul, 2018
6.5	External evaluation reporting	Annual report	External M&E agency	1 st annual evaluation report	Jan, 2019
				2 nd annual evaluation report	Jan, 2020
6.6	Post-evaluation report	One report	Jinan PMO		Dec 2022
7	Public consultation		Jinan PMO, JPTC	Dec. 2016 – Jun. 2018	Ongoing
8	Grievance Redress		Jinan PMO, JPTC, and LRB	July 2017 – Jun. 2020	

No.	Task	Target	Agencies Responsible	Time	Remarks
9	Disbursement of compensation fees (if necessary)				
9.1	- To IA	Initial funds	Jinan PMO,	Dec 2017	
9.2	- To villages and households	Most funds	JPTC and LRB	April 2018	
10	Commencement of civil construction				
10.1	- the Project		JPTC		

Appendix 4: Terms of Reference for Resettlement Implementation Consultant

1. Objective/Purpose of the Assignment

The Consultant will provide supervision and consulting service for the Jinan PMO, executing agency [EA]) and JPTC, implementing agency (IA) in resettlement of project management, capacity building, and quality assurance.

2. Scope of Work

The consultant shall assist the EA and IA with update of the resettlement plan (RP) and the implementation and performance monitoring of the RP.

3. Detailed Terms of Reference

- Assist the IA in implementing the RP as endorsed by the EA and disclosed to the affected peoples;
- Provide training to the IA resettlement staff on ADB's involuntary resettlement policy requirements especially those related to the implementation of resettlement plan
- Assist the IA to enhance the consultation and participation of APs including timely information disclosure on various resettlement related issues and policies;
- Provide guidance to the IA in internal monitoring of the RP implementation and preparation of reports;
- Provide guidance to the IA in coordinating with various other agencies involved in RP implementation including identification of persons responsible for resettlement related activities in different departments;
- Assist the IA in strengthening its organizational arrangements to effectively implement the RP;
- Assist the IA to identify gaps in RP implementation and suggest appropriate solutions in a timely manner; and
- Assist the IA on managing grievance redress mechanism, its publicity amongst the affected people and in record keeping of related grievances and redress measures taken;
- Provide guidance on enhancing the effectiveness of the livelihood restoration program implementation;
- Assist the IA on assessing needs of vulnerable group of APs and those APs who are significantly affected by land acquisition and relocation and help develop and implement additional mitigation measures to ensure that they do not fall below the pre-project level;
- Assist the IA in finalization of RP based on DMS
- Assist with public hearing meeting through holding meetings, seminar and study group and other means;
- Assist the EA/IA to carry out data acquisition on relevant monitoring indexes

4. Output/Reporting Requirements

Deliverables:

- (i) DMS based updated RP
- (ii) Reports on capacity development measures including training, workshop conducted and outcomes

- (iii) Internal monitoring reports on resettlement plan implementation
- (iv) EA's resettlement Completion report as part of PCR

5. Consultant specifications and inputs

She/he shall have at least 10 years working experience, including at least 5 years as a resettlement specialist in similar project assignments in the PRC as well as formal qualifications in sociology, anthropology or closely related fields. She/he shall fully understand ADB's SPS 2009, as well as the PRC relevant land policies and laws. She/he will have good English written and oral skills. Experience with gender mainstreaming in similar projects funded by ADB or other development partners is preferable

6. The resettlement specialist will be recruited at the commencement of the project, and her/his inputs spread intermittently over the life of the project for a total of 4 person-months.

Appendix 5: Terms of Reference for External Resettlement M&E

1. *Resettlement monitoring and evaluation targets*

In accordance with the requirements of Asia Development Bank (ADB), the project management office (PMO) will recruit a qualified, independent and rich experienced institution as a resettlement external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) agency. The external monitoring agency will conduct monitoring and evaluation on implementation of the resettlement plan (RP) regularly, including the progress, quality and compensation disbursement of resettlement activities, and propose consulting suggestions on the resettlement. The agency will track and monitor production and living levels of affected people, and submit external monitoring and evaluation reports to Ji'nan PMO.

2. *Methods and content of external monitoring*

(1) *Baseline survey*

The external monitoring agency will conduct a baseline survey in villages and village groups affected by land acquisition (LA), temporary land occupation (LO) and ground attachments of the project to obtain the basic information on impact scope, including updated affected households (AHs), affected persons (APs), LA area and LO area and affected ground attachments, and production and living standard (living conditions, production and income level) of affected persons (APs).

