



# Social Monitoring Report

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## PRC: Taiyuan-Zhongwei Railway Project External Monitoring Report on Land Acquisition and Resettlement (Phase III)

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For Ministry of Railways

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**Asian Development Bank**

**Taiyuan-Zhongwei-Yinchuan Railway Construction Project Aided by  
Asian Development Bank (ADB)**

# **External Monitoring Report on Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

**(Phase III)**



**Research Institute of Foreign Capital Introduction & Utilization of  
Southwest Jiaotong University**

**December 2009**

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## PREFACE

The external resettlement monitoring agency of Taiyuan-Zhongwei-Yinchuan Railway (“Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway”) Construction Project shall submit the Phase III External Resettlement Monitoring Report of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Construction Project to Asian Development Bank (“ADB”) in December 2008 as per the loan agreement between the Ministry of Railways and ADB.

In November and December 2008, two monitoring, investigation & evaluation teams organized by the external resettlement monitoring agency carried out monitoring and investigation along the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project in Shanxi Province, Shaanxi Province, and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region (NHAR) in concordance with the specified monitoring and investigation outline and monitoring and evaluation indicators. As the monitoring, investigation & evaluation teams encountered the severe snow storm that swept north China of that year during field investigation, the teams had no access to the affected villages. Thus, macroscopic data of the affected counties (districts) were collected instead of field investigation, and representative towns and counties were selected for typical investigation. The investigation involves the data and information in relation to the resettlement report, as well as the investigation on participation of women in the construction of the Project and the role of the Project in local social development and lifting the people out of poverty. This is the phase III of the external monitoring, investigating & evaluation, basing on the information and data collected by the end of November 2009. Data and information collected in the monitoring and evaluation with regard to land acquisition, house demolition, and resettlement were mainly based on those provided by the resettlement sectors of local governments along the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, with reference to the macroscopic data and information provided by Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd..

Research Institute of Foreign Capital Introduction & Utilization of Southwest Jiaotong University (RIFCIU-SWJTU) hereby expresses the sincere gratitude to the Ministry of Railways, Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd., the Employer of the Project, railway construction units, Shanxi Province, Shaanxi Province, and NHAR, and local governments along the railway for their cooperation and support during the performance of the external monitoring and evaluation on land acquisition and resettlement.

## Report Summary

1. Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project is 942km long in total and a total of RMB 32.1 billion will be invested. Land acquisition and relocation for the Project involves 359 villages in 88 towns and townships in 22 counties (districts) in Shanxi Province, Shaanxi Province, and NHAR, including two counties (districts) of Xiaodian District and Qingxu County in Taiyuan, Shanxi, two districts of Yuci District and Jinzhong Development Zone in Jinzhong, Shanxi, five counties (districts) of Jiaocheng County, Wenshui County, Fenyang City, Lishi District, and Liulin County in Lvliang, Shanxi, six counties of Wubu County, Suide County, Zizhou County, Hengshan County, Jingbian County, and Dingbian County of Yulin, Shaanxi, two counties (districts) of Yanchi County and Hongsibu Development Zone in Wuzhong, NHAR, two counties (districts) of Zhongning County and Zhongwei downtown area in Zhongwei, NHAR, and three counties (districts) of Lingwu County, Yongning County, and Jinfeng District in Yinchuan, NHAR.
2. A total of 57,191mu (unit of area equaling to 0.0667 hectares) of land for permanent acquisition has been supplied for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project, accounting for 99% of the land use required by the project design drawings; 720,063.8265m<sup>2</sup> of buildings were demolished, taking 92.5% of the house area to be demolished, affecting a population of 27,140 in 6047 households. In Shanxi, 10,434.9597mu of land was acquired permanently, contributing 99% of the land use required by the drawings. The relocation affected 15,003 people in 3,060 households, and 327,477.44m<sup>2</sup> of buildings were demolished, which was 99.8% of the building area to be demolished. In Shaanxi, 22,608.77936mu of land was acquired permanently, contributing 99% of the land use required by the drawings; a total of 256,085.054m<sup>2</sup> of buildings were demolished which accounted for 99.8% of the building area to be demolished, affecting 10,476 people in 2,619 households. In NHAR, permanent acquisition of 24,147.837mu of land was completed; so was the demolition of the required 136,501.33m<sup>2</sup> of buildings, affecting 1,661 people in 368 households.
3. Comparing with the RAP Plan for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project, originally-planned total land acquisition area for the Project was 79,707mu, and the actual area of land acquired was 71.75% of the land area in RAP Plan. NHAR has accomplished land acquisition, and the actual land area required took up 83.72% of the RAP area (28,843mu); actual land area acquired in Shaanxi accounted for 88.47% of RAP area (25,555mu), and that in Shanxi 67.56% of the RAP area (15,445mu). Area of buildings of various types demolished was 168.08% of the RAP demolition area (428,395m<sup>2</sup>).
4. Comparing with Phase I and II external resettlement monitoring and evaluation, compensation standards for land acquisition and house demolition adopted in NHAR and Shaanxi were untouched, and Shanxi raised its compensation standards for both land acquisition and house demolition. Raise in compensation standard for land acquisition was reflected in that adopted in suburban of Taiyuan, urban planning area of Lishi District, and Mucun Town of Liulin County, which was higher than the standard specified in former No.101 Document. In the meantime, according to JZBB[2009] No.72 Document, it is specified that based on current compensation standards for land acquisition, compensation for land acquisition was raised to 5 times of the unified standard for output value of acquired land in each county/district, and used as the special social security fund for the affected peasants. In the mean time, Shanxi Province has generally raised the compensation for the demolished buildings in the form of increasing the subsidies for indoor finishing. These measures bring the compensation standard of land acquisition and relocation for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway adopted in Shanxi Province up to or higher than the RAP level of the Project.
5. By the end of the external monitoring and investigation on relocation of this Phase, the actual

compensation paid to APs of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway in NHAR amounts to RMB 197,538,068, including compensation for land acquisition of RMB 98.06 million, compensation for relocation of RMB 31.87 million, and RMB 67.59 million for compensation for attached buildings and miscellaneous. Compensation for land acquisition and relocation appropriated to each county/district includes RMB 5.62 million to Jinfeng District, RMB 16.28 million to Yongning County, RMB 2.53 million to Lingwu Farm, RMB 7.69 million to Lingwu City, RMB 4.47 million to Taiyangbu Town of Wuzhong City, RMB 23.51 million to Yanchi County, RMB 35.72 million to Hongsibu Development Zone, RMB 10.32 million to urban area of Zhongwei City, and RMB 91.35 million to Zhongning County. Such compensation only includes the amount appropriated to the APs in each town and townships, excluding the land acquisition and relocation management fees and the compensation for land acquisition and relocation that is not paid through resettlement sectors of the counties/districts.

6. The actual amount for land acquisition and relocation appropriated in Shaanxi totaled at RMB 747.82 million, including RMB 14.97 million to Wubu County, RMB 85.54 million to Suide County, RMB 68.21 million to Zizhou County, RMB 337.67 million to Hengshan County, RMB 124.46 million to Suibian County, and RMB 116.95 million to Dingbian County.
7. In Taiyuan, Jinzhong, and Lvliang of Shanxi Province that are affected, compensation for land acquisition and relocation totaling at RMB 684,999,640 has been paid to the APs. Of the compensation, RMB 78,829,866 is appropriated to Taiyuan, RMB 111,220,850 to Jinzhong, and RMB 494,948,920 to Lvliang. Refer to Table 13 for details. As sporadic demolition is undergoing in Xiaodian District in the above mentioned areas, compensation is going through the procedures to be appropriated.
8. Implementation of compensation appropriation provided by the affected counties in Shanxi reveals that a part of the compensation is going through the appropriation procedures. For example, in Jinzhong, there is RMB 8,523,361 to be appropriated by the resettlement sector of the Development Zone, and RMB 9,552,400 in Yuci District; in Taiyuan, there is RMB 19,630 to be appropriated in Xiaodian District (excluding compensation for house demolition), and RMB 4,206,785 in Qingxu County; in Lvliang, the compensation to be appropriated totals at RMB 14,632,489.4 in Wenshui County, and that amount is RMB 11,477,260.9 in Jiaocheng County, RMB 14,033,901 in Fenyang City, RMB 127,959,220 in Lishi District, and RMB 1,248,602.7 in Liulin County.
9. Office of land acquisition compensation and resettlement of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project provides many resettlement type options to the APs. The resettlement types include the type of land resettlement and the type of cash compensation. In Ningxia, a few affected villages choose the type of land adjustment, and most villages choose direct payment of compensation to the APs; in Shaanxi, all affected villages choose the type of cash compensation; in Shanxi, a small number of affected villages choose the resettlement type of land adjustment, most still choose cash compensation. For the progress of land acquisition in Shanxi, unified compensation policies and standards are implemented generally in the province for land acquisition and relocation, while in local areas, such as the suburban area of Taiyuan, Mucun Township of Liulin County in Lvliang, and urban planning area of Lishi District, the standard of compensation for land acquisition is raised to maximum RMB 60,000 per mu. By now, compensation for about 10 mu of land in Xiaodian District of Taiyuan has not been paid, and other compensation has been appropriated. As for the policy of social security for rural peasants affected by land acquisition that is executed in China, it does not apply to the peasants affected by land acquisition for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project in NHAR and Shaanxi, while in Shanxi, the social security and resettlement type is being popularized in the rural areas. According to the social security policy for peasants affected by land acquisition promulgated

by Shanxi Provincial Government, for every mu of land acquired, the land occupying unit shall raise the compensation for land acquisition to five times of the unified standard for county average output value of the land acquired on the basis of the existing compensation standards. The compensation will be appropriated into the special financial account of the social security fund at the county level for the peasants affected by land acquisition, especially used to pay the social security. In May 2009, the general office of Shanxi Provincial Government promulgated *Notice on the Implementation of Social Security Policy for the Peasants Affected by Land Acquisition* (JZBF [2009] No. 72 Document) to promote the implement of social security policy for the peasants affected by land acquisition due to Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project to the operation level, which is now in progress.

10. Decentralized resettlement is mainly adopted in NHAR, and there is only one centralized resettlement site in Zhongning County. Most households affected by land acquisition have built new houses and moved in with the help of local resettlement sectors, and a few households to be relocated in the neighborhood of the railway station in Yongning County will not start building their houses until 2010 due to reasons of their own. For compensation and resettlement for relocation, the type combining decentralized resettlement and centralized resettlement is employed. The households to be relocated in 20 villages and sub-villages of Wubu County, Suide County, Zizhou County, and Hengshan County are resettled in a centralized manner, and there are 20 resettlement sites for the resettlement of 939 households; in Shanxi, there are more than 10 schools affected by land acquisition, and five schools are relocated, including one in Wenshui County, one in Lishi District, and three in Liulin. Of the enterprises to be relocated due to the railway project, half have gone bankrupt. For all the relocated enterprises, compensation is made at the evaluated price, covering the relocation expenses, moving expenses, salaries of six months compensated to employees. Compensation for operation losses will be paid to enterprises in operation. There are 13 centralized resettlement sites (7 in Lishi and 6 in Liulin) for affected rural residents in Shanxi Province, occupying 600-700mu of land. A total of RMB 77.18 million will be spent on the construction of “three supplies and one leveling” (supply of water, electricity, and road and ground leveling) at house sites, of which RMB 57.18 million has been appropriated, and 30% has not. The fund for three supplies and one leveling have been appropriated except for some areas in Xiaodian District, Jiaocheng County, and Yuci District. Meanwhile, RMB 44.1 million has been appropriated for road and irrigation canal relocation, and the fund for such purposes has not been paid to Fenyang City, Lishi District, and Liulin County. It is confirmed that 40% of the fund for compensation for relocation and road relocation expenses has been appropriated.
11. It can be concluded from the various information collected that, people affected by land acquisition and relocation have been well resettled during the compensation for land acquisition and relocation for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project, work relating to the restoration of their production and lives undergoes smoothly, and most APs are satisfied with the compensation and relocation policy.
12. Existing problems include that, on the one hand, even though Shanxi Province raised the land compensation standards in the suburban of Taiyuan and Lishi District and raised the standard for house demolition within Shanxi by increasing the subsidy for indoor decoration for the demolished houses (the implementation of which in the related counties/district is subject to the supervision of the resettlement sector at the provincial level), partial compensation items in compensation standards for land acquisition and relocation adopted in Shaanxi and NHAR are still lower than RAP compensation standards. On the other hand, though Shanxi Province actually raises the compensation standard for land acquisition by means of increasing the social security funds for the peasants affected by land acquisition, the measure is foreign to local resettlement sector in Lvliang, and implementation of such measure shall be supervised.

Though the problems of compensation for land acquisition not well appropriated during appropriation and allocation in some areas and the use of land compensation in compliance with policies reflected in last phase have been improved greatly, it shall be necessary for some counties in Shaanxi to strengthen their work in allocating the compensations appropriated to villages, and some counties/districts (e.g. Lishi District) in Shanxi still retain large amount of fund to the resettlement sectors without due explanation. At the same time, no improvement is made to the problem discovered in monitoring and investigation of last phase by the external monitoring and investigation agency, that is, for some villages and sub-villages that chose cash compensation, 20% of all funds including the resettlement compensation was deducted directly from the compensation for land acquisition appropriated to villages in Shanxi Province before the compensation is relocated to the APs. Such practice, in compliance with the provision of No. 128 Decree issued by Shanxi Provincial Government in 2005, affects the interests of the APs to some extent. The external monitoring agency suggested that local resettlement sectors strengthen their supervision over the utilization of the compensation in villages and make explanation on the related policies. Some regions adopt the method of lump-sum compensation during the demolition and relocation of small-sized enterprises in large numbers for the Railway Project (e.g. small stone material factories in Ningxia, and small-sized workshop enterprises in Liulin County and Lishi District in Shanxi), according to which compensation to the actually affected individual enterprises is not determined based on complete evaluation. Instead, the method of lump-sum compensation is applied. The external monitoring agency believes that, this method will cause potential adverse impact on the production restoration and relocation of the small-sized enterprises affected. It is suggested that small-sized enterprises affected by land acquisition be provided with resettlement methods with more guarantees, so that they will restore operation and production.

## 1. Basic Information of the Project

13. Taiyuan-Zhongwei-Yinchuan New Railway Project (herein after referred to as “Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project”) is 942km long, and is planned to attract total investment of RMB 32.1 billion. Main line of the railway is from Taiyuan South Railway Station, the transportation hub of Taiyuan, to Yingshuiqiao Marshalling Station of Baotou-Lanzhou Railway. The connection to Yinchuan starts from the center of Dingbian Railway Station, and terminates at Yinchuan Railway Station of Baotou-Lanzhou Railway. The eastern section of the railway from Yuci District of Shanxi Province to Dingbian County of Shaanxi Province is designed as double-track electrified railway, while the western section from Dingbian County in Shaanxi Province and Zhongwei of NHAR and the section from Dingbian County to Yinchuan of NHAR is designed as single-track electrified railway (areas reserved for double track).
14. Land acquisition and relocation for the Project involves 22 counties (districts) in Shanxi Province, Shaanxi Province, and NHAR. In the second phase of the monitoring report on land acquisition and relocation submitted by the external monitoring agency, 23 counties and districts are involved. After further confirmation at site by the external monitoring and evaluation agency and consultancy between the Ministry of Railways and Shanxi Province on the southwest part of the loop railway line in Taiyuan and railway terminal projects in Taiyuan, it is supported that project shall be approved separated to solve the problems caused by different investment subjects in land acquisition and relocation. Therefore, the external monitoring agency on land acquisition and relocation exclude Yingze District of Taiyuan, which may originally be included in the area to be acquired and relocated for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway. A total of 359 villages of 88 towns and townships in 22 counties (districts) are actually affected by land acquisition and relocation, including two counties (districts) of Xiaodian District and Qingxu County in Taiyuan, Shanxi, two districts of Yuci District and Jinzhong Development Zone in Jinzhong, Shanxi, five counties (districts) of Jiaocheng County, Wenshui County, Fenyang City (at county level), Lishi District, and Liulin County in Lvliang, Shanxi, six counties (districts) of Wubu County, Suide County, Zizhou County, Hengshan County, Jingbian County, and Dingbian County of Yulin, Shaanxi, two counties (districts) of Yanchi County and Hongsibu Development Zone in Wuzhong, NHAR, two counties (districts) of Zhongning County and Zhongwei downtown area in Zhongwei, NHAR, and three counties (districts) of Lingwu County, Yongning County, and Jinfeng District in Yinchuan, NHAR.
15. Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway is the railway invested and constructed by ten shareholders including Xi’an Railway Administration, Shanxi Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd., Shaanxi Railway Investment Group Co., Ltd., Ningxia Investment Corporation, China Railway Group Limited, CCCC, and China State Construction Engineering Group. Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd. is the implementation subject of the construction management, undertaking the major responsibilities for the construction management. Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd was registered officially at Xi’an Administrative Department for Industry and Commerce on April 26, 2007.
16. Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project adopts the responsibility system of the company under the leadership of the Board of Directors, general construction contracting system, design and consult system, and project supervision system. Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd. is furnished with General Office, Finance and Accounting Department, Technology and Equipment Department, Safety and Quality

Department, Project Management Department and Land Acquisition and Relocation Office; representative offices are set up at the site, namely, Taiyuan Construction Headquarters, Suide Construction Headquarters, and Yinchuan Construction Headquarters, to be responsible for coordination of relation problems during construction. All the three headquarters are managed by one vice general manager in-charge respectively.

17. Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway is divided into five construction sections for synchronic construction and promotion, namely, Taiyuan South Railway Station to the exit port of Lvliangshan Tunnel, the exit port of Lvliangshan Tunnel to Suide Railway Station, Suide Railway Station to Jingbian Railway Station, Jingbian Railway Station to Yingshuiqiao Railway Station, and Dingbian Railway Station to Yinchuan Railway Station. There are five laying and erecting sites throughout the line, namely, Yuci Laying & Erecting Site, responsible for the track laying and bridge erecting of the section from Taiyuan South Railway Station to the exit port of Lvliangshan Tunnel; Liulin Laying & Erecting Site, responsible for track laying and bridge erection of the section from the exit port of Lvliangshan Tunnel to Suide Railway Station; Suide Laying & Erecting Site, responsible for the section from Suide Railway Station to Jingbian Station; Huangyangwan Laying & Erecting Site, responsible for the section from Yingshuiqiao Station to Jingbian Station; Pingjibu Laying & Erecting Site, responsible for the section from Pingjibu to Dingbian Station.
18. After the tendering, 6 construction units for key control bid sections, 11 construction units tendering for comprehensive bid sections, 4 units tender for beam pre-fabrication, 5 units for relocation of electric facilities of three types, 2 temporary and permanent electric power units, the complex of 4 E&M construction units, and 10 supervision units for the supervision of bid sections were awarded the contract for the construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project.
19. The external monitoring and evaluation agency confirmed with local governments along the railway that 359 villagers of 88 towns and townships in 22 counties/districts of 3 provinces/autonomous regions were affected by land acquisition and relocation. The list of villages affected refers to Annex 1.

## 2. Progress of Project Construction and Resettlement

### 2.1. Progress of Project Construction

20. According to the latest progress briefings provided by the Engineering Department of Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd., the railway construction is undergoing smoothly in terms of the status of the completed material works amount. By the end of October 2009, it was accumulated that investment of RMB 26.205 billion had been realized throughout the line, accounting for 81.64% of the total investment. For subgrade, 98,600,000m<sup>3</sup> soil and rocks were excavated, which was 96.92% of the design figure; 161,833 linear meters of bridges were erected, taking 90.92% of the design; 49,170 horizontal linear meters of culverts were completed, taking 94.89% of the design; the length of the tunneling construction is 175,657m, accounting for 98.92% of the design (only the Hengshan Tunnel of 11.4km long is not through, and there are 298 meters to be excavated); 3933 spans of beams were erected, accounting for 46.31% of the design, and 5527 spans of beams were fabricated, accounting for 66.21% of the design; 603.1km of tracks and 1,619,000m<sup>3</sup> of ballast were laid, taking 36.06% and 37.48% of the design respectively; 57,414m<sup>2</sup> of houses were constructed, accounting for 35.77% of the design. Cumulative 457km of main communication cables were laid, amounting to 48.56% of the design, and 155km of self-closed circuit were completed, which is 16.47% of the design; a total of 422km of electric power circuit is laid, taking up 44.84% of the design, and 656km of catenary were completed, taking up 27.89% of the design.

### 2.2. Progress of Land Acquisition, Relocation, and Resettlement

21. Land acquisition and relocation for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway is undertaken by local governments at their own expenses, and the expenses arising during land acquisition and relocation are invested in Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd. as the fund of subscribing shares. Shanxi Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd., Shaanxi Railway Investment Group Co., Ltd, and Ningxia Investment Corporation are responsible for raising, using, and appropriating of the fund for land acquisition and relocation as well as for fully compensating the APs. Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd. will cooperate with the local governments in land acquisition and resettlement.
22. According to the data of land acquisition and relocation (refer to Table 1) by the end of October 2009 provided by Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd., land acquisition and relocation for the Project are completed basically in most areas except for a very few places, such as Xiaodian District in suburban Taiyuan, and Yuci District and Jinzhong Development Zone of Jinzhong where demolition of sporadic houses is still underway. Land use in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region was submitted to the Ministry of Land and Resources in December 2007 for review and approval, and Shanxi and Shaanxi are organizing the submittals for approval.
23. According to the information provided by the resettlement sectors of local governments along Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, a total of 57,191.57605mu of land in the three affected provinces will be acquired for the Project. Of the total land acquired, 28288.2258mu is farmland, accounting for 49.5% (of the farmland, there are 16,843.4998mu of irrigated land, 10,958.0507mu of dry land, and 486.6753mu of vegetable plots, accounting for 59.5%, 38.7%, and 1.8% respectively); the area of garden plot is 2,871.6326mu, taking up 5% of the total land acquired, woodland and grassland 16710.9663mu, taking up 29.2%, other land for agricultural use 230.7086mu, accounting for 0.4%, land for construction 1,824.8865mu, accounting for 3.2%,

unused land 6,086.6931mu, accounting for 10.6%, house site 663.09615mu, accounting for 1.2% (incomplete data. Some places list the area of house site into total area of acquired land), and other land 552.287mu, taking up 1%. Detailed area of land acquired in each affected counties of the provinces / autonomous regions refers to Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3.

24. In terms of the progress of land acquisition, 99% of the land has been acquired as per the requirements of land use specified in the construction design drawings throughout the Project. NHAR has completed the acquisition of all required land which is 24,147.837mu in area, 22,608.77935mu of land has been acquired in Shaanxi, accounting for 99% of the land required, and Shanxi has acquired 10,434.9597mu of land, accounting for 99% of the land required.
25. Area of land for temporary use of the Project is basically determined and shall not be increased. However, it is failed to account the specific amount. The external monitoring agency only collected incomplete statistic data from the affected counties in Shanxi (6,908.8313mu, excluding Jiaocheng County, and refer to Table 4), and according to the resettlement sectors of local governments in the other two province and autonomous region, accurate data cannot be provided. Reason for this is that the temporary land use is determined by the construction contracting units with local villagers through temporary negotiation. Even though the construction units are required to be put on file at the land administration departments of the local governments, the latter fail to obtain complete and accurate information on temporary land use due to the failure of many construction units to observe the filing system.

Table 1 Progress of Land Acquisition for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project (Shanxi Province)

| County<br>(District)            | Land for Agricultural Use (mu) |                 |                   |                 |                 |                 |                   |  |                | Land for<br>Construction<br>(mu) | Unused<br>Land<br>(mu) | Others        | Total (mu)        |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
|                                 | Farmland                       |                 |                   |                 | Garden<br>Plot  | Woodland        | Nursery<br>Garden | Other Land<br>for<br>Agricultural<br>Use | Subtotal       |                                  |                        |               |                   |
|                                 | Irrigated<br>Land              | Dry<br>Land     | Vegetable<br>Plot | Subtotal        |                 |                 |                   |  |                |                                  |                        |               |                   |
| Xiaodian<br>District            | 72.1193                        | 0               | 4.6553            | 76.7746         | 0.8306          | 1.0973          | 0.8086            | 0  | 79.5111        | 1.2755                           | 1.9901                 | 0             | 82.7767           |
| Qingxu<br>County                | 908.41                         | 6.96            | 0                 | 915.37          | 378.13          | 0               | 0                 | 0.87                                     | 0              | 26.73                            | 13.74                  | 0             | 1284.84           |
| Yuci District                   | 240.31                         | 11.78           | 0                 | 252.09          | 0               | 0               | 0                 | 6.29                                     | 258.38         | 0                                | 139.81                 | 0             | 398.19            |
| Jinzhong<br>Development<br>Zone | 521.02                         | 197.38          | 0                 | 718.4           | 19.68           | 2.9             | 0                 | 0  | 740.98         | 184.75                           | 0                      | 0             | 925.73            |
| Jiaocheng<br>County             | 1299.84                        | 0.24            | 56.12             | 1356.2          | 0               | 14.54           | 0                 | 2.9                                      |                | 17.37                            | 7.8                    | 0             | 1398.81           |
| Wenshui<br>County               | 624.613                        | 0               | 425.9             | 1050.513        | 160.2           | 132.2           | 0                 | 0  | 292.4          | 89.053                           | 0                      | 0             | 1431.966          |
| Fenyang<br>City                 | 0                              | 449.86          | 0                 | 449.86          | 642.23          | 532.6           | 12.9              | 0  | 0              | 47.95                            | 105.98                 | 0             | 1791.52           |
| Lishi District                  | 262.099                        | 478.7           | 0                 | 740.799         | 27              | 467.1           | 0                 | 0  | 1234.899       | 519.638                          | 194.744                | 0             | 1949.281          |
| Liulin<br>County                | 75.74                          | 253.728         | 0                 | 329.468         | 30.492          | 272.41          | 0                 | 0  | 632.37         | 477.38                           | 34.669                 | 27.427        | 1171.846          |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                 | <b>4004.151</b>                | <b>1398.648</b> | <b>486.6753</b>   | <b>5889.475</b> | <b>1258.563</b> | <b>1422.847</b> | <b>13.7086</b>    | <b>10.06</b>                             | <b>3238.54</b> | <b>1364.147</b>                  | <b>498.7331</b>        | <b>27.427</b> | <b>10434.9597</b> |

**Table 2 Progress of Land Acquisition for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project (Shaanxi Province)**

| County<br>(District) | Land for Agricultural Use (mu) |                 |                   |                |                |                 |                   |  |                 | Land for<br>Construction<br>(mu) | Unused<br>Land<br>(mu) | House<br>Site    | Total (mu)         |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
|                      | Farmland                       |                 |                   |                | Garden<br>Plot | Woodland        | Nursery<br>Garden | Other Land<br>for<br>Agricultural<br>Use | Subtotal        |                                  |                        |                  |                    |
|                      | Irrigated<br>Land              | Dry Land        | Vegetable<br>Plot | Subtotal       |                |                 |                   |  |                 |                                  |                        |                  |                    |
| Wubu<br>County       | 0                              | 658.112         | 0                 | 658.112        | 0              | 64.03           | 0                 | 0  | 722.142         | 0                                | 0                      | 0                | 722.142            |
| Suide<br>County      | 358.6515                       | 124.5413        | 0                 | 483.1928       | 0              | 9.35            | 0                 | 0  | 492.5428        | 0                                | 0                      | 0                | 492.5428           |
| Zizhou<br>County     | 1227.82                        | 186.52          | 0                 | 1414.34        | 0              | 76.53           | 0                 | 0  | 1490.87         | 307.55                           | 0.58                   | 296.45615        | 2095.45615         |
| Hengshan<br>County   | 482.1                          | 355.12          | 0                 | 837.22         | 0              | 2.3             | 0                 | 0  | 839.52          | 0                                | 0                      | 0                | 839.52             |
| Jingbian<br>County   | 3467.943                       | 547.885         | 0                 | 4015.828       | 0              | 4664.592        | 0                 | 0  | 8680.42         | 0                                | 0                      | 0                | 8680.42            |
| Dingbian<br>County   | 2437.677                       | 4476.4344       | 0                 | 6914.1114      | 0              | 2864.587        | 0                 | 0  | 9778.6984       | 0                                | 0                      | 0                | 9778.6984          |
| <b>Subtotal</b>      | <b>7974.192</b>                | <b>6348.613</b> | <b>0</b>          | <b>14322.8</b> | <b>0</b>       | <b>7681.389</b> | <b>0</b>          | <b>0</b>                                 | <b>22004.19</b> | <b>307.55</b>                    | <b>0.58</b>            | <b>296.45615</b> | <b>22608.77935</b> |

**Table 3 Progress of Land Acquisition for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project<sup>1</sup> (Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region)**

| County (District)             | Land for Agricultural Use (mu) |            |                |            |             |                        |                |                                 |            | Land for Construction (mu) | Unused Land (mu) | House Site | Others  | Total (mu)  |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|----------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------|---------|-------------|
|                               | Farmland                       |            |                |            | Garden Plot | Woodland and Grassland | Nursery Garden | Other Land for Agricultural Use | Subtotal   |                            |                  |            |         |             |
|                               | Irrigated Land                 | Dry Land   | Vegetable Plot | Subtotal   |             |                        |                |                                 |            |                            |                  |            |         |             |
| Zhongning County              | 901.43                         | 177.29     | 0              | 1078.72    | 785.95      | 689.74                 | 0              | 34.44                           | 2588.85    | 16.63                      | 694.79           | 352.3      | 0       | 3652.57     |
| Zhenluo Town of Zhongwei City | 559.62                         | 0          | 0              | 559.62     | 48.93       | 58.76                  | 0              | 0                               | 667.31     | 8.99                       | 1.13             | 0          | 25.73   | 703.16      |
| Hongsibu                      | 783.51                         | 861.15     | 0              | 1644.7     | 721.5       | 2114.3                 | 0              | 142.45                          | 4622.9     | 24.77                      | 883.48           | 0          | 78.73   | 5609.91     |
| Yanchi County                 | 733.097                        | 1878.54    | 0              | 2611.637   | 0           | 3832.74                | 0              | 10.06                           | 6454.437   | 21.7                       | 2063.87          | 5.89       | 42.31   | 8588.207    |
| Lingwu City                   | 524.58                         | 293.81     | 0              | 818.39     | 10.14       | 882.89                 | 0              | 0                               | 1711.4     | 33.96                      | 1943.88          | 2.25       | 32.29   | 3723.8      |
| Yongning County               | 1040.71                        | 0          | 0              | 1040.71    | 24.62       | 24.67                  | 0              | 25.34                           | 1115.34    | 41.69                      | 0                | 0          | 0       | 1157.03     |
| Jinfeng District              | 322.21                         | 0          | 0              | 322.21     | 21.93       | 3.61                   | 0              | 7.96                            | 355.71     | 5.45                       | 0                | 6.2        | 345.8   | 713.16      |
| Subtotal                      | 4865.157                       | 3210.79    | 0              | 8075.947   | 1613.07     | 7606.73                | 0              | 220.25                          | 17515.997  | 153.19                     | 5587.15          | 366.64     | 524.86  | 24147.837   |
| Total                         | 16843.4998                     | 10958.0507 | 486.6753       | 28288.2258 | 2871.6326   | 16710.9663             | 13.7086        | 230.31                          | 42758.7303 | 1824.8865                  | 6086.4631        | 663.09615  | 552.287 | 57191.57605 |

<sup>1</sup> Sources: arranged data provided by the resettlement sectors of local departments along the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway.

