

Resettlement Plan

June 2016

People's Republic of China: Qinghai Haidong Urban
Rural Eco Development Project

Prepared by the Haidong Municipal Government for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 23 May 2016)

Currency unit	–	CNY
CNY1.00	=	\$0.1527
\$1.00	=	CNY6.5464

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	affected household
AP	–	affected persons
CNY	–	Chinese yuan
DMS	–	detailed measurement survey
FGD	–	focus group discussion
HCB	–	House Construction Bureau
HPMO	–	Haidong Project Management Office
LA	–	Land acquisition
LEF	–	land-expropriated farmer
M&E	–	monitoring and evaluation
MLS	–	minimum living security
PMO	–	project management office
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
RIB	–	Resettlement Information Booklet
WWTP	–	wastewater treatment plant

NOTE

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

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Resettlement Plan

People's Republic of China: Qinghai Haidong
Urban-Rural Eco Development Project

9 June 2016

Prepared by the Haidong Municipal People's Government

ENDORSEMENT LETTER

To further increase the basic infrastructure level and improve the living standards of the local residents for Haidong Municipal Government (HMG) has decided to construct Qinghai Haidong Urban-Rural Eco Development Project. The various basic construction documents and project construction landing use will get approval from relevant department of Qinghai Province. It is planned that the project construction will start in 2016 and complete in 2019. Haidong Municipal Government will apply a proportion of ADB financing via Ministry of Finance to cover part of engineering costs. Accordingly, the Project will be implemented in compliance with ADB social safeguard policies. Haidong City Project Management Office (HPMO) has prepared this Resettlement Plan (RP) and Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) for project.

The RP/EMDP fully complies with requirements of the relevant laws, regulations and policies of People's Republic of China, Qinghai Province and Haidong Municipal Government as well as complies with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), specifically the policy requirements on resettlement and indigenous peoples.

Haidong Municipal Government and Haidong Project Management Office (HPMO) hereby affirm the content of this RP/EMDP dated in May 2016 and ensures that the RP/EMDP will be implemented as stipulated according to the principles. HPMO under HMG was authorized as the responsible agency to coordinate related agencies to implement the resettlement activities and minority development activities.

Haidong Municipal Government
Chair of Haidong Municipal Government ADB Loan Project Leading Group
(Stamp)

May 2016



Department
Haidong Municipal People's Government

Sign

韩永东

Date

2016.5.31

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Executive Summary

1. Overview of the Project

The Project consists of 5 components: 1) River Rehabilitation; 2) Eco-environment Protection and Restoration; 3) Rural Water Supply and MSW Management Infrastructure Construction; and 4) Capacity Building. The Project aims to promote integrated urban-rural development, including expanding water supply, wastewater treatment and solid waste management capacity, conserving water through wetland rehabilitation, promoting the integrated management of river rehabilitation and flood risk control, and improving integrated water resources management and institutional capacity. The estimated gross investment in the Project is \$221.9 million (equivalent to 1.40463 billion yuan at an exchange rate of 6.33).

2. Impacts of the Project

Based on the optimized design, the Project will affect 842 households with 3,112 persons in 49 villages, 8 townships, and two districts. 1,460.97 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently for the Project, including 540.87 mu of irrigated land (accounting for 37.02%). Approximately, 744 mu of land for Huangshui River shelter forests in Ping'an District will also be obtained through land circulation or leasing, with 736HHs or 2,721 persons affected. In addition, 106.82 mu of land will be occupied temporarily at the construction stage, affecting 145 households with 423 persons.

3. Policy Framework and Entitlements

According to the applicable laws and regulations of the PRC, and ADB's resettlement policies, the objective of resettlement is to ensure that the income level and living standard of the APs are not reduced but even improved if possible. The applicable laws and regulations of the PRC include the *Land Administration Law of the PRC (2004)*, *Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)*, *Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238)*, etc. In addition, the provincial, municipal and district governments have promulgated relevant policies, which provide basic guidelines for the preparation of the RP. All APs will be entitled to compensation and assistance, which will be disclosed to all APs timely. Through adequate consultation with the IA, PMOs, local governments and AHs, and according to local practices, the resettlement principles or entitlement matrix have been established.

4. Compensation Rate

The compensation rates of the permanent land acquisition are based mainly on the Notice of the Qinghai Provincial Government on Disclosing Updated Uniform AAOV Rates and Composite Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Qinghai Province (QPG [2015] No.61). LA compensation is based on uniform AAOV rate, which is 20 times AAOV for cultivated land, or 30 times if per capita cultivated area is less than 0.3 mu after LA, 6 times for woodland, and one time for unused land. If the right to use state-owned construction land will be recovered, reasonable cash compensation should be granted to the holder of such right.

In terms of land circulation, Currently the compensation is RMB 1040 yuan annually with the term of five years (will be continue circulated with updated compensation rate after the expiring date) and still have their lands use right. The compensation rate within

or after five year will be updated (or increased) on the basis of government published lands production value. The circulation agreements will be signed between affected villages (AVs)/APs and district forestry bureau, and the plantation bidding will be awarded to selected forest plantation companies with the items that the labors/ employees should be locally in priority.

The duration of temporary use of land will be one year and in no case exceed two years. The compensation rate is 1,040 yuan/mu per annum.

5. Resettlement and income restoration

The permanent land loss levels of the affected villages and AHs are being surveyed, and income restoration programs are being consulted with the AHs. The survey findings will be incorporated into the RP. The income restoration measures under the Project mainly include: 1) using cash compensation for agricultural restructuring to grow more commercial crops or livestock ; 2) offering job opportunities at the construction and operation stages; 3) Non-farming employment/business ;4)offering free skills training to the APs; and 5) allowing eligible LEFs to cover endowment insurance for LEFs.

Consultations on leasing lands affected people livelihood restoration revealed that around 80% of leasing lands (744mu) is cultivated lands, the lands quality is poor with low production value (RMB 500-700yuan per year). villagers prefer land circulation because of they can get 1040 yuan compensation annually ,in addition , they will enjoy the green belt cultivation at 100 yuan/day ; local villagers will be employed for maintenance at 80 yuan per capita per day from March to November, and 1,800 yuan per capita per month for the remainder of the year. The landscaping bureau will offer skills training on forest maintenance, and issue certificates of qualification to qualified trainees. Crop cultivation or stockbreeding may be conducted below shelter forests.

The duration of temporary use of land will be one year and in no case exceed two years. The compensation rate is 1,040 yuan/mu per annum.

The compensation rate for young crops is equal to the AAOV of cultivated land for LA.

5. Public participation and information disclosure

All APs (with 30% being women) have been informed of the key points of this RP by various means and involved in the Project, such as meeting, interview, FGD, public participation meeting and community consultation, and their opinions have been well incorporated into this RP. The Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) will be distributed to the APs or groups by the end of June 2016, and the first draft of this RP will be published on ADB's website by the end of June 2016. A grievance redress system has been established. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies.

6. Grievances and appeal

An appeal procedure has been established to settle disputes over compensation and resettlement. The aim is to respond to appeals of the APs timely and transparently. Grievances about the Project may be from collective LA, land transfer and temporary land occupation. Correspondingly, the Haidong Municipal Government, district governments, Haidong PMO, and the affected township governments and village committees will coordinate and handle grievances and appeals arising from resettlement. The APs may file appeals about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates.

7 Organizational structure

The Haidong Water Resources Bureau (PMO) will be responsible fully for resettlement management and supervision. The Social, Environmental and Resettlement Office under the Haidong Water Resources Bureau will coordinate implementation planning, fundraising and progress reporting. The local Project Implementation Units (PIUs) will be responsible for resettlement consultation and implementation. To ensure that all PIUs and village committees handle LA and resettlement issues rationally and successfully, the Haidong PMO will organize relevant training.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

In order to ensure the successful implementation of this RP, resettlement implementation will be subject to internal and external monitoring. The internal monitoring agency is the Haidong PMO, and an internal monitoring report will be submitted to ADB semiannually. The Haidong PMO will appoint an independent agency to conduct external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) semiannually, and M&E costs will be included in the resettlement budget.

9. Resettlement budget

The resettlement budget of the Project is 110,383,279.9 yuan, including compensation fees for permanent LA and temporary land occupation 101,099,535.9 yuan. The Project involves the transfer of 744 mu of land, for which the compensation rate is 1,040 yuan/year. Since the period of transfer is 12 years, the total amount of compensation for land transfer is 9,285,120 yuan.

1 Overview of the Project

1.1 Background of the Project

1. The Huangshui River runs through Haidong City, is the “Mother River” of Haidong City. It is a typical hilly valley, and its embankments are unstable and susceptible to floods. Currently, Haidong City is faced with such challenges as increasing flood risks, insufficient river flood control capacity, degrading ecological resources, shortage and low utilization rate of water resources, unsecured quality of urban and rural water supply, and poor urban and rural sanitation.
2. In 2013, Haidong City became the youngest prefecture-level city of China, which brought unprecedented development opportunities to the city. The Functional Zoning Plan of Haidong City (2013~2030) also positions Haidong as a provincial sub-center, an important hub in the Lanxi Economic Region and a livable, ecological plateau city with Huangshui cultural characteristics.
3. In order to strengthen the protection of the Huangshui River and its watershed, relieve water shortage, and improve flood control capacity and environmental sustainability, the Haidong Municipal Government has applied for a loan from ADB for the Qinghai Haidong Urban-Rural Eco Development Project (hereinafter, the “Project”).
4. The Project aims to promote urban-rural Eco development, including expanding water supply, wastewater treatment and solid waste management capacity, promoting the integrated management of river rehabilitation and flood risk control including wetland rehabilitation, and improving integrated water resources management and institutional capacity.

1.2 Components

5. According to the Feasibility Study Report, the Project consists of 3 outputs: 1) Strengthen the protection of the Huangshui River and its watershed; 2) Relieve water shortage; 3) Improve flood control capacity and environmental sustainability.

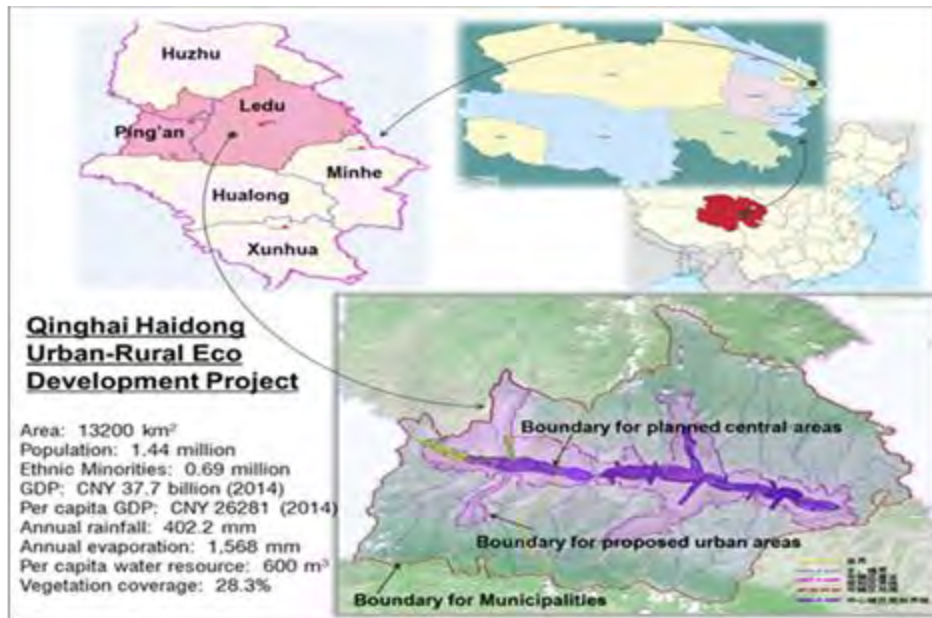


Figure 1-1 Location Map of the Project

1. Output 1: River Rehabilitation

6. The objective of this component is to reduce flood risks, maintain and improve the ecological environment, and beautify the landscape.
7. This component includes: 1) Ping'an segment; 2) Ledu urban segment; 3) Ledu non-urban segment; 4) Riverfront shelter forest; and 5) Yizhou wetland.

2. Output 2: Eco-environment Protection and Restoration

8. The objective of this component is to prevent water loss and soil erosion, alleviate flood risks, reinforce embankments, and increase vegetation coverage (planting a variety of tree species on riverbanks and mountain boundary).
9. This component includes: 1) Mountain boundary shelter forest construction in Ping'an District; and 2) Ping'an WWTP Water Reclamation Work (Phase 2).

3. Output3: Rural Water Supply and MSW Management Infrastructure Construction

10. The objective of this component is to realize wastewater reclamation in Ping'an District, and MSW management in Ledu District.
11. This component includes: 1) The urban-rural water supply; and 2) Ledu landfill reconstruction and expansion.

4. Output 4: Project Management and Capacity Building

12. Objective: Designed to ensure the effective operation of the EA and IAs, e.g., flood management basin planning, water conservation, sponge city practice, water quality control, response to climate change, and wetland management.