As the LAR impacts are limited, the baseline survey size is 100% of households affected by LA.

(2) *Regular monitoring and evaluation*

The external monitoring agency will conduct regular tracking monitoring twice a year on the LAR during the period of implementation of the RP. Through field visiting, tracking survey of sampling households and random interview with AHs, the agency can understand implementation progress of the RP and track any changes of APs in production and living levels. A typically sampling method will be used for the survey and collected statistic data will be analyzed. Following contents will be monitored:

- ✧ *Timely payment and amount of compensation*
- ✧ *Skill training for APs*
- ✧ *Restoration of farmland and reconstruction/repair of infrastructure, ground attachments and special facilities*
- ✧ *Restoration for production and incomes (ensure no income losses)*
- ✧ *Adequacy of compensation for lost production and ground attachments if any*
- ✧ *Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);*
- ✧ *Resettlement network organization effectiveness;*
- ✧ *Job opportunities generated by the project;*
- ✧ *Technical training and capacity of LAR staff.*

(3) *Complaint problems*

The external monitoring agency will visit affected locations and interview with local government, village committee and Ji'nan PMO that have established complain offices to understand grievance resolution of the complaints. They will meet the affected persons with complaints, putting forward improvement measures and recommendations aiming at the existing questions, to make the resettlement implementation process more effective. In addition, the external monitoring agency will check the data and conclusion reflected by the internal monitoring report.

3. **Organization of resettlement monitoring and evaluation**

- (1) Jinan PMO is responsible for the recruitment of the external monitoring agency, and supervising their work, data collection and corresponding results;
- (2) The external monitoring agency will establish an External Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluating Team. The team will monitor and evaluate the resettlement implementation, prepare monitoring and evaluation report outline, choose monitoring target, conduct field survey, baseline survey and household sampling survey, and prepare resettlement monitoring and evaluation reports based on relevant ADB policies on involuntary resettlement.
- (3) During the period of field monitoring and survey, Ji'nan PMO should provide assistance in local transport.

4. **Monitoring indicators**

Baseline survey and subsequent monitoring and post-project evaluation will include indicators and not limit to social and economic indexes of APs.

5. **External monitoring report**

The external monitoring agency will submit the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) reports in both English and Chinese languages to Jinan PMO semiannually. The agency shall reply the PMO and ADB's comments on the reports in time. The first M&E report should include baseline survey results of impact scopes and social and economic status of the project area.

Table 1: Resettlement External Monitoring and Evaluation Schedule

No.	Resettlement Report	Time of Survey	Submission Date
1	baseline survey report	December 2017	Jan 2018
2	1st semiannual monitoring report	December 2017	Jan 2018
3	2nd semiannual monitoring report	June 2018	July 2018
5	1st annual evaluation report	December 2018	January 2019
6	2nd annual evaluation report	December 2019	January 2020
7	Completion report		December 2022

6. In addition, the External Monitor will be responsible for verifying the internal monitoring reports of IA on implementation and progress of the GAP.

7. **Consultant specifications and inputs.** External monitoring and evaluation should be conducted by the entrusted independent and external resettlement monitoring agency recognized by Ji'nan PMO. The agency should have experience in external resettlement monitoring for ADB or World Bank financed projects. In addition, team members recommended by the agency should have such experience, understand ADB's involuntary resettlement policies and requirements for the external resettlement monitoring report, as well as good Chinese and English writing ability.

8. The independent agency will be recruited at the commencement of the project, and inputs spread intermittently over the life of the project for a total of 8 person-months.

Appendix 6: Standard Template of an External Resettlement M&E report¹⁰

Suggested Monitoring Report (Resettlement Plan Implementation) Format

- A. Executive Summary:** A brief summary of the report – the monitoring period, monitoring methods, monitoring outcomes, follow-up actions –(Half page)

Table of Content

- B. Project Description and Background of the Report:** A brief description of the project, scope of IR impacts, measures undertaken to deal with the IR project (RP); implementation status of the RP; monitoring of RP implementation. – (Half page)

C. Monitoring Methodology:

1. Description of how the monitoring of undertaken during that monitoring period (6 months)
 - review of records (provide a list of the records reviewed); consultations with implementing and other line agencies (provide a list of such persons consulted/interviewed)
 - site visits (provide the lists of sites visited such as resettlement sites, house plots, or impacted villages/townships); and observations made (what is the monitor's first hand impression of these visits) – substantiate with photos (as Annexure to the report)
 - Affected people consulted (provide a list/name of the affected people consulted in appendix); outcome of these consultations
2. Analysis: based on the above (and any other information) analyze the RP implementation progress and effectiveness. Use both quantitative and qualitative evidences.