**Table 4 Statistic Table of Temporary Land Use for Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project (Shanxi Province)**

| Province | Prefecture/<br>City | County<br>(District) | Progress of<br>Land<br>Acquisition | Land for Agricultural Use (mu) |             |                   |          |                |          |           |  | Land for<br>Construction<br>(mu) | Unused<br>Land<br>(mu) | Total<br>(mu) |           |
|----------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|----------|-----------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------|
|          |                     |                      |                                    | Farmland                       |             |                   |          | Garden<br>Plot | Woodland | Grassland | Other Land<br>for<br>Agricultural<br>Use |                                  |                        |               | Subtotal  |
|          |                     |                      |                                    | Irrigated<br>Land              | Dry<br>Land | Nursery<br>Garden | Subtotal |                |          |           |  |                                  |                        |               |           |
| Shanxi   | Taiyuan             | Xiaodian<br>District | Actual                             | 116.42                         |             |                   | 116.42   |                |          |           |  | 116.42                           |                        |               | 116.42    |
| Shanxi   | Taiyuan             | Qingxu<br>County     | Actual                             |                                |             |                   |          |                |          |           | 281.4                                    | 281.4                            |                        |               | 281.4     |
| Shanxi   | Jinzhong            | Yuci District        | Actual                             | 50                             |             |                   |          |                |          |           |  | 50                               |                        | 50            | 100       |
| Shanxi   | Jinzhong            | Development<br>Zone  | Actual                             | 177.1403                       |             |                   |          |                |          |           |  |                                  |                        |               | 177.1403  |
| Shanxi   | Lvliang             | Jiaocheng<br>County  | Actual                             |                                |             |                   |          |                |          |           |  |                                  |                        |               |           |
| Shanxi   | Lvliang             | Wenshui<br>County    | Actual                             |                                |             |                   |          |                |          |           | 309                                      |                                  |                        |               | 309       |
| Shanxi   | Lvliang             | Fenyang<br>City      | Actual                             | 128.273                        | 679.64      | 0.76              | 808.673  | 30.154         | 389.614  | 5.714     |  | 1234.155                         | 0.56                   | 422.761       | 1657.476  |
| Shanxi   | Lvliang             | Lishi District       | Actual                             | 309.007                        | 480         |                   |          |                | 830.3    |           |  |                                  | 90                     | 1607          | 3016.307  |
| Shanxi   | Lvliang             | Lishi District       | Planned                            | 309.007                        | 298.482     |                   |          |                | 197.727  |           |  |                                  | 38.431                 | 859.068       | 1432.715  |
| Shanxi   | Lvliang             | Liulin<br>County     | Actual                             | 73.722                         | 267.281     |                   |          | 7.212          |          |           |  |                                  | 39.733                 | 668.955       | 1246.088  |
| Total    |                     |                      | Actual                             | 854.5623                       | 1426.921    | 0.76              | 925.093  | 37.366         | 1219.914 | 5.714     | 590.4                                    | 1681.975                         | 130.293                | 2748.716      | 6903.8313 |

26. According to the data supplied by the resettlement sectors of local governments, the Phase III external monitoring and evaluation reveals that the area of house demolished is 720,063.8265m<sup>2</sup>, and 27,140 people in 6,047 households are affected by the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway. Of the houses demolished, 37,308.6m<sup>2</sup> is of frame structure, accounting for 5.2%; 254,067.7m<sup>2</sup> of the houses are of brick-concrete one-storey structure, accounting for 35.3%, 42,223.27m<sup>2</sup> of brick-concrete cave-houses, accounting for 5.9%, 271,371.49m<sup>2</sup> of brick-timber structure (tile-roofed house and cave-house), accounting for 37.7%, 62,174.23m<sup>2</sup> of brick-adobe-timber structure, accounting for 8.6%, 17,963.03m<sup>2</sup> of abode cave-houses, accounting for 2.5%, and 63,349.863m<sup>2</sup> of other types (shack, hovel, etc.), accounting for 8.8%.
27. In terms of the progress of house demolition, demolished houses take up 92.5% of the total required houses to be demolished. In Shanxi, the demolished house area is 327,477.44m<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 99.8% of the total required area, affecting 15,003 people in 3,060 households; in Shaanxi, 256,085.054m<sup>2</sup> of the houses were demolished, accounting for 82% of the investigated area, affecting 10,476 in 2,619 households; in NHAR, all the required 136,501.33m<sup>2</sup> of the houses were demolished, affecting 1,661 people in 368 households.
28. Apart from the demolition of resident houses, total 159 buildings of enterprises, public institutions, and schools were demolished along the railway. There are 76 in Shanxi, 28 in Shaanxi, and 55 in NHAR. Refer to Annex 2 for details.
29. Generally, the resettlement is carried out smoothly. By the end of this external monitoring and investigation, compensation for land acquisition and house demolition along Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project has been appropriated to the specified users. House sites for new house have been allocated to the APs in NHAR for free. New houses have been built, and the APs have moved in. In Shaanxi, compensation for land acquisition has been appropriated to the APs in full amount, and the APs are building their new houses on the house sites allocated to them for free. Centralized relocation of the railway station of Suide County is almost completed. Breakthrough is made in the relocation of Lishi District in Shanxi, and house demolition is completed. House demolition and resettlement of Xiaodian District of Taiyuan are in progress. Relocation and resettlement of other areas have been completed, and free house sites for new houses are allocated to the APs, most of who have built their houses and moved in. A very small number of rural residents are still building their new houses. Relocation of enterprises has been completed.

Table 5 Statistic Table of Area of House Demolished for Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway (Shanxi Province)

| Province                            | Prefecture/<br>City   | County (District) | Progress<br>of<br>Demolition | Households<br>(Nr.) | Affected<br>Population<br>(person) | Total Area of Demolished Houses in the Rural (m <sup>2</sup> ) |                    |   |                              |   |                        |                     |          |   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|---|------------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------|----------|---|
|                                     |                       |                   |                              |                     |                                    | Total  | Frame<br>structure | One-storey<br>Brick-concrete<br>structure | Brick-concrete<br>Cave-house | Brick-timber<br>(Tile-roofed<br>or<br>Cave-house) | Brick-<br>adobe-timber | Adobe<br>Cave-house | Others   |   |
| Shanxi                              | Taiyuan               | Xiaodian District | Actual                       | 21                  | 84                                 |  |                    |   |                              |   |                        |                     |          |   |
|                                     | Taiyuan               | Qingxu County     | Actual                       | 44                  | 176                                | 4519.913   |                    | 880.871                                   |                              | 2567.832  | 43.45                  | 21.76               |          |   |
|                                     | Subtotal for Taiyuan  |                   |                              |                     | 65                                 | 260  | 4519.913           | 0   | 880.871                      | 0   | 2567.832               | 43.45               | 21.76    | 0 |
|                                     | Jinzhong              | Yuci District     | Actual                       | 78                  | 236                                | 5048   | 3641.9             | 398                                       |                              | 1008.1  |                        |                     |          |   |
|                                     | Jinzhong              | Development Zone  | Actual                       | 86                  | 390                                | 19536  | 13000              | 6054                                      |                              | 482   |                        |                     |          |   |
|                                     | Subtotal for Jinzhong |                   |                              |                     | 164                                | 626  | 24584              | 16641.9                                   | 6452                         | 0   | 1490.1                 | 0                   | 0        | 0 |
|                                     | Lvliang               | Jiaocheng County  | Actual                       | 36                  | 144                                | 13891.76   |                    | 1578                                      |                              |   | 12313.76               |                     |          |   |
|                                     | Lvliang               | Wenshui County    | Actual                       | 47                  | 2500                               | 8175.72  |                    | 7949.86                                   | 225.86                       |   |                        |                     |          |   |
|                                     | Lvliang               | Fenyang City      | Actual                       | 56                  | 2113                               | 9864.55  |                    | 934.7                                     | 5879.21                      |   |                        | 3050.64             |          |   |
|                                     | Lvliang               | Lishi District    | Actual                       | 1727                | 5500                               | 179734.95  | 20666.7            | 114202.95                                 | 36118.2                      | 8746.9  |                        |                     |          |   |
|                                     | Lvliang               | Liulin County     | Actual                       | 965                 | 3860                               | 116107.1   |                    | 70197.1                                   |                              | 45910   |                        |                     |          |   |
|                                     | Subtotal for Lvliang  |                   |                              |                     | 2831                               | 14117  | 327774.08          | 20666.7                                   | 194862.61                    | 42223.27  | 54656.9                | 12313.76            | 3050.64  | 0 |
| <b>Subtotal for Shanxi Province</b> |                       |                   |                              | <b>3060</b>         | <b>15003</b>                       | <b>356877.993</b>  | <b>37308.6</b>     | <b>202195.48</b>                          | <b>42223.27</b>              | <b>58714.832</b>                                  | <b>12357.21</b>        | <b>3072.4</b>       | <b>0</b> |   |

**Table 6 Statistic Table of Area of House Demolished for Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway (Shaanxi Province)**

| Province                             | Prefecture/<br>City | County<br>(District) | Progress<br>of<br>Demolition | Households<br>(Nr.) | Affected<br>Population<br>(person) | Total Area of Demolished Houses in the Rural (m <sup>2</sup> ) |                    |   |                              |   |                        |                     |                   |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|---|------------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|                                      |                     |                      |                              |                     |                                    | Total  | Frame<br>structure | One-storey<br>Brick-concrete<br>structure | Brick-concrete<br>Cave-house | Brick-timber<br>(Tile-roofed<br>or<br>Cave-house) | Brick-<br>adobe-timber | Adobe<br>Cave-house | Others            |
| Shaanxi                              | Yulin               | Wubu<br>County       | Actual                       | 170                 | 680                                | 16591.33   |                    | 1896.26                                   |                              | 7853.19   |                        | 3760.05             | 3081.83           |
| Shaanxi                              | /Yulin              | Suide<br>County      | Actual                       | 369                 | 1476                               | 51986.502  |                    | 6425.45                                   |                              | 37809.392   | 137.17                 | 4589.54             | 3024.95           |
| Shaanxi                              | Yulin               | Zizhou<br>County     | Actual                       | 538                 | 2152                               | 60262.4015   |                    | 9315.305                                  |                              | 46857.484   | 166.37                 | 1161.56             | 2761.6825         |
| Shaanxi                              | Yulin               | Hengshan<br>County   | Actual                       | 667                 | 2668                               | 77696.03   |                    | 15399.93                                  |                              | 55652.6   | 70                     | 4668.3              | 1905.2            |
| Shaanxi                              | Yulin               | Jingbian<br>County   | Actual                       | 608                 | 2432                               | 33781.88   |                    | 8641.85                                   |                              | 17891.54  | 222.21                 | 90.18               | 6936.1            |
| Shaanxi                              | Yulin               | Dingbian<br>County   | Actual                       | 267                 | 1068                               | 18129.644  |                    | 9287.95                                   |                              | 6539.604  |                        |                     | 2302.09           |
| <b>Subtotal for Shaanxi Province</b> |                     |                      |                              | <b>2619</b>         | <b>10476</b>                       | <b>258447.7875</b>   | <b>0</b>           | <b>50966.745</b>                          | <b>0</b>                     | <b>172603.81</b>                                  | <b>595.75</b>          | <b>14269.63</b>     | <b>20011.8525</b> |

**Table 7 Statistic Table of Area of House Demolished for Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway (Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region)**

| Province                                      | Prefecture (City)     | County / District             | Progress of Demolition | Affected Households (Nr.) | Affected Population (person) | Area of Demolished Houses (m <sup>2</sup> ) |                    |                                     |                           |  |                    |                  |                 |                  |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
|   |                       |                               |                        |                           |                              | Total                                       | Frame structure    | One-storey Brick-concrete structure | Brick-concrete Cave-house | Brick-timber (Tile-roofed or Cave-house) | Brick-adobe-timber | Adobe Cave-house | Others          |                  |
| NHAR  | Zhongwei              | Zhongning County              | Actual                 | 246                       | 1108                         | 106297.89                                   |                    | 8589.63                             |                           | 30084.75                                 | 30387.47           |                  | 37236.04        |                  |
|   | Zhongwei              | Zhenluo Town of Zhongwei City | Actual                 | 8                         | 35                           | 2366.39                                     |                    | 116.28                              |                           | 1546.36                                  | 447.72             |                  | 256.03          |                  |
|   | Subtotal for Zhongwei |                               |                        |                           | 254                          | 1143  | 108664.28          | 0                                   | 8705.91                   | 0  | 31631.11           | 30835.19         | 0               | 37492.07         |
|   | Wuzhong               | Hongsibu                      | Actual                 | 16                        | 77                           | 4587.18                                     | 0                  | 0                                   | 0                         | 2040.21                                  | 1526.57            | 0                | 1020.4          |                  |
|   | Wuzhong               | Yanchi County                 | Actual                 | 19                        | 87                           | 1614.58                                     |                    |                                     |                           | 681.18                                   | 574.88             |                  | 358.52          |                  |
|   | Subtotal for Wuzhong  |                               |                        |                           | 35                           | 164   | 6201.76            | 0                                   | 0                         | 0  | 2721.39            | 2101.45          | 0               | 1378.92          |
|   | Yinchuan              | Lingwu City                   | Actual                 | 14                        | 63                           | 2781.17                                     |                    | 193.59                              |                           | 736.91                                   | 1225.35            |                  | 625.32          |                  |
|   | Yinchuan              | Yongning County               | Actual                 | 54                        | 245                          | 17429.24                                    |                    | 98.4                                |                           | 6484.68                                  | 7532.96            |                  | 3313.2          |                  |
|   | Yinchuan              | Jinfeng District              | Actual                 | 11                        | 46                           | 1424.88                                     |                    | 236.46                              |                           | 520.78                                   | 450.74             |                  | 216.9           |                  |
|   | Subtotal for Yinchuan |                               |                        |                           | 79                           | 354   | 21635.29           | 0                                   | 528.45                    | 0  | 7742.37            | 9209.05          | 0               | 4155.42          |
| Subtotal for NHAR                             |                       |                               |                        |                           | 368                          | 1661  | 136501.33          | 0                                   | 9234.36                   | 0  | 42094.87           | 42145.69         | 0               | 43026.41         |
| <b>Total for Entire Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway</b> |                       |                               |                        |                           | <b>6047</b>                  | <b>27140</b>                                | <b>751827.1105</b> | <b>37308.6</b>                      | <b>262396.59</b>          | <b>42223.27</b>                          | <b>273413.51</b>   | <b>55098.65</b>  | <b>17342.03</b> | <b>63038.263</b> |

### 3. Working Situation of Monitoring & Evaluation

30. This external monitoring on resettlement is Phase III independent external monitoring conducted for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project. In order to accomplish the external monitoring and evaluation, the external monitoring agency on relocation and resettlement, Research Institute of Foreign Capital Introduction and Utilization of SWJTU, organized special monitoring, evaluation, and investigation team, which determined the scope, contents, monitoring indicators, methods, and working schedule of independent monitoring and evaluation in accordance with *Independent Monitoring & Evaluation Work Outline* and *Work Plan of Field Investigation for Independent External Monitoring* that are finalized after discussion. On the basis of Phase II external monitoring and evaluation, this external monitoring and evaluation on resettlement focuses on the following up the implementation of the policies of compensation standards for land acquisition and relocation, following up the appropriation of compensations for resettlement level by level, and finding out the production and life of APs after resettlement. Monitoring will be focused on the problems discovered during Phase I and Phase II monitoring and investigation.
31. Field investigation of Phase II monitoring and evaluation was conducted along Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project in November and December 2007. Two field investigation and evaluation teams sent by the independent external monitoring & evaluation agency performed the task of external monitoring and evaluation in three provinces. The monitoring & evaluation team in NHAR/Shaanxi Province visited Yinchuan Headquarters of Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd., Office of Unified Land Acquisition and House Demolition of Land and Resourced Department, NHAR, resettlement sectors of governments of Jinfeng District, Yongning County, and Lingwu City of Yinchuan, Yanchi County and Hongsibu Development Zone of Wuzhong, and Zhongning County of Zhongwei in NHAR, as well as Jingbian County, Hengshan County, Zizhou County, Suide County, and Wubu County of Yulin in Shaanxi at different levels. The monitoring & evaluation team in Shanxi visited Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd., Shanxi Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd., Center of Land Acquisition and House Demolition of Land and Resources Department, Shanxi, resettlement sectors of Xiaodian District of Taiyuan and Yuci District, Jinzhong Development Zone, Fenyang City, Lishi District, and Liulin County of Jinzhong at different levels, such as the land management departments, and bureaus of development and reform, as well as the construction contractors including China Railway 25th Construction Bureau and China Communications Construction Company Limited. Since the snow storm sweeping north China blocked the access to villages, the investigation teams could not visit the rural households of the affected villages. Therefore, the investigation teams learned the resettlement progress by interviewing the resettlement sectors of the affected counties/districts and some towns and townships and collecting macroscopic data.

### 4. Working Situation of the Resettlement Agencies

32. In Phase I and Phase II monitoring and evaluation reports on resettlement, the independent external monitoring agency has reported about the agencies of land acquisition, relocation, and resettlement for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project, including that one special official responsible for land acquisition and relocation is appointed in the high-level coordination agency, the Foreign Capital Center of the Ministry of Railways, general coordination agencies for land acquisition and relocation are established in the provinces and autonomous region, office of land acquisition and

relocation is set up in Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd., and the functional departments of the counties carry out specific work of land acquisition, house demolition, and resettlement as per the unified arrangements of the provincial coordination agencies. The external monitoring and evaluation agency on land acquisition and relocation found no change in the coordination agencies for land acquisition and relocation under the Ministry of Railways, Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd., and NHAR. Since the agencies operate effectively, their situation will not be repeated in the report of this phase.

## **5. Monitoring of Land Acquisition and Relocation for the Project**

33. By October 2009, 57,191.58mu of land has been acquired permanently for the railway, railway station, and other attached facilities of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project, and the number of households and population affected by land acquisition have not been accounted by local resettlement sectors. Houses demolished totaled at 720,063.8265m<sup>2</sup> in area, affecting 27,140 people in 6,047 households.

### **5.1. Monitoring on Land Acquisition**

34. By the end of field investigation of this external monitoring, 99% of land acquisition work has been completed for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway. Counties and districts in NHAR in the western section of the Project have accomplished the work of land acquisition, acquiring total 24,147.84mu of land permanently; Shaanxi has acquired 99% of the land required, acquiring total 22,608.78mu of land permanently; and Shanxi has also acquired 99% of the required land, acquiring 10,434.96mu of land permanently.

#### **5.1.1. NHAR**

35. In NHAR, land acquisition for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway involves Yinchuan, Zhongwei, and Wuzhong, and a total of 24,147.84mu of land is acquired permanently. Refer to Table 3 for details.

##### **5.1.1.1. Yinchuan**

36. Jinfeng District, Yongning County, and Lingwu of Yinchuan are affected, from which land of 5,593.99mu was acquired permanently, accounting for 68.2% of the RAP planned land acquisition area (8,208mu) for the Project. Of the land acquired, 713.16mu of land in Jinfeng District is acquired, 1,157.03mu in Yongning County, and 3,723.8mu in Lingwu.

##### **5.1.1.2. Zhongwei**

37. In Zhongwei, Zhenluo Town in downtown Zhongwei and Zhongning County were affected, from which 4,355.73mu of land was acquired permanently, accounting for 164.7% of the RAP planned land acquisition area (2,644mu) for the Project. Of the land acquired, 703.16mu of land is in Zhenluo Town of downtown Zhongwei, and 3,652.57mu in Zhongning County.

##### **5.1.1.3. Wuzhong**

38. In Wuzhong, Yanchi County and Hongsibu Development Zone are affected, from which 14,198.12mu of land was acquired, accounting for 78.9% of RAP planned land acquisition area (17,991mu) for the Project. Of the land acquired, 5,609.91mu of land in Hongsibu Development Zone was acquired, and 8,588.207mu in Yanchi County for main line and connections.

### 5.1.2. Shaanxi Province

39. Land acquisition is basically completed in the affected counties of Yulin, Shaanxi, including, Dingbian County, Jingbian County, Hengshan County, Zizhou County, Suide County, and Wubu County. A total of 22,608.77935mu of land was acquired permanently, accounting for 88.5% of the RAP planned land acquisition area (25,555mu) for the Project. Of the land acquired, 9,778.6984mu is acquired in Dingbian County, 8,680.42mu in Jingbian County, 839.52mu in Hengshan County, 2,095.45615mu in Zizhou County, 492.5428mu in Suide County, and 722.142mu in Wubu County. Refer to Table 2 for the details.

### 5.1.3. Shanxi Province

40. Land acquisition in Shanxi Province involves ten counties/districts in three cities of Lvliang, Jinzhong, and Taiyuan. The actual land area acquired is 10,434.9597mu, accounting for 99% of the planned land acquisition area and 67.6% of the original RAP relocation area (15,447mu). Refer to Table 1 for the details.

#### 5.1.3.1. Lvliang

41. Five counties/districts of Lvliang were affected, namely Liulin County, Lishi County, Fenyang City, Wenshui County, and Jiaocheng County. A total of 7,743.423mu of land was acquired permanently, accounting for 78.7% of the original RAP planned acquisition area (9,837mu).

42. The actual acquisition area in Liulin County is 1,171.846mu. Lishi District is under the administration of Lvliang, and the land permanently acquired in the urban planning area totals at 1,949.281mu. The actual acquisition area in Fenyang is 1,791.52mu, Wenshui County 1,431.966mu, and Jiaocheng County 1,398.81mu.

#### 5.1.3.2. Jinzhong

43. Land acquisition in Jinzhong involves Jinzhong Hi-tech Development Zone and Yuci District. A total of 1,323.92mu of land was acquired permanently, occupying 85.1% of the originally RAP planned land acquisition area (1,555mu) for the Project. Of the land acquired, 925.73 of land is acquired in Jinzhong Hi-tech Development Zone, and 398.19mu in Yuci District.

#### 5.1.3.3. Taiyuan

44. Two counties/districts in Taiyuan are affected by relocation for railway construction, namely, Qingxu County and Xiaodian District. A total of 1284.84mu of land was acquired in Qingxu County, and 82.7767mu in Xiaodian District.

## 5.2. Monitoring on House Demolition

45. Details of house demolition for construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway can be referred to in Table 5, Table 6, and Table 7. Houses of different types demolished totaled at **751,827.1105m<sup>2</sup>** along the entire railway, which is 175.5% of the RAP planned demolition area (428,395m<sup>2</sup>) for the Project. Generally, 92.5% of the house demolition is completed, affecting 27,140 in 6,047 households.

46. In NHAR, the house demolition area reached 136,501.33m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 1,661 people in 368 households. House demolition is fully completed. Of the house demolished, Yinchuan accounts for 21,635.29m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 354 people in 79 households, Zhongwei 108,664.28m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 1,143 people in 254 households, and Wuzhong 6,201.76m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 164 people in 35 households.

47. In the six counties of Yulin, Shaanxi, 258,447.7875m<sup>2</sup> of the houses were demolished, which is 121.1% of the RAP planned demolition area and occupies 82% of the required area of demolished houses. House demolition affects 10,476 people in 2,619 households.
48. In Shanxi, houses covering an area of 327,477.44m<sup>2</sup> were demolished<sup>2</sup>, occupying 99.8% of the confirmed area of houses to be demolished. House demolition affects 15,003 people in 3,060 households.

### 5.2.1. NHAR

49. House demolition in seven counties of three cities in NHAR is fully completed, and houses of 136,501.33m<sup>2</sup> in area were demolished, occupying 91.3% of the RAP planned demolition area (149,532m<sup>2</sup>). Refer to Table 7 for the details.

#### 5.2.1.1. Yinchuan

50. In Yinchuan, the demolished houses totaled at 21,635.29m<sup>2</sup> in area, accounting for 16.7% of the RAP planned area (129,434m<sup>2</sup>). Of the area of houses demolished, Jinfeng District accomplished 1,424.88m<sup>2</sup>, Yongning County 17,429.24m<sup>2</sup>, and Lingwu 2,781.17m<sup>2</sup>.

#### 5.2.1.2. Zhongwei

51. House demolition in Zhongwei involves downtown area of Zhongwei and Zhongning County. Houses covering total 108,664.28m<sup>2</sup> were demolished, which was 162.79% of the RAP planned area (66,751m<sup>2</sup>). In Zhenluo Town in downtown Zhongwei, the actual house demolition area was 2,366.39m<sup>2</sup>, and Zhongning County contributed 106,297.89m<sup>2</sup>.

#### 5.2.1.3. Wuzhong

52. In Wuzhong, two counties/districts are affected by Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, namely Yanchi County and Hongsibu Development Zone. The actual house demolition area is 6,201.76m<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 67.4% of the RAP planned area (9,201m<sup>2</sup>). In Yanchi County, houses of 1,614.58m<sup>2</sup> in area were demolished for the construction of railway main line and connections, and in Hongsibu Development Zone, houses covering total 4,587.18m<sup>2</sup> were demolished.

### 5.2.2. Shaanxi Province

53. In six affected counties of Yulin, Shaanxi, houses of total 258,447.7875m<sup>2</sup> in area are demolished, which is 286.2% of the RAP planned demolition area (90,303m<sup>2</sup>) and occupies 82% of the area of houses to be demolished. House demolition actually affects 10,476 people in 2,619 houses. In Suide County, there are houses to be demolished.
54. Specific demolition area of each county are: 18,129.644m<sup>2</sup> in Dingbian, affecting 1,068 people in 267 households, 33,781.88m<sup>2</sup> in Jingbian County, affecting 2,432 people in 608 households, 77,696.03 m<sup>2</sup> in Hengshan County, affecting 2,668 people in 667 households, 60,262.4015m<sup>2</sup> in Zizhou County, affecting 2,152 people in 538 households, 51,986.502m<sup>2</sup> in Suide County, affecting 1,476 people in 369 households, and 16,591.33m<sup>2</sup> in Wubu County, affecting 680 people in 170 households.

<sup>2</sup>The person responsible for house demolition, Wang Jianjun with Reform and Development Bureau of Xiaodian District of Taiyuan, fails to provide the data of Xiaodian district for calling sick.

### 5.2.3. Shanxi Province

55. In nine counties/districts of three cities, i.e. Lvliang, Jincheng, and Taiyuan, in Shanxi (excluding Xiaodian District of Taiyuan), houses demolished totals at 356,877.993m<sup>2</sup> in area, which is 271% of the RAP planned demolition area (131,706m<sup>2</sup>). House demolition affects 15,003 people in 3,060 households. Refer to Table 5 for details.<sup>3</sup>

#### 5.2.3.1. Lvliang

56. Five counties/districts in Lvliang are affected by Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, i.e., Liulin County, Lishi District, Fenyang City, Wenshui County, and Jiaocheng County. House demolition has affected 14,117 people in 2,831 households, covering a total area of 327,774.08m<sup>2</sup>. It causes relocation of the many residents living in the urban planning area of the city.

57. Houses of 116,107.1m<sup>2</sup> in area are demolished in Liulin County, affecting 3,860 people in 965 households, 179,734.95m<sup>2</sup> in Lishi District, affecting 5,500 in 1,727 households, 9,864.55m<sup>2</sup> in Fenyang City, affecting 2,113 in 56 households, 8,175.72m<sup>2</sup> in Wenshui County, affecting 250 in 47 households (译者注: 原文此处为 2500 人, 根据前后文译者认为数字有误, 请查证), and 13,891.76m<sup>2</sup> in Jiaocheng County, affecting 144 people in 36 households.