Figure 1-2 Location Map of the River Rehabilitation Component



Figure 1-3 Location Map of the Yizhou Wetland Reserve

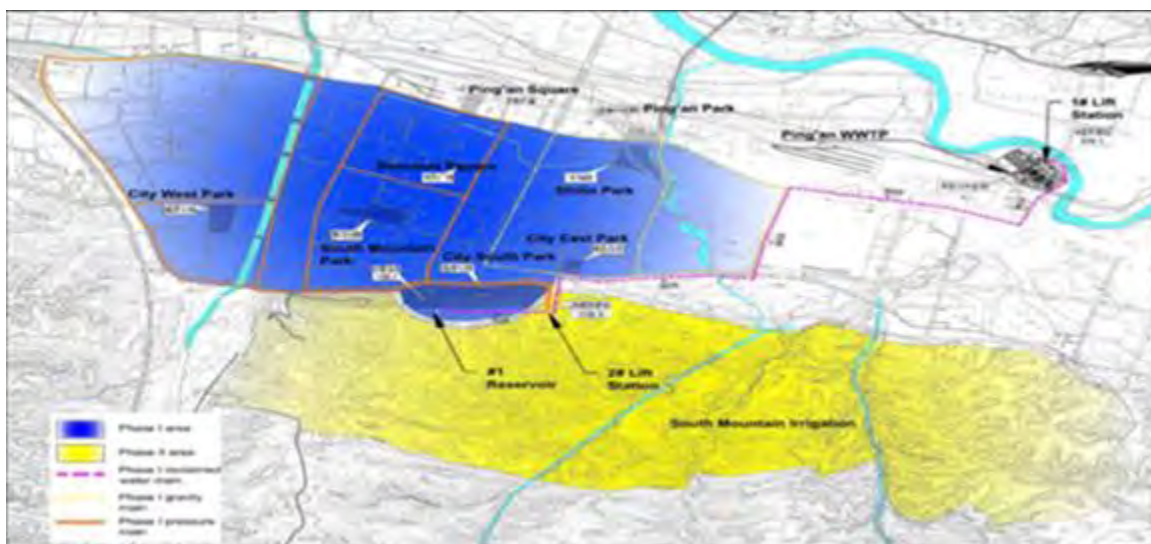


Figure 1-4 Proposed Site of the Ping'an WWTP Water Reclamation Work(Phase 2)



Figure 1-5 Proposed Site of the Landfill



Figure 1-6 Proposed Raw Water and Clean Water Pipe

1.3 Identification of Linked Projects

13. A linked project refers to a project that is directly linked with the Project in function or benefit, namely an extended project constructed using funds during the preparation and implementation of the Project. According to the FSR, the associated facilities were not constructed in anticipation of ADB project so SPS does not apply.

1. Ping'an WWTP and Water Reclamation Project (Phase 1)

14. The Ping'an WWTP Water Reclamation Project (Phase 2) is designed to extend reclaimed water pipelines to shelter forests in the South Mountain on the basis of Phase 1, with a design capacity of 9,500 m³/d. Therefore, the Ping'an WWTP and Water Reclamation Project (Phase 1) is closely linked to the Ping'an WWTP Water Reclamation Work (Phase 2) and should be regarded as a Associated project. Please see Appendix 4 (Due Diligence Report of the Ping'an WWTP and Water Reclamation Project (Phase 1)).

2. Ledu landfill (Zones 1 and 2)

15. The Ledu landfill is designed in 4 zones, with a gross floor area of 155 mu, a design storage capacity of 1.27 million m³. Zones 1 and 2 have been completed in 2007 and put into operation, with a floor area of about 2.45×10⁴m² and a total capacity of about 850,000 m³. Zones 1 and 2 are located in Qilidian Village, Nianbo Town, about 7km away from the county town, The Ledu landfill (Zones 1 and 2) is a Class IV landfill, is closely linked to Zones 3 and 4 in function, and should be regarded as a Associated project.

3. Wenzukou and Fatai Reservoirs

16. The Wenzukou Reservoir is located south of the Yellow River, 1km above Yaodong Village, Sanhe Town. This reservoir broke ground in August 2011 and is still under construction. This reservoir is designed for irrigation and water supply mainly, and consists of a drinking work, a dam, a spillway and discharge tunnels, with an average annual water supply capacity of 466m, a storage capacity of 3.37 million mm, a dam height of 44.29m, a top width of 7m and a top length of 365m.

17. The Fatai Reservoir is located in the Fatai Valley, Qijiachuan, and is a small (1) reservoir for the irrigation mainly, irrigating 8,050 mu of cultivated land in Sanhe Town and Shihuiyao Xiang, with a gross storage capacity of 125.5×10⁴m³, a maximum height of 37.5m, a top width of 4.7m and a bottom width of 14.2m, composed of a drinking work, a dam and discharge tunnels.

18. The Wenzukou Reservoir will operate in conjunction with the Fatai Reservoir to supply drinking water to 42,800 persons and 73,700 heads of livestock downstream, and irrigation water to 27,000 mu of farmland and woodland. Wenzukou Reservoir and Fatai Reservoir are the source of the proposed Urban-Rural Water Supply component. Therefore, both reservoirs are closely linked to the Urban-Rural Water Supply component in function, and should be regarded as a Associated project. See Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Connections between the Project and Associated projects

The Project	Associated projects	Connection
Rural Water Supply and MSW Management Infrastructure Construction	Ping'an WWTP and Water Reclamation Project (Phase 1)	Phase 2 is constructed based on Phase 1.
	Ledu landfill (Zones 1 and 2)	Zones 3 and 4 are an expansion of Zones 1 and 2
	Wenzukou and Fatai Reservoirs	This component is the water source of Fatai Reservoir Waterworks, Wenzukou Reservoir Waterworks and Sanhe Town Waterworks.

1.4 Identification of Resettlement Impacts

1.4.1 The Project

19. According to the survey, the Project will involve

1) The permanent acquisition of 1,460.97mu of collective land (including 540.87 mu of irrigated land, 207.35 mu of river flat, 470.8 mu of woodland, 121.95 mu of grassland and 120 mu of wasteland). The acquired collective land has been fully contracted to households, and the main crops are wheat, rape and soybean. Due to the shortage of water and the increasing number of farmers working outside in recent years, some cultivated land has been laid idle, resulting in limited land-based income.

2) The transfer¹ of 744 mu collective land (including 568.8 mu of irrigated land and 175.2 mu of riverflat).

3) The occupation of 1,570.5 mu collective barren hill suitable for forest.

4) The acquirement of 1,416.49 mu state-owned non-farmland(e.g. road, flood land)

5) In addition, the Project will also temporarily occupy 106.82 mu of collective land.

20. Details are as follows:

1. Component 1:River Rehabilitation

21. This component includes:1) Ping'an segment; 2) Ledu urban segment; 3) Ledu non-urban segment; 4) Riverfront shelter forest; and 5) Yizhou wetland.

This component will involve the permanent acquisition of 1460.97mu of collective land (including 540.87mu of irrigated land, 207.35 mu of river flat, 470.8 mu of woodland and 121.95 mu of grassland).

1)Ping'an segment will involve the permanent acquisition of 135 mu of collective land, including 108 mu of irrigated land and 27 mu of river flat.

2)Ledu urban area segment will involve no land acquisition (LA) and no collective land transfer.

3) Ledu non-urban segment will involve the permanent acquisition of 903.4 mu of collective land, including 205.9 mu of irrigated land, 180.35 mu of river flat, 392.5 mu of woodland and 121.95 mu of grassland.

4) Riverfront shelter forest will involve the transfer of 744mu of collective land, including 568.8 mu of irrigated land and 175.2 mu of river flat.

5)Yizhou wetland will involve the permanent acquisition of 283.05 mu of collective land, including 207.45 mu of irrigated land and 75.6 mu of woodland.

2) Component 2: Eco-environment Protection and Restoration

22. This component includes: 1) Mountain boundary shelter forest construction in Ping'an District, including various tree species and shrubs, located in Haidong Industrial Development Zone, Haidong New Development Zone and most areas south of the Huangshui River (104.7 hectares); and 2) Ping'an WWTP Water Reclamation Work (Phase 2).

1) Mountain boundary shelter forest construction in Ping'an District involves 1,570.5 of collectively owned barren hills that are not contracted to households, and involve no income and no one. This subcomponent is good to local environmental improvement.

2) Ping'an WWTP Water Reclamation Work (Phase 2)will involve the permanent acquisition of 6.22 mu of land, all being irrigated land.

¹Concept of land transfer: Land transfer means the transfer of the right to use land by a contracting household to any other household or economic organization.

3. Component 3: Rural Water Supply and MSW Management Infrastructure Construction

This component includes: 1) The urban-rural water supply; and 2) Ledu landfill reconstruction and expansion.

1) The urban-rural water supply will involve the permanent occupation of 20.34 mu of land, including the permanent acquisition of 13.3 mu of collective land, all being irrigated land.

2) Ledu landfill reconstruction and expansion will involve the permanent acquisition of 120 mu of collective land, all being wasteland.

1.4.2 Associated projects

The resettlement impacts of the associated projects are as follows:

1. Ping'an WWTP and Water Reclamation Project (Phase 1)

23. This project will require 50.4 mu of land, including the permanent acquisition of 24.45 mu of collective land (including 17.55 mu of irrigated land and 6.9 mu of woodland), and acquire the occupation of 25.95 mu of state-owned construction land, affecting 11 households with 49 persons in Dongying Village, Nianbo Town. By the end of October 2015, resettlement had been completed, and LA compensation had been fully paid to the AHs. Please see Appendix 4 (Due Diligence Report of the Ping'an WWTP and Water Reclamation Project (Phase 1)).

2. Ledu landfill (Zones 1 and 2)

24. This project involved the acquisition of collective land in Qilidian Village, Nianbo Town, all being wasteland of no economic value, affecting no one.

3. Wenzukou and Fatai Reservoirs

25. Wenzukou reservoir will occupy 148 mu of collective land in Zhuangke and Yaodong Villages, Sanhe Town, all being woodland, affecting 51 households with 220 persons. By the end of December 2014, resettlement had been completed, and LA compensation had been fully paid to the Ahs. Please see Appendix5(Due Diligence Report of the Wenzukou Reservoir Project).

See **Table 1-3** details of LAR impacts for all project components and **Table 1-4** for a summary.

1.4.3 Protection zone of two reservoirs

26. According to the regulation regarding to Pollution Control and Management for Drinking Water Source Protection Zone (issued by SEPA, now called MEP in 1989, revised in 2010), The Class I zone is a Prohibited Zone, closest to the water source, and unauthorized personnel will be forbidden from entering within 100m of the water intakes. The Class II zone is a Protection Zone adjoining the Prohibited Zone and prohibits new buildings or construction projects which may drain pollutants to the water body. In this zone, existing developments must reduce and manage their pollutants discharge.

27. Wenzukou protection zones have been appropriately delineated and, if properly enforced, will provide suitable protection of the water quality. Ping'an County Drinking Water Resource Protection Zoning Technical Report prepared in 2009 set out the protection zoning for

Wenzukou and Baishengou drinking water resources. According to the document, Class I protection zone for Wenzukou Reservoir is the whole water body, land area is the area below elevation 2,800m on the side of reservoir water intake. Class II protection zone only has land area which include all upstream watershed (outside of Class I protection zone land area). Figure 1-7 below shows the Class I and Class II protection zones for Wenzukou Reservoir. The field visit conducted in protection zones found that there is some waste or useless empty structure left without any households living, the lands within the protection zones are all woodlands currently. In addition, there are no ethnic minority groups within the protect zone

28. Fatai reservoir was originally commissioned for irrigation and no water source protection was required. A water protection zone for this reservoir will be developed according to the Technical Specification for Protection Zone of Drinking Water Source (HJ/T 338-2007). The protection zone is to be proposed by Haidong Municipal Government and submit to Provincial government for approval and timing of which is not known.



Figure 1-7 Wenzukou Reservoir Water Resource Protection Zoning Map

1.5 Gross Investment and Funding Sources

29. According to the Project Proposal, the estimated gross investment in the Project is \$221.90 million (equivalent to 1.40463 billion yuan at an exchange rate of 6.33), including an ADB loan of \$150 million (equivalent to 949.5 million yuan, accounting for 67.60%), used for civil works, equipment and goods, institutional capacity building, and financial costs, and \$71.90 million raised by the Haidong Municipal Government (equivalent to 455.127 million yuan, accounting for 32.40%) through a combination of fiscal budget and commercial loan. See Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Summary of Project Investment

Component / subcomponent		Budget (100m yuan)
River Rehabilitation	Ping'an segment	159.75
	Ledu urban area segment	290
	Ledu non-urban segment	372.88
	Riverfront shelter forest	106.15
	Yizhou Wetland	115.84
Subtotal	/	1044.62
Eco-environment Protection and Restoration	Mountain boundary shelter forest construction in Ping'an District	154.49
	Ping'an WWTP Water Reclamation Work (Phase 2)	101.78
Subtotal	/	256.4
Rural Water Supply and MSW Management Infrastructure Construction	The urban-rural water supply	119.25
	Ledu landfill reconstruction and expansion	72.8
Subtotal	/	192.05
Project Management Capacity Strengthened	Capacity building	22.24
Total	/	1515.31