- D. Verifying Internal Monitoring Reports** – clearly indicate the procedure adopted in verifying the internal monitoring reporting documents and suggest measures to improve internal reporting if required.

¹⁰ Please only report on the specific impacts of the RP in the external monitoring reports.

LAR Status: (present data in tabular form)

1. Land acquisition –

- (i) status at the time of reporting – how much of the land has been acquired (by different categories as specified in the RP) –
Table as example: Please add a column next to 'Acquired' indicating % of the land acquired that of the total planned land.
Unit: mu

Land Type (Follow the land classification as provided in the RP)		RP	Updated RP	Completed in Last Period	Completed in Current Period	Completed in Total ¹¹
Private Land						
House plot						
Farmland	Irrigated land					
	Dry land					
	Orchard/garden land					
Forestland						
Water surface/water works						
Others						
Collective Land (By Category)						
Farmland	Irrigated land/ Dry Land					
	Orchard/garden land					
State owned land (By Category)						

Explanatory Text:

- (i) On status of land acquisition – elaborate if it has followed the provisions made in the RP
- (ii) Variations – explain variations (if any) and the causes for such variations. Clarify if a RP update is required and in that case, outline the proposed actions. Suggest corrective measures and indicate actions taken to implement the corrective measures.
- (iii) Compensation fully paid prior to land acquisition and at least at the rates prescribed in the RP.
- (iv) Any outstanding issues?

¹¹ completed in total=completed in last period + completed in current period, the same below.

LAR Impact status:

Impacts (For land loss follow the land classification as in the RP)		RP	Updated RP	completed in last period	Completed in current period	completed in total
		HH Affected	HH Affected	HH Affected	HH Affected	HH Affected
Loss of arable land						
Loss of Dry land						
Loss of Orchards						
Loss of forestland						
Total - Affected by land loss						
Total without overlapping (land loss + loss of structure)						
Severely Affected	Households losing 10% or more of their productive assets					
Vulnerable category	Poor, disabled, women headed etc (as per the definition in the RP)					

Explanatory Text:

- On the status of LAR impact – elaborate and verify that it is in accordance to the impacts outlined in the DMS based final RP
- Variations – explain variations (if any) and the causes for such variations. Clarify if a RP update is required and in that case outline the proposed actions. Suggest corrective measures and indicate actions taken to implement the corrective measures.
- Clarify if the variation in ‘impact’ will require updating the ‘livelihood restoration plans’ and if such updating is required propose measures and indicate actions taken to update the ‘livelihood restoration plans’.
- Any outstanding issues.

Entitlements and Compensation Paid:

Type of Loss (Follow the classification provided in the RP)	Rates in RP	Rates in Updated RP	Implemented Rates	Remark
Land Loss				
Agricultural land				
Dry land				
Orchards				
Vulnerable category people				
Seriously Affected (losing 10% or more of the productive assets)				

Explanatory Text:

- (i) Verify that the compensations are paid in accordance to the compensation standards and disbursal provisions outlined in the entitlement matrix. Clarify the disbursal of compensation funds and verify that the compensation has been actually paid to the affected households and not just to the village committees.
- (ii) Indicate that the compensation was paid without and deduction or depreciation. In case of deduction/depreciation provide explanation and based on public consultation provide corrective measures.
- (iii) Variation – explain variations (if any) and if required suggest corrective measures and indicate actions required to implement corrective measures.
- (iv) Any outstanding issues

Compensation Paid

Endorsement: External Monitor to endorse that

- (i) the compensation was paid in full prior to dispossession and relocation
- (ii) Compensation standards:
 - Are in accordance with the standards (land acquisition, relocation, attachments etc.) outlined in the RP
 - Verifying if the standards (houses) meet the 'replacement cost' criterion;
 - Modes of disbursement – one time or installments; prior to the LAR activities; cash or bank account payment; village communities or directly to the APs.