#### 5.2.3.2. Jinzhong

58. Land acquisition and relocation is basically completed in the affected Yuci District and Jinzhong Hi-tech Development Zone of Jinzhong. Houses covering 24,584m<sup>2</sup> are demolished, affecting 626 people in 164 households. Area of houses demolished accounts for 47.9% of the RAP planned demolition area (51,274m<sup>2</sup>) for the Project.

59. In Yuci District, buildings of two enterprises are demolished, covering 5,048m<sup>2</sup>, and 236 people in 78 households are affected; in Jinzhong Hi-tech Development Zone, the actual area of demolished houses totals at 19,536m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 390 people in 86 households.

#### 5.2.3.3. Taiyuan

60. Xiaodian District and Qingxu County of Taiyuan are affected. In Qingxu County, house demolition is fully completed, and houses covering 4,519.913m<sup>2</sup> are demolished, affecting 176 people in 44 households. In Xiaodian District, 84 people in 21 rural households are affected. The specific area of demolished houses has not provided to the external monitoring and evaluation team because the person in charge called sick. House demolition and relocation in Xiaodian District is in progress now.

<sup>3</sup> Statistic data in this report is based on the data summary filled in by local governments along the railway. Therefore, there is deviation between the data summarized there and the data provided by Shanxi Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd.. Please refer to 8.33 of this report for details.

## 6. Monitoring on Surface Structures and Plants and Infrastructures

### 6.1. Monitoring on Surface Structures and Plants

61. Only the resettlement sectors of Shaanxi provided the information of related surface structures and plants to the external monitoring team on land acquisition and relocation during this monitoring, evaluation and investigation, as in Table 8. NHAR and Shanxi Province failed to provide the detailed statistic data.

**Table 8 Statistic Table of Affected Surface Structures and Plants in the Counties of Yulin, Shaanxi**

| County/District | Jujubi Tree | Apple Tree, Pear Tree, Peach Tree, Apricot Tree, Plum Tree, and Trellised Grape | Popular, Pollard Willow, and Unspecified Trees | Coniferous Trees for Landscape | Rafter-producing Willow | Plantlet in Nursery Garden (mu) | Herbs (mu) | Special Tree Species |
|-----------------|-------------|---|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| Dingbian County | 60212       | 16250   | 60212  | 6004                           | 488                     | 0                               | 2.1        | 73493                |
| Jingbian County | 974         | 6549  | 90131  | 9883                           | 274214                  | 30.165                          | 2.07       | 231                  |
| Wubu County     | 24022       | 0   | 3654   | 725                            | 0                       | 0                               | 0          | 0                    |
| Hengshan County | 8478        | 4662  | 4836   | 6256                           | 278                     | 1434                            | 0          | 0                    |
| Zizhou County   | 11811       | 646   | 1760   | 1212                           | 762                     | 3.01                            | 0.38       | 12853                |
| Suide County    | 79855       | 10134   | 17838  | 2238                           | 6                       | 0.91                            | 0          | 0                    |
| Subtotal        | 185352      | 38241   | 178431   | 26318                          | 275748                  | 1468.085                        | 4.55       | 86577                |

### 6.2. Monitoring on the Affected Infrastructure

62. In this external monitoring and evaluation, some counties/districts provided the details of the affected infrastructure, as in Table 9. However, Jinfeng District in NHAR, Lishi District in Shanxi Province, and the affected counties in Shaanxi fail to provide the data about the affected infrastructure.

Table 9 Statistic Table of the Infrastructure Affected by Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway

| Item                                     | Unit               | Actual Quantity Affected |                           |       |           |                         |          |          |             |             |           |        |          |                          |           |          |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------|----------|--------------------------|-----------|----------|
|  |                    | Fenyang                  | Jinzhong Development Zone | Yuci  | Jiaocheng | Wenshui                 | Liulin   | Yongning | Lingwu Farm | Lingwu City | Taiyangbu | Yanchi | Hongsibu | Zhenluo Town of Zhongwei | Zhongning | Qingxu   |
| Public lavatory                          | Nr./M <sup>2</sup> |                          | 0                         |       |           | 297.29                  |          | 33       | 0           | 7           | 3         | 10     | 18       | 5                        | 309       | 222.37M2 |
| 10KV electric pole                       | Nr.                |                          | 0                         |       | 4         | 30                      |          |          |             |             |           |        |          |                          |           |          |
| 380V electric pole                       | Nr.                |                          | 12                        |       |           |                         |          |          |             |             |           |        |          |                          |           |          |
| 380V wooden electric pole                | Nr.                |                          | 4                         |       |           |                         |          |          |             |             |           |        |          |                          |           |          |
| Transformer                              | Set                |                          | 1                         |       | 2         | 5                       |          |          |             |             |           |        |          |                          |           | 2        |
| Open canal                               | M <sup>2</sup>     | 6800                     | 13500                     |       | 6083      |                         |          |          |             |             |           |        |          |                          |           | 935.25   |
| Bridge                                   | Nr.                |                          | 0                         | 1     | 8         |                         | 1        |          |             |             |           |        |          |                          |           |          |
| Highroad                                 | M <sup>2</sup>     | 2500                     | 50200                     | 4000  |           |                         |          |          |             |             |           |        |          |                          |           | 9444.281 |
| Roads for Tractors                       | M <sup>2</sup>     | 15206                    | 31000                     |       | 46800     |                         |          |          |             |             |           |        |          |                          |           | 12084    |
| Graves                                   | Nr.                |                          | 341                       | 187   |           | 865                     | 338      | 97       | 0           | 275         | 17        | 475    | 365      | 0                        | 196       | 220      |
| Underground Structure                    | M                  |                          | 0                         |       |           |                         |          | 66       | 0           | 1           | 5         | 7      | 9        | 0                        | 153       |          |
| Gas pipe                                 | M                  |                          | 710                       |       |           |                         | 109      |          |             |             |           |        |          |                          |           |          |
| Water pipe                               | M                  | 2000                     | 7200                      | 5520  |           | 1928                    | 490      |          |             |             |           |        |          |                          |           | 171      |
| Drainage pipe                            | M                  |                          | 6600                      |       | 3008      | 1081                    |          |          |             |             |           |        |          |                          |           | 646.37   |
| Communication cable                      | M                  |                          | 5700                      |       |           |                         |          |          |             |             |           |        |          |                          |           |          |
| Power cable                              | M                  |                          | 21000                     |       |           |                         |          | 0        | 0           | 0           | 0         | 0      | 0        | 0                        | 1         |          |
| Pipe for heating supplies                | M                  |                          |                           | 0     |           |                         |          |          |             |             |           |        |          |                          |           | 4800     |
| Flower terrace                           | M <sup>2</sup>     |                          | 0                         |       |           |                         |          |          |             |             |           |        |          |                          |           |          |
| Tap water pipeline                       | M                  |                          |                           | 12000 |           |                         |          |          |             |             |           |        |          |                          |           |          |
| Vegetable greenhouse                     | M <sup>2</sup>     |                          | 39918                     | 1500  | 5590      | 4200 (five greenhouses) | 2426.778 | 82.5     | 0           | 105.15      | 0         | 0      | 0        | 0                        | 1077.89   |          |
| Motor-pumped well and large opening well | Nr.                |                          | 19                        | 16    |           |                         |          | 76       | 0           | 22          | 80        | 140    | 321      | 10                       | 716       |          |

## 7. Monitoring on the Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition and Relocation and on the Compensation

### 7.1. Compensation Policies of Land Acquisition and Relocation

63. Phase I and Phase II external monitoring reports on relocation have explained the relevant laws, norms, and policy framework on which the compensation for land acquisition and relocation for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Construction is based. As the policies are still in force, report of this phase will not further elaborate it.

#### 7.1.1. Monitoring on the Compensation Standard of Land Acquisition and Relocation

##### 7.1.1.1. Changes in the Compensation Standard of Land Acquisition

64. Most regions still implement the original compensation standards. However, the land administration departments of Shanxi Province made some adjustments to the compensation standard for the land acquisition in Taiyuan for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway. Related *Notice on Compensation Standards of Land Acquisition for Tai-Zhong-Yin Special Railway Project (for urban area of Taiyuan)* (JGTJYZ (2007) No. 22) was promulgated. It is specified that:

- 1) The average output values of land in three years are: RMB 1,300 per mu of irrigated land, RMB 1,600 per mu of vegetable plot, RMB 900 per mu of dry land, RMB 2,000 per mu of orchard (nursery garden), and RMB 600 per mu of unused land;
- 2) Compensation standard for permanent land acquisition of different types are:
  - For acquisition of land of agricultural use (irrigated land, vegetable plot, and orchard), the compensation will be calculated by nine times of land compensation plus ten times of relocation compensation plus one time of young crop compensation. Accordingly, compensation standard is RMB 26,000 per mu of irrigated land, RMB 32,000 per mu of vegetable plot, and RMB 40,000 per mu of orchard (nursery garden).
  - For acquisition of land of agricultural use (dry land), the compensation will be calculated by eight times of land compensation plus ten times of relocation compensation plus one time of young crop compensation. Accordingly, compensation standard is RMB 17,100 per mu of dry land.
  - Compensation for the unused land shall be calculated by five times of the annual output value of the land;
  - For the surface structures and plants (sporadic trees, non-motor-driven wells, and graves), the compensation standard is RMB 2,000 per mu. Compensation for economic forest to scale shall be consulted otherwise.
- 3) Compensation for temporary land occupation will be paid by years of occupation (crop year). When the land is reclaimed, fertility compensation will be paid by the construction units at the standard of RMB 200 per mu annually;
- 4) Cultivated land reclamation fee will be charged by area at average RMB 6,000 per mu;
- 5) Land management fees will be paid at 2% of the total acquisition compensation by the land and resources departments at the provincial level to land and resources administration authorities at different levels;

- 6) Forestry administration authorities will be in charge of the compensations for woodland.

#### 7.1.1.2. Changes in Compensation Standard of House Demolition

65. The external monitoring and evaluation reports of Phase I and II have elaborated the implementation of compensation standards for land acquisition and house demolition in the counties affected by Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project in details. By the end of this external monitoring and evaluation, there is no change in the compensation standard for land acquisition and house demolition implemented in the affected areas along the Project. The affected counties and districts of Ningxia and Shaanxi still stick to the original compensation standards (which have been detailed in the reports of Phase I and II and will not be repeated in this report). However, the external monitoring agency learned during this field investigation that, resettlement sectors of Shanxi has made some adaptations to raise the compensation standard for house demolition by increasing the house decoration subsidies since 2008.
66. According to Mr. Xue Junming, the employee of Shanxi Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd. who is responsible for appropriation of compensation for land acquisition and relocation and coordination of house demolition in Shanxi, additional compensation is paid to the APs in Shanxi in the name of decoration subsidy in addition to the compensation for house demolition paid in accordance with the original compensation policies. Besides, for APs in the urban planning area, compensation is raised by increasing the rate on the basis of the original compensation standard for demolished houses. The specific methods are as follows.
67. The standards of subsidies to the house decoration costs are as follows:
- 1) If the house to be demolished is old, subsidies will be calculated by the area entitled to decoration subsidy, which is two times of the original demolition area, at the rate of RMB 150/m<sup>2</sup>, that is, house decoration subsidy = original demolition area × 2 × RMB 150/m<sup>2</sup>.
  - 2) If the house to be demolished is new, subsidies will be calculated by the area entitled to decoration subsidy, which is three times of the original demolition area, at the rate of RMB 150/m<sup>2</sup>, that is, house decoration subsidy = original demolition area × 3 × RMB 150/m<sup>2</sup>. In this way, compensation standard for the demolished houses is raised actually by RMB 300 /m<sup>2</sup> in minimum on the basis of the original compensation standard.
68. In addition, Shanxi Province raises the compensation standard for demolished houses located in the urban built-up area and planning area to different extents on the basis of the original standard. That is:
- 1) Compensation standard for new houses demolished in the urban built-up area is increased by 40%, and that for old houses by 20%;
  - 2) Compensation standard for new houses demolished in the urban planning area is increased by 20%, and that for old houses by 10%.
- The above subsidies are open to adjustment according to the actual situations of different counties/districts during implementation.
69. According to the follow-up study of the external monitoring and evaluation agency on relocation during field investigation, counties/districts of Shanxi along Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway are different in subsidizing the house decoration costs:

- 1) In Beige Town of Xiaodian District of Taiyuan, the compensation standard for house demolition is higher than the unified standard of Shanxi by 30%, and the compensation is calculated by three times of the demolition area at the rate of RMB 150 /m<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, the actual compensation standard implemented is averaged at about RMB 1,300 /m<sup>2</sup>.
- 2) In Fenyang City of Lvliang, Shanxi Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd. appropriated the decoration subsidy by two times of the area of demolished houses at the rate of RMB 120 /m<sup>2</sup>. Overall balancing was considered when Fenyang City was implementing the compensation standard. In the end, the compensation standard for houses demolition is increased to RMB 720 /m<sup>2</sup> for one-storey brick-concrete houses (RMB 20 /m<sup>2</sup> higher than the original standard), RMB 500-680 /m<sup>2</sup> for brick-concrete cave-houses (RMB 20 /m<sup>2</sup> and more higher than the original standard), RMB 100-220 /m<sup>2</sup> for adobe-timber cave-houses (of small increase to the original plan), and RMB 100 /m<sup>2</sup> for houses of simple structure (unchanged to the original standard);
- 3) On the basis of the unified standard specified by Shanxi Province, Lishi District of Lvliang raised the compensation standard by 20%-40% for houses in the urban built-up area and 15%-30% for houses in the urban planning area. In the mean time, when the indoor decoration compensation is appropriated by Shanxi Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd., the compensation calculated by the standard of RMB 130 /m<sup>2</sup> multiplying built-up area of the demolished house and RMB 150 /m<sup>2</sup> multiplying built-up area of the demolished house is allocated to the district government. The district resettlement allocates the compensation to the APs after overall balancing by the following standards: RMB 840 /m<sup>2</sup> for brick-concrete buildings, RMB 560 /m<sup>2</sup> for one-storey brick-concrete houses, and RMB 420 /m<sup>2</sup> for cave-houses in the urban built-up area (excluding decoration subsidy), RMB 820 /m<sup>2</sup> for brick-concrete buildings, RMB 560 /m<sup>2</sup> for one-storey houses, and RMB 420/m<sup>2</sup> for cave-houses in the urban planning area (excluding decoration subsidy), and RMB 400 /m<sup>2</sup> for one-storey houses and RMB 260-360 /m<sup>2</sup> for cave-houses in rural areas. The decoration compensation will be appropriated according to the actual situation.
- 4) Liulin County of Lvliang still sticks to the original standard. Decoration subsidies will not be paid for the houses without indoor decoration, and decoration subsidy will be paid to the houses with indoor decoration at the rate of RMB 50-150 /m<sup>2</sup>.

The above-mentioned situation reveals that, Shanxi Province actually raises the compensation standard for house demolition in the name of indoor decoration subsidy. The raise of compensation standard for house demolition plays a positive role in strengthening the APs' ability in building new houses and meeting the requirements of RAP of ADB for the Project. It also reveals the pragmatic attitude Shanxi holds in implementing land acquisition and relocation for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway and its honest response to the requirements of ADB's relocation policies. When the supplementary measures are implemented in the affected counties and districts in Shanxi Province, the urban areas such as suburban Taiyuan and Lvliang pay the compensation in full amount to the APs, while in the rest affected areas, the additional subsidies are not fully allocated to the APs.

- 3) **For temporary land occupation, ...** (译者注: 此句不完整)

### 7.1.2. Monitoring on the Compensation Standard of Land Acquisition and House Demolition

70. With the progress of land acquisition and relocation for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, compensation is paid to the APs in full amount. According to the date provided by resettlement sectors of the local governments, compensation directly paid for land acquisition and relocation for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway amounts at RMB 1,620,900,000. Compensation of RMB 197,530,000 has been paid to the three affected municipalities in NHAR, RMB 747,820,000 to Shaanxi, and RMB 675,530,000 to Shanxi. Refer to Table 10 for details.

**Table 10**                    **Statistic Table of Appropriation of Compensation for Land Acquisition and House Demolition for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project<sup>4</sup>**

| Province         | Prefecture / Municipality | Compensation for Land Acquisition, House Demolition, and Surface Structures and Plants (RMB 10,000) |                                   |  |             |
|------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-------------|
|                  |                           | Compensation for Land Acquisition   | Compensation for House Demolition | Compensation for Surface Structures and Plants | Total       |
| NHAR             | Yinchuan                  | 2527.714575   | 416.22082                         | 269.5236                                       | 3213.458995 |
|                  | Wuzhong                   | 4126.3872   | 214.8556                          | 2030.4691                                      | 6371.7119   |
|                  | Zhongwei                  | 3152.79115  | 2556.1953                         | 4459.64945                                     | 10168.6359  |
|                  | Subtotal                  | 9806.892925   | 3187.27172                        | 6759.64215                                     | 19753.8068  |
| Shaanxi Province | Yulin                     | 26363.73464   | 45743.65465                       | 2675.04512                                     | 74782.43441 |
|                  | Subtotal                  | 26363.73464   | 45743.65465                       | 2675.04512                                     | 74782.43441 |
| Shanxi Province  | Taiyuan                   | 5893.5  | 517.3553                          | 1472.1313                                      | 7882.9866   |
|                  | Jinzhong                  | 3881.653554   | 5919.729577                       | 1320.7018                                      | 11122.08493 |
|                  | Lvliang                   | 15082.18152   | 26565.74801                       | 6900.96596                                     | 48548.89549 |
|                  | Subtotal                  | 24857.33507   | 33002.83289                       | 9693.79906                                     | 67553.96702 |
| Total            |                           | 61027.96264   | 81933.75926                       | 19128.48633                                    | 162090.2082 |

#### 7.1.2.1. NHAR

71. Compensation for land acquisition and house demolition for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway and its appropriation to the affected counties/districts of Ningxia shall refer to Table 11.

**Table 11** **Statistic Table of Compensation for Land Acquisition and House Demolition for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project in NHAR**

| Prefecture / Municipality | County (District) | Compensation for Land Acquisition, House Demolition, and Surface Structures and Plants (RMB 10,000) |                                   |  |           |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|
|                           |                   | Compensation for Land Acquisition   | Compensation for House Demolition | Compensation for Surface Structures and Plants | Total     |
| Yinchuan                  | Jinfeng           | 457.8746  | 43.1284                           | 61.5933  | 562.5963  |
|                           | Yongning County   | 1210.1818   | 290.3022                          | 127.8321                                       | 1628.3161 |
|                           | Lingwu Farm       | 252.315   |                                   | 0.8168   | 253.1318  |
|                           | Lingwu County     | 607.343175  | 82.79022                          | 79.2814  | 769.4148  |

<sup>4</sup> In the table, data of the compensation for house demolition in Xiaodian District of Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, is vacant.

|          |                          |             |            |            |           |
|----------|--------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
|          | Subtotal                 | 2527.714575 | 416.22082  | 269.5236   | 3213.459  |
| Wuzhong  | Taiyangbu of Wuzhong     | 423.5784    | 8.7953     | 15.512     | 447.8857  |
|          | Yanchi                   | 1998.6748   | 104.9919   | 247.4226   | 2351.0893 |
|          | Hongsibu                 | 1704.134    | 101.0684   | 1767.5345  | 3572.7369 |
|          | Subtotal                 | 4126.3872   | 214.8556   | 2030.4691  | 6371.7119 |
| Zhongwei | Zhenluo Town of Zhongwei | 741.996     | 73.1289    | 217.5123   | 1032.6372 |
|          | Zhongning County         | 2410.79515  | 2483.0664  | 4242.13715 | 9135.9987 |
|          | Subtotal                 | 3152.79115  | 2556.1953  | 4459.64945 | 10168.636 |
|          | Total                    | 9806.892925 | 3187.27172 | 6759.64215 | 19753.807 |

72. Data in Table 11 reveal that, Ningxia has paid compensation of RMB 197,538,070 for land acquisition and house demolition directly for the construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway. Of the compensation, Yinchuan accounts for RMB 32,134,590, Wuzhong 63,717,119, and Zhongwei RMB 91,359,987.

#### 7.1.2.2. Shaanxi Province

73. The compensation for land acquisition and house demolition appropriated by Shaanxi Province totals at RMB 747,820,000 (see Table 12 for details). Since demolition of a small number of houses in the province is in progress, the compensation is not fully appropriated.

**Table 12**      **Statistic Table of Compensation for Land Acquisition and House Demolition for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project in Yulin, Shaanxi**

| Prefecture / Municipality | County (District) | Compensation for Land Acquisition, House Demolition and Surface Structure and Plants |   |  |                    |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--|---|--|--------------------|
|                           |                   | Compensation for Land Acquisition (RMB)  | Compensation for House Demolition (RMB) | Compensation for Surface Structures and Plants (RMB) | Total (RMB10,000 ) |
| Yulin                     | Wubu County       | 5949126  | 6707944.2                               | 2317730  | 1497.48            |
|                           | Suide County      | 8187740.2  | 69314934.06                             | 8038097  | 8554.0771          |
|                           | Zizhou County     | 32820266.24  | 34051454.74                             | 1346247.2  | 6821.7968          |
|                           | Hengshan County   | 12688052   | 322375116                               | 2610292  | 33767.346          |
|                           | Jingbian County   | 97024071   | 17985409                                | 9450611  | 12446.009          |
|                           | Dingbian County   | 106968091  | 7001688.5                               | 2987474  | 11695.725          |
| Subtotal                  |                   | 263637346.4  | 457436546.5                             | 26750451.2   | 74782.434          |

#### 7.1.2.3. Shanxi Province

74. In Taiyuan, Jinzhong, and Lvliang of Shanxi Province that are affected, compensation for land acquisition and house demolition totaling at RMB 684,999,640 has been paid to the APs. Of the compensation, RMB 78,829,866 is appropriated to Taiyuan, RMB 111,220,850 to Jinzhong, and RMB 494,948,920 to Lvliang. Refer to Table 13 for details. As sporadic demolition is undergoing in Xiaodian District in the above

mentioned areas, compensation is going through the procedures to be appropriated.

75. Current details about the reception and appropriation of the compensation funds are provided by the affected counties of Shanxi Province. Data in the table reflected that appropriation of some compensation funds is still in progress. For example, in Jinzhong, there is RMB 8,523,361 to be appropriated by the resettlement sector of Jinzhong Development Zone (see Table 14), and the figures are RMB 9,552,400 in Yuci District (see Table 15), RMB 19,630 in Xiaodian District of Taiyuan (excluding compensation for house demolition, see Table 16 for details), RMB 4,206,785 in Qingxu County (see Table 17), RMB 14,632,489.4 in Wenshui County of Lvliang (see Table 18), RMB 11,477,260.9 in Jiaocheng County (see Table 19), RMB 14,033,901 in Fenyang City (see Table 20), RMB 127,959,220 in Lishi District (see Table 21) and RMB 1,248,602.7 in Liulin County (see Table 22). It shall be further explained that working expenses of the resettlement sectors are included in the unappropriated compensation funds.

**Table 13**                      **Statistic Table of Compensation for Land Acquisition and House Demolition for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project in Shanxi Province<sup>5</sup>**

| Prefecture / Municipality | County (District) | Compensation for Land Acquisition, House Demolition, and Surface Structure and Plants |   |  |                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---|---|--|---------------------|
|                           |                   | Compensation for Land Acquisition (RMB)   | Compensation for House Demolition (RMB) | Compensation for Surface Structures and Plants (RMB) | Total (RMB 10,000 ) |
| Taiyuan                   | Xiaodian District | 34130357  | Vacant                                  | 14721313   | 4885.167            |
|                           | Qingxu County     | 24804643  | 5173553                                 |  | 2997.8196           |
| Subtotal                  |                   | 58935000  | 5173553                                 | 14721313   | 7882.9866           |
| Jinzhong                  | Yuci District     | 9564600   | 10727100                                | 1650000  | 2194.17             |
|                           | Development Zone  | 29251935.54   | 48470195.77                             | 11557018   | 8927.9149           |
| Subtotal                  |                   | 38816535.54   | 59197295.77                             | 13207018   | 11122.085           |
| Lvliang                   | Jiaocheng County  | 38159965  | 2926055                                 | 21175448.8   | 6226.1469           |
|                           | Wenshui County    | 26077776  | 13282538.72                             | 13067496   | 5242.7811           |
|                           | Fenyang City      | 20144303.2  | 16271560                                | 27738894.8   | 6415.4758           |
|                           | Lishi District    | 71379700  | 114486480                               | 1900000  | 18776.618           |
|                           | Liulin County     | 10220036  | 112990846.4                             | 5127820  | 12833.87            |
| Subtotal                  |                   | 150821815.2   | 265657480.1                             | 69009659.6   | 48548.895           |
| Subtotal                  |                   | 248573350.7   | 330028328.9                             | 96937990.6   | 67553.967           |

<sup>5</sup> Compensation for house demolition in Xiaodian District of Taiyuan is excluded.

**Table 13** Table of Appropriation of Compensation for Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Economic Development Zone of Jinzhong, Shanxi Province (译者注: 本文有两个表 13, 请查证)

|  |                                   |                                   |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |          |           |           |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Funds from Department in Charge (RMB 10,000) | Compensation for Land Acquisition | 3550                              |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |          |           |           |
|  | Compensation for House Demolition | 5705.4116                         |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |          |           |           |
|  | Others                            | 524.8394                          |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |          |           |           |
|  | Total                             | 9780.251                          |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |          |           |           |
| Fund Appropriated (RMB)                      | Town, Township, and Sub-district  | Compensation for Land Acquisition | Compensation for House Demolition | Compensation for Surface Structures and Plants | Young Crop Compensation | Compensation for Relocated Enterprises | Compensation for Shops | Others   | Vegetable | Total     |
|  | Shangying Village                 | 4000000                           |                                   | 176760   |                         |  |                        |          |           | 4176760   |
|  | South Liubu Village               | 3000000                           |                                   | 73320  |                         |  |                        |          | 30137.54  | 3103457.5 |
|  | North Liubu Village               | 4400000                           |                                   | 1069825  |                         |  |                        |          |           | 5469825   |
|  | Mingli Village                    | 8800000                           |                                   | 1114234  |                         |  |                        |          |           | 9914234   |
|  | Shizhang Village                  | 5500000                           |                                   | 1453935  |                         |  |                        |          |           | 6953935   |
|  | Houxiang Village                  | 500000                            |                                   | 118758.8                                       |                         |  |                        |          |           | 618758.8  |
|  | Other Villages                    |                                   | 27925195.77                       | 7550185.2                                      | 3021798                 | 3845000                                | 16700000               |          |           | 59042179  |
| Total  | 26200000                          | 27925195.77                       | 11557018                          | 3021798  | 3845000                 | 16700000                               | 0                      | 30137.54 | 89279149  |           |

**Table 14** Table of Appropriation of Compensation for Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Yuci District of Jinzhong, Shanxi Province

|  |                                   |                                   |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |        |           |         |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|------------------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Funds from Department in Charge (RMB 10,000) | Compensation for Land Acquisition | 1626.24                           |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |        |           |         |
|  | Compensation for House Demolition | 1218.17                           |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |        |           |         |
|  | Others                            | 305                               |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |        |           |         |
|  | Total                             | 3149.41                           |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |        |           |         |
| Fund Appropriated (RMB 10,000)               | Town, Township, and Sub-district  | Compensation for Land Acquisition | Compensation for House Demolition | Compensation for Surface Structures and Plants | Young Crop Compensation | Compensation for Relocated Enterprises | Compensation for Shops | Others | Vegetable | Total   |
|  | Zhangqing Township                | 956.46                            |                                   |  |                         | 1072.71                                |                        | 165    |           | 2194.17 |
|  | Total                             | 956.46                            | 0                                 | 0  | 0                       | 1072.71                                | 0                      | 165    | 0         | 2194.17 |

**Table 15 Appropriation of the Compensation for Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Xiaodian District of Taiyuan, Shanxi Province**

|                                     |                                   |                                   |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |        |          |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|------------------------|--------|----------|
| Fund from the Employer (RMB 10,000) | Compensation for Land Acquisition | 3415                              |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |        |          |
|                                     | Compensation for House Demolition |                                   |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |        |          |
|                                     | Others                            | 1472.13                           |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |        |          |
|                                     | Total                             | 4887.130000                       |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |        |          |
| Fund Appropriated (RMB)             | Town, Township & Sub-district     | Compensation for Land Acquisition | Compensation for House Demolition | Compensation for Surface Structures and Plants | Young Crop Compensation | Compensation for Relocated Enterprises | Compensation for Shops | Others | Total    |
|                                     | Liujiabu Township                 | 11756244                          | Vacant                            | 2388250  |                         |  |                        |        | 14144494 |
|                                     | Xiwenzhuang Township              | 950820                            |                                   | 386240   |                         |  |                        |        | 1337060  |
|                                     | Beige Town                        | 21107900                          |                                   | 11665443                                       |                         |  |                        |        | 32773343 |
|                                     | Taiyuan Farm and Ranchland        | 315393                            |                                   | 281380   |                         |  |                        |        | 596773   |
|                                     | Total                             | 34130357                          | 0                                 | 14721313                                       | 0                       | 0                                      | 0                      | 0      | 48851670 |