Table 1-3 Summary of LA Impacts of the Project

Component	Sub-component	Scale	Town	Villages	Collective land acquisition (mu)						Transfer land acquisition (mu)			barren hill suitable for (mu)	state-owned land (mu)	Total (mu)	AHs	APs	Remarks
					rigated land	river flat	wood land	grass land	waste land	subtotal (mu)	rigated land	river flat	subtotal (mu)						
River Rehabilitation	Ping'an segment	Embankment, blockage removal	Ping'an	Dongzhuang, Zhangjiazhai, Shangtan	32.4	8.1	/	/	/	40.5	/	/	/	/	/	40.5	35	120	
			Xiaoxia	Wangjiazhuang, Sanshilipu	75.6	18.9	/	/	/	94.5	/	/	/	/	/	94.5	50	185	
			Subtotal		108	27	/	/	/	135	/	/	/	/	/	135	85	305	
	Ledu urban area segment	Embankment, blockage removal	Nianbo	Xiongshenjia, Lijiazhuang	/	/	/	/	/	0	/	/	/	/	1100	1100	/	/	
	Ledu non-urban segment	1) Left embankment; 2) right embankment; 3) blockage removal	Gaodian	Hetanzhai, Liushuwan, Xiakou, Daxia, Dongmen, Ximen	36.6	32.06	70.25	22.36	/	161.27	/	/	/	/	/	161.27	153	501	
			Yurun	Yangquan, Shangxingyuan, Xiaxingyuan, Dadiwan, Hanzhuang, Die'ergou, Liujia, Shengou	35.51	31.1	68.16	18.74	/	153.51	/	/	/	/	/	153.51	98	340	
			Hongshui	Xiajie, Matang, Adong, Axi, Hexi, Shangyaodong, Gaojiawan, Jiangwan, Shuangyi, Dianzi, Shuang'er	72.02	63.08	138.2	45.81	/	319.15	/	/	/	/	/	319.15	133	480	
			Gaomiao	Dongcun, Xicun, Duanbao, Xinsheng, Dalu, Liuwan, Changli, Xiagou, Handiwan, Pujiadun, Baiyazi,	61.77	54.11	118.6	35.04	/	269.47	/	/	/	/	/	269.47	154	590	

Component	Sub-component	Scale	Town	Villages	Collective land acquisition (mu)						Transfer land acquisition (mu)			barren hill suitable forest(mu)	state-owned land (mu)	Total (mu)	AHs	APs	Remarks
					Irrigated land	River flat	Wood land	Grass land	Waste land	Subtotal (mu)	Irrigated land	River flat	Subtotal (mu)						
				Chaomajia, Laoya, Langya															
				Subtotal	205.9	180.35	395.2	121.95	0	903.4	0	0	0	0	0	903.4	538	1911	
	Riverfront shelter forest	New town: 13.5 ha	Ping'an	Shijiaying, Liuwan, Guchengya	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	292.5	292.5	/	/	
		Urban area: 8.5 ha	Ping'an	Xiyang,	/	/	/	/	/	/	105	48	153	/	/	153	181	713	
		East segment: 49.2 ha	Ping'an	Dongcun, Dalu, Shangzhuang, Dongzhuang, Zhangjiazhai	/	/	/	/	/	/	463.8	127.2	591	/	/	591	555	2008	
		Subtotal			/	/	/	/	/	/	568.8	175.2	744	0	292.5	1036.5	736	2721	
	Yizhou Wetland	From Baimasi to Xidao, south of the Huangshui River	Ping'an	Xicun, Zhongcun	207.45	0	75.6	0	0	283.05	0	0	0	0	16.95	300	200	830	
	Total				521.35	207.35	470.8	121.95	0	1321.45	568.8	175.2	744	0	1409.45	3474.9	1559	5767	
	Eco-environment Protection and Restoration	Mountain boundary shelter forest construction in Ping'an District	Haidong Industrial Zone: 62.2 ha	Ping'an	Sanshilipu, Lijiazhuang, Shangdian, SHanghong	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	933	0	933	0	0	
			Ping'an urban area: 42.5 ha	Ping'an	Dongzhuang, Shangzhuang, Dongying, Xizhuang	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	637.5	0	637.5	0	0
Subtotal					/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1570.5	0	1570.5	0	0	
Ping'an WWTP Water Reclamation Work (Phase 2)		Pump stations, and landscaping irrigation network	Ping'an	Dongying	6.22	0	0	0	0	6.22	0	0	0	0	6.22	10	35		
Total				6.22	0	0	0	0	1576.72	0	0	0	0	1576.7	10	35			

Component	Sub-component	Scale	Town	Villages	Collective land acquisition (mu)						Transfer land acquisition (mu)			Barren hill suitable for forest (mu)	State-owned land (mu)	Total (mu)	AHs	APs	Remarks
					Irrigated land	River flat	Wood land	Grass land	Waste land	Subtotal (mu)	Irrigated land	River flat	Subtotal (mu)						
Rural Supply and MSW Management Infrastructure Construction	Fatai Reservoir Waterworks	1500m³/d	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1.8	1.8	/	/	Within station
	Wenzukou Reservoir Waterworks	1500m³/d	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	5.24	5.24	/	/	South of station
	Sanhe Town Waterworks	15000m³/d	Sanhe	Sanhe	13.3	/	/	/	/	13.3	/	/	/	/	/	13.3	9	31	
	Subtotal				13.3	0	0	0	0	13.3	/	/	/	/	7.04	20.34	9	31	
	Ledu landfill	Expanding by 670,000 m³	Nianbo	Qilidian	/	/	/	/	120	120	/	/	/	/	/	120	/	/	Wasteland
	Total				13.3	0	0	0	120	133.3	/	/	/	/	1570.5	7.04	140.34	9	31
Grand total					540.87	207.35	470.8	121.95	120	1460.97	568.8	175.2	744	1570.5	1416.49	5192	1578	5833	

Table 1-4 Summary of LA Impacts of the Associated Projects

Project	Component	Town	Village	Collective land (mu)						State-owned land (mu)	Total (mu)	AHs	APs	Remarks
				Irrigated land	River flat	Wood land	Grass land	Waste land	Subtotal (mu)					
Related project of Urban-Rural Water Supply	Fatai Reservoir	Shihuiyao	Xiafatai	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	Breaking ground in 1976, completed in 1983
	Wenzukou Reservoir	Sanhe	Zhuangcun	/	/	127.6	/	/	127.6	/	127.6	36	149	See Appendix 5
			Yaodong	/	/	20.4	/	/	20.4	/	20.4	15	71	
			Subtotal	0	0	148	0	0	148	0	148	51	220	
Related project of Urban-Rural Environment Rehabilitation	Ledu landfill (Zones 1 and 2)	Nianbo	Qilidian	/	/	/	/	25	25	/	25	/	/	Collective wasteland, affecting no one

Urban Water Reclamation	Ping'an WWTP and Water Reclamation (Phase 1)	Ping'an	Dongying	17.55	/	6.9	/	/	/	25.95	50.4	11	49	See Appendix 4.
Total				17.55	0	154.90	0	25	197.45	25.95	223.4	62	269	

2 Impacts of the Project

2.1 Measures to Reduce Resettlement Impacts

30. At the planning and design stages, the design agency and the owner took the following effective measures in order to reduce the local socioeconomic impacts of the Project:
1. At the project planning stage, the local socioeconomic impacts of the Project were taken as a key factor for option optimization and comparison.
 2. At the design stage, LA impacts were minimized on the following principles:
 - 1) Avoiding or minimizing occupation of existing and planned residential areas;
 - 2) Avoiding or minimizing occupation of high-quality farmland;
 - 3) Gaining access to the proposed construction sites through existing state and local roads;
- and
- 4) Minimizing construction impacts on nearby residents.

At the RP preparation and implementation stages, when LA is unavoidable, the following measures will be taken to reduce the local impacts of the Project:

1. Strengthen the collection of basic information, make an in-depth analysis of the local present socioeconomic conditions and future prospect, and develop a feasible RP based on the local practical conditions to ensure that the APs will not suffer losses due to the Project.
2. Encourage public participation actively and accept public supervision.
3. Strengthen internal and external monitoring, establish an efficient and unobstructed feedback mechanism and channel, and shorten the information processing cycle to ensure that issues arising from project implementation are solved timely.
4. Notify construction to AHs in advance, and conduct construction after harvest or before sowing to reduce impacts.

In the Urban-Rural Water Supply subcomponent, existing pump stations and wasteland are utilized where possible, reducing LA. In the Yizhou wetland subcomponent, LA is reduced through adequate consultation. See **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1 Project Design Optimization

Component	Subcomponent	Design	Results
Rural Water Supply and MSW Management Infrastructure Construction	The urban-rural water supply	Utilizing existing pump stations and wasteland, and optimizing the construction process	Avoiding the acquisition of 10.5 mu of land
River Rehabilitation	Yizhou Wetland	Reducing LA through adequate consultation	Avoiding the acquisition of 916.95 mu of land, and the demolition of houses of 11,200m ²

2.2 Range of Resettlement Impacts

2.2.1 Range of Permanent acquisition of collective land Impacts

31. According to the recommended option, permanent acquisition of collective land for the Project will affect 49 villages in 8 townships in Ping'an and Ledu Districts. See **Table 2-2**.

Table 2-2 Administrative Range of Permanent acquisition of collective land Impacts

Component	Subcomponent	Town	Villages
Huangshui River Rehabilitation	Huangshui River Channel Ping'an Segment	Ping'an	Dongzhuang, Zhangjiazhai, Shangtan (3)
		Xiaoxia	Wangjiazhuang, Sanshilipu (2)
	Huangshui River Channel Ledu Rural Area Segment	Gaodian	Hetanzhai, Liushuwan, Xiakou, Daxia, Dongmen, Ximen (6)
		Yurun	Yangquan, Shangxingyuan, Xiaxingyuan, Dadiwan, Hanzhuang, Die'ergou, Liuja, Shengou (8)
		Hongshui	Xiajie, Matang, Adong, Axi, Hexi, Shangyaodong, Gaojiawan, Jiangwan, Shuangyi, Dianzi, Shuang'er (11)
Gaomiao	Dongcun, Xicun, Duanbao, Xinsheng, Dalu, Liuwan, Changli, Xiagou, Handiwan, Pujiadun, Baiyazi, Chaomajia, Laoya, Langya (14)		
	Yizhou Wetland Area	Ping'an	Xicun, Zhongcun (2)
Eco-environment Protection and Restoration	Ping'an WWTP Water Reclamation Phase II	Ping'an	Dongying (1)
Water Supply and MSW Management Infrastructure Construction	Wenzukou Reservoir and Fatai Reservoir Water Supply	Sanhe	Sanhe (1)
	Ledu Sanitary Landfill Expansion	Nianbo	Qilidian (1)

2.2.2 Range of Transfer of collective land Impacts

32. According to the recommended option, transfer of collective land for the project will affect 6

villages in Ping'an Town in Ping'an District, See **Table 2-3**.

Table 2-3 Administrative Range of Transfer of collective land Impacts

Subcomponent	Town	Villages
Mountain boundary shelter forest construction in Ping'an District	Ping'an	Xiying, Dongcun, Dalu, Shangzhuang, Dongzhuang, Zhangjiazhai (6)

2.3 Survey Methods and Process

33. During the survey, a number of methods were used to collect comprehensive information,

including questionnaire survey, interview, observation, literature study, etc. 17 FGDs were held and 113 copies of the questionnaire distributed. The respondents are mostly persons directly affected by the Project, in which 49% are females. As a result, comprehensive information on resettlement has been collected, providing a strong basis for RP preparation.

34. During October-December 2015, the Local Design Institute (LDI), PMO, Municipal land and resources bureau, and owners² together conducted a survey on resettlement impacts with the assistance of the local township governments and village committees to learn the socioeconomic profile of the project area, local LA compensation and resettlement policies, etc.
35. During October-November 2015, the Hohai University conducted a sampling socioeconomic survey, interviews and FGDs in the project area with the assistance of the LDI, PMO, Municipal land and resources bureau, and owners and village committees, covering family size, resettlement impacts, economic conditions, expected resettlement modes. 14 village-level FGDs were held, and 113 copies of the questionnaire distributed to learn LA impacts, compensation rates, compensation and resettlement programs, etc.
36. During October-December 2015, the task force conducted consultation with Municipal land and resources bureau, and owners and LDI, and prepared the draft RP based on the resettlement policies and programs.
37. In March 2016, owners, Haidong PMO and Hohai University conducted a supplementary resettlement survey for the acquisition of collective land impacts of the Yizhou wetland based on the revised scope of the project. Two FGDs were held in Xicun and Zhongcun Villages respectively to collect comments on the design, involving 30 villager representatives in total.
38. During the survey, extensive consultation was also conducted. The main findings are as follows:
39. Most of the APs are aware of and support the Project.
40. The Project will involve permanent LA, temporary land occupation and land transfer mainly.

2.4 Impacts of Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

41. 1,460.97 mu of collective land will be acquired permanently. 540.87 mu of collective cultivated land will be acquired for the Project, affecting 842 households with 3,112 persons. See **Table 2-5**.

2.5 Impacts of Transfer of Collective Land

42. Binhe River shelter forest construction will involve the transfer of 744mu of land(including 568.8 mu of irrigated land and 175.2 mu of wasteland). **See Table 2-4**.