Institutional arrangements and capacity (detailed in first M&E report, and summarized in following M&E report,)

- Safeguards Unit – whether established or not; how many staff; coordination between staff and different line agencies;
- Capacity of resettlement staff - level of experience; training provided and training requirements;
(Outline any lacuna in institutional arrangements, implementation capabilities, and suggest measures to build capacity)

Budget and flow of funds:

- Counterpart fund availability – status of fund acquisition (readily available/ under negotiations/ unlikely)
- Yearly budget allocation based on resettlement plan implementation schedule;
- Any issues related to non-availability of funds; corrective measures;

Category (Follow the classification provided in the RP)		Unit	Compensation and Disbursement						
			RP	Updated RP	Compensation Signed	Disbursed in the Last Period	Disbursed in the Current Period	Disbursed in Total	Remark
Land	Collective land	CNY							
	Compensation for land acquisition	CNY							
	Fee for land reservation	CNY							
	State-owned land	CNY							
	Subtotal	CNY							
others		CNY							

Livelihood restoration measures

- Land readjustment at village level (wherever applicable) – status
- Employment provided by project – no of APs employed (gender, ethnicity disaggregated and by degree of impact – significantly affected and the vulnerable households)
- Training provided – area of training, how many APs provide training (gender, ethnicity disaggregated and by degree of impact – significantly affected and the vulnerable households). Assessment of the effectiveness of training and APs' response.
- Awareness building – effective and rational use of compensation; available opportunities in employment and skill enhancement;

- Other measures – endowment/pension schemes – how many APs; response to the schemes;
- AP satisfaction;
- Assessment of effectiveness of ‘livelihood restoration measures’ – improvement in AP’s economic status. (pre and post resettlement status – worst off, same, better off).

Vulnerable People:

- Measures taken during the M&E period – as per those outlined in RP entitlement matrix
- Status of vulnerable people

GRM:

- Established; publicized to the people; approachable;
- Record keeping – number of grievances reported; resolved during the M&E period;
- Effectiveness – aggrieved parties satisfaction;

Consultation and Participation (summarized in the table):

- C&P details – mode, frequency (number of public consultations held), objectives
- No of participants – sex desegregated
- Outcomes
- Follow up – how the consultation outcomes are incorporated and implemented under the resettlement plan.

Monitoring Results – Findings for the M&E period

- Describe key findings of monitoring.
- Compare results against the established benchmarks.
- Compare against the objectives of safeguards or desired outcomes (minimizing IR impacts, livelihood restoration, APs not worst off)

Compliance Status:

- Summarize the compliance status of the loan covenants.
- Clearly indicate any non-compliance – suggest remedial (corrective) measures and include it as a ‘follow up action’.

Issues and follow up actions:

- Issues that are identified during monitoring period and follow up action developed
- Next monitoring report will report on the follow-up actions identified in the previous report.

Review mission guidelines:

- Suggests any specific issues that the ADB review missions need to take up with the EA/IA including the level of cooperation/support from the EA/IA in undertaking external monitoring

Documents to be Attached as Appendices with the Monitoring Report:

1. a list/name of the affected people consulted during M&E period
2. Summary matrix of policy and loan covenants compliance status
3. Copies of AP’s certification of payment (copies of signed agreements)
4. Summary/minutes of the public consultation meetings
5. Summary of complaints/grievances received and the status of their solution/resolution.

Appendix 7: Relevant Resettlement Laws and Policies

✧ Ownership and right of use of land

Article 8: Land in urban districts shall be owned by the State.

Land in the rural areas and suburban areas, except otherwise provided for by the State, shall be collectively owned by peasants including land for building houses, land and hills allowed to be retained by peasants.

Article 22: The amount of land used for urban construction shall conform to the standards prescribed by the State so as to make full use of the existing land for construction purposes, not to occupy or occupy as less agricultural land as possible.

Urban general planning and the planning of villages and market towns should be in line with the general plans for land use. The amount of land for construction use in the urban general planning and the planning of villages and market towns shall not exceed the amount of land used for construction purposes in cities, villages and market towns fixed in the general plans for the utilization of land.

The land for construction purposes in cities, villages and market towns within the planned areas of cities, villages and market towns shall conform to the city planning and the planning of villages and market towns.