**Table 16 Appropriation of the Compensation for Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Qingxu County of Taiyuan, Shanxi Province**

|                                     |                                   |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Fund from the Employer (RMB 10,000) | Compensation for Land Acquisition | 2733        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                     | Compensation for House Demolition | 685.4981    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                     | Others                            |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                     | Total                             | 3418.498100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| Fund Appropriated<br>(RMB) | Town, Township & Sub-district | Compensation<br>for Land<br>Acquisition | Compensation<br>for House<br>Demolition | Compensation<br>for Surface<br>Structures and<br>Plants | Young Crop<br>Compensation | Compensation<br>for Relocated<br>Enterprises | Compensation<br>for Shops | Others | Total    |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------|----------|
|                            | Qingyuan Town                 | 9569590                                 | 2816870                                 |   | 1974500                    |  |                           |        | 14360960 |
|                            | Liudu Township                | 3778259                                 |   |   | 815983                     |  |                           |        | 4594242  |
|                            | Xigu Township                 | 7232687                                 | 2356683                                 |   | 1174560                    |  |                           |        | 10763930 |
|                            | Wangda Township               | 259064                                  |   |   |                            |  |                           |        | 259064   |
|                            | Total                         | 20839600                                | 5173553                                 | 0   | 3965043                    | 0  | 0                         | 0      | 29978196 |

**Table 17 Appropriation of the Compensation for Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Wenshui County of Lvliang, Shanxi Province**

|                              |                                   |                                   |  |  |                         |  |                        |         |          |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--|------------------------|---------|----------|
| Fund from the Employer (RMB) | Compensation for Land Acquisition | 40710265.4                        | RMB 29,372,671.6 for land compensation      RMB 6,560,058.8 for woodland compensation      RMB 4,777,535 for orchard compensation  |  |                         |  |                        |         |          |
|                              | Compensation for House Demolition | 13282538.72                       | RMB 7,363,881.55 for houses within the red-line area      RMB 5,918,657.17 for enterprise relocation   |  |                         |  |                        |         |          |
|                              | Others                            | 13067496                          | RMB 5470,000 for compensation for irrigation facilities      RMB 3,857,496 for compensation for surface structures and plants      RMB 3,740,000 for compensation for borrow pit |  |                         |  |                        |         |          |
|                              | Total                             | 67060300.120000                   |  |  |                         |  |                        |         |          |
| Fund Appropriated (RMB)      | Town, Township & Sub-district     | Compensation for Land Acquisition | Compensation for House Demolition  | Compensation for Surface Structures and Plants | Young Crop Compensation | Compensation for Relocated Enterprises | Compensation for Shops | Others  | Total    |
|                              | Fengcheng Town                    | 15262649                          |  |  |                         |  |                        |         | 15262649 |
|                              | Nanwu Township                    | 6262400                           |  |  |                         |  |                        |         | 6262400  |
|                              | Xiaoyi Town                       | 1159415                           |  |  |                         |  |                        |         | 1159415  |
|                              | Maxi Township                     | 3393312                           |  |  |                         |  |                        |         | 3393312  |
|                              |                                   |                                   | 7363881.55   | 3857496  |                         | 5918657.17                             |                        | 9210000 | 26350035 |
|                              | Total                             | 26077776                          | 7363881.55   | 3857496  | 0                       | 5918657.17                             | 0                      | 9210000 | 52427811 |

**Table 18 Appropriation of the Compensation for Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Jiaocheng County of Lvliang, Shanxi Province**

|   |                                   |                 |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Fund from the Departments in Charge (RMB) | Compensation for Land Acquisition | 23000000        |
|   | Compensation for House Demolition | 8392799.8       |
|   | Others                            | 32885964.9      |
|   | Total                             | 64278764.700000 |

| Fund Appropriated (RMB) | Town, Township & Sub-district                                     | Compensation for Land Acquisition | Compensation for House Demolition | Compensation for Surface Structures and Plants | Young Crop Compensation | Compensation for Relocated Enterprises | Compensation for Shops | Others  | Total      |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|------------------------|---------|------------|
|                         | Xiying Town   | 6749444                           | 724532                            | 1928787  |                         | 1400792                                |                        | 2765430 | 13568985   |
|                         | Xiajiaying  | 15705260                          | 800731                            | 8589895.1                                      |                         | 5700000                                |                        | 5233999 | 36029885.1 |
|                         | Tianning Town   | 545296                            |                                   | 1074120  |                         |  |                        | 730000  | 2349416    |
|                         | Forestry Department of Shanxi Province (expenses on revegetation) |                                   |                                   | 353217.7                                       |                         |  |                        |         | 353217.7   |
|                         | Transportation Bureau   |                                   |                                   |  |                         |  |                        | 500000  | 500000     |
|                         | Total   | 23000000                          | 1525263                           | 11946019.8                                     | 0                       | 7100792                                | 0                      | 9229429 | 52801503.8 |

**Table 19 Appropriation of the Compensation for Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Fenyang City of Lvliang, Shanxi Province**

|                              |   |                                   |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |        |            |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|------------------------|--------|------------|
| Fund from the Employer (RMB) | Compensation for Land Acquisition                                 | 52107717.1                        |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |        |            |
|                              | Compensation for House Demolition                                 | 18080941.9                        |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |        |            |
|                              | Lvliang   | 8000000                           |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |        |            |
|                              | Total   | 78188659                          |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |        |            |
| Fund Appropriated (RMB)      | Town, Township & Sub-district                                     | Compensation for Land Acquisition | Compensation for House Demolition | Compensation for Surface Structures and Plants | Young Crop Compensation | Compensation for Relocated Enterprises | Compensation for Shops | Others | Total      |
|                              | Lijiazhuang Township  | 1912357.6                         | 3806203.3                         | 2203390.8                                      |                         |  |                        |        | 7921951.7  |
|                              | Yudaohe Town  | 8194450.4                         | 1604483.7                         | 10411002.2                                     |                         | 3560873                                |                        |        | 23770809.3 |
|                              | Jiajiazhuang Village  | 829396                            |                                   | 820011   |                         | 7300000                                |                        |        | 8949407    |
|                              | Xinghua Village   | 9208099.2                         |                                   | 7722836.8                                      |                         |  |                        |        | 16930936   |
|                              | Walnut Experimental Garden Forestry Department of Shanxi Province |                                   |                                   | 4708227  |                         |  |                        |        | 4708227    |
|                              |   |                                   |                                   | 1873427  |                         |  |                        |        | 1873427    |
|                              | Total   | 20144303.2                        | 5410687                           | 27738894.8                                     |                         | 10860873                               |                        |        | 64154758   |

**Table 20 Appropriation of the Compensation for Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Lishi District of Lvliang, Shanxi Province**

|                                     |                                   |              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Fund from the Employer (RMB 10,000) | Compensation for Land Acquisition | 7831.92      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                     | Compensation for House Demolition | 23053.62     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                     | Others                            | 687          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                     | Total                             | 31572.540000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| Fund Appropriated (RMB 10,000) | Town, Township & Sub-district | Compensation for Land Acquisition | Compensation for House Demolition | Compensation for Surface Structures and Plants | Young Crop Compensation | Compensation for Relocated Enterprises | Compensation for Shops | Others | Total     |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|------------------------|--------|-----------|
|                                | Wucheng Town                  |                                   | 610                               |  |                         |  |                        |        | 610       |
|                                | Tianjiahui Sub-district       |                                   | 288                               |  |                         |  |                        |        | 288       |
|                                | West Tuba Sub-district        |                                   | 3280                              |  |                         |  |                        |        | 3280      |
|                                | Chengbei Sub-district         |                                   | 4300                              |  |                         | 48.648                                 |                        |        | 4348.648  |
|                                | Fengshan Sub-district         |                                   | 2212                              |  |                         |  |                        |        | 2212      |
|                                | Jiaokoucun Sub-district       |                                   | 710                               |  |                         |  |                        |        | 710       |
|                                | Total                         | 7137.97                           | 11400                             | 0  | 0                       | 48.648                                 | 0                      | 190    | 18776.618 |

**Table 21 Appropriation of the Compensation for Land Acquisition and House Demolition in Liulin County of Lvliang, Shanxi Province**

| Fund from the Employer (RMB 10,000) | Compensation for Land Acquisition | 1537.504                          |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |             |             |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                     | Compensation for House Demolition | 11421.22651                       |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |             |             |
|                                     | Others                            |                                   |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |             |             |
|                                     | Total                             | 12958.730507                      |                                   |  |                         |  |                        |             |             |
| Fund Appropriated (RMB)             | Town, Township & Sub-district     | Compensation for Land Acquisition | Compensation for House Demolition | Compensation for Surface Structures and Plants | Young Crop Compensation | Compensation for Relocated Enterprises | Compensation for Shops | Others      | Total       |
|                                     | Lijiawan Township                 | 1150303                           | 10905671.66                       | 243945   | 63003                   |  |                        |             | 12362922.66 |
|                                     | Liulin Town                       | 3042920                           | 71462834.01                       | 485720   | 1097056                 |  |                        | 1130000     | 77218530.01 |
|                                     | Mucun Town                        | 4596831                           | 18220438.62                       | 363590   | 112090                  |  |                        | 2000000     | 25292949.62 |
|                                     | Xuecun Town                       | 149577                            | 6231902.08                        | 123565   | 8256                    |  |                        | 781000      | 7294300.08  |
|                                     | Cultural Relics Bureau            |                                   | 960000                            |  |                         |  |                        |             | 960000      |
|                                     | Water Supply Company              |                                   | 110000                            |  |                         |  |                        |             | 110000      |
|                                     | Huajin Company                    |                                   | 660000                            |  |                         |  |                        |             | 660000      |
|                                     | Coal Gasification Company         |                                   | 440000                            |  |                         |  |                        |             | 440000      |
|                                     | Riverway Center                   |                                   | 4000000                           |  |                         |  |                        |             | 4000000     |
| Subtotal                            | 8939631                           | 112990846.4                       | 1216820                           | 1280405  | 0                       | 0                                      | 3911000                | 128338702.4 |             |



## **8. Monitoring on the Resettlement of the People Affected by Land Acquisition and Relocation**

### **8.1. Resettlement of the People Affected by Land Acquisition**

76. As reflected in external monitoring and evaluation report on land acquisition and relocation of Phase II, land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement sectors of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway provides many resettlement options to the people affected by land acquisition. The options include land adjustment, cash compensation, and social security resettlement. The specific resettlement type to be adopted in the affected villages shall be decided by the local villagers by themselves. Resettlement is still in progress. According to the results of field investigation conducted by the external monitoring, evaluation, and investigation team, most affected areas along Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway adopt the type of direct cash compensation, and a small number of affected villages adopt the type of land adjustment.
77. In Ningxia, a few affected villages choose the type of land adjustment, and most villages choose direct payment of compensation to the APs; in Shaanxi, all affected villages choose the type of cash compensation; in Shanxi, a small number of affected villages choose land adjustment, most still choose cash compensation.
78. In general, unified compensation policies and standards are implemented in Shanxi for land acquisition and resettlement, while in some areas, such as the suburb of Taiyuan, Mucun Town of Liulin County in Lvliang, and urban planning area of Lishi District, the standard of compensation for land acquisition is raised to some extent, to RMB 60,000 per mu in minimum. By now, compensation for about 10mu of land in Xiaodian District of Taiyuan has not be paid, and other compensations have been fully appropriated. As for the policy of social security for rural peasants affected by land acquisition that is executed in China, it does not apply to the peasants affected by land acquisition for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project in NHAR and Shaanxi, while in Shanxi, the social security resettlement type is being popularized in the rural areas. As far as the external monitoring and evaluation team learns in field investigation, RMB 14,000 – 18,000 is required for one person to purchase social security. The cost will be paid by the county, village or sub-village, and the affected person together at the proportion of 3:2:5. Meanwhile, according to the social security policy concerning landless peasants issued by Shanxi Provincial Government, for every mu of land acquired, the land occupying unit shall raise the compensation for land acquisition to five times of the unified standard for county average output value of the land acquired on the basis of the existing compensation standards. The compensation will be appropriated into the special financial account of the social security fund at the county level for the peasants affected by land acquisition, used exclusively to pay social security expenses. Acquisition for temporary land occupation is not clear. In May 2009, the general office of Shanxi Provincial Government promulgated *Notice on the Implementation of Social Security Policy for the Peasants Affected by Land Acquisition* (JZBF [2009] No. 72 Document) to promote the implement of social security policy for the peasants affected by land acquisition due to Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project to the operation level, which is now in progress.
79. According to the content of the document provided to the external monitoring and evaluation team, 1) for the source of fund used to pay the social security of the peasants affected by land acquisition, it is specified that the land-occupying units shall raise compensation for land acquisition by five times of the unified average output

value standard of the land acquired on the basis of current land compensation standards with consideration to the specific conditions of the affected counties (districts), and such compensation will be deposited in the special financial account of social security fund for peasants affected by land acquisition at the county level, especially used to pay the social security expenses; 2) for the detailed payment of social security expenses, it is specified that, 60% of the social security expenses paid by the land-occupying units shall be used to pay the proportion payable by individuals, and 40% to pay the proportion payable by the villages and sub-villages. If the fund is insufficient to pay the proportion of social security payable individuals and villages and sub-villages, the local government shall pay it with the revenue from compensable use of state-owned land; 3) the proportion of social security fund payable by local government shall be paid by local governments with the revenue from compensable use of state-owned land.

## **8.2. Resettlement of the People Affected by House Demolition**

80. Resettlement of the people affected by house demolition along Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway shall be determined by the way they are affected.
81. For demolition of rural houses, compensation standard shall be determined in concordance with the promulgated policies, standards, and procedures on compensation for house demolition. The compensation may be paid in lump sum in house demolition, or it may be paid by 50-60% of the total compensation before demolition, and the rest 40-50% be paid in lump sum upon the completion of house demolition. The compensation generally is paid by means of bank transfer, according to which, the resettlement sectors inform the bank to transfer the fund from special account to the accounts of the APs according to the confirmed list of APs. When the APs receive the compensation, they have two options to build new houses. For villages where house demolition is relatively centralized, the resettlement sectors will acquire land for resettlement, which is furnished with “three supplies and one leveling”, and the land will be allocated to the affected households to build new houses. Alternatively, the resettlement sectors will build houses for resettlement directly and allocated them to the APs. The people affected by house demolition will be aided in many ways, including subsidy for relocation, subsidy for rental of transitional residence, etc.. The APs who demolish their houses as per the unified time schedule will be rewarded for cooperation in house demolition.
82. In general, specific house demolition and resettlement measures promulgated by the affected areas differ for the difference in specific situations. Therefore, by the end of this monitoring, evaluation, and investigation, the progress of house demolition and resettlement differs from place to place.
83. Decentralized resettlement is mainly adopted in NHAR, and there is only one centralized resettlement site in Zhongning County. Most households affected by relocation build new houses and move in with the aid of local resettlement sectors, and only a few affected households in the neighborhood of the railway station of Yongning County will start building new house in 2010 due to reasons of their own. It will be explained in the following interview.
84. Shaanxi Province combines centralized resettlement and decentralized resettlement together in resettlement of the people affected by house demolition. Since the households affected by house demolition for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway in Shaanxi Province is relatively centralized and the affected villages are small in land area and

large in population, it is difficult for decentralized resettlement. Therefore, the Unified Land Acquisition Management Office of Land and Resources Department of Shaanxi gathered Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd., Land and Resources Bureau of Yulin, project design departments, and responsible persons from the resettlement sectors of Wubu County, Suide County, Zizhou County, and Hengshan County Governments, and held coordination meetings in March 2008. Minutes of the meetings were released. It is determined in the meeting minutes that centralized resettlement is applied to the affected households in all 20 villages and sub-villages in Wubu County, Suide County, Zizhou County, and Hengshan County. There are 20 centralized resettlement sites for the resettlement of 939 households. The expenses on the building of the resettlement sites and “three supplies and one leveling” are assessed to be RMB 49,421,750. Refer to Table 23 for the details.

**Table 23**                    **Statistic Table of Centralized Resettlement Sites in Shaanxi for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway**

|    | Name of Resettlement Site | Number of Affected Households (Nr. )      | Number of Resettlement Households (Nr. ) | Usable Area of the Resettlement Site (mu) | Resettlement Area per Household (mu) | Expenses on “Three Supplies and One Leveling” (RMB 10,000) |          |
|----|---------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|----------|
| 1  | Wubu County               | Zhangjiayan Village                       | 66                                       | 66  | 29.96                                | 0.454  | 314.235  |
| 2  |                           | Wulidian Village                          | 39                                       | 39  | 13                                   | 0.333  | 339.88   |
| 3  |                           | Yanjiacha Village                         | 37                                       | 37  | 14.1                                 | 0.381  | 128.59   |
| 4  | Suide County              | Xizhigou Village                          | 32                                       | 32  | 9                                    | 0.281  | 79.62    |
| 5  |                           | Lougou Village                            | 52                                       | 52  | 17.05                                | 0.328  | 303.38   |
| 6  |                           | Zhaojiapu Village                         | 17                                       | 17  | 6.8                                  | 0.400  | 102.48   |
| 7  |                           | Mawa Village                              | 21                                       | 20  | 6.65                                 | 0.333  | 40.05    |
| 8  |                           | Liuwan Village                            | 15                                       | 15  | 5.05                                 | 0.337  | 24.2     |
| 9  |                           | Village                                   | 46                                       | 46  | 14.53                                | 0.316  | 108.8    |
| 10 | Zizhou County             | Minjiawan Village                         | 27                                       | 21  | 4.72                                 | 0.225  | 114.83   |
| 11 |                           | Village                                   | 13                                       | 13  | 4.83                                 | 0.372  | 76.79    |
| 12 |                           | Xunjiansi Village                         | 67                                       | 66  | 16.13                                | 0.244  | 245.29   |
| 13 |                           | Jiaochang Village                         | 35                                       | 35  | 12.68                                | 0.362  | 294.79   |
| 14 |                           | Fengqu Village                            | 63                                       | 55  | 20.13                                | 0.366  | 60.67    |
| 15 |                           | Mawan Sub-village of Qilingou Village     | 33                                       | 33  | 14.5                                 | 0.439  | 133.74   |
| 16 |                           | Hewan Sub-village of Qilingou Village     | 103                                      | 103                                       | 59.4                                 | 0.577  | 489.54   |
| 17 |                           | Fengwan Sub-village of Xiaoyan Village    | 118                                      | 118                                       | 62.7                                 | 0.531  | 581      |
| 18 | Hengshan County           | Ningzhouguan Village                      | 19                                       | 19  | 9.66                                 | 0.508  | 59.08    |
| 19 |                           | Shangwanta Sub-village of Miaowan Village | 62                                       | 62  | 24.31                                | 0.392  | 689.46   |
| 20 |                           | Gaoyapan Sub-village of Miaowan Village   | 90                                       | 90  | 42.94                                | 0.477  | 755.75   |
|    |                           |   | 955                                      | 939                                       | 388.14                               |  | 4942.175 |

85. Demolition progress in Shanxi Province: as much as RMB 1.3 billion has been paid as the compensation for land acquisition, house demolition, and resettlement for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project, far more than the original budget of RMB 540 million. The appropriated compensation for house demolition totals at RMB 636 billion in Shanxi Province, of which RMB 209 million is appropriated the residents’ houses demolished, and RMB 122 million is appropriate to compensate the relocated

enterprises and public institutions. Apart from the compensation for house demolition paid as per the original standards, additional compensation is paid in the name of decoration compensation (for old buildings, the decoration compensation = demolition area  $\times 2 \times$  RMB 150 /m<sup>2</sup>, and for new buildings, the decoration compensation = demolition area  $\times 3 \times$  RMB 150 /m<sup>2</sup>). In this way, the compensation standards increase by RMB 300-400 /m<sup>2</sup>. In addition, the compensation standard for house demolition is raised by 40% for new buildings and 20% for old buildings in the urban built-up area, while the compensation standard is raised by 20% for new buildings and 10% for old buildings in the urban planning area. Affected counties may adjust the compensation standard according to their situations. Appropriation procedures for compensation for land acquisition and house demolition: for compensation items specified in unified resettlement compensation documents promulgated by Shanxi, compensation will be paid as per the document specifications; for actual situations not specified in documents, compensation will be paid as per the measured determined in the minutes of coordination meetings participated by related parties. According to the appropriation procedure for acquisition compensation, the affected counties shall submitted the required quantity of land acquisition and house demolition, and the real estate companies will appropriate the fund when the submittal is approved by Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd., construction units, design units, supervision units, real estate companies, and Development and Reform Commission. Appropriation procedure for demolition compensation: real estate companies --- finance bureaus or coordination teams at the county level --- villages --- households; appropriation procedure for land compensation: real estate companies --- land and resources departments at the provincial level --- land and resources bureaus at the county level --- villages --- households; appropriation procedure for woodland compensation: real estate companies --- forestry departments at the provincial level --- forestry bureaus at the county level --- villages --- households.

86. More than 10 schools in Shanxi are affected and 5 schools are relocated, including 1 in Wenshui County, 1 in Lishi District, and 3 in Liulin. All compensation was appropriated in place and construction of schools was completed as well. Of the enterprises to be relocated due to the railway project, half have gone bankrupt. For all the relocated enterprises, compensation is made at the evaluated price, covering relocation expenses, moving expenses, and employees' 6-month salaries. Compensation for operation losses will be paid to enterprises in operation.
87. There are 13 centralized resettlement sites (7 in Lishi and 6 in Liulin) for affected rural residents in Shanxi Province, occupying 600-700mu of land. A total of RMB 77.18 million will be used for the construction of "three supplies and one leveling" (supply of water, electricity, and road and ground leveling) at house sites, of which RMB 57.18 million has been appropriated, and 30% has not. The fund for "three supplies and one leveling" has been appropriated except for in such areas as Xiaodian District, Jiaocheng County, and Yuci District. Meanwhile, RMB 44.1 million has been appropriated for road and irrigation canal relocation, and the fund for such purposes has not been paid to Fenyang City, Lishi District, and Liulin County. It is confirmed that 40% of the fund for compensation for relocation and road relocation expenses has been appropriated.

### **8.3. Impact of Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway to Society and Economy of Areas along the Railway Line**

88. Although a large number of land along the railway is acquired for the railway and it

has inevitably affected local communities, particularly the production and living of the rural residents, Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd. and the resettlement sectors of the affected counties/districts try to convert the negative social impacts into positive ones through various ways. They work in close coordination and conscientiously fulfill the commitment to the resettlement plan. Under the support of the governments at various levels and the affected people, their efforts effectively mitigate the negative social impact. The external monitoring and evaluation agency will detail their work in the monitoring report on the social development action plan and this report will only give a brief description.

89. Based on the summarizing analysis of the investigation along the line by the external monitoring and evaluation team, Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project brings out positive impact trends in two aspects and has produced good social impact on the communities along the line. First, Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd. requires the construction units involved in the railway construction project to consult with the local county/district and communities of the villages and towns when determining the construction access roads, temporary bridges, and planning for the infrastructure such as cross-power lines and water pipelines, erected for construction, so as to secure favorable external collaboration conditions and environment for construction. When the Project is about to be completed, especially in West NHAR and other sections where the construction is rapid, local communities may reserve the temporary access roads, temporary bridges that may benefit their future development after consultation with the construction unit to reduce the investment in infrastructure, except for the temporarily-occupied land that are required to be reclaimed by the construction units. Temporary houses and corresponding water pipelines and power supply circuits used by some construction units for the Project may be reserved as well. Such arrangements actually hand over a lot of serviceable infrastructure to local communities along the railway for their development, reduce the investment of local government in infrastructure, and mitigate the burden on the shoulders of the local people. Second, a great amount of land outside the red line along the railway is occupied temporarily for the construction of the Project. For some of the temporarily-occupied land, it may be hard to reclaim due to the Project Construction. For instance, deep and solid foundation is required for beam fabrication yards along the railway for the requirements of the Project, which makes it difficult to reclaim the yard. Some spoil yards, especially the spoil yards and slag yards for tunnel construction, are the temporarily-occupied land that is hard to be reclaimed. Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd. will compensate for such land as per the compensation standards for permanent land acquisition, and still recognize it as the temporarily-occupied land. Some beam fabrication bases have been developed by local governments as land for construction to attract investment, and thus have become important leading projects in local places.
90. By now, the manpower employed in the construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project by all contractors has reached 27,112,040 man-days, of which 3,154,000 man-days of local villagers along the line were employed directly, accounting for 12%. Local poor villagers of 2,695,000 man-days are employed, accounting for 85% of the local employed villagers, and local women 423,000 man-days, accounting for 13%; local employed poor villagers earn RMB 55-100 per man-day from the construction of the railway. In Ningxia, poor villagers of 144,000 man-days are employed, accounting for 3% of the total employment. Of the local employed villagers, 82% are the labors from needy households, and 4% are women. The income of the poverty-stricken households for their participation in the railway construction amounts to RMB

6,489,000 in minimum, and the employed women earn RMB 325,000 in minimum. As much as 681 institutes provide various services for the construction of the railway. Along the entire line, expenses on the construction materials purchased locally total at RMB 9.406 billion. A total of RMB 2.839 billion is paid to local companies on river sand, RMB 745 million on cement, RMB 2.98 billion on stone materials, RMB 1.746 on steel materials, and RMB 1.09 billion on other construction materials. Meanwhile, RMB 530 million is contributed to local economy for the living expenses of the construction personnel with the contractors. In material purchase, the construction materials supplied by needy households worth total RMB 320 million, and consumer goods supplied by them for the living of the contractors' construction teams worth about RMB 45.12 million.

#### **8.4. Typical Survey Interview by External Monitoring & Evaluation Team**

##### **8.4.1. NHAR**

###### **1) Mr. Bao Jincai, Yinchuan Headquarter of Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd.**

91. Construction progress is: the construction of 8 stations along the section within Ningxia of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway is well underway. The construction of Ningdong Railway Station does not commence as its design scheme has not been determined yet; there are only 2 prefabrication yards within Ningxia: one is Pingjibu Prefabrication Yard constructed in Jinfeng District by the China Railway 8th Construction Bureau; the other is Huangyangwan Prefabrication Yard built in Zhongning County by the China Railway 10th Construction Bureau. Construction of the two yards has not been completed, and rehabilitation of land occupied (temporary land occupation) has not started yet.

###### **2) Mr. Ma Xin, Director of Office of Unified Land Acquisition and House Demolition of Land and Resources Department, NHAR**

**Yu Guanglei, Office Administrator of Office of Unified Land Acquisition and House Demolition, NHAR**

**Zhou Jicheng (13709597689), Section Chief of Section 1 of Office of Unified Land Acquisition and House Demolition, NHAR**

**Zheng Yuanjie (13995086789), Section Chief of Section 2 of Office of Unified Land Acquisition and House Demolition, NHAR**

92. Basic information of land acquisition and resettlement for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway: land acquisition and resettlement are basically completed, and only some E&M need further land acquisition. Meanwhile, resettlement is also completed generally. Various compensations have been paid already. Issues such as leftover area after land acquisition are solved appropriately. New homes for relocated households are completed basically as well. Within Ningxia, Zhongning County is the only centralized resettlement site, where all APs concerned are resettled well. Currently, only relocated households at Railway Station of Yongning County are to move into new homes till next year due to their own reasons.

###### **3) Wang Yingbin (13995183689), Land Information Center of Jinfeng District Land and Resources Bureau, Yinchuan, NHAR**

93. Overview of organization: a leading team for offering support to the construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, was set up and led by Yuan Jingping, district chief; Land and

Resources Bureau acts as an organization for executing specific land acquisition and resettlement; Compensation Standard of Land Acquisition and House Demolition uniformly follows policies by NHAR, i.e. as per NZBF [2005] No. 241 and NZBF [2006] No. 11 documents; channels for appropriation of compensation include: NHAR Finance Bureau appropriated compensation to the Office of Unified Land Acquisition and House Demolition of Land and Resources Department, NHAR, which then transferred the fund to Jinfeng District Land and Resources Bureau, Yinchuan, and then to the townships/town affected by the land acquisition and resettlement for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, and finally to the affected households.

**4) Chen Lin (13519201002), Secretary of Discipline Inspection Commission and Chief of People's Armed Forces Department, of Liangtian Town, Jinfeng District.**

94. Basic information of Liangtian Town: it was established in August 2003. With 12 villages and 92 subvillages under its jurisdiction, it covers a total area of 144km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of 35000, of which the Hui ethnic group accounts for 60%. Its cultivated area is 4300mu. In 2008, rural per capita net income was RMB 3600.

95. Information about land acquisition and resettlement in Liangtian Town for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway: 3 villages in the town are involved in. 328.43mu of land was acquired and houses of 8 households were demolished, covering an area of 1353m<sup>2</sup>. In general, various compensations involved in land acquisition and resettlement have been paid to the APs. Feedback from the town shows that: compensation appropriated by the district to the town is as per RMB 12000/mu (for irrigated land) while the town people are sure that according to compensation policy by the NHAR, it is RMB 12500/mu. As to why the Jinfeng District did not appropriate the compensation as per such policy, the town people do not know the particular reason at all.

96. Measures for land acquisition and resettlement: land acquisition — compensation for land acquisition within the district was paid directly to the affected households. As there are no landless peasants in general, land acquisition will not exert significant impact on the production of the affected households, so there is no such issue as individual job-hunting. The influence is only that peasants have a little less land for cultivation. In fact, many peasants have already started not to depend mainly on the income from agricultural production; house demolition and resettlement — after relocation of the affected households, compensation was directly paid to them, and local government allocated the site for their new homes, which have been built by themselves. All new homes for the APs within the district have been built and the APs have already moved in.

**5) Liu Changming (13209518449), Party Secretary of Xingyuan Village, Liangtian Town, Jinfeng District**

97. There are over 4100 people, 997 households and 9 subvillages in the village. All inhabitants here are Hui ethnic group. More than 300 people leave the village to do long-term off-farm work while those engage in temporary off-farm work are over 1200. In 2008, annual per capita net income was RMB 2100. 260mu of land in the village was acquired, involving 11 households. With the help of the Villagers' Committee, compensation for land acquisition and resettlement was appropriated by the township government directly to subvillages and the APs. Land adjustment was not conducted in the town and compensation was paid to the affected households.