²Owners include Ping'an District Land and Resources Bureau, Ledu District Land and Resources Bureau, Ping'an District Housing Construction Bureau, Ledu District Water Resources Bureau, Ledu District Live Built Bureau, Ping'an District Water Resources Bureau, Ping'an District Forestry Bureau

Table 2-4 Summary of Transfer of Collective Land

Component	Sub-component	Scale	Town	Villages	Transfer land acquisition (mu)			AHs	APs
					Irrigated land	River flat	Subtotal (mu)		
River Rehabilitation	Riverfront shelter forest	Urban area: 8.5 ha	Ping'an	Xiying	105	48	153	181	713
		East segment: 49.2 ha	Ping'an	Dongcun	125	127.2	591	408	1456
				Dalu	46.5			21	81
				Shangzhuang	18.8			7	23
				Dongzhuang	66.8			32	110
				Zhangjiazhai	206.7			87	338
Total				568.8	175.2	744	736	2721	

Table 2-5 Summary of Permanently Acquired Collective Land

Project	Component	Town	Village	Collective land (mu)						AHs	APs	Remarks
				Irrigated land	River flat	Wood land	Grass land	Waste land	Subtotal (mu)			
Huangshui River Rehabilitation	Huangshui River Channel Ping'an Segment	Ping'an	Dongzhuang	18.8	4.6	/	/	/	23.4	22	72	
			Zhangjiazhai	8.925	1.575	/	/	/	10.5	6	22	
			Shangtan	4.675	1.925	/	/	/	6.6	7	26	
		Subtotal	32.4	8.1	0	0	0	40.5	35	120		
		Xiaoxia	Wangjiazhuang	26.09	8.24	/	/	/	34.33	20	66	
			Sanshilipu	49.51	10.66	/	/	/	90.17	30	119	
	Subtotal	75.6	18.9	0	0	0	94.5	50	185			
	Total	108	27	0	0	0	135	85	305			
	Huangshui	Gaodian	Hetanzhai	6.5	5.3	10.8	3.5	/	26.1	25	82	

Project	Component	Town	Village	Collective land (mu)						AHs	APs	Remarks	
				Irrigated land	River flat	Wood land	Grass land	Waste land	Subtotal (mu)				
	River Channel Ledu Rural Area Segment		Liushuwan	6.6	8.9	11.2	3	/	29.7	28	86		
			Xiakou	6.5	6.7	12.6	4.3	/	30.1	27	86		
			Daxia	5.7	6.8	13.6	3.8	/	29.9	25	86		
			Dongmen	6.3	2.16	9.75	4.1	/	22.31	24	84		
			Ximen	5	2.2	12.3	3.66	/	23.16	24	77		
		Subtotal			36.6	32.06	70.25	22.36	0	161.27	153	501	
		Yurun	Yangquan	3.31	3.2	8.3	1.6	/	16.41	11	32		
			Shangxingyuan	5.3	4.9	9.7	2.2	/	22.1	12	44		
			Xiaxyngyuan	3.8	3.8	6.96	2	/	16.56	10	35		
			Dadiwan	5.1	3.7	8.5	7.3	/	24.6	14	52		
			Hanzhuang	5.2	3.8	9.3	2.91	/	21.21	14	51		
			Die'ergou	5.1	4	8.6	1.8	/	19.5	13	44		
			Liuja	3.4	4.6	8.6	0.68	/	17.28	11	38		
			Shengou	4.3	3.1	8.2	0.25	/	15.85	13	44		
		Subtotal			35.51	31.1	68.16	18.74	0	153.51	98	340	
		Hongshui	Xiajie	7.46	5.86	11.96	4.56	/	29.84	12	40		
			Matang	6.56	7.66	12.89	3.28	/	30.39	14	50		
			Adong	5.11	6.26	10.24	2.97	/	24.58	11	40		
			Axi	6.62	6.33	13.56	5.88	/	32.39	12	42		
			Hexi	7.22	8.31	12.17	5.64	/	33.34	12	45		
			Shangyaodong	5.99	7.24	9.23	4.32	/	26.78	11	40		

Project	Component	Town	Village	Collective land (mu)						AHs	APs	Remarks
				Irrigated land	River flat	Wood land	Grass land	Waste land	Subtotal (mu)			
			Gaojiawan	6.3	7.62	10.65	3.98	/	28.55	14	50	
			Jiangwan	7.91	6.54	10.12	4.32	/	28.89	13	46	
			Shuangyi	5.82	4.42	14.21	3.72	/	28.17	12	44	
			Dianzi	6.01	1.95	15.25	4.34	/	27.55	11	45	
			Shuang'er	7.02	0.89	17.96	2.8	/	28.67	11	38	
			Subtotal	72.02	63.08	138.24	45.81	0	319.15	133	480	
		Gaomiao	Dongcun	4.67	4.34	9.22	3.22	/	21.45	15	58	
			Xicun	3.43	4.24	8.79	2.78	/	19.24	11	42	
			Duanbao	6.06	3.85	10.32	1.25	/	21.48	13	47	
			Xinsheng	3.81	5.23	9.96	2.26	/	21.26	12	46	
			Dalu	4.45	2.62	7.77	2.13	/	16.97	10	38	
			Liuwan	4.23	4.53	6.28	3.98	/	19.02	10	41	
			Changli	3.49	5.66	8.67	2.99	/	20.81	11	44	
			Xiagou	4.94	4.28	9.09	1.12	/	19.43	11	42	
			Handiwan	3.9	3.22	10.28	2.88	/	20.28	12	46	
			Pujiadun	3.8	2.99	7.99	2.99	/	17.77	10	39	
			Baiyazi	4.22	2.88	8.26	2.65	/	18.01	10	36	
			Chaomajia	4.98	3.28	8.99	2.24	/	19.49	12	44	
			Laoya	5.53	4.34	5.26	1.98	/	17.11	9	35	
		Langya	4.26	2.65	7.67	2.57	/	17.15	8	32		
			Subtotal	61.77	54.11	118.55	35.04	0	269.47	154	590	

Project	Component	Town	Village	Collective land (mu)						AHS	APs	Remarks
				Irrigated land	River flat	Wood land	Grass land	Waste land	Subtotal (mu)			
		Total		205.9	180.35	395.2	121.95	0	903.4	538	1911	
	Yizhou Wetland Area	Ping'an	Dongzhuang	8.63	5.61	3.52	/	/	17.76	145	595	
			Shangzhuang	16.48	9.46	6.53	/	/	32.47	55	235	
		Total			25.11	15.07	10.05	0	0	50.23	200	830
Eco-environment Protection and Restoration	Ping'an WWTP Water Reclamation Phase II	Ping'an	Dongying	6.22	0	0	0	0	6.22	10	35	
Water Supply and Management Infrastructure Construction	Sanhe Town Waterworks	Sanhe	Sanhe	13.3	/	/	/	/	13.3	9	31	
	Ledu Sanitary Landfill Expansion	Nianbo	Qilidian	/	/	/	/	120	120	/	/	Involving no one
Total				540.87	282.95	470.8	121.95	120	1460.97	842	3112	

Impacts of Temporary Land Occupation

43. The Project will temporarily occupy 106.82 mu of collective land due to construction facilities, temporary roads, etc., including 83.15 mu of cultivated land. See **Table 2-6**.

Table 2-6 Summary of Impacts of Temporary Occupation of collective Land

Component / subcomponent		Types					Affected	
		Irrigated land	River flat	Wasteland	Grassland	Subtotal	HHs	Population
Huangshui River Rehabilitation	Huangshui River Ping'an segment	4.4	1.1	/	/	5.5	10	36
	Huangshui River Ledu non-urban segment	25.35	/	/	3.37	28.72	30	72
	Binhe River shelter forest construction	3.96	1.24	/	/	5.2	9	28
	Yizhou ecological wetland	6.84	3.96	/	/	10.8	17	52
Eco-environment Protection and Restoration	Mountain boundary shelter forest construction	4.16	1.54	0.6	/	6.3	10	39
	Ping'an WWTP and Water Reclamation (Phase 2)	4.8	3.7	/	/	8.5	11	36
Rural Water Supply and MSW Management Infrastructure Construction	urban-rural water supply	28.08	4.52	/	/	32.6	46	126
	Ledu landfill	5.56	3.64	/	/	9.2	12	34
Total		83.15	19.7	0.6	3.37	106.82	145	423

2.6 Affected Young Crops

44. According to the survey, the Project will affect 500 spruces, 255 pines, 60 elms, 2,000 sea buckthorns, 1,800 mountain apricots, 620 evergreens, 510 flowering shrubs, 160 prickly ash trees, and 1,000 other trees. Young crops still belong to villagers and villagers can transplant them. See **Table 2-7**.

Table 2-7 Summary of Affected Young Crops

Item	Unit	Qty.	Proprietors
Spruce	/	200 (height 201-250cm)	Villagers
		300 (height 161-200cm)	
Pine	/	130 (height 121-150cm)	Villagers
		125 (height >250cm)	
Elm	/	60 (diameter 4-5cm)	Villagers
Sea buckthorn	/	2000 (height 35-50cm)	Villagers

Item	Unit	Qty.	Proprietors
Mountain apricot	/	1800 (height 80-120cm)	Villagers
Poplar	/	2800 (biennial)	Villagers
Ulmus pumilavar	/	220 (diameter 3-4cm) 180 (diameter 5-7cm)	Villagers
Broad-leaved trees	/	200 (diameter 11-15cm) 160 (diameter 26-30cm)	Villagers
Walnut	/	100 (diameter 16-20cm) 80 (diameter 21-25cm)	Villagers
Flowering shrubs	/	210 (crown diameter <1m)	Villagers
Evergreens	/	400 (height 1m or less) 220 (height 2-3m)	Villagers
Flowering shrubs	/	330 (height 1-2m) 180 (height 3m or above)	Villagers
Prickly ash	/	160 (crown diameter 50-100cm)	Villagers
Other trees	/	800 (diameter 5cm or less) 200 (diameter 10-20cm)	Villagers
Deciduous arbors	/	300 (diameter 25-30cm)	Villagers
Scattered shrubs	/	420 (height 1m or less) 180 (height 2-3m)	Villagers
Conifers	/	30000 (height 30-50cm)	Villagers
Elm	/	75000 (age 2 years)	Villagers
Apricot	/	80000 (age 3-4 years)	Villagers

2.7 Summary of Affected Population

2.7.1 Summary

45. 842 households with 3,112 persons will be affected by permanent acquisition of collective land, 736 households with 2721 persons will be affected by transfer of collective land and 145 households with 423 persons affected by temporary land occupation., 820 households with 3500 persons affected by young crops. See **Tables 2-8**.

2.7.2 Affected Vulnerable Groups

The affected population of the Project includes 96 vulnerable households with 162 persons, including 53 MLS households with 119 persons and 43 five-guarantee households with 43 persons. See **Table 2-9**

Table 2-8 Summary of Affected Population

	Component	Subcomponent	AHs	APs
Permanent acquisition of collective land	River Rehabilitation	Ping'an segment	85	305
		Ledu non-urban segment	538	1911
		Yizhou Wetland	200	830
	Eco-environment Protection and Restoration	Ping'an WWTP Water Reclamation Work (Phase 2)	10	35
	Rural Water Supply and MSW Management Infrastructure Construction	The urban-rural water supply	9	31
	Subtotal			842
Transfer of collective land	River Rehabilitation	Mountain boundary shelter forest construction in Ping'an District	736	2721
Young crops	/	/	820	3500
Temporary occupation land	River Rehabilitation	Ping'an segment	10	36
		Ledu non-urban segment	30	72
		Riverfront shelter forest	9	28
		Yizhou Wetland	17	52
	Eco-environment Protection and Restoration	Mountain boundary shelter forest construction in Ping'an District	10	39
		Ping'an WWTP Water Reclamation Work (Phase 2)	11	36
	Rural Water Supply and MSW Management Infrastructure Construction	The urban-rural water supply	46	126
		Ledu landfill reconstruction and expansion	12	34
	Subtotal			145

Table 2-9 Summary of Affected Vulnerable Groups

	Component	Subcomponent	MLS households		Five-guarantee households		Subtotal	
			HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
Permanent acquisition of collective land	River Rehabilitation	Ping'an segment	6	13	5	5	11	18
		Ledu non-urban segment	3	7	2	2	5	9
		Yizhou Wetland	1	2	0	0	1	2
	Eco-environment Protection and Restoration	Ping'an WWTP Water Reclamation Work (Phase 2)	5	9	3	3	8	12
	Rural Water Supply and Management Infrastructure Construction	The urban-rural water supply	4	9	3	3	7	12
	Subtotal			19	40	13	13	32
Transfer of collective land	River Rehabilitation	Mountain boundary shelter forest construction in Ping'an District	3	7	4	4	7	11
Young crops	/	/	3	8	5	5	8	13
Temporary land occupation	River Rehabilitation	Ping'an segment	6	13	5	5	11	18
		Ledu non-urban segment	4	9	3	3	7	12
		Riverfront shelter forest	2	5	2	2	4	7
		Yizhou Wetland	2	5	3	3	5	8
	Eco-environment Protection and Restoration	Mountain boundary shelter forest construction in Ping'an District	5	11	2	2	7	13
		Ping'an WWTP Water Reclamation Work (Phase 2)	4	9	3	3	7	12
	Rural Water Supply	The urban-rural water supply	2	5	1	1	3	6

	Component	Subcomponent	MLS households		Five-guarantee households		Subtotal	
			HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
	and Management Infrastructure Construction	MSW Ledu landfill reconstruction and expansion	3	7	2	2	5	9
	Subtotal		28	64	21	21	49	85
Total			53	119	43	43	96	162

3 Socioeconomic Profile

3.1 Natural Conditions and Administrative Divisions

46. Qinghai Province is located in northern China, with a land area of 721,200 km², and governs two prefecture-level cities, 6 minority autonomous prefectures, 7 minority autonomous counties, 3 county-level cities, 6 urban districts, and 5 administrative committees, under which are 140 towns, 225 xiangs and 4,167 villages.
47. Haidong City is a prefecture-level city in Qinghai, located east of Qinghai Lake, with a land area of 13,200 km², governing two urban districts (Ledu and Ping'an), 4 autonomous counties (Minhe Hui-Tu Autonomous County, Huzhu Tu Autonomous County, Hualong Hui Autonomous County and Xunhua Salar Autonomous County).
48. Ping'an and Ledu Districts are the two urban districts of Haidong City, in which Ping'an governs 3 towns and 5 minority xiangs, and Ledu District governs 7 towns and 12 xiangs.