Article 24: People's governments at all levels shall strengthen the administration of plans for land use and exercise control of the aggregate land for construction purposes.

Article 26: Revision of the general plans for land use shall be approved by the original organ of approval. Without approval, the usages of land defined in the general plans for the utilization of land shall not be changed.

Whereas the purpose of land use defined in the general plans for the utilization of land needs to be changed due to the construction of large energy, communications, water conservancy and other infrastructure projects approved by the State Council, it shall be changed according to the document of approval issued by the State Council.

If the purpose of land defined in the general plans for the utilization of land needs to be changed due to the construction of large energy, communications, water conservancy and other infrastructure projects approved by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, it shall be changed according to the document of approval issued by the provincial level people's governments if it falls into their terms of reference.

✧ Protection of cultivated land

Article 31: The State protects the cultivated land and strictly controls the conversion of cultivated land into non-cultivated land.

The State fosters the system of compensations to cultivated land to be occupied. In the cases of occupying cultivated land for non-agricultural construction, the units occupying the cultivated land should be responsible for reclaiming the same amount of land in the same quality as that occupied according to the principle of "reclaiming the same amount of land occupied. Whereas units which occupy the cultivated land are not available with conditions of reclamation

of land or the land reclaimed is not up to requirements, the units concerned should pay land reclamation fees prescribed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities for reclaiming land for cultivation the land reclaimed.

Article 32: The local people's governments at and above the county level may demand units which occupy cultivated land to use the topsoil of the land occupied for use in the newly reclaimed land, poor land or other cultivated land for soil amelioration.

Article 33: People's governments of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities shall strictly implement the general plans for the utilization of land and annual plan for the use of land, adopt measures to ensure not to reduce the total amount of cultivated land within their jurisdictions. Whereas reductions occur, the State Council shall order it to organize land reclamation within the prescribed time limit to make up for the reduced land in the same quantity and quality and the land administrative department of the State Council shall, together with agricultural administrative department, examine and accept it.

Article 36: Land shall be used sparingly for non-agricultural construction purposes. Whereas wasteland can be used, no cultivated land should be occupied; whereas poor land can be used, no good land should be occupied.

Article 41: The State encourages land consolidation. People's governments of counties and townships (towns) shall organize rural collective economic organizations to carry out comprehensive consolidation of fields, water surface, roads, woods and villages according to the general plans for the utilization of land to raise the quality of cultivated land and increase areas for effective cultivation and improve the agricultural production conditions and ecological environment.

Local people's governments at all levels shall adopt measures to ameliorate medium-and low-yielding land and consolidate idle and scattered and abandoned land.

Article 42: Whereas land is damaged due to digging, cave-in and occupation, the units or individuals occupying the land should be responsible for reclamation according to the applicable provisions of the State; for lack of ability of reclamation or for failure to meet the required reclamation, land reclamation fees shall be paid, for use in land reclamation. Land reclaimed shall be first used for agricultural purposes.

✧ **Land for construction purposes**

Article 43: Any unit or individual that need land for construction purposes should apply for the use of land owned by the State according to law, except land owned by peasant collectives used by collective economic organizations for building township enterprises or building houses for villagers or land owned by peasant collectives approved according to law for use in building public facilities or public welfare facilities of townships (towns).

The term "apply for the use of land owned by the State according to law " used in the preceding paragraph refers to land owned by the State and also land originally owned by peasant collectives but having been acquired by the State.

Article 44: Whereas occupation of land for construction purposes involves the conversion of agricultural land into land for construction purposes, the examination and approval procedures in this regard shall be required.

For projects of roads, pipelines and large infrastructure approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, land for construction has to be approved by the State Council whereas conversion of agricultural land is involved.

Whereas agricultural land is converted into construction purposes as part of the efforts to implement the general plans for the utilization of land within the amount of land used for construction purposes as defined in the general plans for cities, villages and market towns, it shall be approved batch by batch according to the annual plan for the use of land by the organs that approved the original general plans for the utilization of land. The specific projects within the scope of land approved for conversion shall be approved by the people's governments of cities or counties.

Land to be occupied for construction purposes other than those provided for in the second and third paragraphs of this article shall be approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous region and municipalities whereas conversion of agricultural land into construction land is involved.