**6) Ma Shenghai (0951-8447263270), villager of Subvillage 1, Jinglong Village, Liangtian Town, Jinfeng District**

98. Male, Hui nationality, aged 53, illiterate, farming at home. There are four members in the household, including, him, his wife, the third son and the second daughter. The wife, aged 50, Hui nationality, illiterate, is also farming at home. His third son, aged 16, finished his junior high school studies and is now working in a city. His second daughter, aged 18, is illiterate and stays at home jobless. The family raises 2 oxen. With the rise in agricultural cost, the family spends over RMB 500 on water rate for irrigation and RMB 2000-RMB 3000 for fertilizers annually. The wife was hospitalized last year for a surgery, which cost over RMB 8000 for medication and hospitalization; 3mu of irrigated land of the family was acquired for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway and a compensation as per RMB 12000/mu is paid up in lump sum by the township government to the household fully. After the land acquisition, the household has 4.8mu of irrigated land left, which is all used for planting corn and wheat. Annual agricultural income is RMB 2000. No electric appliance is available in the household. In the village, their living standard is of low level. After the land acquisition, there is not much change in their level of living. Compensation for land acquisition was all spent on medical treatment and debt repayment. Occasionally, Ma Shenghai does odd jobs at railway work site to cover family expenses.

**7) Chang Jiguang (13209511053), Subvillage 5, Xingyuan Village, Liangtian Town, Jinfeng District**

99. Male, Hui nationality, aged 43, finished senior high school studies and is now farming at home. There are five members in the household, including, him, his wife, the eldest son, the youngest son and the third daughter. The wife, aged 40, Hui nationality, finished primary school studies. The eldest son, aged 19, finished junior high school studies, and is now farming at home; the youngest son, aged 17, is studying at a vocational high school. The family only needs to bear living expenses and other expenditures are paid by the Poverty Alleviation Office. Monthly spending is RMB 350; the third daughter, aged 15, is studying at a high school. 5.2mu of irrigated land of the household was acquired; compensation as per RMB 12000/mu is paid up in lump sum by the township government. After the land acquisition, the household has 2mu of irrigated land left, which is used for planting corn and rice. 23 of their vegetable greenhouses (27m<sup>2</sup>/house) were acquired at a rate of RMB 35/m<sup>2</sup>, and there are 26 greenhouses left. Annual agricultural income is over RMB 10000 and cost is above RMB 3000 totally. Washing machine, TV set and motorcycle are available in the household. All the family members are quite healthy. Their living standard is of upper-middle level in the village. The household feels that land acquisition has much effect on the family and their living standard is reduced to some extent.

**8) Gao Jianwu (13139590433), villager of Subvillage 6, Xingyuan Village, Liangtian Town, Jinfeng District**

100 Male, aged 34, Hui nationality, illiterate, farming at home. There are six members in the household, including, him, his wife, parents, a daughter and a son. The wife, aged 30, Hui nationality, illiterate, is farming at home; so are his father and mother, aged 64 and 55 respectively and both illiterate; the daughter, aged 6, and the son, aged 8, are studying at a primary school. After the land acquisition, the household has 4mu of land left. Their demolished home was of brick-timber structure, and house site covered 0.25mu. House compensation as per RMB 350/m<sup>2</sup> was paid up and a transition fee of RMB 1200 was paid in lump sum by the township government. The family is now living in their new home and their dwelling condition is improved. Annual income of the household is over RMB 4000. They have a TV set. The daughter is not quite

healthy and had a brain surgery which cost more than RMB 20000 already. The father suffers from high blood pressure and his annual spending on medical fees is over RMB 2000. Their living standard is of lower-middle level in the village.

**9) Yan Qingchun (13139580422), Subvillage xx (译者注：此处请核对原文的村组号), Xingyuan Village, Liangtian Town, Jinfeng District**

101 Male, aged 42, Hui nationality, graduated from a normal school, and is now a security guard at a resettlement quarter. He has been blind since 2003 and spent more than RMB 80000 on medical fees, but the treatment is not very effective and he gives up already. There are four members in the household, including, him, his wife, and two daughters. The wife, aged 32, Hui nationality, finished primary school studies and is now farming at home; the two daughters, aged 15 and 12, are studying at a junior high school. 1.3mu of irrigated land of the household was acquired for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, and compensation was paid as per RMB 12000/mu. The demolished home was of brick-timber structure, covering 130m<sup>2</sup>. Compensation was paid as per RMB 350/m<sup>2</sup> as well as a transition fee of RMB 1200. The family is now living in their new home and their dwelling condition is improved. After the land acquisition, the household has 3mu of farmland left, used for planting corn and wheat. Annual income available ranges between RMB 2000 and RMB 3000. They have a TV set and a washing machine. Their living standard is of low level.

**10) Bi Ben (13014256507), villager of Subvillage 5, Xingyuan Village, Liangtian Town, Jinfeng District**

102 Male, Hui nationality, aged 27, finished primary school studies and is now farming at home. There are three members in the household, including, him, his wife, and a daughter. The wife, Hui nationality, aged 24, finished primary school studies and is now farming at home. The daughter is only 5 months old. 1.5mu of irrigated land of the household was acquired, and compensated fully as per RMB 12000/mu. After the land acquisition, the household has 3mu of farmland left, used for vegetable greenhouse. Annual agricultural income is over RMB 10000. Their home appliances include: motorcycle, bicycle and TV set. Their living standard is of middle level in the village.

**11) Liu Changming (13209518449), Xingyuan Village, Liangtian Town, Jinfeng District, Yinchuan, NHAR**

103 Male, Hui nationality, aged 44, finished junior high school studies. There are four members in the household, including, him, his wife, a daughter and a son. The wife, Hui nationality, aged 44, is illiterate; the son, Hui nationality, aged 19, is pursuing a bachelor's degree at Ningxia University, with annual tuition of over RMB 4000; the daughter, Hui nationality, aged 16, is a senior high school student, with annual tuition of RMB 2000. 4mu of irrigated land of the household was acquired for the construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, and compensated was paid up. The household has 5mu of irrigated land left, used for planting corn and rice. Annual agricultural income is over RMB 3000. They also raise two oxen, 10 chicks, and 20 ducks, and fowl and eggs are for their own consumption. They have one TV set, electric cooker, electric fan and motorcycle, and 2 bicycles. The wife is not quite healthy and spent over RMB 2000 on medical fees in three years. Their living standard is of upper-middle level in the village.

**12) Li Xinning, Deputy Director of Land Reserve Center of Yongning County Land and Resources Bureau, Yinchuan**

104 Only 3 township/towns of the county are involved in land acquisition and resettlement, namely: Shengli Township, Yanghe Town and Wanghong Town. A leading team for offering support to the construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, was set up in the county and led by Ha Ningdong, Deputy Secretary of the County Party Committee, and Land and Resources Bureau of the county acts as a major organization for executing land acquisition and resettlement.

**13) Ma Xuezhong, Governor of Wanghong Town, Yongning County**

105 Overview of the town: in 2008, the whole town realized a gross social output value of RMB 702 million. The ratio among primary, secondary and tertiary industries of the town is 24.4:45.5:30.1. Total fiscal revenue was RMB 16 million and annual rural per capita net income in 2008 was RMB 4080.

106 Information about land acquisition and resettlement: 4 villages in the town are involved in the land acquisition and resettlement for the construction of the railway, which is to cross the area by 17km.384.94mu of land in the town was acquired, 2 households relocated, and area involved in demolition is 563.88m<sup>2</sup>. Various compensations were paid up to the APs.

107 Measures for land acquisition and resettlement: land acquisition — after land acquisition, compensation was settled in cash and paid directly to the affected households. Demolition and resettlement — after demolition, compensation was paid directly to the affected households and local government allocated house site to the APs for building houses by themselves.

**14) Zhang Quan, villager of Subvillage 4, Xihe Village, Wanghong Town, Yongning County**

108 Male, Han nationality, aged 70, finished junior high school studies and is now farming at home. There are two members in the household. His wife, Han nationality, aged 64, is illiterate and farming at home. They have 4.5mu of irrigated land in total, half used for vegetable and the other half for grain. Their annual income is RMB 3000. Various agricultural expenditures, fees deducted by the production team, and water rate are RMB 2500 annually. The demolished home was of brick-timber structure. House site is 0.8mu. Farmland of the household was all acquired for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, and compensated as per RMB 12000/mu; demolished home was made up for as per RMB 350/m<sup>2</sup> and a transition fee of RMB 1200 was also paid. The family is now living in their new home and their dwelling condition is improved. Both of them are healthy. As for electric appliance, they have a TV set. Their living standard is of low level in the village. The head of the household is not satisfied with the compensation since their sole income source was gone with their land fully acquired and they will have nothing to depend on in the future.

**15) Zhu Baohui (0951-8402279), villager of Subvillage 4, Xihe Village, Wanghong Town, Yongning County**

109 Male, Han nationality, aged 40, finished primary school studies and is now farming at home. There are three members in the household: his parents and him. His parents are both over 70 years old, Han nationality, illiterate and rest at home. 2.5mu of irrigated land of the household was acquired, and compensated as per RMB 12000/mu. After the land acquisition, the household has 7mu of farmland left, used for planting vegetable and grain. As the head of the household has been suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis for 17 years, with annual medical fees of about RMB 2000, he has not got

married yet. He spends over RMB 1000 per year hiring labor to cultivate for him. Annual agricultural income is more than RMB 5000, and various agricultural expenditures, fees deducted by the production team, and water rate are RMB 3000 annually. His parents have hypertension and their medical fees are borne by his married sisters. They have a TV set. In the village, their living standard is of low level. He does not feel much impact from the land acquisition.

**16) Wang Ximin, Deputy Chief of Lingwu Land and Resources Bureau, Yinchuan**

110 5 township/towns, i.e. Wutongshu Township, Dongta Town, Ningdong Town, Linhe Town and Baijitan Town, within Lingwu are involved in the land acquisition and resettlement for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway.<sup>9</sup> enterprises are involved in relocation: Ningdong Building Materials Co., Lingwu Ciyao Diversified Co., Lingwu Dongcheng Air Brick Factory, Lingwu Dongta Touniugou Sand Factory, Zhaohe Stone Factory, Wutongshu Tangdengfu Stone Factory, Xu Zelin Sandstone Factory, Xiaoshuanggou Sand Factory, Dongta Henggou Stone Factory, etc.

**17) Liu Weixing, Governor of Wutongshu Township, Lingwu**

111 Basic information of the township: Wutongshu Township is located in the west of Lingwu City, and 14km away from the city proper. Covering an area of 158km<sup>2</sup>, it has a population of 25764 and 8 villages under its jurisdiction. Agriculture is the leading industry of the township. In 2008, rural per capita net income was RMB 3800.

112 Information about land acquisition and resettlement: for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, 3 villages in the township are involved in.586.39mu of land was acquired, 14 households relocated and area involved in demolition is 19359m<sup>2</sup>. Various compensations were paid up. Compensation for land acquisition was directly paid to the affected households in cash after land acquisition. Compensation for demolition and resettlement was paid directly to the affected households after demolition, and local government allocated free house site to the APs for building houses by themselves. The APs all moved into their new homes.

**18) Ye Weidong, Governor of Yuding Township, Zhongning County, Zhongwei City**

113 Basic information of the township: it is 15km away from the seat of Zhongning County; covering an area of 560km<sup>2</sup>, it has a population of 15330, and 6 villages, 62 subvillages, and 4133 households under its jurisdiction; its cultivated area is 17756mu. In 2008, rural per capita net income was RMB 4120.

114 Information about land acquisition and resettlement: 4 villages in the township are involved in.568.48mu of land was acquired, 207 households relocated and area involved in demolition is 51850.68m<sup>2</sup>. Various compensations were paid up.

115 Measures for resettlement: land acquisition — Compensation was directly paid to the affected households in cash after land acquisition. As there are no landless peasants in general, land acquisition will not exert significant impact on the production of the affected households, so there is no such issue as individual job-hunting; demolition and resettlement — after demolition, compensation was paid directly to the affected households and local government allocated house site to the APs for building houses by themselves. There is one centralized resettlement site in the township and local government is responsible for “three supplies and one leveling”. The APs all moved into their new homes.

**19) Guo Jinxian (1338956052), Party Secretary of Yongxing Village, Yuding Township, Zhongning County, Zhongwei City**

116 There are 2931 people, 741 households, and 11 subvillages in the village. Annual per capita income is RMB 4200. All people in the village are Han nationality, and there are no minorities. About 400 villagers do off-farm work outside the village. 150 mu of land in the village was acquired for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, and 169 mu of land is used for temporary land occupation. After land acquisition, no land adjustment was conducted in the village. House site of the new rural resettlement site was acquired by the township for unified planning.

**20) He Lidi (13629531735), Subvillage 7, Yongxing Village, Yuding Township, Zhongning County, Zhongwei City**

117 Male, Han nationality, aged 58, finished primary school studies and is now farming at home. There are five members in the household, including, him, his wife, youngest son, daughter-in-law and grandson. The wife, aged 56, illiterate, is farming at home. As the wife is in poor health, annual medical fee is around RMB 3000. The youngest son and the daughter-in-law, aged 28 and 26 respectively, finished junior high school studies, and are farming at home; the grandson is 5 years old. The demolished home was of brick-timber structure. Compensation was paid as per RMB 350/m<sup>2</sup> as well as a transition fee of RMB 1300. According to resettlement by the village, a brick-concrete new home with floor area of 117m<sup>2</sup> was constructed and cost over RMB 90000 in total; 1.8 mu of irrigated land of the household was acquired and compensated as per RMB 12000/mu. After the land acquisition, the household has 7 mu of farmland left, and annual agricultural income is around RMB 10000. They also operate a small flour mill, with annual net income of around RMB 5000. Meanwhile, they rent part of their new home for an earning of RMB 2000 per year. TV set, two motorcycles and one four-wheeler are available in the household. The family members are quite healthy and their living standard is of upper-middle level in the village.

**21) Song Xuebao (13649588464), Subvillage 5, Yongxing Village, Yuding Township, Zhongwei City**

118 Male, Han nationality, aged 50, finished junior high school studies and is now farming at home. There are three members in the household, including, him, his wife, and a son. The wife, aged 46, Han nationality, illiterate, is farming at home. The son, aged 22, is studying at Sichuan University, with annual tuition and other expenses of RMB 17000. The demolished home consisted of two parts: one part was of adobe-timber structure of 110m<sup>2</sup>, and was compensated as per RMB 280/m<sup>2</sup>; the other part was a shed of 70m<sup>2</sup>, and was compensated as per RMB 50/m<sup>2</sup>, in addition to a transition fee of RMB 1300. A brick-concrete new home with floor area of 117m<sup>2</sup> was constructed and cost RMB 60000. Their income now includes: about RMB 10000 per year from farmland, and around RMB 5000 from off-farm work occasionally done by the head of the household. TV set, motorcycle and tractor are available in the household. The family members are quite healthy and their living standard is of middle level in the village.

**22) Governor of Hongsibu Town of Hongsibu Development Zone, Wuzhong City**

119 Basic information of the town: it covers an area of 561km<sup>2</sup> and has irrigated land of 79676 mu. It administers 10261 households and a population of 47123. In 2008, rural per capita net income was RMB 2800.

120 Information about land acquisition and demolition: 1467.312 mu of land was acquired for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, 5 household relocated, and area involved in demolition is 2474.58m<sup>2</sup>. Various compensations were paid up. Measures for land acquisition:

compensation was directly paid to the affected households in cash after land acquisition. There are no landless peasants in the town in general. If peasants want to cultivate more land, there is a part of state-owned land available in the zone. Such land can be provided to peasants free of charge for cultivation, but it must be reclaimed unconditionally once it is required by the country. This measure is temporarily referred to as “provision of land as substitute for land acquisition”; for demolition and resettlement, compensation was paid directly to the affected households after demolition and local government allocated free house site to the APs for building houses by themselves.

**23) Ma Fahai (0953-2759869), Head of Guangcai Village, Hongsibu Town, Hongsibu Development Zone, Wuzhong City**

121 There are 2470 villagers and 430 households in the village, divided into 2 subvillages. 4794mu of land was acquired and 430 households involved in relocation. Per capita income last year was RMB 1900. About 80 people are hired in the town and many villagers leave home to do off-farm work outside. Compensation for land acquisition and resettlement were appropriated to the affected households directly and the village authority did not participate in the process. Profile of Ma Fahai: Male, aged 40, Hui nationality, finished senior high school studies; there are 5 members in his household; his wife, aged 40, Hui nationality, finished primary school studies. His eldest son, aged 19, Hui nationality, does off-farm work in Beijing after graduating from a junior high school and can earn over RMB 900 per month. His second son, aged 10, is a Grade 5 student of village primary school. His youngest son is 4 years old. Over 1mu of land of the household was acquired and compensated as per RMB 8262/mu. Medlar trees were compensated as per RMB 40/tree. They have 7mu of land left, with 3mu used for corn and 4mu for medlar. This year medlar is purchased at RMB 15.5 per 500g while corn is at RMB 0.7 per 500g. Income from corn is RMB 500/mu, and medlar trees are planted only for 1 year and relevant income is RMB 1200/mu. For the 4mu of land for medlar trees, RMB 870 was spent on pesticides and RMB 1100 on fertilizers. One mu of land was only used for planting pear trees in 2000 and generates over RMB 1000 annually. TV set, electric fan, VCD, one motorcycle and one farm vehicle are available in the household. Their living standard is of upper level in the village and they are satisfied with the resettlement.

**24) Ma Guilian, Subvillage 1, Guangcai Village, Hongsibu Town, Hongsibu District, Wuzhong City, NHAR**

122 Female, aged 50, Hui nationality, illiterate. There are 3 members in the household: her son, aged 18, Hui nationality, does off-farm work in Wuzhong, with monthly income of over RMB 1000; her daughter, aged 15, Hui nationality, is studying at village primary school. 2.3mu of farmland of the household was acquired, and compensated RMB 23000. After the land acquisition, the household has 3mu of farmland left, all used for planting corn, which can generate more than RMB 2000 annually. Annual household income is between RMB 2000 and RMB 3000. A TV set is their only home appliance. Medical fee of the household is over RMB 1000 per year. Their living standard is of lower-middle level in the village and they have a debt of over RMB 5000.

**8.4.2. Shaanxi Province**

**1) Zhao Xuehong, Deputy Director of Office of Unified Land Acquisition and House Demolition, Shaanxi Province**

**Cai Jianmin, office staff of Office of Unified Land Acquisition and House Demolition, Shaanxi Province**

**Li Anxiong, Deputy Chief of Yulin Municipal Land and Resources Bureau**

**Bai Haijun, Section Chief of Yulin Municipal Land and Resources Bureau**

123 Land and Resources Department, Shaanxi Province already appropriated the compensation for land acquisition and resettlement for the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project of RMB 873.2 million to the Yulin Municipal Land and Resources Bureau. The amount includes expense for land acquisition and resettlement of RMB 829 million, administration fee of RMB 10.3 million, farmland cultivation fee of RMB 23.9 million, and expenditure for coordination of RMB 10 million.

**2) Wang Hu, Section Chief of Dingbian County Land and Resources Bureau, Yulin City**

124 Land acquisition and resettlement for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway within Dingbian County involve 8 townships and 36 villages. A leading team for offering support to the construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, was set up in the county and led by Yang Wenhai, County Governor, and County Land and Resources Bureau is in charge of executing land acquisition and resettlement. Compensation standard is in accordance with YZF [2006] No. 102 Document, uniformly formulated by the Yulin Municipal Government. Appropriation procedure of compensation for land acquisition and resettlement is: Financial Department of Shaanxi Province appropriated compensation to the Office of Unified Land Acquisition and House Demolition of Land and Resources Department, Shaanxi Province, which then transferred the fund to Yulin Municipal Land and Resources Bureau, and then to Land and Resources Bureau of Dingbian County, to the affected townships, and finally to the affected subvillages (compensation for land) and affected households (compensation for demolition) directly.

125 Measures for resettlement within the county: land acquisition — Compensation was directly paid to the affected households in cash after land acquisition. There is no peasant household identified as completely landless. Compensation was paid up in the main. Only a portion of temporary land occupation has not been compensated yet. Demolition and resettlement — after demolition, compensation was paid directly to the affected households and local resettlement authority allocated free house site to the APs for building houses by themselves. In one of the centralized resettlement sites in the county, “three supplies and one leveling” is completed, but only some of the affected households have their new homes built. There are still some centralized resettlement sites where villagers have not had their new homes. It is expected that construction of new homes will start in 2010.

**3) Li Haitao, Deputy Chief of Jingbian County Land and Resources Bureau, Yulin City**

126 Land acquisition and resettlement within Jingbian County for the construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway involve 5 townships and tree farms. A leading team for offering support to the construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, was set up in the county and led by the County Governor, and County Land and Resources Bureau is in charge of executing specific land acquisition and resettlement for the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project. Compensation standard and appropriation procedure are similar to those of Dingbian County, in accordance with policies by Yulin City.

127 Measures for resettlement: compensation for land acquisition was paid in cash. There is no completely landless household. As for funds for land acquisition, except that a portion of temporary land occupation has not been compensated yet, other compensations for land acquisition were all appropriated in place; for demolition and resettlement: after demolition, compensation was paid directly to the affected households and local government allocated house site to the APs for building houses by themselves.

4) **Tuo Aiguo, Deputy Chief of Hengshan County Land and Resources Bureau, Yulin City**

128 County Land and Resources Bureau acts as the organization for executing land acquisition and resettlement within the county for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway. Its members are shown as in Table 24.

**Table 24** **Namelist of Working Group of Hengshan County Land and Resources Bureau for Resettlement for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway**

| Name          | Position  |
|---------------|---|
| Liu Zhanjing  | Director of Land and Resources Bureau, Hengshan County  |
| Tuo Aiguo     | Deputy Director of Land and Resources Bureau, Hengshan County   |
| Liu Silv      | Director of Office of Unified Land Acquisition and House Demolition of Land and Resources Bureau, Hengshan County |
| Liu Guanglong | Leader of Regulatory Team of Land and Resources Bureau, Hengshan County   |
| Fu Sheng      | Employee of Land and Resources Bureau, Hengshan County  |
| Liu Shengli   | Employee of Land and Resources Bureau, Hengshan County  |

129 Measures for land acquisition and resettlement within the county: for land acquisition, compensation was paid in cash. There are possibly not just few completely landless peasant households in the county (without detailed figures). But how to resettle them, there is no relevant policies available. As for demolition and resettlement, compensation was paid directly to the affected households after demolition. As for the construction of new homes, some are subject to decentralized resettlement and the majority is under centralized resettlement after relocation. At centralized resettlement site, local resettlement authority is responsible for “three supplies and one leveling”. Currently, construction of resettlement site is underway. Only in 2010 can the affected households start to build new homes. It is likely that some disadvantaged groups will be unable to build new homes. Resettlement authority of Hengshan County hopes that government of a higher level and relevant departments can give assistance.

5) **Wei Junwen (0912-7878183), Party Secretary of Weijialou Village, Weijialou Township, Hengshan County, Yulin City**

130 There are over 800 people and 200 households in the village, divided into 4 subvillages. More than 200 villagers do off-farm work. Sex ratio at birth is quite balanced. There are 150 poor households, and about 10 households taking subsistence allowances in the village. Corp farming is dominant in the village and crops include corn, potato and soybean. Farmland per capita is less, just 0.3mu. Peasants are clear about documents in connection with compensation standard. Local labor (including female) is employed in well digging and road pavement for the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project, leading to increase in peasants’ income. Household income of villagers depends on crop farming and off-farm work. Vibration arising from railway construction has certain influence on the houses and life of villagers. Compensation is insufficient to build cave-houses of the same area as that of their previous dwellings.

**6) Wei Junqiang (0912-4954247), Subvillage 4, Weijialou Village, Weijialou Township, Hengshan County, Yulin City**

131 Male, Han nationality, aged 48, finished senior high school studies, and is now farming at home (occasionally does off-farm work in nearby expressway). There are five members in the household, including, him, his wife, his mother, the second son, and the third son. The wife, aged 45, finished junior high school studies, and is now farming at home; his mother, aged 74, is illiterate; the second son, aged 22, finished junior high school studies and does off-farm work in other area; the third son, aged 19, finished junior high school studies, and is now farming at home. 4mu of land of the household was acquired, including 2mu of tableland (compensated as per RMB 10000/mu), and 2mu of woodland (compensated as per RMB 5000/mu). After the land acquisition, the household has 8mu of land left. They have received payment for land acquisition of RMB 29000 and the remaining RMB 1000 not obtained yet. Potatoes are mainly planted in their land. The demolished home was a cave-house, with floor area of 140m<sup>2</sup>. Totally compensation of RMB 32000 was received and there was no transition fee paid. New home cost RMB 40000 in total, covering an area of 60m<sup>2</sup>. Over 70 fruit trees of the household in all will be chopped down for railway construction. Big trees were compensated as per RMB 200 each, small ones as per RMB 30 each and compensation for fruit trees totaled to RMB 10000. Sheep, pig and donkey pens, and toilet were demolished, and compensated as per RMB 100 each. Annual income from farmland is around RMB 9000 while agricultural expenditures such as fertilizers within 3 years are about RMB 3000. The couple can earn about RMB 10000 annually through off-farm work. For home appliance, they only have a TV set. Annual medical fee of the household is around RMB 3000. In the village, their living standard is of middle level. They feel little change after the land acquisition.

**7) Ma Shengzhou, Deputy Director of Land and Resources Bureau, Zizhou County, Yulin City**

132 Land acquisition and resettlement for the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project within the county involve 5 townships and 51 villages. A leading team for offering support to the construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, was set up in the county and led by the County Governor, and County Land and Resources Bureau is in charge of executing land acquisition and resettlement. Policies and fund appropriation procedure of land acquisition and resettlement are the same as those of other counties.

**8) Zhao Defu, Deputy Director of Land and Resources Bureau, Suide County, Yulin City**

133 Land acquisition and resettlement for the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project within the county involve 6 townships and 35 villages. A leading team for offering support to the construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, was set up in the county and led by Zhao Yong, County Governor, and County Land and Resources Bureau is in charge of executing land acquisition and resettlement.

134 Land acquisition and resettlement: compensation for land acquisition was directly paid to the affected households in cash after land acquisition. As there are no landless peasants in general, land acquisition will not exert significant impact on the production of the affected households, so there is no such issue as individual job-hunting. **As for demolition and resettlement, (译者注：此处原文不完整，请核实)**

135 After demolition, compensation was paid directly to the affected households. Centralized resettlement is applied mainly for new home construction. Local

government is responsible for “three supplies and one leveling” at resettlement site. There are 11 centralized resettlement sites in the county. Up to now, 3 of them have been completed and relocated households have basically moved in. The other sites are under construction. As Suide Railway Station involves a large quantity of resettlement and many households, the local government decides to invest nearly RMB 80 million to build two resettlement sites for relocation. Meanwhile, in view of such factors as winter season, the local government decides to input over RMB 10 million to build temporary resettlement houses as transition facilities for relocated households.

**9) An Guangzheng (0912-5851658), Party Secretary of Sanshizai Village, Sishilipu Town, Suide County, Yulin City**

136 There are 2259 people and 568 households in the village, divided into 12 subvillages. Per capita income last year was RMB 2100. About 600 villagers do off-farm work outside the village. There are 2 households of “Five Guarantees Family”, over 30 destitute households, and over 30 households taking subsistence allowances. No collective economy is available in the village. Farmland per capita is 0.2mu. 5 households are involved in resettlement and over 30 households in land acquisition. Temporary land occupation is paid every three years and on the spot. Villagers are clear about Compensation Standard of Land Acquisition and House Demolition. Featured industry of the village is the production of red jujube. There are 4000mu of jujube trees in the village, with 1.8mu per capita. Output value of jujube can reach RMB 1.8 million annually and the products are mainly sold to neighboring Hui autonomous cities/prefectures. 17 households here are engaged in livestock breeding, and raise over 700 pigs. 50-60 households undertake vegetable planting, such as tomato and cabbage. All drive the economy of the village vigorously.

**10) Ma Shengguo (0912-5850565), Subvillage 12, Sanshizai Village, Sishilipu Town, Suide County, Yulin City**

137 Ma Shengguo, Male, Han nationality, aged 46, illiterate, is now farming at home. There are five members in the household, including, him, his wife, the eldest son, the second son and a daughter. The wife, aged 46, finished junior high school studies and is now farming at home. The eldest son, aged 22, finished junior high school studies, and does short-term off-farm work (doing off-farm work approximately for 7 months within 3 years). The second son, aged 20, is a senior high school student. The daughter, aged 24, is pursuing her master’s degree (first year in graduate school this year), with annual expenditures around RMB 10000. The demolished home was a 5-and-a-half-hole cave-house, with floor area of 170m<sup>2</sup> (compensated as per RMB 480/m<sup>2</sup>). Totally compensation of RMB 90000 was received for house demolition (transition fee was given as per RMB 150/month and for three months in a row). Construction of the new home cost RMB 90000 in total. Having 5 rooms, its floor area is 180m<sup>2</sup>. The household has 4.5mu of woodland for planting jujube only, with annual income of about RMB 2000, and 1.5mu of irrigated land for planting beans and peanuts, with annual income of RMB 1000. Agricultural expenditures such as fertilizers within 3 years are around RMB 2000. The eldest son earns around RMB 5000 per year through off-farm work. The head of the household once set up a stone carving factory with annual income of RMB 10000 (but owing to resettlement for railway construction, the factory can not come into operation. No compensation has been paid in this regard up to now). TV set and one motorcycle are available in the household. The head of the household has stomach disease, and spent over RMB 2000 on medical treatment last year. Their living standard is of middle level in the village.