Table 3-1 Administrative Divisions

Division	Sub-districts	Towns	Xiangs	Urban Communities	Villages
China	7566	20117	12812	\	\
Qinghai Province	30	140	225	\	4167
Haidong City	0	15	163	30	2180
Ping'an District	0	3	5	7	111
Ledu District	0	7	12	\	\

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2014 of China, Statistical Yearbook 2015 of Qinghai Province, Statistical Abstract 2014 of Ping'an District

3.2 Population

49. At the end of 2014, Qinghai Province had a resident population of 5.8342 million, up 56,300 or 0.97% year-on-year, a female population of 2.8623 million, accounting for 49.06%; an urban population of 2.904 million, accounting for 49.78%, up 1.27%; and a minority population of 2.7409 million, accounting for 46.98%. Population birth rate was 14.67‰, death rate 6.18‰, and natural population growth rate 8.49‰.
50. At the end of 2014, Haidong City had a resident population of 1.4434 million, including 700,800 women, accounting for 48.55%; Population birth rate was 14.98‰, death rate 6.26‰, and natural population growth rate 8.72‰.
51. At the end of 2014, Ping'an District had a resident population of 128,822, including 64,021 women, accounting for 49.69%; an urban population of 69,564 accounting for 54%; and a minority population of 36,584, accounting for 28.4%. Population birth rate was 10.9‰, death rate 5.5‰, and natural population growth rate 5.5‰.
52. At the end of 2014, Ledu District had a resident population of 268,853, up 2,065 year-on-year; an urban population of 129,436, accounting for 40.9%; a female population of 143,644, accounting for 48.88%; and a minority population of 42,784, accounting for 14.5%.

Population birth rate was 8.64‰, death rate 5.21‰, and natural population growth rate 3.43‰.

Table 3-2 Population, Composition and Distribution

Division	HHs	Population (0,000)	Family size	Gender (0,000)		Status (0,000)	
				Females	Percent (%)	Urban	Percent (%)
China	371789	136072	2.98	66344	48.76	73111	53.73
Qinghai Province	1414	578	3.37	285	49.4	288	49.78
Haidong City	47637	144.34	3.03	70.08	48.55	47.69	33.04
Ping'an District	43815	12.88	2.94	6.4	49.69	6.96	54
Ledu District	94164	29.38	3.12	14.36	53.42	12.94	41.9

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2014 of China, Statistical Bulletins on National Economic and Social Development 2014 of Haidong City and Ledu District, Statistical Abstract 2014 of Ping'an District

Table 3-3 Birth, Death and Natural Growth Rates

Division	Birth		Death		Natural growth	
	Population (0,000)	‰	Population (0,000)	‰	Population (0,000)	‰
China	1643.75	12.08	974.28	7.16	669.47	4.92
Qinghai Province	8.18	14.16	3.54	6.13	4.64	8.03
Haidong City	3.37	19.58	1.04	6.03	2.34	13.55
Ping'an District	0.14	10.9	0.07	5.5	0.07	5.5
Ledu District	0.23	8.64	0.14	5.21	0.09	3.43

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2014 of China, Statistical Bulletins on National Economic and Social Development 2014 of Haidong City and Ledu District, Statistical Abstract 2014 of Ping'an District

3.3 Economy

53. In 2014, Qinghai Province's GDP was 230.112 billion yuan, up 9.2% year-on-year, in which the added value of primary industries was 21.593 billion yuan, up 5.2%; that of secondary industries 123.211 billion yuan, up 10.0%; and that of tertiary industries 85.308 billion yuan, up 8.8%. Per capita GDP was 39,633 yuan, up 8.2%; the per capita disposable income of urban residents was 22,306.57 yuan, and the per capita net income of rural residents 7,282.73 yuan.

54. In 2014, Haidong City's GDP was 37.77 billion yuan, up 15.1% year-on-year, in which the added value of primary industries was 5.31 billion yuan, up 5.1%; that of secondary industries 20.13 billion yuan, up 20.4%; and that of tertiary industries 12.33 billion yuan, up 11.5%. Per capita GDP was 26,281 yuan, up 14.1%; the per capita disposable income of urban residents was 20,513.62 yuan, and the per capita net income of rural residents

6,978.71 yuan.

55. In 2014, Ping'an District's GDP was 6.057 billion yuan, up 18.3% year-on-year, in which the added values of primary, secondary and tertiary industries were 408 million yuan, 3.337 billion yuan and 2.312 billion yuan respectively, up 5.03%, 26.2% and 12% respectively. The per capita disposable income of urban residents was 21,651.3 yuan, and the per capita net income of rural residents 7,378.68 yuan.
56. In 2014, Ledu District's GDP was 7.54862 billion yuan, up 15.2% year-on-year, in which the added value of primary industries was 1.13344 billion yuan, up 5.1%; that of secondary industries 3.68644 billion yuan, up 21.3%; and that of tertiary industries 2.72883 billion yuan, up 11.5%. Per capita GDP was 28,187 yuan, up 12.0%; the per capita disposable income of urban residents was 19,887 yuan, and the per capita net income of rural residents 7,399 yuan.

Table 3-4 GDP and Composition (2013)

Division	GDP (00m yuan)	Primary industries (00m yuan)		Secondary industries (00m yuan)		Tertiary industries (00m yuan)		Per capita GDP (yuan)
		Output value	%	Output value	%	Output value	%	
China	636463	58332	9.2	271392	42.6	306739	48.2	46628.5
Qinghai Province	2301.12	215.93	9.4	1232.11	53.5	853.08	37.1	39633
Haidong City	377.7	53.1	5	201.3	69.1	123.3	25.9	26281
Ping'an District	60.57	4.08	2.18	33.37	68.84	23.12	28.98	\
Ledu District	75.49	11.33	2.9	36.86	51.2	27.29	45.9	28187

Source: Statistical Bulletins on National Economic and Social Development 2014 of China, Qinghai Province, Haidong City and Ledu District, Statistical Abstract 2014 of Ping'an District

Table 3-5 Residents' Income (2013)

Division	Per capita disposable income of urban residents (yuan)	Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)	Engel's coefficient (%)	
			Urban	Rural
China	28844	10489	36	40
Qinghai Province	22306.57	7282.73	36.4	55.4
Haidong City	20513.62	6978.71	\	\
Ping'an District	21651	7379	\	\
Ledu District	19887	7399	\	\

Source: Statistical Bulletins on National Economic and Social Development 2014 of China, Qinghai Province, Haidong City and Ledu District, Statistical Abstract 2014 of Ping'an District

3.4 Urbanization Level

57. In 2014, Qinghai Province's urbanization rate was 49.78%, up 1.27% year-on-year. At the year end, 2.2462 million residents were covered by endowment insurance for urban and rural residents, and 5.5941 million residents covered by medical insurance, 971,500

residents covered by medical insurance for urban residents; and 393,100 residents covered by unemployment insurance.

58. In 2014, Haidong City's urbanization rate was 33.04%, up 1.75% year-on-year. At the year end, 79,474 residents were covered by endowment insurance for urban employees, 822,600 residents covered by endowment insurance for urban and rural residents, 73,223 residents covered by medical insurance for urban employees, and 94,047 residents covered by medical insurance for urban residents.
59. In 2014, Ping'an District's urbanization rate was 54%. At the year end, 9,454 residents were covered by endowment insurance for urban employees, 45,062 residents covered by endowment insurance for urban and rural residents, and 22,506 residents covered by medical insurance.
60. In 2014, Ledu District's urbanization rate was 40.9%. At the year end, 15,717 residents were covered by medical insurance for urban employees, and 22,771 residents covered by medical insurance for urban residents.

3.5 Land Resources

61. At the end of 2013, Qinghai Province had a cultivated area of 588,000 hectares and a per capita cultivated area of 1.53 mu.
62. At the end of 2013, Haidong City had a cultivated area of 3.1846 million mu.
63. At the end of 2013, Ping'an District had a cultivated area of 313,370 mu, including 62,016 mu of irrigated land, 186,855 mu of gently sloped land and 64,499 mu of steeply sloped land, and a per capita cultivated area of 2.57 mu.
64. At the end of 2013, Ledu District had a cultivated area of 36,8577 mu, including 108,229 mu of irrigated land, 156,390 mu of gently sloped land and 103,958 mu of steeply sloped land, and a per capita cultivated area of 1.25 mu.

3.6 Forest Resources and Forestation

65. In 2014, Qinghai Province had 11 nature reserves with a total area of 21.77 million hectares, including 7 state-level nature reserves with a total area of 20.74 million hectares. Forest area was 4.4123 million hectares, forest coverage 6.1%, wetland area 8.1436 million hectares, state-protected public-welfare forest area 4.9609 million hectares, and protected natural forest area 3.678 million hectares. 15 million trees were planted voluntarily, and an improvement area of water loss and soil erosion of 25,550 hectares.
66. In 2014, Haidong City had one state-level nature reserve and one state-level forest park. Forest area was 1.9748 million mu, forest coverage 28.3%, and managed natural forest area 7.0424 million mu. 4.098 million trees were planted voluntarily, and an improvement area of water loss and soil erosion of 53.47 km².
67. In 2014, Ping'an District had a forestation area of 30,200 mu, a landscaping area of 224.24 hectares, and forest coverage of 32.5%.
68. In 2014, Ledu District had a forestation area of 65,694 mu, and 1.99 million trees were planted voluntarily, and forest coverage of 24.7%.

3.7 Education

69. In 2014, the enrollment rate of school-age children in Qinghai Province was 99.7%. 22,800 students of regular higher education were enrolled, 67,500 at school and 17,700 graduated. 27,300 students of secondary vocational education were enrolled, 77,200 at school and 20,100 graduated. 39,200 senior high school students were enrolled, 113,500 at school and 32,400 graduated. 73,600 junior high school students were enrolled, 212,000 at school and 61,700 graduated. 76,300 primary school students were enrolled, 461,100 at school and 78,100 graduated. 397 students of special education were enrolled, 2,250 at school and 190 graduated. There were 175,000 kids at kindergartens.
70. In 2014, Haidong City had 928 schools of all types with 264,000 students in total, including 100 regular high schools with 84,800 students, 6 vocational high schools with 16,500 students, 498 primary schools with 118,000 students, 6 special education schools with 216 students, and 318 kindergartens with 44,400 kids.
71. In 2014, compulsory education developed in a balanced manner in Ping'an District, and a large vocational education school was being built. 1,762 men-times received vocational skills training and appraisal on welding, cooking and operation skills, etc.
72. In 2014, the enrollment rate of school-age children in Ledu District was 100%. The district had 46 schools in total, including 31 primary schools, 9 nine-year schools, 3 junior high schools, two senior high schools, one vocational high school, one special education school and 169 kindergartens.

73. According to data of the sixth national census (2010), in the population aged 6 years or above in Ping'an District, 11.66% are illiterate, 33.79% have received primary school education, 31.16% have received junior high school education, and 23.39% have received senior high school or above education. According to data of the sixth national census (2010), in the population aged 6 years or above in Ledu District, 9.74% are illiterate, 33.99% have received primary school education, 36.67% have received junior high school education, and 19.60% have received senior high school or above education.

3.8 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Population

74. In order to learn the basic information of the AHs, the task force conducted a sampling survey on 113 rural AHs with 386 persons, accounting for 13.42% of all AHs, covering gender structure, age structure, educational level, house size, land resources, household income and expenditure, etc.

3.8.1 Gender Structure

75. The 113 sample households with 386 persons have 185 laborers in total, including 83 agricultural laborers, with an average population of 3.42 per household. There are 189 women, accounting for 48.96% of all samples.

3.8.2 Age Structure

76. Among the 113 sample households, 21 persons are aged 0-6 years, accounting for 5.44%; 32 persons are aged 7-17 years, accounting for 8.29%; 114 persons are aged 18-40 years, accounting for 29.53%; 73 persons are aged 41-60 years, accounting for 44.82%; and 45 persons are aged 61 years or above, accounting for 11.66%. See **Figure 3-1**.

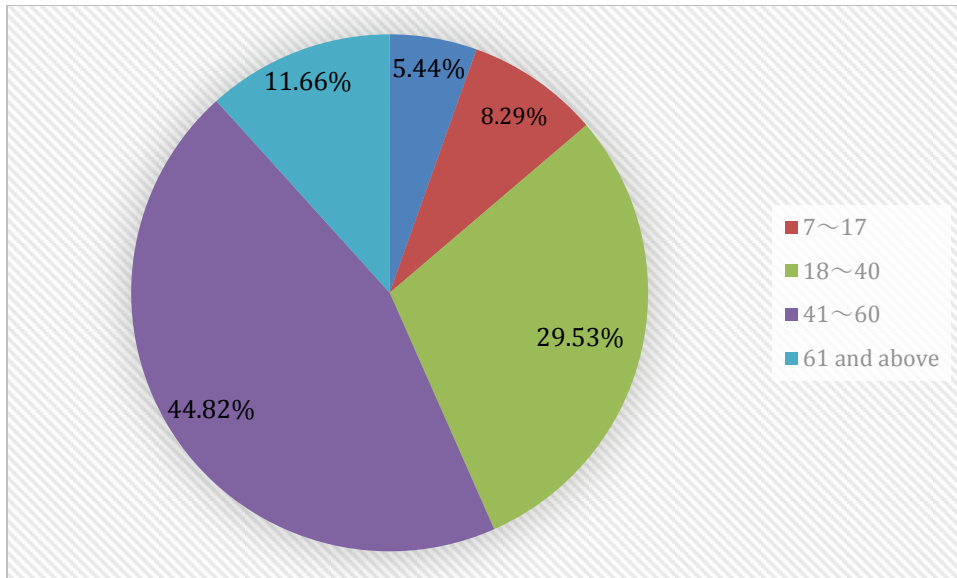


Figure 3-1 Age Distribution of the Sample Population

3.8.3 Education

77. Among the 113 sample households, 19 persons(>age 14 years) are illiterate, accounting for 4.92%; 114 persons have received primary school education, accounting for 29.53%; 162 persons received junior high school education, accounting for 41.97%; 60 persons have received senior high school / technical secondary school education, accounting for 15.54%; 34 persons have received higher education, accounting for 8.81%. See **Figure 3-2**.