**11) Kong Lingzhou, Director of Land and Resources Bureau, Wubu County, Yulin City**

138 Only one township in the county is involved in land acquisition and resettlement for the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project. A leading team for offering support to the construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, was set up in the county and led by Hao Wenhui, Deputy County Governor, and County Land and Resources Bureau is in charge of executing land acquisition and resettlement.

139 Measures for land acquisition and resettlement: land acquisition was settled in cash, i.e. after land acquisition, compensation was paid directly to the affected households. As for demolition and resettlement, compensation was paid directly to the affected households after demolition, and centralized resettlement and decentralized resettlement were combined. For some relocated households, house sites were allocated by local government for building homes by themselves. Within the county, a centralized resettlement site is available in Zhangjiayan Village and the local government is responsible for “three supplies and one leveling”. The site has been constructed well but relocated households have not built their new homes yet. Market price evaluation and monetary resettlement are applied to urban relocation involved in.

**12) Zhang Shangshou (13992229553), Party Secretary of Zhangjiayan Village, Songchuan Town, Wubu County**

140 There are 1014 people and over 300 households in the village, divided into 5 subvillages. Per capita income last year was more than RMB 1000. Over 70 households were relocated, including 5 households of “Five Guarantees Family” and over 10 destitute households. No collective economy is available in the village. Farmland per capita is over 1mu (hillside land only). Compensation was paid already by the county government to the affected households directly. Most of temporary land occupation was paid already. Villagers are clear about Compensation Standard of Land Acquisition and House Demolition. Featured agriculture of the village is dominated by the planting of jujube trees. There are nearly 2000mu of jujube trees in the village and products are sold across the country but do not generate high income. Only a few of families raise pigs or sheep. There is no vegetable greenhouse. Crops mainly include soybean, corn, sorghum and grain.

**13) Zhang Runlin (interview taken by his wife), (15929024131), Subvillage 3, Zhangjiayan Village, Songchuan Town, Wubu County**

141 Male, aged 41, finished junior high school studies. There are 5 members in the household. The wife, aged 39, finished junior high school studies. The son, aged 13, is a Grade 6 student at village primary school. The eldest daughter is studying at a technical school in Xi'an, with annual tuition of over RMB 5000. The youngest daughter, aged 15, is a Grade 8 student at Wubu No. 2 High School. A large 3-hole cave-house and a small 5-hole one of the household were demolished for the construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, and compensation is over RMB 100000 in total. The head of the household is not available at home so the fee has not been claimed yet. The head of the household does a part-time job in the village, with monthly earning of more than RMB 500, and annual income of about RMB 10000. Farmland of the household is used for planting grain and potato, and only for their own consumption. Their living standard is of middle level in the village.

**14) Zhang Fujia (13892296452), Subvillage 5, Zhangjiayan Village, Songchuan Town, Wubu County**

142 Male, Han nationality, aged 38, finished junior high school studies and is now farming at home. There are four members in the household, including, him, his wife, a daughter and a son. The wife, aged 33, finished junior high school studies and is now farming at home. The son, aged 15, is a junior high school student; the daughter, aged 12, is a primary school student. Their original home is a 2-hole cave-house (not demolished yet), with floor area of 80m<sup>2</sup>, and compensated as per RMB 500/m<sup>2</sup>. The household has totally 25 jujube trees, which need to be chopped down for railway construction, including 7 big trees (compensated as per RMB 260 each), 5 middle-sized trees (compensated as per RMB 100 each), and 13 small trees (compensated as per RMB 30 each). The household has 2mu of dry land (not acquired). Annual income from farmland is about RMB 6000 and that from jujube trees is RMB 2400. They only have a TV set. All the family members are quite healthy. Their living standard is of lower-middle level in the village.

### 8.4.3. Shanxi Province

#### 1) Xue Junming (0351-7882235), General Manager of Shanxi Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd.:

143 Payment of compensation for land acquisition and resettlement within Shanxi Province for the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project is up to RMB 1.3 billion, far exceeding the estimated cost of RMB 540 million. In general, unified compensation policies and standards are implemented in the Province for land acquisition and resettlement, while in some areas, such as the suburb of Taiyuan, Mucun Town of Liulin County in Lvliang, and urban planning area of Lishi District, the standard of compensation for land acquisition is adjusted to some extent, with a maximum of RMB 60000/mu.

144 Progress of land acquisition: totally 13707mu of land was acquired within the Province and funds of RMB 550 million were appropriated in place; 1523mu of woodland was acquired and compensation of RMB 73.93 million was appropriated. By now, compensation for about 10mu of land in Xiaodian District of Taiyuan has not been paid, and other compensation has been appropriated. Meanwhile, according to the social security policy concerning landless peasants issued by Shanxi Provincial Government, for every mu of land acquired, the land occupying unit shall raise the compensation for land acquisition to five times of the unified standard for county average output value of the land acquired on the basis of the existing compensation standards. The compensation will be appropriated into the special financial account of the social security fund at the county level for the peasants affected by land acquisition, used exclusively to pay social security expenses. Acquisition of temporary land occupation is not clear.

145 Progress of relocation: a total of RMB 636 million was appropriated within the Province as compensation for house demolition; 316000m<sup>2</sup> of residential houses were demolished; compensation of RMB 209 million was already paid; average cost is RMB 660/mu (including enclosure wall, etc.); 167 companies or institutions were involved in relocation and compensation of RMB 122 million was appropriated. Compensation for house demolition was paid as per existing standard; in addition, compensation for decoration (for old house, demolition fee=floor area demolished×2×RMB 150/m<sup>2</sup>, for newly built house: demolition fee=floor area demolished×3×RMB 150/m<sup>2</sup>) was paid as well so that RMB 300-RMB 400 is added per square meter on the basis of the existing compensation standard. Moreover, compensation standard of house demolition within a built up area was raised by 40% for newly built house and 20% for old house; that within a planning area was raised by 20% for newly built

- house and 10% for old house. Compensation standard is adjusted in counties based on their actual situations.
- 146 More than 10 schools within the Province were involved and 5 schools were relocated, including 1 in Wenshui County, 1 in Lishi District and 3 in Liulin. All compensation was appropriated in place and construction of schools was completed as well. Of the relocated enterprises due to the railway project, half have gone bankrupt. For all the relocated enterprises, compensation was made at the evaluated price, covering demolition fee, relocation fee, and employees' 6-month salaries. Compensation for operating losses was also paid to enterprises in operation.
- 147 Centralized resettlement sites (7 in Lishi and 6 in Liulin) cover an area of 600-700mu in total. A total of RMB 77.18 million will be used for the supply of water, electricity, and road and leveled ground ("three supplies and one leveling") at house sites within the sites; among others, RMB 57.18 million has been appropriated, and 30% has not. The fund for "three supplies and one leveling" has been appropriated except for in such areas as Xiaodian District, Jiaocheng County, and Yuci District. Meanwhile, RMB 44.1 million has been appropriated for the relocation of roads and water channels, and the fund for such purposes has not been appropriated fully to Fenyang City, Lishi District, and Liulin County. It is confirmed that over 40% of the compensation for relocation has been appropriated.
- 148 Totally, floor area demolished in Lishi District is about 400000m<sup>2</sup>, approximately accounting for half of the total floor area demolished within Shanxi Province for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway. Due to high urbanization in the city, compensation standard is mostly as per over RMB 1000/m<sup>2</sup>. Some relocated households had their original homes demolished, and compensated as per RMB 750/m<sup>2</sup>. They have to be resettled in residential buildings (RMB 1250/m<sup>2</sup>); the price difference is to be paid by real estate developer and local government, with each party bearing the expense as per RMB 250/m<sup>2</sup> respectively.
- 149 Currently, disputes in connection with relocation have been settled already and issues focus on the recovery of road and water systems. Shanxi Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd. appropriated land reclamation fee as per RMB 8000-10000/mu for permanent land acquisition. Where road relocation involves land outside the property line, land occupied for road at county level or above is recognized as permanent land acquisition; land occupied for the recovery of path (village path) under township level is only compensated but not acquired.
- 150 Special issues arising from land acquisition and resettlement are settled through regular meetings in Shanxi Province. Counties report issues to Shanxi Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd. After confirmed on the spot by construction unit, government authority and the real estate company, 5 parties concerned including county government, Development and Reform Commission, the real estate company, and Land and Resources Bureau decide on solutions through meetings and finally generate meeting minutes, based on which relevant leaders at the level of county, township and village settle the issues jointly.
- 151 Appropriation procedure of compensation for land acquisition and resettlement: for compensation subject to provincial unified compensation and resettlement documents, the standards specified in such documents are applied to compensation; where no standard is available in such documents for actual situations, measures for compensation determined by each party concerned through discussion in meeting

minutes are applied. Appropriation procedure of compensation for land acquisition: counties report quantity concerning land acquisition and house demolition; real estate company will not appropriate relevant fund until such quantity is confirmed and signed by Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd., construction unit, design unit, supervision company, the real estate company, and Development and Reform Commission. Appropriation procedure of demolition fee: real estate company---County Finance Bureau or county coordination team---village---household; appropriation procedure of land expenses: real estate company---Provincial Land and Resources Bureau---County Land and Resources Bureau---village---household; appropriation procedure of forestry expenses: real estate company---Provincial Forestry Administration---County Forestry Administration---village---household.

## 2) Fu Riqin (13503513023), Director of Center of Land for Construction, Shanxi Province

- 152 Execution of compensation standard for land acquisition within Shanxi Province for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway: on the basis of unified compensation standard in the whole Province, such standard is raised appropriately (not exceeding 30 times of annual output value) according to special situations of different regions (Liulin County, Lishi District, Jinzhong City), with a maximum of RMB 60000/mu.
- 153 Measures and policies for land acquisition and resettlement in Shanxi Province: for the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project, peasants whose land is acquired are compensated in terms of social security. Refer to JFBF [2009] No. 72 Document, issued by Shanxi Provincial People's Government for relevant regulations. Refer to No. 182 Decree of Shanxi Provincial People's Government for allocation and use of compensation for land acquisition. According to the decree, 80% of the compensation must be paid to the affected peasants; whereas in fact, village collective economic organization retains 20% of the total amount of all resettlement compensation; standard for land used for centralized resettlement site: except for land used for road construction, the standard of "conversion of agricultural land into land for construction purpose" is applied to land used for house site in key projects and such land is converted into land for construction. Compensation for acquisition of house site is paid as per RMB 136000/mu (standard: 17 times of output value of farmland) to resettled party (resettlement subsidy to subvillage). The fund is borne by the Land and Resources Bureau. Half of specific allocation within subvillage is settled as per 0.3mu/household. The issue of "three supplies and one leveling" is covered by other fund.
- 154 Appropriation procedure of land compensation: real estate company—Center of Land for Construction—county—village. Where compensation standards are inconsistent, parties concerned shall generate meeting minutes after discussion and confirmation.
- 155 Settlement of leftover area (the policy of 2%): when railway construction is basically completed, and after evidence is obtained from local county, township and village through confirmation and signatures, such area will be acquired as per standard for permanent land acquisition.
- 156 Reclamation of temporary land occupation: this is regulated by Land and Resources Bureau, but as construction unit fails to declare (as per No. 101 Document), deficiency in the procedure leads to a lot of temporary land occupation not subject to regulation. According to No. 101 Document of the Province, construction unit shall pay reclamation security deposit as per RMB 3000/mu.
- 157 Appropriation of fund for land acquisition in Shanxi Province: land compensation of

RMB 400 million was appropriated to different lower levels in the Province; that for land within the property line had 90% appropriated. Crop compensation and land compensation for individual landless household were paid to each household. What has not been appropriated are farmland cultivation fee and land reclamation fee for Land and Resources Bureau at county level. As there are disputes concerning the design, only a portion of the compensation for borrow and disposal pits is appropriated.

3) **Zhang Zhiping (13935408299), Deputy Director of Development and Reform Bureau, Yuci District, Jinzhong City**

158 Progress of land acquisition: Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway involves land occupation of 398.19mu totally in Yuci District; its extension section is 5.1km and affects 1 township and 3 subvillages. Land acquisition is compensated as per RMB 36400/mu. Among the compensation for each mu of land, RMB 21600 is for land compensation (including land compensation, resettlement subsidy, and crop compensation) in accordance with the existing No. 101 Document of Shanxi Provincial People's Government, the remaining RMB 14800/mu is for social security and endowment insurance of landless peasant, and fund for such part has already been appropriated to Yuci District. Land compensation (RMB 21600) as per the No. 101 Document has already been appropriated to lower levels fully while the part for social security and endowment insurance (RMB 14800/mu) has not been appropriated due to the reason that: according to applicable policies, social security and endowment insurance expenses shall be jointly borne by the three parties concerned (local government, landless peasant and the affected village collective economic organization), but as supporting policies in this regard have not been formulated yet in Jinzhong City (District), specific amount that shall be paid by landless peasant can not be figured up, so relevant implementation can not be made.

159 Progress of relocation: 1) land acquisition and resettlement of enterprises and institutions: within the district, 2 farms, 1 Frame Accessories Factory, 1 Taiyuan Fowl Farm (partial), and 9 fish ponds are involved in relocation. Fund as per specific compensation standards set out by provincial coordination meeting (at a price evaluated by a third party) was all paid up. Currently, enterprises and institutions involved in land acquisition have not started reconstruction due to various reasons of their own. Among others, land was allocated for the reconstruction of the Frame Accessories Factory but the factory has not started the reconstruction yet up to now; 2) demolition of residential houses: buildings constructed by developers themselves are about 400m<sup>2</sup>, including about 200m<sup>2</sup> owned by Recession Control Station of Yuci District, and about 200m<sup>2</sup> owned by Taiyuan Water Park Co., Ltd.; no rural residential houses are involved in relocation within this district; 3) fund appropriation procedure: when fund for land acquisition and resettlement is appropriated to subvillage via the township (Zhangqing Township), specific compensation standards are formulated through discussions in Villagers' Meeting, with reference to compensation standards adopted for peasants during the relocation of industrial park in the past. Generally, No. 182 Decree of the Provincial People's Government is applied and the subvillage retains 20% of the fund for public amenities and facilities. Specific allocation scheme is determined by the subvillage on its own.

4) **Wang Hongguang (13603549558), Deputy Director of Construction & Environmental Protection Bureau, Development Zone, Jinzhong City**

160 Overview: as some design drawings are not in place, the quantity for relocation is not

clear yet. Except for plots, about which railway drawings have not been designed, 95% of land acquisition has been completed. Policies for land acquisition and resettlement: No. 147 Document of Shanxi Province is applied in practice and compensation standard for land acquisition is as per the existing No. 101 Document of the Province.

161 General of land acquisition and resettlement: within Jinzhong Development Zone, demolition involves 53 vegetable greenhouses (39918m<sup>2</sup>) in 3 villages, i.e., South Liubu Village, North Liubu Village and Mingli Village, buildings of 3 farms (4248m<sup>2</sup>), which belonged to Xu Quanshun, Cheng Haidi, Fan Ganglin respectively, buildings of 3 enterprises (1216m<sup>2</sup>), i.e., Niuxingyuan Prefabricated Part Factory, Flowers and Plants Base of Taixin Co., Kouzhong Machinery Co., buildings of 590m<sup>2</sup> in orchard of He Nailin in North Liubu, 9 rural houses (3 in South Liubu Village, 2 in Shizhang Village, and 4 in Mingli Village) of 482m<sup>2</sup> totally, business-living building of 13000m<sup>2</sup> (23 households) in Mingli Village, and 30mu of landscape of Longzhu Yuan at the junction of National Highway 108 and Yutai Road; relocation of road and drainage pipeline in Shangying Village, and that of West Ring Road in Jinzhong City, etc. have been completed. Land acquisition for resettlement, demolition and relocation of totally 176.69mu of land have been completed, involving Mingtian Special Vehicle Parts & Components Co. Ltd., 50 households in 18 compounds, living and office sites of 3 farms, Chengxin Mechanism Factory (Cui Guoliang), and Sibao Flowers and Plants Co.

162 Existing problems: 1) after acquisition of land within the property line, there exists plenty of leftover areas which need to be handled in time; 2) the design of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway is inconsistent with urban planning of Jinzhong City, and will influence construction and development of the city.

**5) Pei Lanrong (13703516755), Director of Land and Resources Bureau, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan City**

**Huo Xiangjin (13934538231), Deputy Director**

163 Progress of land acquisition: the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project involves 3 townships in Xiaodian District, i.e., Liujiabu Township, Beige Town, and Xiwenzhuang Township, including 13 villages (3 villages in Liujiabu Township: Donglixie Village, Shigou Village, Wangwu Village; 8 villages in Beige Town: Xin Village, Tongguo Village, Xiaobeige Village, Dadaijiabu Village, Gao Village, Houjiazhai Village, Liangjiazhuang Village, Sanxian Village; 1 village in Xiwenzhuang Township: Xijia Village).86.9681 hectares of collectively-owned land were acquired, and so were 0.8086 hectares of state-owned land (part of it is farm or pasture land).Railway Station is located in Xiaobeige Village of Beige Town. Up to now, Land Administration Office of Xiaodian District has appropriated land compensation of RMB 1.3 billion to villages fully. Temporary land occupation has been used since September 2009. Currently, the total area is 38.91mu, involving 3 villages, i.e., 23.41mu in Xin Village (compensation of RMB 233517), 4.73mu in Gao Village (compensation of RMB 35609), and 4.77mu in Xiaobeige Village (compensation of RMB 44917).

164 Policy and standard for land compensation: in accordance with JGTJYZi (2007) No. 22 Document of Shanxi Province, land compensation was made as per RMB 26000/mu (vegetable field: including land expense, resettlement expense, and crop compensation) and appropriated as per such standard to villages. Temporary land occupation is 38.91mu; reclamation security deposit is as per RMB 300/mu.

165 Resettlement through social security of landless peasants: all peasant households

whose land is acquired are compensated in terms of social security in accordance with JZBF [2009] No. 72 Document of Shanxi Province.

**6) Wang Jianjun (13903446586), Director of Development and Reform Bureau, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan City**

- 166 Progress of relocation: Development and Reform Bureau of Xiaodian District is in charge of house demolition and resettlement involved in Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway construction within the district. The railway is to cross the district by 13.6km. House demolition involves 3 townships and 11 villages, including 21 residential households and 24 enterprises.
- 167 In 2008, a relocation scheme for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway was finalized in the district and compensation of RMB 12.4 million was appropriated in place. In the same year, demolition started from Liujiabu Township; within 1 month, 13 enterprises in the township were demolished; demolition in Beige Town started from April 2009. Up to now, demolition involving the land within the property line in Houjiazhai Village, Liangjiazhuang, and Xijiazhuang of Beige Town has been completed; enterprises in Xiaobeige Village have been demolished completely as well; demolition fee was appropriated in place; 9 households outside the property line are affected and required to relocate, as 39mu of house site for resettlement have not been approved (there is no land available in the village for such purpose, so a land within the area affected by Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway shall be allocated for such purpose); all funds for compensation were appropriated in place. Transition fee and relocation fee were appropriated to township, but as some relocated households have not moved yet, relocation fee of RMB 121000 has not been appropriated, in addition to resettlement compensation of over RMB 400000 not appropriated yet, involving 3 villages. The reason is that the construction of the southwest part of a loop railway line in Taiyuan is parallel to the railway, and construction unit has not been specified.
- 168 In Xiaodian District, 24 enterprises are involved in relocation, and all is subject to monetary resettlement. A majority of them was reconstructed, with some rebuilt in other places and some behind their original but demolished buildings. In addition, Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd. compensated enterprises for their shutdown losses based on the type of enterprise, with the amount ranging between RMB 3000 and RMB 20000. Appropriate procedure of demolition fee: Shanxi Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd.—Development and Reform Bureau of Xiaodian District—enterprise (directly to the enterprise concerned); or Shanxi Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd.—Development and Reform Bureau of Xiaodian District—village—household.
- 169 A centralized resettlement site is set up in Beige Town of Xiaodian District, and Development and Reform Bureau of Xiaodian District is in charge of the “three supplies and one leveling”.
- 170 Problems encountered during house demolition within the district: 1) house compensation is undervalued by an evaluation agency as the third party, leading to difficulties in relocation. Within Xiaodian District, upper limit for land acquisition and resettlement, specified in No. 147 Document of Shanxi Province, is applied in addition to a rise of 30%, to determine the price for house compensation. Compensation for interior decoration (floor area demolished  $\times 3 \times$  RMB 150/m<sup>2</sup>) is paid additionally. Actual average house compensation is up to RMB 1300/m<sup>2</sup>; 2) as to soil & water conservation due to the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway construction, the Employer shall compensate the local area for soil & water conservation cost. Owing to irrational part

in railway design that no drainage channel is designed within the property line, crops along the railway will be affected. Irrigation of 7000mu of farmland will be affected as the farmland along the railway line is isolated from water channel due to the railway. Starting from December 15, 2009, irrigation during winter is applied to farmland in the local area, whereas the issue of water channel has not been solved, making local villagers' farmland under the risk of output reduction. It is proposed by Development and Reform Bureau of the district that design institute for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway shall communicate with the local government to address the issue of drainage as soon as possible by incorporating actual situations as much as possible, in a bid to prevent normal production and living of the villagers from being affected.

**7) Wei Zhigang (13753153168), Governor of Beige Town, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan**

171 Progress of land acquisition: the section of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway within Beige Town is 14km long, involving 8 administrative villages. 802mu of land was acquired (resettlement site for 3 households is still under coordination). In April 2009, land acquisition and construction commenced. As for Xin Village (population under 4000; leading team of the village is not efficient; some land in the village was once acquired for Taicang Highway, and villagers attempted to plant more crops), Owing to road changed into bridge, construction scheme for this area was determined in 2009. Appropriation of land compensation of RMB 10 million started. Through coordination by the provincial governor personally, compensation was first made for surface structures and plants in 2009 and payment of compensation for the collective was suspended.

172 Progress of relocation: relocation for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway involves Xiaobeige Village, Houjiashai Village, Liangjiazhuang Village, Tongguo Village and Sanxian Village. Over 21 households (all are peasant households) are involved in relocation. Up to now, houses of 8 households have not been demolished yet. Relocation also involves 2 enterprises, 2 taverns, 1 restaurant, 1 fuel station, 2 pig farms, 10 temporary buildings, homes of 9 households, and house sites of 2 households.

173 Compensation standard for house demolition, and resettlement: compensation standard is determined on the basis of market valuation and through negotiation between village cadres and the APs. Where the price negotiated is higher than market valuation, the price difference is provided by local governments of the district and township. Compensation standard for shops and enterprises is determined in the same way as stated above. Centralized resettlement site for relocated households is located in Xiaobeige Village, and covers an area of 39.4mu (including enterprises, and under planning); the expense for "three supplies and one leveling" is borne by Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd., but no expense has been appropriated yet. Currently, relocated households are in the transition stage. Those with house demolished have not started to build new homes, and transition fee and relocation fee have not been appropriated by authority of a higher level.

174 Appropriation of fund: An amount of RMB 800000 has not been appropriated to the town for woodland acquired in Houjiashai. In the area where Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway is parallel to the southwest part of the loop railway line, an amount of RMB 400000 concerning compensation for surface structures and plants has not been appropriated yet (change in land use). But the compensation though not appropriated yet was advanced to villagers by the township government. Compensation standard of land acquisition: RMB 26000/mu for irrigated land, including crop compensation, and RMB 38000/mu for woodland. Appropriation procedure of land compensation:

district—township—village. When land compensation is appropriated to the village, the Villagers' Committee retains 20% and the remaining part is allocated to the affected households according to area of land acquisition. For special village such as Xin Village, although farmland ridges belong to the collective, compensation is still paid to peasant households. Policies concerning social security were introduced but have not been implemented yet.

175 Remaining issues: 1) railway construction breaks water channels of local villages, affects irrigation of farmland in winter and summer, and makes crops output in 5 villages subject to decrease; 2) compensation for land occupied for relocation of road in Houjiazhai Village has not been appropriated.

**8) Liang Tinghua (13803485029), Director of Office of Leading team for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Coordination, Fenyang City**

**Ma Shouquan (13935885277), Development and Reform Bureau of Fenyang City**

176 Progress of land acquisition: totally 179.5mu of land was acquired in the city. In accordance with the No. 101 Document, compensation was appropriated fully to villages. Compensation for land occupied for spoil yard and slag yard for railway construction was reported to authority of a higher level as that for permanent land acquisition, but no reply has been obtained yet by the city from resettlement agency of Shanxi Province. Surface structures and plants within land acquired shall be compensated by Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd., but part of them was advanced by construction unit before construction. Such issue was reported already and is still in the process of examination and approval. Policies concerning social security of landless peasants due to land acquisition and resettlement were introduced already but can not be implemented due to the following two reasons: 1. insurance costs RMB 18000/mu, but land compensation obtained by peasants are inadequate to cover the insurance; 2. landless peasants are unwilling to buy insurance.(It is found out that resettlement agency of Fenyang City does not know about the JZBF [2009] No. 72 Document issued by Shanxi Province concerning social security of landless peasants due to land acquisition—note by the external monitoring and investigation team).

177 Progress of relocation: relocation in Fenyang City involves 56 peasant households and 2 enterprises. In 2009, on the basis of relocation in 2008, 7 more households are involved in (including 6 households in Huangzhuang, and 1 household in Zhujiagou).4 of the households previously lived above a railway culvert. As the culvert breaks their outgoing paths, they are relocated; 2 households are affected partially due to design errors and relocated; a small restaurant of the household in Zhujiagou Village is affected and thus demolished. Currently, fund for compensation for resettlement is basically raised. Compensation for 2 peasant households recently relocated has not been appropriated because Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd. is completing relevant procedures; relocation of 2 enterprises (Zhongxing Stone Factory, quarry of Jiajiazhuang Cement Factory) involved in Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway has been completed, and compensated at a price evaluated by a third party. Monetary compensation was paid to Zhongxing Stone Factory, which stops production now; the Cement Factory received monetary compensation as well and is relocated to other place and has plant built already.

178 Compensation standard for resettlement: No. 147 Document is applied as the guideline for compensation, which is made as per the upper limit of the adjustable range. In addition, Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd. appropriated the compensation for interior

decoration of house demolished (as per floor area demolished \*2\*120) to Coordination Office of Fenyang City. After balancing as per the state and structure of houses demolished, Coordination Office of Fenyang City appropriated compensation to the APs. After compensation, there are still some funds left. After the implementation of the above measures, compensation standards of demolished houses in Fenyang City include: RMB 720/m<sup>2</sup> for brick-concrete single-storey house, RMB 500-RMB 680/m<sup>2</sup> for brick-concrete cave-house, RMB 100-RMB 220/m<sup>2</sup> for adobe-timber cave-house, and RMB 100/m<sup>2</sup> for house of simple structure.

179 Measures for resettlement: there are 2 centralized resettlement sites in the city: the resettlement site in Zaozhuang Village involves 6 peasant households; the village collective is making the “three supplies and one leveling”; resettlement is subject to village planning and self-construction by peasant households; at the resettlement site in Zhujiagou Village, compensation for 7 households was appropriated; but as the construction of railway station in the village has not been finalized completely, the APs who intend to build houses around the railway station are unable to start building now; in Huangzhuang Village, 39 households are affected, and all are subject to decentralized resettlement. As the landform of the village is not suitable for living, the APs either buy apartment in the city or resettle in other village or live in the other property of their own. Construction cost for centralized resettlement site comes from funds appropriated by authority of a higher level for special purposes: RMB 600000 in total for “three supplies and one leveling”. In Xiachijiazhuang Village of Yudaohu Township, 3 households are involved in demolition (melon shed of one household, a corner of an outbuilding of one household, and an uncompleted house of one household, with foundation built). Life of the households is not affected. Up to now, monetary resettlement has been made and a one-off payment of resettlement fee for 18 months has been made.

180 Remaining issues in resettlement:

- 1) Drying up of spring arising from tunnel construction at Lvliang Mountain: A. impact from drying up of spring: 1. output reduction due to water shortage is not compensated; 2. losses at over 10 villages such as Yudaohu, Lijiazhuang are considered to be over RMB 20 million; B. an amount of more than RMB 50 million for irrigation project affected by water shortage has not been raised, as Shanxi Provincial People’s Government and Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd. have not reached an agreement so the investing party for such purpose has not been determined yet; C. permanent solution: as drinkable water for humans and livestock is involved in this case, a solution of well digging was decided through meetings, with minutes recorded. The cost is estimated to be over RMB 10 million, but who shall pay such expense has not been decided yet; D. temporary water supply scheme: during low-water season, Taizhongyin Railway Co., Ltd. bears the expense (RMB 360000/month) and construction unit is responsible for water supply to the local area concerned for local production and living. The scheme has been executed for 3 years.
- 2) Damage to roads and hydraulic structures: A. impact: 43 roads are cut off and can not be resumed; 42 water pipes and channels are blocked; B. road relocation: the Leading team for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Coordination of Fenyang City has completed the design for road relocation, which needs 665mu of land for permanent acquisition. The case has been reported already to competent authority at provincial level and is still under review. Construction cost will be appropriated

by the Province uniformly but funds for land and crop compensation have not been raised. Where main roads or national highways are concerned, land is acquired and compensated when land acquisition procedure is gone through; where township roads are concerned, land is compensated but without acquisition; where village paths are concerned, no land is acquired and compensated. But as the majority concerned in this area are village paths, there exist problems in compensating; C. restoration of hydraulic structures and water system along the railway: the majority are completed jointly by construction unit and design institute; D. reclamation of temporary land occupation: according to Land and Resources Department, such land shall be restored as much as possible; that which can not be restored shall be compensated as per standard for permanent land acquisition; as most of such land is being used now, reclamation can not be done at the moment.

**9) Wang Haiyan (13903583900), Chairman of People's Congress of Lijiazhuang Township, Fenyang City**

181 Overview: Huangzhuang Village of the township has a population of about 200 in over 50 households. It is an administrative village. The village is relatively underdeveloped. Major income sources of villagers include: A. forestry: walnut, cash trees, and other fruits; B. livestock breeding; C. off-farm work.

182 Progress of land acquisition and resettlement in the village for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway: there are 33 households within the property line and are involved in relocation. Demolished homes of over 10 of the households are quite old and have not been inhabited for many years. Most of villagers live in other houses outside the village. They desire relocation. Demolished homes of the rest over 20 households are newly built or cement cave-houses, etc., so they are unwilling to relocation. After demolition, some of them rent houses in the village or go to live with their relatives.

183 Compensation for house demolition: land compensation and funds for surface structures and plants were appropriated fully. Compensation appropriated by the government is basically adequate for building house in the village, but inadequate for buying house in other village or apartment in city. After completion of the railway construction, the railway line will cross the village, leading to inconvenience in life and work of villagers. Construction will be carried out after house site is approved in a centralized manner in the village.

184 With respect to drying up of spring arising from tunnel construction at Lvliang Mountain: 1) general: Shanglinshe Spring has a multiple of spring openings, involving production and living of people in 6 villages. Before drying up of the spring this time, undercurrent interception was conducted by municipal water conservancy department in this region in the late 1980s for water supply for drinking water and production. After the commencement of railway construction, explosives are used and pumps are employed to draw water, affecting greatly the local area (excess of *Escherichia coli* in the water). After railway construction commenced in June 2006, the spring was obviously drying up. At the end of 2006, it was completely cut off. An expert group engaged by Fenyang City authority investigated the site then and confirmed that spring drying-up is related to the construction. 2) impact: drinking water for humans and livestock in the local villages were greatly affected by the drying up of the spring, leading to suspension of livestock breeding in many places. High-irrigation applied by villagers was forced to stop and there were difficulties in farmland irrigation; 3) temporary solution: water pipes were laid through the tunnel and Taizhongyin Railway

Co., Ltd. invested over RMB 10 million in water pumps to draw water to the villages and solved the problem partially. But in the water diversion project, water pumps are often missing, affecting the effect of water diversion. Currently, there is basically no problem in water used by villagers. At sites where water leakage occurs due to tunnel construction, the problem has been solved through engineering measures, but most of the water is muddy and can not be used. This can not be solved until completion of the construction.

**10) Wen Aiti (13935823898), Deputy Chief of Lishi District, Lvliang City**

**Cui Jianye (13503580862), Deputy Director of Development and Reform Bureau of Lishi District, Lvliang City**

185 Progress of relocation: house demolition in Lishi District involves 6 townships (subdistricts), and 18 villages. Demolition is concentrated in built up areas of Lishi District, including Xishuba Township, Chengbei Subdistrict, and Fengshan Subdistrict, and railway station is to be built in Shangxia'an Village. Floor area demolished in the district is 130000m<sup>2</sup>. Most of the demolished houses are of brick-concrete structure and with only one storey. In Fengshan Subdistrict, houses with 3-5 stories built by suburban residents themselves are involved in as well. About 1500 households in the urban area are involved in demolition. In addition to relocated peasant households, the number amounts to about 1800 households. Now demolition has been completed mostly except for some sporadic demolition. The reason is that some areas within the property line may be affected by relocation of road in the future and are not determined to be demolished or not.

186 Appropriation of compensation for relocation: as per the established standard, funds that shall be appropriated by Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd. were all in place, amounting to about RMB 200 million, including over RMB 30 million for "three supplies and one leveling". Relocation focuses on townships; all funds for relocation compensation were appropriated through township (coordination team) to each household concerned, and district government did not retain any amount. Relocation compensation was appropriated as advance payment and has not been settled finally yet. Where sum remains after final settlement, it will be used for resettlement of people.

187 Compensation standard of relocation: as Lishi District is mainly a built up area, the Provincial People's Government appropriated the fund as per the maximum standard for single-storey house in No. 147 Document. On the basis of the existing standard, house compensation appropriated was raised by 20%-40% for built up area and 15%-30% for planning area. In addition, Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd. compensated interior decoration, paying first as per RMB 130/m<sup>2</sup>\*floor area and then as per RMB 150/m<sup>2</sup>\*floor area to the district government. The district government made specific implementation as per compensation standard set out by the Province, with maximum level not exceeding the provincial standard. Adjusted compensation standard for urban built up areas (excluding compensation for decoration): RMB 840/m<sup>2</sup> for multi-storied building, RMB 560/m<sup>2</sup> for single-storey house, and RMB 420/m<sup>2</sup> for cave-house; compensation standard for planning areas: RMB 820/m<sup>2</sup> for multi-storied building, RMB 560/m<sup>2</sup> for single-storey house, and RMB 420/m<sup>2</sup> for cave-house; compensation standard for rural areas: RMB 400/m<sup>2</sup> for single-storey house, and RMB 260-RMB 360/m<sup>2</sup> for cave-house. Based on such standards, single-storey houses in rural areas are not compensated in terms of decoration whether the houses are decorated or not.

- 188 Progress of demolition and resettlement: A. up to now, relocated households in urban planning areas and built up areas have not moved into new homes. For Shang'an Village, demolition started early and now new homes are already built and under decoration, and will be occupied this year; construction of resettlement site in Jiaokou Town commenced already as well. Currently, relocated households live in rented places as transition. The majority in Lishi District are subject to centralized resettlement. There are totally 11 centralized resettlement sites, with 3 in 3 townships including Wucheng Town, Tianjiahui, and Jiaokou Town, and 8 in villages of urban area. Transition fee was RMB 130/household/month, and was appropriated in lump sum for 18 months (rural area). Now transition fee is calculated as per floor area demolished, at about RMB 200/month (urban area). Relocation fee is RMB 500/household. B. construction of centralized resettlement sites: local government is responsible for planning of "three supplies and one leveling" in centralized resettlement sites, and reporting to Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd. for review; part of fund for such purpose will be appropriated and the remaining portion shall be raised by party concerned. 60% of the expense for "three supplies and one leveling" at Shang'an Village was appropriated, amounting to RMB 3.5 million. Resettlement in this area focuses on townships. The work for "three supplies and one leveling" has been completed in Jiaokou Town, but has not been carried out in other places. The reason is that relocated households have not reached an agreement on whether to build single-storey house or multi-storied building in resettlement site. For part of relocated households, the transition period is coming to an end. Subsidy for extension transition fee is provided by the district government.
- 189 Enterprises and institutions involved in relocation: Lvliang Meat Processing Plant (state-owned), Hejiatang Coal Mine, Xiashuixi Primary School, and 70 small individual workshops. The Meat Processing Plant was relocated; after monetary resettlement, it declared bankruptcy and was restructured; Hejiatang Coal Mine was relocated, had monetary resettlement, and was partially affected; the primary school was relocated and is now under reconstruction; transition fee for it was appropriated already by the Province; now the school rents classrooms so studies are not affected. The 70 small individual workshops were demolished and will be compensated at a uniform price valued by provincial authority.
- 190 Issue in resettlement: relocated peasants are unwilling to change their life style; they hope that house for resettlement is of single storey, whereas according to resettlement agency, land is inadequate for resettlement so multi-storied building will be constructed for resettlement. The decision is in disagreement with the requirements of the APs.
- 11) Zhang Jianmin (13935834907), Deputy Director of Land and Resources Bureau of Lishi District, Lvliang City**
- 191 No. 101 Provincial Document is applied as compensation standard of land acquisition and no change is made. According to No. 508 Provincial Meeting Minutes, compensation for some land is raised to RMB 60000/mu. When the compensation is paid to village, 80% of land compensation (excluding compensations for crop and surface structures and plants) is appropriated to the APs and 20% is retained by villages/subvillages for public welfare establishments, according to the regulations of Shanxi Province.
- 192 Appropriation of land acquisition funds: land compensation of RMB 64 million shall be appropriated by Shanxi Provincial People's Government, and RMB 61 million was

actually received. Fees for occupation and compensation balance have not been received either. Although all funds received were appropriated to authorities of lower levels, appropriation is not complete in each village as the remaining RMB 3 million has not been received. The 11 centralized resettlement sites in the district cover an area of 570mu in total and are recognized as within the scope of land acquisition for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway, but without compensation.(Compensation for surface structures and plants was paid already as per No. 101 Document)

- 193 The local government of Lishi District does not know the social security policy introduced by Shanxi Province for peasants affected by land acquisition. Vetting procedure for land use has not been initiated yet.
- 194 According to local resettlement agency, remaining issues include: 1) leftover area of over 4000mu is not verified; 2) damaged village-to-village paths of over 300mu are not relocated.3) for land used for resettlement totaling 577mu, only quota is given now and **such land is not recognized in compensation, but shall be included in land acquisition and compensated** (译者注: 此句原文后半句有些矛盾, 按字面翻译).4) large temporary land occupation (beam yard or spoil yard) is only compensated but not acquired. Ordinary temporary land occupation is being used now and is compensated according to applicable standards. For the use of some temporary land occupation, construction unit fails to report to land bureau for record filing, so reclamation of such land can not be supervised.5) house cracks due to railway construction shall be compensated.

**12) Mu Guisheng (13803488623), Director of Development and Reform Bureau of Liulin County, Lvliang City**

**Chen Haibing (15834386001), section member of Development and Reform Bureau of Liulin County**

- 195 Progress of land acquisition: the section of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway within Liulin County is 30km long, including 18km in a tunnel and 9-10km over a bridge, and about 2km on subgrade (with 1km involving construction on reclaimed land).Within Liulin, over 1100mu of land was acquired totally and relevant land compensation was all allocated. After compensation was received by each village, 80% of land compensation was paid to the APs and 20% was retained by village collective.
- 196 Progress of relocation: relocation in Liulin County involves 116000m<sup>2</sup>, affecting 965 households, 3 primary schools, 1 temple (Dajue Temple, a city protected historic site), and 20-odd enterprises [(stone factory, white lime factory (calcium oxide), etc.).18 out of the enterprises are basically shut down as their operations are not in compliance with the requirements for environmental protection. Therefore, they are valued at a uniform price and provided with monetary compensation and are not reconstructed or resettled. Other legitimate enterprises (about 4-5 businesses such as fish farm, mud crab aquatic farm and brickyard) are compensated at a price valued by a third party and subject to monetary resettlement. The whole temple was relocated and rebuilt in another place as per its original appearance and style. The reconstruction costs about RMB 10 million in total and is completed now. The temple will have consecration ceremony in March or April next year. Among the 3 schools, one school (Jundu Primary School) is relocated to another site and reopens; one school is not fully demolished and rents classrooms for teaching; as the village where the school is located at is not of a big size and the original site of the school is to be occupied as county railway station; reconstruction of the school needs to be planned with

consideration of establishments around the railway station, so its reconstruction has not started yet; one school is only partially involved in land acquisition for the project, so students still attend classes in the original site; resettlement measures for it have not been decided yet; it is under consideration whether its neighboring residential buildings shall be demolished to make up for the area lost by the school.

- 197 Progress of demolition and resettlement: among 9 villages and 965 peasant households involved in relocation, 6 villages are already resettled, but reconstruction progress is inconsistent: for Jundu Village, villagers have already moved into their newly built homes while for the other 5 villages, resettlement sites are determined or reconstruction is underway. Most of villages adopt centralized resettlement. Only 2 villages (Yicun Village and Ercun Village of Mucun Town) apply decentralized resettlement. Construction for resettlement is underway. Progress of resettlement in Qinglong Village, Chugou Village and Longmenhui Village is rather slow. Longmenhui Village is the one with the largest quantity of demolition and is the site for county railway station. New homes of villagers shall only be planned synchronously with freight yard and then be resettled in. In Longmenhui Village, 30-odd households are resettled in a decentralized (half centralized) manner, with 100-odd-hole cave-house demolished; for the remaining households, planning for centralized resettlement site is underway. A plot is determined as one of the two resettlement sites in Chugou Village, and can hold over 50 households; the other site for resettlement is under the process of land leveling. In Qinglong Village, 71 households opt for centralized resettlement, and currently the site for such purpose is determined but as it is now occupied by railway construction unit for mixing yard, construction for resettlement can not start until the completion of railway works; villagers have received the transition fee covering 36 months. Compensation for all affected households was appropriated fully in place, totaling over RMB 100 million.
- 198 Compensation standard for relocation: No. 147 Document of Shanxi Province is applied as compensation standard for house demolition in Liulin County: RMB 700/m<sup>2</sup> for brick-concrete multi-storied building, RMB 360/m<sup>2</sup> for brick cave-house and RMB 400/m<sup>2</sup> for brick-concrete single-storey house. If the relocated household has interior decoration, compensation for decoration is paid as per RMB 50-RMB 150/m<sup>2</sup>. Relocation compensation for affected schools is made as per the above standard. Totally transition fee of RMB 500000 is paid to the 3 schools. Where the cost to build a new school exceeds the compensation, the difference is subject to subsidies provided by township government. Only in Mucun is land compensation standard raised while no adjustment is made in other places.
- 199 Remaining issues in resettlement: 1) due to backwardness of railway design, over 20 construction roads are not restored yet; 2) issues such as house cracks, fall of ground water level, and leakage in tunnel due to explosion and vibration during construction are still being settled; 3) there is a railway beam fabrication yard in Lijiawan Village; the yard is being used and no reclamation is made yet.
- 13) Zhang Yueliang (13803488965), Party Secretary of Mucun Town, Liulin County**  
**Bai Shuichang (13994830648), Deputy Secretary of Mucun Town, Liulin County**
- 200 Overview of Mucun Town: there are 5 administrative villages (6 natural villages) in the town. Farmland per capita is 0.03mu. Major income of villagers comes from off-farm work. The section of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway within Mucun Town affects 4 villages: Yicun Village, Ercun Village, Sancun Village (administrative villages) and

Dujiawan Village (natural village). Floor area demolished is 15000m<sup>2</sup> in total, involving 300-odd holes and 131 households, including 5 in Yicun Village, 23 in Ercun Village, 60 in Sancun Village and 43 in Dujiawan Village.

- 201 Compensation standard: RMB 700/m<sup>2</sup> for multi-storied building, RMB 400/m<sup>2</sup> for single-storey house, and RMB 360/m<sup>2</sup> for cave-house; no amount is paid for compensating decoration. Appropriation procedure of resettlement fund: the town government opens an account exclusively used for compensation for relocation due to the railway project; Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd. appropriates the fund via County Development and Reform Bureau to township and then to affected villagers in full amount. Measures for resettlement: centralized resettlement is applied in the town, with one centralized resettlement site in each affected village, totaling 4 sites. About 22mu of land is used for centralized resettlement. Cost for such land is covered by villages on their own. Expense for “three supplies and one leveling” is appropriated by authority of a higher level as per RMB 10000/hole and villages are responsible for the relevant construction. Currently, the site in Dujiawan Village is completed; the work for “three supplies and one leveling” is completed in Yicun Village; plots for centralized resettlement are demarcated in the other 2 villages.
- 202 Compensation for land acquisition and relocation: special compensation standard is applied in the town on the base of policies set out by the county: RMB 60000/mu for irrigated land, RMB 14400/mu for dry and flat land, RMB 9000/mu for hillside farmland and RMB 2500/mu for unused land. Based on the principle that one whose land is acquired gets the compensation, monetary compensation is made to households subject to land acquisition and no exchange of land is made. Compensation for surface structures and plants (woodland or young crop) is paid to each affected household directly. According to No. 182 Provincial Document, 80% of land compensation (excluding compensations for surface structures and plants or crop) is appropriated to the APs while 20% is retained by Villagers’ Committee as collective property.
- 203 Social security policy for landless household: rural subsistence allowances are applied as per state policies, but households affected by Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway are not covered by social security. Households subject to land acquisition in the town are basically landless. Farmland per capita is 0.03mu.
- 204 Other issues: 3 spoil yards in 3 villages of the town are occupied by construction unit as temporary land occupation. According to applicable policies, spoil yard is compensated as per land acquisition standard but not acquired. Crop compensation is appropriated but land compensation has not been raised.

## **9. Conclusions, Problems and Suggestions**

### **9.1. Conclusions of Monitoring & Evaluation**

- 205 For land acquisition and resettlement for the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Construction Project, land acquisition is basically completed and so is most of house demolition. As to overall progress of relocation, in NHAR, all relocation is basically completed and resettlement of the APs is generally achieved (except for the APs subject to relocation of Yongning County Railway Station); in Shaanxi Province, although land acquisition and most of house demolition are basically completed, there is still large quantity of work to be finished in terms of land acquisition and resettlement, especially the construction for centralized resettlement sites as the progress and quality of such construction will affect the living and inhabitation of the APs; in Shanxi Province, relocation progress is fast; land acquisition is basically completed; key areas for relocation where such work started late, such as Lishi District of Lvliang City, Xiaodian District of Taiyuan City, Jinzhong Development Zone, etc. all come into the last stage. In general, progress of land acquisition and resettlement in most of the areas along the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway are normal.
- 206 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Project is basically applied in work procedures of compensation and resettlement for Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway. Although progress of land acquisition and relocation varies from place to place along the railway line, compensation and resettlement policies and schemes are all set out in accordance with the law, with top priority given to proper appropriation of compensation for land acquisition and relocation, then followed by actual execution of land acquisition and relocation; resettlement procedures including survey and measurement of material object affected, public announcement of affected quantity and of compensation and resettlement policies, and conclusion of resettlement agreements with the APs, are strictly implemented. The APs is clear about compensation and resettlement policies. Channels for complaints and grievances arising from relocation are smooth. In general, issues raised by the APs can be settled timely or with relevant feedbacks given by resettlement agency.
- 207 Importance is attached to compensation and resettlement of the APs subject to land acquisition and relocation. Resettlement agencies in most of the areas provide a multiple choices of schemes for land acquisition and resettlement, including land adjustment, cash compensation for resettlement, and social security. In Shanxi Province particularly, specific measures are taken for raising and appropriating funds for social security of landless peasants so that social security of the APs can be ensured. Meanwhile, based on actual situations, compensation for interior design of house demolished is paid additionally as an actual pervasive rise in compensation standard for the relocated households. Such measure is worth acclamation and encouragement. Amid demolition and resettlement, measures are taken to ensure that funds are appropriated in lump sum or in installment (generally in 2) properly. Moreover, decentralized or centralized resettlement site is provided to ensure that the APs can get house site free to build their new homes. Field investigation and evaluation survey by monitoring agency shows that resettlement agencies in various affected areas do their utmost to satisfy the requirements of the APs on resettlement. Completed construction of resettlement houses shows good effect. No prominent resettlement issues of a serious level are identified by the monitoring agency.
- 208 A whole working system for land acquisition and resettlement is established in each affected area, including authorities of different levels and with explicit work division.

Organization at each level is still working actively and plays an important role in ensuring the achievement of the goals of land acquisition and resettlement for the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project.

209 It can be concluded explicitly from various information collected that: people affected by land acquisition and relocation have been well resettled during the compensation process for land acquisition and relocation for the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project; work relating to the recovery of their production and living goes on smoothly, and the vast majority of the APs are satisfied with compensation and relocation.

## **9.2. Problems and Suggestions**

210 In the course of this monitoring and investigation, the external monitoring and evaluation agency carried out monitoring and evaluation in strict compliance with the RAP submitted previously for the Project to the Asian Development Bank. During executing the RAP, the monitoring and evaluation team also finds that some aspects need improvement. The following is the main problems identified and suggestions given on corresponding countermeasures by the team:

211 Relevant compensation standards set out in land acquisition and resettlement policies concerning the Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project are applied in some regions (e.g. NHAR, Shaanxi Province), which the external monitoring agency paid close attention to during Phase I and Phase II. There are some differences between the standards determined and those in the RAP. Although during this phase, in Shanxi Province, land compensation standards are raised in such areas as suburb of Taiyuan City, and Lishi District, in addition to subsidy for interior design of demolished households, making compensation standard of house demolition uplifted within the province generally (the measure still needs thorough implementation in each county/district under the supervision of resettlement agency at the provincial level), there are still the following problems: the issue that some of compensation criteria in relocation compensation standards of Shaanxi Province and NHAR are lower than those specified in the RAP is still not resolved. Although in Shanxi Province, land compensation is raised in fact through adding social security of landless peasants, the measure is basically not known by local resettlement agency at Lvliang City. Further supervision shall be carried out to ensure thorough implementation.

212 During the previous phase, issues were identified and stated that in some areas, there existed improper appropriation of funds and use of land compensation not in compliance with policies during appropriation, allocation and use. Such issues are addressed now and great improvement has been made. But it is still necessary for some counties in Shaanxi Province to strengthen their work in appropriating the compensation properly, thoroughly and punctually to villages. In some counties/districts (e.g. Lishi District) of Shanxi Province, a large amount of fund is still retained in resettlement agencies without due explanation. At the same time, no improvement is made on the problem identified in monitoring and evaluation during the previous phase by the external monitoring and evaluation agency, that is, for some villages and subvillages where cash compensation for resettlement is applied, 20% of all funds including the resettlement compensation was deducted directly from the compensation for land acquisition appropriated to villages in Shanxi Province before the compensation is allocated to the APs. Such practice, not in compliance with the provisions of No. 128 Decree issued by Shanxi Provincial Government in 2005, affects the interests of the APs to some extent. The external monitoring agency suggests that local resettlement agencies further strengthen their supervision over the utilization of

the compensation in villages and make explanation on the related policies.

213 Some regions adopt the method of uniform compensation for small-sized enterprises (e.g. small stone factory in Ningxia, and individual workshops in Liulin County and Lishi District in Shanxi Province) in places where large quantity of demolition is involved in for the Project. A uniform compensation price is determined instead of valuating completely the actually affected situation of the small business concerned. The external monitoring agency believes that, this method will cause potential adverse impact on the production resumption and relocation of the small-sized enterprises affected. It is suggested that small-sized enterprises affected by land acquisition be provided with resettlement methods with more guarantees, so that they can resume operation and production.

### **9.3. Next Work Arrangements of External Monitoring Agency**

214 The next move of the independent external monitoring agency will focus on the monitoring of the following:

- To continue to concentrate on the issues of compensation and resettlement for enterprises, stores, schools and urban and town residents involved in relocation;
- To concentrate on the construction for centralized resettlement sites in Shaanxi and Shanxi provinces and the building of new homes of the APs;
- To continue to pay attention to the restoration of affected infrastructure;
- To continue to follow up the implementation of land compensation and resettlement standards in places along the railway line as well as proper appropriation of funds;
- To follow up the recovery of production and living of the APs.

## **10. Annexes**

### **10.1. List of Villages Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition for Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project**

**Schedule 1 List of Villages Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition for Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project**

| Province (Region)          | City     | County/District  | Township/Town      | Village     |
|----------------------------|----------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Ningxia                    | Yinchuan | Jinfeng District | Liangtian Town     | Xingyuan    |
|                            |          |                  |                    | Jinglong    |
|                            |          | Sub-total        | 1                  | 2           |
|                            |          | Yongning County  | Shengli Township   | Fenghuo     |
|                            |          |                  |                    | Xianfeng    |
|                            |          |                  | Yanghe Town        | Nanbeiquan  |
|                            |          |                  |                    | Wangquan    |
|                            |          |                  | Wanghong Town      | Xihe        |
|                            |          | Sub-total        | 3                  | 6           |
|                            |          | Lingwu City      | Wutongshu Township | Shijiahao   |
|                            |          |                  |                    | Lijiaquan   |
|                            |          |                  |                    | Mapaoquan   |
|                            |          |                  | Dongta Town        | Dongta      |
|                            |          |                  |                    | Yuanyi      |
|                            |          |                  |                    | Xinyuan     |
|                            |          |                  | Ningdong Town      | Paomaquan   |
|                            |          |                  |                    | Huiminxiang |
|                            |          |                  |                    | Dongwan     |
|                            |          |                  | Linhe Town         | Erdaogou    |
|                            |          | Tianshuihe       |                    |             |
| Wood farm of Baijitan Town |          |                  |                    |             |
| Sub-total                  | 5        | 11 villages      |                    |             |
| Sub-total                  | 3        | 9                | 19 villages        |             |

**Schedule 2 List of Villages Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition for Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project (Continued 1)**

| Province (Region) | City         | County/District            | Township/Town       | Village      |    |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----|
| Ningxia           | Wuzhong City | Yanchi County              | Gaoshawo Town       | Nanliang     |    |
|                   |              |                            |                     | Gaoshawo     |    |
|                   |              |                            |                     | Baota        |    |
|                   |              |                            |                     | Caijialiang  |    |
|                   |              |                            | Wanglejing Township | Niujiaquan   |    |
|                   |              |                            | Huamachi Town       | Tianjizhang  |    |
|                   |              |                            |                     | Sidunzi      |    |
|                   |              |                            |                     | Tongjiquan   |    |
|                   |              |                            | Dashuikeng Town     | Erdaogou     |    |
|                   |              |                            |                     | Hongjingzi   |    |
|                   |              |                            |                     | Dashuikeng   |    |
|                   |              |                            |                     | Songjiapuzi  |    |
|                   |              |                            | Fengjigou Township  | Liutiaojing  |    |
|                   |              |                            | Hui'anbu Town       | Wangshuitang |    |
|                   |              |                            |                     | Laoyanchi    |    |
|                   |              |                            | Sub-total           | 6            | 15 |
|                   |              | Hongshibu Development Zone | Taiyangshan Town    | Bazhuang     |    |
|                   |              |                            |                     | Shuitao      |    |
|                   |              |                            |                     | Tianshuihe   |    |
|                   |              |                            |                     | Maihe        |    |
|                   |              |                            |                     | Yangfangtan  |    |
|                   |              |                            | Hongshibu Town      | Guangcai     |    |
| Chaoyang          |              |                            |                     |              |    |
|                   | Sub-total    | 2                          | 7                   |              |    |
|                   | Sub-total    | 2                          | 8                   | 22           |    |

**Schedule 3 List of Villages Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition for  
Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project (Continued 2)**

| Province<br>(Region) | City          | County/District     | Township/Town | Village   |           |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| Ningxia              | Zhongwei City | Zhongwei urban area | Zhenluo Town  | Kaige     |           |
|                      |               | Zhongning County    | Yuding        | Yuding    | Yuding    |
|                      |               |                     |               | Shikong   | Shikong   |
|                      |               |                     |               | Jinsha    | Jinsha    |
|                      |               |                     |               | Huangyang | Huangyang |
|                      |               |                     |               | Yongxing  | Yongxing  |
|                      |               |                     | Zhouta        | Qiqiao    | Qiqiao    |
|                      |               |                     |               | Panying   | Panying   |
|                      |               |                     |               | Kongtan   | Kongtan   |
|                      |               |                     | Tiequ         | Tiequ     | Tiequ     |
|                      |               |                     |               | Xinjian   | Xinjian   |
|                      |               |                     | Ning'an       | Shiqiao   | Shiqiao   |
|                      |               |                     |               | Xinmiao   | Xinmiao   |
|                      |               |                     | Xinbu         | Chuangye  | Chuangye  |
|                      |               |                     |               | Hetan     | Hetan     |
|                      |               |                     | En'he         | Zhutai    | Zhutai    |
|                      |               |                     |               | En'he     | En'he     |
|                      |               |                     | Mingsha       | Xueying   | Xueying   |
|                      |               | Mingsha             |               | Mingsha   |           |
|                      | Sub-total     | 2                   | 7             | 19        |           |
| Total                | 3             | 7                   | 24            | 60        |           |

**Schedule 4 List of Villages Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition for Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project (Continued 3)**

| Province (Region) | City            | County/District | Township/Town       | Village       |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Shaanxi Province  | Yulin City      | Dingbian County | Duiziliang Township | Cangfangliang |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Xiaotanzi     |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Xiguan        |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Baitugangzi   |
|                   |                 |                 | Shidonggou Township | Hongshaliang  |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Zouzhaizi     |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Zhaodun       |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Zhangzhaizi   |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Xiduiliang    |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Xuequan       |
|                   |                 |                 | Anbian Town         | Zhengzhaizi   |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Beiyuanzi     |
|                   |                 |                 | Zhuanjing Town      | Wangzhaizi    |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Dongguan      |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Renquan       |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Houchang      |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Sunkeng       |
|                   |                 |                 | Hequan Town         | Zhangfangwan  |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Wanglaitan    |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Zhengquan     |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Hongzhuang    |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Xiyangquan    |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Liangquan     |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Geng'erzhuang |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Bai'erzhuang  |
|                   |                 |                 | Shijingzi           |               |
| Chengguan Town    | Liyuanzi        |                 |                     |               |
|                   | Nanyuanzi       |                 |                     |               |
| Hongliugou Town   | Liyao           |                 |                     |               |
|                   | Gaoquan         |                 |                     |               |
|                   | Zhangxingzhuang |                 |                     |               |
|                   | Banyao          |                 |                     |               |
|                   | Hequan          |                 |                     |               |
|                   | Dajutan         |                 |                     |               |