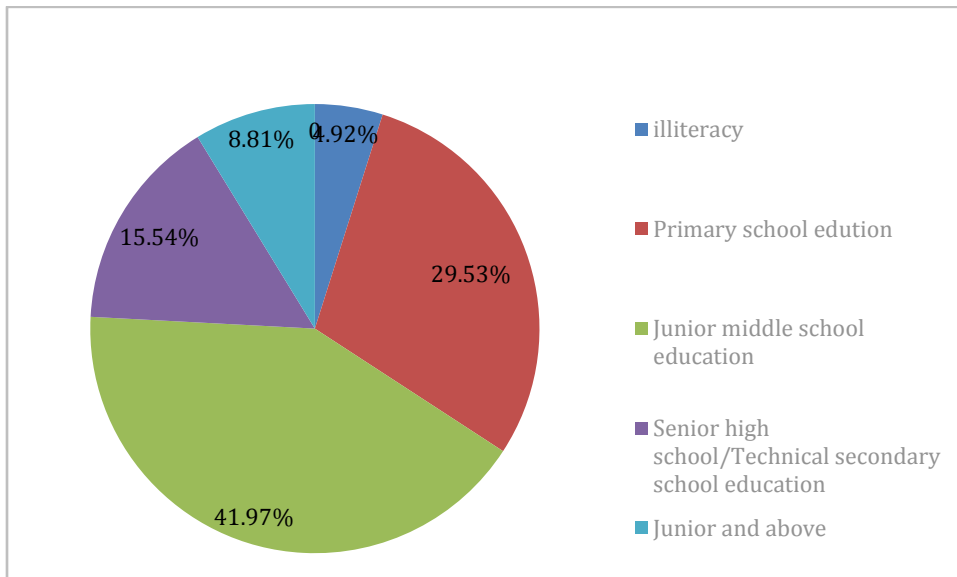


Figure 3-2 Educational Level Distribution of the Sample Population

3.8.4 Cultivated Area

78. The 113 sample households have a total cultivated area of 260.45 mu, averaging 2.30 mu

per household or 0.67 mu per capita. See **Table 3-6**.

Table 3-6 Cultivated Land Resources of the Sample Population

Land resources		Average per household	Per capita
Land type	Cultivated area		
Irrigated land	260.45	2.30	0.67

3.8.5 Household Income and Expenditure

79. The total annual income of the 113 households with 386 persons is 3,938,440 yuan, averaging 34,853.44 yuan per household or 10,203.21 yuan per capita. In per capita annual income, employment income is 6,821.98 yuan, accounting for 66.86%; agricultural income 1,181.63 yuan, accounting for 11.58%; operating income 1,820.26 yuan, accounting for 17.84%; property income 14.26 yuan, accounting for 0.14%; stock/bond income 3.38 yuan, accounting for 0.03%; government subsidy income 69.11 yuan, accounting for 0.68%; and other income 292.59 yuan, accounting for 2.87%.
80. The total annual expenditure of the 113 households with 386 persons is 3,480,700 yuan, averaging 27,309.71 yuan per household or 7,994.65 yuan per capita. In per capita annual expenditure, productive expenses are 2,208.56 yuan, accounting for 24.49%; living expenses 3,941.13 yuan, accounting for 43.71%; educational expenses 1,470.79 yuan, accounting for 16.31%; medical expenses 606.61 yuan, accounting for 6.73%; and other expenses 790.27 yuan, accounting for 8.76%. See **Table 3-7**.

Table 3-7 Income and Expenditure of the Sample Households

Item	Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)	
Annual household income	Employment income	23303.40	6821.98	66.86
	Agricultural income	4036.36	1181.63	11.58
	Operating income	6217.88	1820.26	17.84
	Property income	48.71	14.26	0.14
	Stock/bond income	11.55	3.38	0.03
	Government subsidy	236.07	69.11	0.68
	Other income	999.47	292.59	2.87
	Subtotal	34853.44	10203.21	100
Annual household expenditure	Productive expenses	7544.27	2208.56	24.49
	Living expenses	13462.61	3941.13	43.71
	Educational expenses	5024.12	1470.79	16.31
	Medical expenses	2072.14	606.61	6.73
	Other expenses	2699.52	790.27	8.76
	Subtotal	30802.66	9017.36	100

Net income	Total	27309.17	7994.65	/
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81. According to the survey, the income of the sample population is composed mainly of employment income, which accounts for 66.86%, while agriculture is no longer a main income source. Therefore, the Project will affect the income of the AHs slightly. In addition, the Project will generate temporary nonagricultural job opportunities (see section 5.2), thereby increasing their income at certain extent .
82. It is found from the survey that: 1) The per capita income of the affected villages is above the average of Haidong City; 2) In the project area, agricultural income accounts for a low proportion to household income, while employment income accounts for a high proportion.

4 Legal Framework and Policies

4.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement

83. The resettlement policies of the Project have been developed in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the PRC, and ADB policies mainly, including:

1. State laws and regulations

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004)
- Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 1999)
- Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)
- Interim Regulations of the PRC on Farmland Occupation Tax (effective from January 1, 2008)
- Rules for the Implementation of the Regulations of the PRC on Farmland Occupation Tax (Decree No.49 of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation)
- Notice of the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Land and Resources on Adjusting Compensation Fees for the Use of Additional Construction Land (CZ [2002] No.93)
- Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Practical Job in Compensation for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004])
- Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238) (effective from November 3, 2004)
- Notice of the State Council on Strengthening Land Adjustment and Control (SC [2006] No.31), effective from August 31, 2006
- Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.96), effective from June 28, 2010
- Measures for the Administration of Transfer of Rural Land Contracted Management Right (Decree [2005] No.47 of the Ministry of Agriculture), effective from March 1, 2005
- Opinions on Guiding the Orderly Transfer of Rural Land Contracted Management Right and Developing Moderate Scale of Agricultural Operation (General Office of the State Council),

effective from November 20, 2014

➤ **2. Local regulations and policies**

- Measures of Qinghai Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from October 1, 2006)
- Measures of Qinghai Province for the Implementation of the Law of the PRC on Rural Land Contracting (effective from March 1, 2010)
- Notice of the Qinghai Provincial Government on the Promulgation and Implementation of Uniform Annual Output Values and Location-based Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (QPG [2015] No.61) (effective from January 1, 2016)
- Opinions of Qinghai Province on the Levy and Use of Farmland Reclamation Costs, Land Restoration Costs and Idle Land Costs (2004)
- Notice of the General Office of the Qinghai Provincial Government on Paying Endowment Insurance Premiums for Land-expropriated Farmers (QPGO [2013] No.23)
- Opinions on Establishing a Uniform Basic Endowment Insurance System for Urban and Rural Residents (QPG [2014] No.46)
- Interim Measures for Land Administration of the Haidong Region (HRAC [2011] No.229)
- Interim Land Administration Measures of Ping'an District, effective from November 18, 2013
- Compensation Rates for Acquired Houses and Attachments on Collective Land in Ping'an District, effective from November 18, 2013
- Compensation Program for Acquired Houses and Attachments on Collective Land in Ledu District (HRACO [2013] No.53)

3. ADB policy

- Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009

4.2 Abstract of ADB Policies

84. ADB's policy requirements on involuntary resettlement have three key elements: (1) compensation for lost properties, livelihoods and income; (2) assistance in resettlement, including the provision of a resettlement site, and appropriate facilities and services; and (3) assistance for restoration, as a minimum, to the standard of living in the absence of the project, taking into account the following basic principles:

1. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

2. Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernmental organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and

their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

3. Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

4. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

5. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

6. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

7. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets.

8. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

9. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

10. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

11. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic relocation. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

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

4.3 Key Provisions of PRC Laws, Regulations and Policies

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

4.3.1 Land Administration Law of the PRC

87. Article 8. Land in urban areas of cities belongs to the state.
88. Land in rural areas and suburban areas of cities excluding those belonging to the state prescribed by law belongs to farmers' collective ownership; house sites, land allotted for personal needs and hilly land allotted for private use belongs to farmers' collective ownership.
89. Article 10. Farmers' collectively-owned land that belongs to farmers' collective ownership of a village according to law shall be managed and administered by the village collective economic organization or villagers' committee; the land that belongs separately to more than two rural collective economic organizations and owned collectively by farmers shall be managed and administered by the respective rural collective economic organizations or villagers' teams; the land that belongs to village (township) farmers' collective ownership shall be managed and administered by the village(township) rural collective economic organization.
90. Article 45. Requisition of the following land shall be subject to the approval of the State Council:
 - 1) basic farmland;
 - 2) cultivated land other than the basic farmland exceeding 35 hectares; and
 - 3) other land exceeding 70 hectares.
91. Article 47. For requisition of land, compensation shall be given in accordance with the original use of the requisitioned land.
92. Compensation fee for the cultivated land requisitioned include land compensation fee, subsidy for resettlement as well as compensation fee for ground appendices and young crops. Land compensation fee for the cultivated land requisitioned shall be six to ten times of the average annual output value in the three years prior to requisition. Subsidy for resettlement for the cultivated land requisitioned shall be calculated on the basis of the agricultural population that requires resettlement. The agricultural population that requires resettlement shall be calculated on the basis of the amount of cultivated land requisitioned divided by the average per capita occupancy of cultivated land of the unit requisitioned. The rate of subsidy for resettlement per head of the agricultural population that requires resettlement shall be four to six times of the average annual output value in the three years prior to requisition of the said cultivated land. However, the maximum subsidy for resettlement for cultivated land requisitioned per hectare shall not exceed fifteen times of the average annual output value in the three years prior to the requisition.
93. The State Council may, in accordance with the level of socio-economic level, increase the rate of land compensation fee and subsidy for resettlement under extraordinary

circumstances.

94. Article 48. Upon determination of the scheme for compensation and resettlement for land requisition, the local people's government concerned should make an announcement and seek the views of the rural collective economic organization and farmers of the requisitioned land.
95. Article 49. The rural collective economic organization of the requisitioned land should publish the revenue and expenditure of the compensation fee of the requisitioned land for the members of the respective collective economic organization and accept supervision.
96. It is forbidden to embezzle or divert the land compensation fees and other related expenses.
97. Article 50. Local people's governments at all levels should provide support for rural collective economic organizations and farmers of the requisitioned land for development and management and establishment of enterprises.
98. Article 54. Use of state-owned land for a construction project should be obtained in the form of paid-for use such as ; however, the following use of land for construction may be obtained in the form of appropriation subject to the approval of the people's government at or above the county level in accordance with law:
 - 1) land use by state organs and land use for military purposes;
 - 2) land use for urban infrastructure and land use for non-profit undertakings;
 - 3) land use for such infrastructure as energy, communications and water conservancy to which the state renders key support; and
 - 4) other land uses prescribed by laws and administrative regulations.
99. Article 57. Construction of a construction project and geological survey that need to temporarily use state-owned land or land collectively owned by farmers, it shall be subject to the approval of the competent department of land administration of the people's government at or above the county level. Among which, for temporary use of land within an urban planning zone, consent of the competent department of urban planning should be sought first prior to submission for approval. The land user should conclude a contract for the temporary use of the land with the competent department of land administration concerned or the rural collective economic organization and villagers' committee in accordance with the ownership of the land, and effect the payment of compensation fee for the temporary use of the land.
100. User of temporary use of the land should use the land according to the use agreed on in the contract for the temporary use of the land and shall not construct permanent constructions thereon. The duration of temporary use of land shall generally not exceed two years.
101. Article 62. One household of villagers in a rural area can only possess one house site the area of which shall not exceed the standards prescribed by the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.
102. Construction of villagers' residences in the rural areas should conform to the overall planning for rural(township) land utilization, and the best possible use of original house sites and idle land in the villages should be made. Land use for villagers' residences in the rural areas shall be subject to the approval of the people's government at the county level upon examination and verification by the village(township) people's government; among them, for cases involving occupation and use of agricultural land, formalities of examination and approval shall be completed pursuant to the provisions of Article 44 of this Law.

4.3.2 Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration

III. Improving compensation and resettlement systems for land acquisition

103. Article 12. Improving measures of compensation for land acquisition. County-level and above local governments shall take practical measures so that the standard of living of farmers affected by land acquisition is not reduced by land acquisition. Land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for ground annexes and crops shall be paid in full and timely pursuant to law. If the land compensation and resettlement subsidy pursuant to the prevailing laws and regulations are insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition or to pay the social security expenses of farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition, the governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall approve an increased resettlement subsidy. If the sum of the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy attains the statutory upper limit and is still insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition, local governments may pay a subsidy from the income from compensated use of state land. The governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall fix and publish the uniform annual output value standards or integrated land prices for land acquisition of all cities and counties, so that the same price applies to the same kind of land. For key construction projects of the state, land acquisition expenses must be listed in the budgetary estimate in full. Compensation rates and resettlement measures for large and medium-sized water resources and hydropower projects shall be otherwise stipulated by the State Council.
104. Article 13. Resettling land-expropriated farmers properly. County-level and above local governments shall take specific measures to guarantee long-term livelihoods of farmers affected by land acquisition. For projects with a stable income, farmers may become a shareholder using the right to use of land used for construction approved pursuant to law. Within the urban planning area, local governments shall bring farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish a social security system; out of the urban planning area, in acquiring land collectively owned by farmers, local governments shall reserve necessary arable land or arrange appropriate jobs for farmers affected by land acquisition within the same administrative area; farmers without land who do not have the basic living and production conditions shall be subject to non-local resettlement. The labor and social security authorities shall propose guidelines for the employment training and social security systems for farmers affected by land acquisition as soon as possible.
105. Article 14. Improving land acquisition procedures. During land acquisition, the ownership of collective land of farmers and the right to contracted management of farmers' land shall be maintained. Before land acquisition is submitted for approval pursuant to law, the use, location, compensation standard and resettlement mode of the land to be acquired shall be notified to farmers affected by land acquisition; the survey results of the present situation of the land to be acquired shall be confirmed by rural collective economic organizations and farmers to be affected by land acquisition; if necessary, the land and resources authorities shall organize a hearing in accordance with the applicable provisions. The materials for notification to and confirmation by the farmers affected by land acquisition shall be taken as requisite materials for approval for land acquisition. Accelerate the establishment and improvement of the coordination and judgment mechanism for disputes over compensation and resettlement for land acquisition to protect the lawful rights and interests of farmers affected by land acquisition and land users. Approved matters of land

acquisition shall be disclosed unless in special cases.

106. Article 15. Strengthening Supervision over the implementation of land acquisition. If the compensation and resettlement for land acquisition has not been implemented, the acquired land shall not be used forcibly. The governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall formulate the procedures for the distribution of the land compensation within rural collective economic organizations on the principle that the land compensation is used for rural households affected by land acquisition mainly. Rural collective economic organizations affected by land acquisition shall disclose the receipt, disbursement and allocation of land compensation fees to their members and accept supervision. The agricultural and civil affairs authorities shall strengthen the supervision over the allocation and use of land compensation fees within rural collective economic organizations.

4.3.3 Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition

Article 1 “About compensation rates for land acquisition”

107. Fixation of uniform annual output value multiples. The uniform multiple of annual output value for land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy shall be fixed within the statutory range so that land-expropriated farmers’ standard of living is not reduced; if compensation fees for land acquisition calculated from the statutory uniform multiple of annual output value are insufficient for land-expropriated farmers to maintain their former standard of living or insufficient to cover their social security costs, the multiple shall be increased appropriately with the approval of the province-level government; if an aggregate multiple of 30 for land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy is still insufficient for land-expropriated farmers to maintain their former standard of living, the local government shall allocate a certain proportion from the income from the compensated use of state-owned land for subsidization. For basic farmland occupied with lawful approval, the highest compensation rate announced by the local government shall apply.
108. Fixation of composite land prices for land acquisition areas. Where conditions permit, the province-level land and resources authority may fix composite land prices for land acquisition for different counties and cities in the province together with other competent authorities, and report such prices to the province-level government for approval, disclosure and implementation. Such prices shall be fixed in consideration of land type, output value, geographic location, farmland rating, per capita arable area, land supply-demand relationship, local economic level and minimum living security level of urban residents, etc.

Article 2 “About means of resettlement for land-expropriated farmers”:

109. Agricultural resettlement. When rural collective land out of urban planning areas is acquired, land-expropriated farmers shall be first provided with necessary arable land using mobile collective land, contracted land turned over by contractors and arable land arising from land development so that they continue to pursue agricultural production.
110. Reemployment resettlement. Conditions shall be created actively to provide free labor skills training to land-expropriated farmers and place them to corresponding jobs. Under equal conditions, land users shall first employ land-expropriated farmers. When rural collective land within urban planning areas is acquired, land-expropriated farmers shall be included in the urban employment system and a social security system established for them.
111. Dividend distribution resettlement. When any land with long-term stable income is to be used for a project, the affected rural collective economic organization may become a project

shareholder with compensation fees for land acquisition or rights to use construction land in consultation with the land user. The rural collective economic organization and rural households will receive dividends as agreed.

112. Non-local resettlement. If basic production and living conditions are not available locally to land-expropriated farmers, non-local resettlement may be practiced under the leadership of the government in consultation with the rural collective economic organization and rural households.
113. Article 2 “About land acquisition procedures”:
114. Notification of land acquisition. Before land acquisition is submitted for approval, the local land and resources authority shall notify the affected rural collective economic organization and rural households of the use, location, compensation rate and resettlement mode of the land to be acquired in writing. After that, any ground attachment or young crop built or grown by the affected rural collective economic organization and rural households thereon shall not be compensated for.
115. Verification of survey results. The local land and resources authority shall investigate the ownership, type and size of the land to be acquired, and the ownership, types and quantities of ground attachments, and the investigation results shall be confirmed together with the affected rural collective economic organization, rural households and proprietors of ground attachments.
116. Hearing on land acquisition. Before land acquisition is submitted for approval, the local land and resources authority shall notify the affected rural collective economic organization and rural households of the right of application for hearing on the compensation rate and the mode of resettlement. In case of application for hearing, hearing shall be organized pursuant to the applicable procedures and requirements.

4.3.4 Applicable Regulations and Policies of Qinghai Province

Applicable provisions of the Measures of Qinghai Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC

117. Article 31. Land occupied by construction projects shall comply with the overall plan for land utilization and the annual land utilization plan.
118. If any construction project can utilize barren land, no arable land shall be occupied; if inferior land can be utilized, no superior land shall be occupied. Construction projects and rural pastoral housing sites are encouraged to use unused land.
119. Article 32. The pre-examination system for land for construction projects shall apply. Land and resources, development and reform, and other administrative authorities shall notify the project owner to carry out preliminary work and file a pre-examination application for land use.
120. The land administrative authorities shall not allow any construction project not complying with the overall plan for land utilization or that has not obtained a planning quota for conversion of farmland to pass the land use pre-examination.
121. Article 33. If the land occupied for any construction project involves the conversion of farmland into land for construction, the approval formalities for conversion of farmland shall be settled pursuant to law.
122. Article 34. If any approved construction project needs to use any state land for construction within the range of urban land for construction defined in the overall plan for land utilization, such project shall be approved by the Xining municipal and county

(municipal) governments. The land for any energy, traffic or water resources infrastructure construction project approved by the State Council and the provincial government shall be approved by the provincial government.

123. Article 35. The land for any state or provincial key project, any traffic, energy or water resources project funded by the state, any road approved by the provincial government, any pipeline project or large infrastructure construction project shall be acquired by the provincial land administrative authorities in a unified manner.
124. Article 36. Before land acquisition is reported for approval pursuant to law, the land administrative authorities shall announce the use and position of the proposed plot, the compensation standards and the method of resettlement, etc.
125. Article 38. After any land acquired is approved through the statutory procedure, the Xining municipal and county (municipal) governments shall organize land acquisition through the following procedure: (1) Publish a land acquisition announcement in the Xiang (town) and village where the acquired land is located; (2) the owner and user of the acquired land shall go through the registration formalities for compensation for land acquisition with the certificate of title to land and ground attachments within the period specified in the announcement; (3) The land administrative authorities shall draft the compensation and resettlement plan for land acquisition together with the competent authorities based on the approved land acquisition plan and the checked registration of compensation for land acquisition, and publish it in the Xiang (town) and village where the acquired land is located to listen to opinions from rural collective economic organization of the acquired land. The compensation and resettlement plan for land acquisition shall specify land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy and compensation fees for young crops and attachments, etc.; (4) After the compensation and resettlement plan for land acquisition is submitted to the Xining municipal and county (municipal) governments for approval, it shall be submitted to the provincial land administrative authorities for reference; (5) The land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy and compensation fees for young crops and attachments shall be paid in full within 3 months from the date of approval of the compensation and resettlement plan for land acquisition.
126. Article 39. The compensation for land acquisition shall be examined based on the original use of the acquired land. The land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy for acquisition of arable land shall be determined in accordance with the Land Administration Law and the applicable provisions of the State Council.

Article 45. If temporary land occupation is required for project construction or geologic investigation, the land user shall report to the Xining municipal and county (municipal) governments the land administrative authorities for approval. The land user shall grant compensation year by year based on the range of impact, type and annual output value of the temporarily occupied land, and reinstate it to the original state and cultivation conditions upon expiry of the approved land use, and return it to the former user. The term of temporary land use shall be usually not more than two years.

Applicable provisions of the Notice of the Qinghai Provincial Government on the Promulgation and Implementation of Uniform Annual Output Values and Location-based Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (QPG [2015] No.61)

1. Scope

127. This standard applies to the calculation of compensation fees for acquired collective land. Compensation fees for acquired farmland and construction land shall be calculated by reference to this standard.

2. Composition

128. This standard includes uniform AAOV rates for LA and location-based composite land prices for LA.

129. The urban area of Xining City shall be subject to location-based composite land prices for LA. The other counties and cities in our province shall be subject to uniform AAOV rates for LA.

3. Concept

130. Uniform AAOV rate for LA: based on type and grade of acquired farmland, land input and output, farm product price, geographic location, etc. Location-based composite land price for LA: based on land type and grade, output value, geographic location, per capita cultivated area, land supply-demand relationship, local economic level, and MLS rate for urban residents, to be corrected by price factors and AAOV multiples

131. Compensation rates for LA: In areas where uniform AAOV rate for LA apply, such rates are calculated by multiplying uniform AAOV rate by the compensation multiple of the corresponding land type; in areas where location-based composite land price for LA apply, the land price is the compensation rate for LA. Compensation rates for LA shall include land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies.

132. Compensation multiple: multiple for calculating land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies based on uniform AAOV rate for LA

4. Compensation rates for LA

133. In areas where uniform AAOV rate for LA apply, compensation rates for collective land shall be as follows:

134. The compensation rate for cultivated land is 20 times the corresponding uniform AAOV; if the per capita cultivated area of any affected village is less than 0.3 mu after LA, the compensation rate is 30 times; the compensation rate for pasture land is 11 times the corresponding uniform AAOV; vegetable and garden land will be compensated for as cultivated land; the compensation rate for woodland is 6 times the corresponding uniform AAOV; the compensation rate for unused land is equal to the uniform AAOV of the surrounding land; construction land is compensated for at the rate of the surrounding land.

135. Compensation rates for acquired state-owned farmland shall be determined by reference to the above rates; if the right to use state-owned construction land is withdrawn, reasonable financial compensation shall be paid to the holder of such right as otherwise stipulated by the provincial government.

5. Compensation rates for young crops

136. The compensation rate for young crops shall be equal to the uniform AAOV for the acquisition of cultivated land to which they are attached.

137. .

Relevant provisions of the Interim Measures of Qinghai Province for the Levy and Use of Farmland Reclamation Costs, Land Restoration Costs and Idle Land Costs

1. Items

138. According to Articles 31, 37 and 42 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, farmland reclamation costs, land restoration costs, etc. shall be administrative costs.

2. Scope

1) Reclamation fare for permanent acquisition of cultivated land: Farmland For the farmland occupied for any approved nonagricultural construction project, the occupier shall reclaim farmland of the same quantity and quality of the occupied farmland, otherwise it shall pay farmland reclamation costs.

2) Restoration fee for temporary land occupation: Any organization or individual causing land damage due to excavation, collapse, etc. shall be responsible for land restoration, otherwise it shall pay land restoration costs.

3) Farmland reclamation costs and land restoration costs shall be levied by land and resources authorities at different levels, and income shall be fully included in public finance of the same level under the title "income of administrative charges on land and resources". In addition, prefecture, municipal and county land and resources authorities shall prepare statistical reports within 15 days from the end of the quarter, and submit them to the provincial land and resources department.

4) Farmland reclamation costs and land restoration costs shall be used specifically for land reclamation and consolidation, and disbursed under the title of "other land management expenses", including preparation, construction, purchase, management and inspection costs, contingencies, etc.

Notice on Adjusting Rates of Farmland Reclamation Costs and Land Restoration Costs (QPDRB [2015] No.276)

1. Farmland reclamation costs and land restoration costs shall be levied and managed in accordance with the Interim Measures of Qinghai Province on the Levy, Use and Management of Farmland Reclamation Costs and Land Restoration Costs (QCZZ [2014] No.1055).

2. Farmland reclamation costs and land restoration costs shall be levied by region and topography.

See **Table 4-1**.

Table 4-1 Land Reclamation Cost Rates of Qinghai Province (Unit: yuan/mu)

Tier	City/county	Farmland reclamation costs		Land restoration costs
		Irrigated land	Hilly non-irrigated land	
1	Xining City	6840	3800	5700
2	Germu, Datong, Ping'an, Ledu, Minhe, Huzhu, Huangzhong	6460	3610	5320
3	Delingha, Xunhua, Hualong, Huangyuan, Jianzha, Tongren, Gonghe, Guide, Menyuan	6080	3420	4940
4	Dachaidan, Haiyan, Gangcha, Qilian, Xinghai, Tongde, Guinan, Wulan, Dulan, Yushu, Maqin, Mangya	5320	3040	4180
5	Tianjun, Zeku, Henan, Lenghu, Chengduo, Qumalai, Zhiduo, Zaduo, Nangqian, Maduo, Gande, Banma, Dari, Jiuzhi	4180	2660	3800

Applicable provisions of the Interim Measures of Qinghai Province for Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers

2. Scope

139. These Measures shall apply to registered farmers (including reservoir migrants) with a

remaining per capita cultivated area of less than 0.3 mu after the acquisition of rural collective land according to law, having attained 16 years and not covered by basic endowment insurance for urban employees in urban planning areas of our province.