**Schedule 5 List of Villages Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition for Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project (Continued 4)**

| Province (Region)  | City               | County/District | Township/Town       | Village       |           |    |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------|----|
| Shaanxi Province   | Yulin City         |                 | Yanchangbu Township | Shiquan       |           |    |
|                    |                    |                 |                     | Lannidi       |           |    |
|                    |                    |                 |                     | Dongtan       |           |    |
|                    |                    |                 |                     | Zhangliang    |           |    |
|                    |                    | Sub-total       |                     |               | 11        | 38 |
|                    |                    | Jingbian County | Gaojiagou Township  | Gaofeng       |           |    |
|                    |                    |                 |                     | Yangyi        |           |    |
|                    |                    |                 |                     | Yang'er       |           |    |
|                    |                    |                 | Yangqiaopan Town    | Shapan        |           |    |
|                    |                    |                 |                     | Shashimao     |           |    |
|                    |                    |                 |                     | Zhanghuochang |           |    |
|                    |                    |                 |                     | Huhuochang    |           |    |
|                    |                    |                 | Zhangjiapan Town    | Xinfangtan    |           |    |
|                    |                    |                 |                     | Guojiamiao    |           |    |
|                    |                    |                 |                     | Sibaishu      |           |    |
|                    |                    |                 |                     | Haizepan      |           |    |
|                    |                    |                 |                     | Dongkeng Town | Lujiashan |    |
|                    |                    |                 |                     |               | Yidangwan |    |
|                    |                    |                 | Dongsheng           |               |           |    |
|                    |                    |                 | Maotuan             |               |           |    |
|                    |                    | Jinjisha        |                     |               |           |    |
|                    |                    | Xiaoqiaopan     |                     |               |           |    |
|                    |                    | Xinqiao Farm    |                     |               |           |    |
| Ningtiaoliang Town | Liusan             |                 |                     |               |           |    |
|                    | Liu'er             |                 |                     |               |           |    |
|                    | Huanghaotang       |                 |                     |               |           |    |
| Sub-total          |                    |                 | 5                   | 21            |           |    |
| Hengshan County    | Weijialou Township | Ningzhouguan    |                     |               |           |    |
|                    |                    | Qilingou        |                     |               |           |    |
|                    |                    | Miaowan         |                     |               |           |    |
|                    |                    | Xiaoya          |                     |               |           |    |
|                    |                    | Weijialou       |                     |               |           |    |

**Schedule 6 List of Villages Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition for Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project (Continued 5)**

| Province (Region) | City         | County/District | Township/Town          | Village      |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|
|                   |              | Hengshan County | Weijialou Township     | Wayaoqu      |
|                   |              |                 | Shuangcheng Township   | Kongjiamian  |
|                   |              | Sub-total       | 2                      | 7            |
| Shaanxi Province  | Yulin City   | Zizhou County   | Miaojiaping Township   | Gaobian      |
|                   |              |                 |                        | Liangqu      |
|                   |              |                 |                        | Dongjiawan   |
|                   |              |                 |                        | Wangzhuang   |
|                   |              |                 |                        | Zhangjiawan  |
|                   |              |                 | Miaojiaping Township   | Dujiagou     |
|                   |              |                 | Chengguanzhen Township | Zhangjiazhai |
|                   |              |                 | Matigou Town           | Lijiagou     |
|                   |              |                 |                        | Ljiabian     |
|                   |              |                 |                        | Yuanjiabian  |
|                   |              |                 |                        | Xuejiaya     |
|                   |              |                 |                        | Sanhuangmao  |
|                   |              |                 |                        | Yanjiagou    |
|                   |              |                 |                        | Hongzhuang   |
|                   |              |                 |                        | Jiangya      |
|                   |              |                 |                        | Manongye     |
|                   |              |                 |                        | Shuijiawan   |
|                   |              |                 |                        | Wujiagou     |
|                   |              |                 |                        | Xujiagou     |
|                   |              |                 |                        | Zhangjiabian |
|                   |              |                 |                        | Nianpangou   |
|                   |              |                 |                        | Siqili       |
|                   |              |                 | Yegelao                |              |
| Sanyanquan        |              |                 |                        |              |
| Guojiafen         |              |                 |                        |              |
| Duanjiawan        |              |                 |                        |              |
| Zhoujian Township | Zhaojiagou   |                 |                        |              |
|                   | Xujiagou     |                 |                        |              |
|                   | Zhongwan     |                 |                        |              |
|                   | Zhangjiabian |                 |                        |              |

**Schedule 7 List of Villages Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition for Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project (Continued 6)**

| Province (Region) | City              | County/District | Township/Town         | Village        |           |    |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|----|
| Shaanxi Province  | Yulin City        |                 | Zhoujian Township     | Qianwan        |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 |                       | Yingpan        |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 |                       | Shizhuang      |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 |                       | Dongjiagelao   |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 | Macha Township        | Dazhai         |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 |                       | Wucha          |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 |                       | Longjiagou     |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 |                       | Dabucha        |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 | Zizhou County         | Macha Township | Niujiagou |    |
|                   |                   |                 |                       |                | Fengqu    |    |
|                   |                   | Shiping         |                       |                |           |    |
|                   |                   | Xujiawan        |                       |                |           |    |
|                   |                   | Macha           |                       |                |           |    |
|                   |                   | Sub-total       |                       |                | 5         | 43 |
|                   |                   | Suide County    | Yihe Town             | Leijiagelao    |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 |                       | Xizhigou       |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 |                       | Yangjiaqu      |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 |                       | Huobaiwan      |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 | Xindian Township      | Liujiawan      |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 |                       | Yanjiacha      |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 | Mantangchuan Township | Wulidian       |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 |                       | Zhaojiapu      |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 | Zhangjiabian Township | Xuejiasi       |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 |                       | Wangjiagou     |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 | Sishipu Town          | Majiagou       |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 |                       | Sanshizhai     |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 | Shijiawan Town        | Laochaigou     |           |    |
|                   |                   |                 |                       | Jinjiagou      |           |    |
|                   |                   | Shijiawan       |                       |                |           |    |
|                   |                   | Yejiaping       |                       |                |           |    |
| Xujiaping         |                   |                 |                       |                |           |    |
| Zhaojiatun        |                   |                 |                       |                |           |    |
| Zhifanggou        |                   |                 |                       |                |           |    |
| Lijiaya           |                   |                 |                       |                |           |    |
| Sub-total         |                   |                 | 6                     | 20             |           |    |
| Wubu County       | Songjiachuan Town | Songjiachuan    |                       |                |           |    |
|                   |                   | Nanwangjiashan  |                       |                |           |    |
|                   |                   | Baijiashan      |                       |                |           |    |
|                   |                   | Shishayan       |                       |                |           |    |

**Schedule 8 List of Villages Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition for  
Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project (Continued 7)**

| Province (Region)         | City           | County/District | Township/Town     | Village         |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Shaanxi Province          | Yulin City     | Wubu County     | Songjiachuan Town | Houmiaoshan     |
|                           |                |                 |                   | Renjiashan      |
|                           |                |                 |                   | Zhangjiayan     |
|                           |                |                 |                   | Qianwangjiashan |
|                           |                |                 | Sub-total         | 1               |
|                           | Sub-total      | 6               | 30                | 138             |
| Total of Shaanxi Province | 1              | 6               | 33                | 189             |
| Shanxi Province           | Lvliang City   | Liulin County   | Xuecun Township   | Jundu           |
|                           |                |                 |                   | Nanliang        |
|                           |                |                 |                   | Xinzhuang       |
|                           |                |                 | Mucun Town        | Mucunsan        |
|                           |                |                 |                   | Mucun'er        |
|                           |                |                 |                   | Mucunyi         |
|                           |                |                 |                   | Kangjiagou      |
|                           |                |                 |                   | Dujiawan        |
|                           |                |                 |                   | Yangjiaping     |
|                           |                |                 |                   | Shangqinglong   |
|                           |                |                 | Liulin Town       | Miaowan         |
|                           |                |                 |                   | Hechang         |
|                           |                |                 |                   | Chugou          |
|                           |                | Qinglong        |                   |                 |
|                           |                | Liulin County   | Liulin Town       | Longmenhui      |
|                           |                |                 |                   | Zhaidong        |
|                           |                |                 |                   | Yagou           |
|                           |                |                 |                   | Wangjiazhuang   |
|                           |                |                 |                   | Yantupo         |
|                           |                |                 |                   | Caijiazhuang    |
| Xiabaishuang              |                |                 |                   |                 |
| Lijiawan Township         | Dujialing      |                 |                   |                 |
|                           | Shangbaishuang |                 |                   |                 |
|                           | Wangjiahui     |                 |                   |                 |
|                           | Lijiamao       |                 |                   |                 |
|                           | Liangjiahui    |                 |                   |                 |
|                           |                | Sub-total       | 4                 | 27              |

**Schedule 9 List of Villages Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition for Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project (Continued 8)**

| Province (Region) | City            | County/District | Township/Town       | Village            |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Shanxi Province   | Lvliang City    | Lishi District  | Jiaokou Town        | Hejiata            |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Wangjiata          |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Qiaojiata          |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Zaojia             |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Shipan             |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Qizegou            |
|                   |                 |                 | Chengqu Subdistrict | Houwangjiapo       |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Xiyadi             |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Xiashui            |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Shangshui          |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Qianzhaojiazhuang  |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Houzhaojiazhuang   |
|                   |                 | Xishuba Town    | Xia'an              |                    |
|                   |                 |                 | Shang'an            |                    |
|                   |                 |                 | Shuangwudu          |                    |
|                   |                 | Tianjiahui Town | Dongshuba           |                    |
|                   |                 |                 | Houmajiacun         |                    |
|                   |                 |                 | Xialouqiao          |                    |
|                   |                 |                 | Chejiawan           |                    |
|                   |                 | Lishi District  | Wucheng Town        | Changsheng Village |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Yiju               |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Beizhegou          |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Tuping             |
|                   |                 |                 |                     | Xiawangying        |
|                   | Wangyingzhuang  |                 |                     |                    |
|                   | Youfangping     |                 |                     |                    |
|                   | Renjiata        |                 |                     |                    |
|                   | Xiasihao        |                 |                     |                    |
|                   | Shangsihao      |                 |                     |                    |
|                   | Xinlong         |                 |                     |                    |
|                   | <b>Lijiagou</b> |                 |                     |                    |
|                   | Lijiawan        |                 |                     |                    |
| Sub-total         |                 |                 | 5                   | 32                 |

**Schedule 10 List of Villages Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition for  
Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project (Continued 9)**

| Province<br>(Region) | City            | County/District | Township/Town        | Village         |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Shanxi<br>Province   | Lvliang<br>City | Fenyang City    | Lijiazhuang Township | Shanglinshe     |
|                      |                 |                 |                      | Qianzhuang      |
|                      |                 |                 |                      | Huangzhang      |
|                      |                 |                 | Yudaohu Town         | Potou           |
|                      |                 |                 |                      | Majiashe        |
|                      |                 |                 |                      | Zhujiagou       |
|                      |                 |                 |                      | Yujiayuan       |
|                      |                 |                 |                      | Xiangziyuan     |
|                      |                 |                 |                      | Zhaozhuang      |
|                      |                 |                 |                      | Wangsheng       |
|                      |                 |                 |                      | Wangshengzhuang |
|                      |                 |                 |                      | Zhangjiapo      |
|                      |                 |                 |                      | Anlezhuang      |
|                      |                 |                 |                      | Xiachijiazhuang |
|                      |                 |                 | Jiajiazhuang Town    | Chaoyangpo      |
|                      |                 |                 | Xinghuacun Town      | Zhuangshang     |
|                      |                 |                 |                      | Xiaoxiangzhai   |
|                      |                 |                 |                      | Shangbu         |
|                      |                 |                 |                      | Anshang         |
|                      |                 |                 |                      | Wujiayuan       |
| Sub-total            |                 |                 | 4                    | 20              |

**Schedule 11 List of Villages Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition for Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project (Continued 10)**

| Province (Region) | City         | County/District | Township/Town  | Village     |  |   |    |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|--|---|----|
| Shanxi Province   | Lvliang City | Wenshui County  | Maxi Township  | Maxi        |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Mujiashai   |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 | Xiaoyi Town    | Madong      |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Xiaoyi      |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Xixiaci     |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Beixiaci    |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Lecun       |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Qiaotou     |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 | Fengcheng Town | Jizhou      |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Hancun      |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Lihong      |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Yi'er       |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Dachengnan  |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Xijiu       |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 | Nanwu Township | Yangjiashai |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Majiashai   |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 | Maxi Township  | Maxi        |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Mujiashai   |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 | Xiaoyi Town    | Madong      |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Xiaoyi      |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Xixiaci     |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Beixiaci    |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Lecun       |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Qiaotou     |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 | Fengcheng Town | Jizhou      |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Hancun      |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Lihong      |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Yi'er       |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Dachengnan  |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Xijiu       |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 | Nanwu Township | Yangjiashai |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 |                | Majiashai   |  |   |    |
|                   |              |                 | Sub-total      |             |  | 8 | 34 |

**Schedule 12 List of Villages Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition for  
Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project (Continued 11)**

| Province<br>(Region) | City         | County/District  | Township/Town   | Village      |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Shanxi<br>Province   | Lvliang City | Jiaocheng County | Xiying Town     | Xiying       |
|                      |              |                  |                 | Zhaizi       |
|                      |              |                  |                 | Chengtou     |
|                      |              |                  |                 | Xishihou     |
|                      |              |                  | Tianning Town   | Dongfenyang  |
|                      |              |                  | Xiajiaying Town | Jiajiazhai   |
|                      |              |                  |                 | Daxin        |
|                      |              |                  |                 | Wangjiazhai  |
|                      |              |                  |                 | Hejiazhai    |
|                      |              |                  |                 | Duancun      |
|                      |              |                  |                 | Wangmingzhai |
|                      | Lianjiazhai  |                  |                 |              |
|                      | Zhengcun     |                  |                 |              |
|                      | Sub-total    | 3                | 13              |              |
|                      | Sub-total    | 5                | 24              | 126          |
|                      | Taiyuan City | Qingxu County    | Liushe Township | Dongqingdui  |
|                      |              |                  |                 | Xiqingdui    |
|                      |              |                  | Qingyuan Town   | Shangyan     |
|                      |              |                  |                 | Wennanshe    |
|                      |              |                  |                 | Wucun        |
|                      |              |                  | Wangda Township | Haocun       |
|                      |              |                  | Xigu Township   | Beiyunzhi    |
|                      |              |                  |                 | Dongmuzhuang |
| Liuwan               |              |                  |                 |              |
| Nanyunzhi            |              |                  |                 |              |
| Xigu                 |              |                  |                 |              |
| Sub-total            |              |                  | 4               | 11           |
| Xiaodian District    | Beige Town   | Dadaijiabu       |                 |              |
|                      |              | Gaocun           |                 |              |
|                      |              | Houjiazhai       |                 |              |
|                      |              | Liangjiazhuang   |                 |              |
|                      |              | Sanxian          |                 |              |
|                      |              | Tongguo          |                 |              |
|                      |              | Xiaobeige        |                 |              |

**Schedule 13 List of Villages Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition for  
Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway Project (Continued 12)**

| Province (Region)                                      | City                          | County/District           | Township/Town                                 | Village     |   |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------|---|
| Shanxi Province  | Taiyuan City                  | Xiaodian District         | Liujiabu Township                             | Xincun      |   |
|  |                               |                           |   | Donglixie   |   |
|  |                               |                           |   | Liujiabu    |   |
|  |                               |                           |   | Shigou      |   |
|  |                               |                           | Wangwu  |             |   |
|  |                               |                           | Xiwenzhuang Township                          | Xijia       |   |
| Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Administrative Bureau | Taiyuan Farm and Pasture Land |                           |   |             |   |
|  | Sub-total                     |                           | 4   | 14          |   |
|  | Sub-total                     | 2                         | 8   | 25          |   |
| Shanxi Province  | Jinzhong City                 | Yuci District             | Zhangqing Township                            | Dongjia     |   |
|  |                               |                           |   | Feidi       |   |
|  |                               |                           |   | Hongmaying  |   |
|  |                               |                           |   | Xiaozhangyi |   |
|  |                               |                           | Sub-total                                     | 1           | 4 |
|  |                               | Jinzhong Development Zone | Community Management Office, Development Zone | North Liubu |   |
|  |                               |                           |   | Mingli      |   |
|  |                               |                           |   | South Liubu |   |
|  |                               |                           |   | Shangying   |   |
|  |                               |                           |   | Shizhang    |   |
| Houxiang   |                               |                           |   |             |   |
|  | Sub-total                     | 1                         | 6   |             |   |
|  | Sub-total                     | 2                         | 2   | 10          |   |
| Total of Shanxi Province                               | 3                             | 9                         | 34  | 161         |   |
| Total of the Whole Line                                | 7                             | 22                        | 88  | 359         |   |

**10.2. List of Enterprises, Public Institutions and Schools Relocated****Schedule 14 List of Enterprises and Public Institutions Relocated for Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway**

| S/N | Province/Region | County                              | Large-scale Relocation   |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1   | Shanxi Province | Yuci District, Jinzhong City        | Lump-sum compensation for Jingwei Textile Machinery Parts Company, Zhanghailin Farm, Liuqiudong Farm and nine fishponds as per evaluation results  |
| 2   |                 |                                     | Compensation for Taiyuan Farm and Pasture Land in Yuci District  |
| 3   |                 | Development District, Jinzhong City | Lump-sum compensation for 23-household commercial building in Mingli Village, Xingzhong Prefabricated Parts Factory, Hengju Jiafeng Mechanical Construction Team, Xuquanshun Farm, Chenghaidi Farm, Henailin Orchard and Fanganglin Farm.  |
| 4   |                 |                                     | Brick and wrought iron fence of Guanghui Materials Company   |
| 5   |                 |                                     | Compensation makeup for Fangang, Xuquanshun, and Chenghaidi farms  |
| 6   |                 |                                     | Lump-sum compensation for five enterprises, i.e. Sibao Flowers and Plants Base, Taixin Economic & Technical Development Co., Ltd., Zhaomaosheng, Zhangfenglin, and Liuyusheng farms.   |
| 7   |                 |                                     | Compensation for occupancy of roads, bridges, hydraulic structures and water pipelines, and for restoration of flood-damaged facilities in Mingli Village, Shangying Village, Shizhang Village, North Liubu Village and South Liubu Village.   |
| 8   |                 |                                     | Compensation for relocation of coal gas and natural gas pipelines  |
| 9   |                 |                                     | Compensation for garbage collection and transportation of Jinzhong City  |
| 10  |                 |                                     | Compensation for relocation of Longzhuyuan Scenic Area in Jinzhong   |
| 11  |                 |                                     | Compensation for resettlement of Jinzhong City   |
| 12  |                 |                                     | Compensation for ground buildings and structures due to relocation of 108 Highway  |
| 13  |                 |                                     | Evaluation fee paid to Huacheng Evaluation Co., Yongxin Evaluation Co., and Ruiyou Evaluation Co.  |
| 14  |                 | Xiaodian District                   | Relocation of tombs within the property line in Xiaodian District  |
| 15  |                 |                                     | Relocation of Xingxin Metal Structure Factory in Xiaodian District   |
| 16  |                 |                                     | Lump-sum compensation for Fuyuan Mechanical Processing Plant, foamed plastic factory, and Fusheng Factory in Xiaodian District, Fire Brigade Training Base of Taiyuan Public Security, Guanji Hospital, Shanxi Longxin Mechanical Equipment Co., Ltd., casting factory, Xiaohe Casting Factory of Xiaodian District in Taiyuan, Jintai New Building Materials Factory, Guolizhong and Wangwu bath centers. |
| 17  |                 |                                     | Lump-sum compensation for Jiaxin Building Materials Factory, Masizhu Farm, Hongwei Farm, and Wuhaiqiang Farm.  |
| 18  |                 |                                     | Compensation for Fire Brigade Training Base of Taiyuan Public Security   |
| 19  |                 | Qingxu County                       | Ma'erming, Kangsandong, and Kangxiaojian farms   |
| 20  |                 |                                     | Compensation for restoration of flood-damaged facilities   |
| 21  |                 |                                     | Compensation for "three supplies and one leveling" works of Qingxu   |
| 22  |                 | Jiaocheng County                    | Yongsheng Coke Company   |
| 23  |                 |                                     | Lump-sum compensation for Dongfeng Machinery Co., Ltd.   |
| 24  |                 |                                     | Compensation for relocation of hydraulic structures and roads  |
| 25  |                 | Wenshui County                      | Dachengnan Chicken Farm  |
| 26  |                 |                                     | Dachengnan Refractories Factory  |
| 27  |                 |                                     | Xinxin Arts Troupe   |
| 28  |                 |                                     | Yangjiazhai Cattle Farm  |

**Schedule 15 List of Enterprises and Public Institutions Relocated for Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway**

| S/N | Province/Region | County         | Large-scale Relocation   |
|-----|-----------------|----------------|--|
| 29  | Shanxi Province | Wenshui County | Fumin Glass Factory  |
| 30  |                 |                | Qiaotai Casting Co., Ltd.  |
| 31  |                 |                | Wenyuan Vinegar Factory  |
| 32  |                 |                | Beixiaci Cattle Farm   |
| 33  |                 |                | Beixiaci Lime Factory  |
| 34  |                 |                | Madong Chicken Farm and Brickyard  |
| 35  |                 |                | Maxi Sanli Brickyard in Xiaoyi Town  |
| 36  |                 |                | Shanxi Jinyi Coking Co., Ltd.  |
| 37  |                 |                | Increase of operating losses to Madong Chicken Farm, Yangjiazhai Cattle Farm and Maxi Sanli Brickyard  |
| 38  |                 |                | Compensation for rebuilding of hydraulic structures and relocation of roads in Qiaotou Village   |
| 39  |                 |                | Compensation for construction of New Beixiaci Primary School and “three supplies and one leveling” works for Beixiaci resettlement site  |
| 40  |                 |                | Relocation of hydraulic structures in Jizhou Village and “three supplies and one leveling” works for Qiaotou Village   |
| 41  |                 | Fenyang City   | Zhongxing Stone Factory of Potou Village in Yudaohu Town   |
| 42  |                 |                | Shengmu Temple and paleoanthropic cave relics in Potou Village   |
| 43  |                 |                | Lump-sum compensation for cement plant and quarry in Jiajiazhuang  |
| 44  |                 |                | Compensation for “three supplies and one leveling” works of Huangzhang Village, Zhaozhuang Village and Zhujiagou Village   |
| 45  |                 | Lishi District | Family workshops in Lishi Section (total 61 households in 10 types)  |
| 46  |                 |                | New small workshops in Lishi District  |
| 47  |                 |                | Compensation for relocation of Lishi District Meat Processing Plant  |
| 48  |                 |                | Lump-sum compensation for Xiashuixi Primary School of Lishi District   |
| 49  |                 |                | Compensation for “three supplies and one leveling” works for relocation of eight villages in Lishi District  |
| 50  |                 |                | Building of new high-elevated pond of drinking water for people and livestock in Shang’an Village during relocation of Lishi District  |
| 51  |                 |                | Compensation for garbage collection and transportation during relocation of Lishi District   |
| 52  |                 |                | Increase of compensation for relocation of Lishi District  |
| 53  |                 |                | Cost difference compensation for resettlement of Lishi District  |
| 54  |                 | Liulin County  | Jundu Grain Supply Center  |
| 55  |                 |                | Qiren White Lime Factory, Wangxuhong White Lime Factory, Wangmo Slaked Lime Factory, Yongjin Stone Processing Plant, Yagou Brickyard, Xiangyang Stone Factory, Wanxing Stone Factory, Xingsheng Stone Processing Plant, Liucuiqing Stone Processing Plant, Xinghong White Lime Factory, Liuquanxi White Lime Factory, Liugenleng White Lime Factory, Zhangjinping White Lime Factory, Liulengze Lime-Grinding Factory, Gaoping Stone Processing Plant, Kangqiying Stone Processing Plant, Fuyunbaibai Stone Factory, and Xinheng Brickyard |
| 56  |                 |                | Tianyunma Co., Ltd.  |
| 57  |                 |                | Yubin Mud Crab Aquatic Farm  |
| 58  |                 |                | Tilapia Mossambica Aquatic Farm  |
| 59  |                 |                | Ruixiang Vehicle Repair Plant  |
| 60  |                 |                | Lump-sum compensation for dairies in Qinglong Village and Mucun Village  |
| 61  |                 |                | Drinking water project for people and livestock in Lijiawan Township   |

**Schedule 16 List of Enterprises and Public Institutions Relocated for Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway**

| S/N | Province/Region  | County        | Large-scale Relocation   |
|-----|------------------|---------------|--|
| 62  | Shanxi Province  | Liulin County | Compensation for garbage collection and disposal   |
| 63  |                  |               | Compensation for Dajue Temple  |
| 64  |                  |               | “Three Supplies and One Leveling” and dam construction for new site of Longmenhui Village                              |
| 65  |                  |               | Road relocation for No.4 pier of Sanchuanhe Super Major Bridge   |
| 66  |                  |               | Gas line   |
| 67  |                  |               | Source well of Huajin Company  |
| 68  |                  |               | Waterpipe of Liulin County Water Supply Company  |
| 69  |                  |               | “Three Supplies and One Leveling” works for relocation of seven villages   |
| 70  |                  |               | Relocation of No.7 pier of Qinglong Major Bridge, Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway  |
| 71  |                  |               | Compensation for “Three Supplies and One Leveling” works of resettlement site of Longmenhui and Chugou primary schools |
| 72  |                  |               | Compensation for “Three Supplies and One Leveling” works of Longmenhui Village   |
| 73  |                  |               | Increase of compensation for house demolition of Liangjiahui   |
| 74  |                  |               | Price deference compensation for Longmenhui  |
| 75  |                  |               | Lump-sum compensation for cave-dwelling of 45 households in Liulin County  |
| 76  |                  |               | Lump-sum compensation for public security dormitory of 8 households in Liulin County                                   |
| 77  | Shaanxi Province |               | Miaowan Primary School   |
| 78  |                  |               | Qilingou Primary School  |
| 79  |                  |               | Wubu County Nitrogenous Fertilizer Factory   |
| 80  |                  |               | Sandpit of Sanxing Industry Co., Ltd.  |
| 81  |                  |               | Suide Service Station for FAW commercial vehicles  |
| 82  |                  |               | County agricultural vocational middle school   |
| 83  |                  |               | Former cigarette factory store in Shilipu  |
| 84  |                  |               | Hualong Coking Coal Transportation & Sales Co., Ltd. of Suide County   |
| 85  |                  |               | Dazhong Heavy Truck Repair Shop  |
| 86  |                  |               | Yihe Town Health Center  |
| 87  |                  |               | Yihe Town Government (Yihe Middle School)  |
| 88  |                  |               | Yihe Town Government (Starch Vermicelli Factory)   |
| 89  |                  |               | Yihe Town Government (Oil Factory)   |
| 90  |                  |               | Zhangshengrong Dairy Production Plant  |
| 91  |                  |               | Huigui Fuel Station  |
| 92  |                  |               | Xingguo LNG Station  |
| 93  |                  |               | Breeding farm  |
| 94  |                  |               | Benchmark  |
| 95  |                  |               | Thermal power plant  |
| 96  |                  |               | Fengqu Transformer Substation  |
| 97  |                  |               | Zhoujian Court (land compensation)   |
| 98  |                  |               | Macha Government (land compensation)   |
| 99  |                  |               | Sanyanquan Transformer Substation  |

**Schedule 17 List of Enterprises and Public Institutions Relocated for Construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway**

| S/N     | Province/Region  | County | Large-scale Relocation            |
|---------|------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| 100     | Shaanxi Province |        | Railway maintenance squad         |
| 101     |                  |        | Guoxiang Brickfield               |
| 102     |                  |        | Relocation of Line 307            |
| 103     |                  |        | Grass Industry Company            |
| 104     |                  |        | Haixing Hope Primary School       |
| 105-155 | NHAR             |        | Sandstone factories (51 in total) |
| 156     |                  |        | Brickfield                        |
| 157     |                  |        | Ammunition depot                  |
| 158     |                  |        | Vineyard of Kemian Co.            |
| 159     |                  |        | Relocation of factory             |

### 10.3. Pictures of Field Investigation



Picture 1: Monitoring Team had an informal discussion with GM Chen Junming, at Shanxi Provincial Real Estate Co., Ltd.



Picture 2: Monitoring Team had an informal discussion with Director Fu at the Center of Land for Construction in Shanxi Province



Picture 3: Monitoring Team had an informal discussion with the principals of land acquisition and house demolition at China Railway 25<sup>th</sup> Bureau Group No.3 Branch



Picture 4: External monitoring and investigation staff talked with Mr. Wang Jianjun, Director of Development and Reform Bureau of Xiaodian District, Taiyuan



Picture 5: Effect Drawing of Fenyang Station, Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway



Picture 6: External Monitoring and Evaluation Team had an informal discussion with District Mayor Mr. Wen and Director-General Mr. Cui of Development and Reform Bureau at Lishi District People's Government, Lvliang



Picture 7: A residential building under Taizhongyin Bridge, which has been cut for demolition purpose because of the construction of Tai-Zhong-Yin Railway in Liulin County, Lvliang, Shanxi Province



Picture 7: Construction of Centralized Resettlement Site at Dingbian County, Shaanxi Province



Picture 7: Present Situation of Weijialou Resettlement Site at Hengshan County, Shaanxi Province



Picture 8: Makeshift Resettlement Site at Suide County, Shaanxi Province



Picture 9: Completed Resettlement Site at Suide County, Shaanxi Province



Picture 10: Site of Ningdong Railway Station in Ningxia



Picture 10: Present Situation of Dingbian Railway Station in Shaanxi Province