140. A government at or above the county level implementing LA shall adjust insurance coverage based on the output and supporting capacity of the remaining cultivated land of the LEFs. Those under 16 years upon LA shall be granted a one-time resettlement subsidy the government, and shall be insured depending on employment status after attaining labor age.

3. Fund raising

141. The endowment insurance fund for LEFs shall be raised at a certain percentage of the local MLS rate for urban residents, and consist of individual contribution, government subsidy and collective subsidy.

1) Individual contribution: An LEF shall pay premiums for 15 years based on 35% of the local MLS rate for urban residents at a time. For a new LEF, such premiums shall be deducted from land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies at a time.

2) Government subsidy: A government at or above the county level implementing LA shall grant a subsidy to each LEF to be insured at 15% of the local MLS rate for urban residents, to be withdrawn by the local finance department for 15 years from land income at a time. Each insured eligible for receiving pensions shall receive a basic pension subsidy of 120 yuan per month from the local government.

3) Collective subsidy: Eligible village collectives may grant a subsidy to the insured as determined by the village committee democratically.

The base amount of contribution for new LEFs shall be adjusted timely based on the local annual MLS rate for urban residents.

4. Establishing an individual account of endowment insurance

142. The handling agency of endowment insurance for LEFs shall establish a lifelong individual account of endowment insurance for each insured. The individual contribution, government subsidy and collective subsidy shall be entered into the individual account. Individual accounts of endowment insurance for LEFs shall be managed together with individual accounts of new-type rural endowment insurance.

5. Eligibility for receiving pensions and benefit level

143. The insured shall receive pensions monthly from 60 years. The pension shall consist of a basic pension and an individual account pension, where the basic pension shall be 120 yuan, and the individual account pension shall be the balance of the individual account divided by 139 (this is the same as the prevailing factor for the individual account of basic endowment insurance for urban employees).

Applicable provisions of the Notice of the General Office of the Qinghai Provincial Government on Paying Endowment Insurance Premiums for Land-expropriated Farmers

6. Normative operation and strict management

144. For any land acquired in Qinghai Province since January 1, 2013, endowment insurance premiums for LEFs shall be paid based on the Uniform Annual Output Value Rates and Area-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition (QPG [2010] No.26).

145. Endowment insurance premiums for LEFs paid shall be used individual contributions and government subsidies for new LEFs after January 1, 2013 in accordance with the Interim Measures of Qinghai Province for Endowment Insurance Premiums for Land-expropriated

Farmers (QPGO [2012] No.336), and managed and used in separate accounts at the county level.

146. In case of land acquisition, the land user shall include endowment insurance premiums for LEFs in the gross investment or gross land development cost of the construction project.

Interim Measures for Land Administration of the Haidong Region

147. Article 7. Governments at all levels shall prepare master land utilization plans according to national economic and social development plans, environmental and resource requirements, and land supply capacity. Such plans must be enforced strictly once approved. A plan must be revised with the approval of the former approval authority, and the land use specified therein shall not be changed without approval.
148. Article 8. Special land utilization plans should be coordinated with master land utilization plans.
149. Article 9. Township master land utilization plans should be prepared on the principle of integrated urban-rural development and land conservation. The use of rural collective land for nonagricultural construction must comply with the plan and be approved according to law. The unauthorized conversion of farmland into construction shall be strictly prohibited.
150. Article 10. If any construction project involves the revision of the master land utilization plan, the land user shall develop the revised plan in cooperation with the land and resources department at the expense of the land user.
151. Article 11. The land and resources department shall break down the annual land utilization plan issued by the next higher level, and submit to the government of the same level for approval and issue. The plan must be enforced strictly once approved and issued. The plan shall give priority to key fields such as livelihoods, infrastructure, and characteristic and advantaged industries.
152. Article 12. Any construction project that uses land within the urban planning area must be approved by the county planning committee and government.

Chapter 3 Conservation and management of cultivated land

153. Article 13. Governments at all levels shall define cultivated land conservation as a key item for annual leadership examination.
154. Article 14. Governments at all levels must ensure that cultivated land and basic farmland within their administrative divisions are not reduced.
155. Article 15. If any construction project occupies cultivated land, the land user must supply cultivated land of the same quantity and quality before occupation. If the land user is unable to do this, it shall pay land reclamation costs according to law.
156. Article 16. No nonagricultural construction project shall occupy basic farmland; no basic farmland shall be used for forestation or fishery.
157. Article 17. The range of facility farmland shall be defined strictly. Facility farmland used for the construction of agriculture-based leisure projects and agriculture parks shall comply with master land utilization plans and be approved according to law.
158. Article 18. Governments at all levels shall prepare land consolidation plans, and implement land and basic farmland consolidation projects properly in order to improve the quality of cultivated land and increase cultivated area.
159. Article 19. If any state-owned barren hill, barren land or barren flat whose right of use is

undefined is developed or consolidated for agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding or fishery, the developer (user) shall file an application with the administrative department for land of the county government.

160. If any unused collective land is developed or consolidated for agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding or fishery, the consent of the land owner shall be obtained, and a contract signed and submitted to the county government for approval.
161. Article 20. If the user of any cultivated land makes the land unsuitable for cultivation during use, it shall reclaim the land as stipulated under the supervision of the administrative department for land of the county government. If the user is unable to reclaim the land or reclamation is unsatisfactory, the user shall pay land reclamation costs to the administrative department for land of the county government.

4.4 Main Differences between the ADB Policy and PRC Laws

Compensation for land

162. Difference: ADB policies require that compensation should be sufficient to offset any income loss, and restore long-term income-generating potential. Chinese standards are based on AAOV.
163. Solution: An early-stage solution is to provide replacement land, which is hardly practical. Cash compensation is the preference of most people, though they cannot ensure the rational use of such compensation. Therefore, further technical support is needed to monitor the income of seriously affected households, especially those in vulnerable groups, and local governments should provide assistance to those in need.

Compensation and resettlement of vulnerable groups

164. Difference: ADB policies require that special compensation is granted to all vulnerable groups, especially seriously affected households faced with impoverishment. Chinese provisions do not require social analysis, and compensation is based only on the amount of loss.
165. Solution: Special funds are available to assist the vulnerable groups, who will be identified during the DMS. All measures have been specified in the RP.

Consultation and disclosure

166. Difference: ADB policies require APs are fully informed and consulted as soon as possible. Chinese provisions have improved the transparency of disclosure and compensation. However, APs still play a weak role in project decision-making, and the disclosure period is usually too short.
167. Solution: Consultation has begun at the early stage (before and during the technical assistance). The Haidong PMO agrees to disclose the RP to APs as required by ADB. Refer to Section 7.

Lack of legal title

168. Difference: ADB policies require all demolished houses, whether lawful or not, should be compensated for at the same rates. According to Chinese laws, people without local registered residence are entitled to the same compensation as local people. In addition, prevailing Chinese laws stipulate that no compensation should be provided for the acquisition of illegally owned land and houses.

169. Solution: For an ADB financed project, all APs, whether lawful or not, whether having ownership or right of use, will be protected, and provided with compensation or assistance.

Resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting

170. Difference: ADB requires that internal and external resettlement monitoring be conducted. However, there is no such requirement in Chinese laws, except for reservoir projects.

171. Solution: Internal and external resettlement monitoring systems have been established for all ADB financed projects, and this has been included in the RP. The requirements for internal and external monitoring reporting are specified in the RP. Refer to Section 10.

4.5 Resettlement Policies of the Project

172. The resettlement policies of the Project have been developed in accordance with the applicable regulations and policies of the PRC, Qinghai Province, Haidong City, Ping'an and Ledu Districts, and ADB, as detailed below:

4.5.1 Policies on LA

173. According to the Notice of the Qinghai Provincial Government on the Promulgation and Implementation of Uniform Annual Output Values and Location-based Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (QPG [2015] No.61), in areas where uniform AAOV rate for LA apply, compensation rates for collective land shall be as follows: The compensation rate for irrigated land is 20 times the corresponding uniform AAOV; if the per capita cultivated area of any affected village is less than 0.3 mu after LA, the compensation rate is 30 times; the compensation rate for pasture land is 11 times the corresponding uniform AAOV; vegetable and garden land will be compensated for as cultivated land; the compensation rate for woodland is 6 times the corresponding uniform AAOV; the compensation rate for unused land is equal to the uniform AAOV of the surrounding land; construction land is compensated for at the rate of the surrounding land. Compensation rates for acquired state-owned farmland shall be determined by reference to the above rates; if the right to use state-owned construction land is withdrawn, reasonable financial compensation shall be paid to the holder of such right as otherwise stipulated by the provincial government. See **Section 4.6.1**.

4.5.2 Policies on Temporary Land Occupation

174. According to Article 45 of the Measures of Qinghai Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, if temporary land occupation is required for project construction or geologic investigation, the land user shall report to the Haidong municipal and District governments the land administrative authorities for approval. The land user shall grant compensation year by year based on the range of impact, type and annual output value of the temporarily occupied land, and reinstate it to the original state and cultivation conditions upon expiry of the approved land use, and return it to the former user. The term of temporary land use shall be usually not more than two years.

4.5.3 Policies on Young Crops and Attachments

175. According to the Notice of the Qinghai Provincial Government on the Promulgation and Implementation of Uniform Annual Output Values and Location-based Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (QPG [2015] No.61), the compensation rates for young crops are equal to the uniform AAOV for the acquisition of cultivated land to which they are attached; compensation rates for ground attachments are the latest rates for local traffic, energy, water resources and other major infrastructure construction projects approved by the provincial

government; illegal buildings and structures, and attachments rush-built on the land to be acquired after announcement are not compensated for. See **Section 4.6.3**.

4.6 Compensation Rates

4.6.1 Compensation Rates for LA

176. The LA compensation rates of the Project have been fixed based on the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Measures of Qinghai Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Notice of the Qinghai Provincial Government on the Promulgation and Implementation of Uniform Annual Output Values and Location-based Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (QPG [2015] No.61). Local farmers grow wheat, corn, etc. Take wheat as an example. In 2015, the local average annual output of wheat was 425 kg/mu, annual income is 1,020 yuan/mu (2.4 yuan/kg), net annual income is 600-800 yuan/mu after deducting fertilizer, irrigation and labor costs, and net income for 30 years is 18,000-24,000 yuan/mu. The land compensation rates are higher than land income. In addition, APs may work outside after LA. See **Table 4-2**.

Table 4-2 Uniform AAOV Rates of the Project Area

Region	District	Areas	Uniform AAOV (yuan/mu)			Amount of compensation (yuan)		
			Irrigated land	Non-irrigated land	Pasture land	20 times for irrigated land (per capita >0.3 mu)	20 times for non-irrigated land	11 times for pasture land
						30 times for irrigated land (per capita <0.3 mu)		
Huangshui River Valley	Ping'an	1. Ping'an Town: (Xiying, Dongzhuang, Shangzhuang, Dalu, Zhangjiazhai,); 2. Xiaoxia Town: (Guchengya, Shangdian, Xiadian, Liuwan)	2470	1330	215	49400	26600	2365
		Ping'an Town:(Zhongcun,Xicun,Dongying)				74100		
	Ledu	Nianbo Town: (Qilidian)	2470	1330	215	49400	26600	2365
Huangshui River Valley	Ping'an	1. Sanhe Town: (Sanhe); 2. Xiaoxia Town: (Sanshilipu, Wangjiazhuang)	1915	1252	215	38300	25040	2365
	Ledu	1. Hongshui Town: (Dianzi,Shangyaodong, Adong, Axi, Matangzi, Xiajie, Shuangyi, Shuang'er, Gaojiawan, Jiangwan);	1915	1252	215	38300	25040	2365
		1.Hongshui Town:(Hexi); 2. Gaodian Town: (Dongmen, Ximen, Daxia, Liushuwan, Hetanzhai, Xiakou); 3. Yurun Town: (Xuan'ergou, Hanzhuang, Yangquan, Shangxingyuan, Xiaxingyuan, Dadiwan, Liujia, Shengou); 4. Gaomiao Town: (Langjia, Laoya, Chaomajia, Baiyazi, Pujiadun, Handiwan,				57450		

Region	District	Areas	Uniform AAOV (yuan/mu)			Amount of compensation (yuan)		
			Irrigated land	Non-irrigated land	Pasture land	20 times for irrigated land (per capita >0.3 mu) 30 times for irrigated land (per capita <0.3 mu)	20 times for non-irrigated land	11 times for pasture land
		Xiagou, Changli, Liuwan, Dongcun, Xicun, Duanbaozi, Xinsheng, Dalu)						

4.6.2 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

177. The temporarily occupied rural collective land will be compensated for based on purpose and loss. Compensation for temporary land occupation includes compensation for young crops and ground attachments. The project owner will also pay land restoration costs for land restoration.

178. The temporarily occupied land will be compensated for based on the actual period of occupation, and the compensation rate is based on AAOV. The compensation rate for the land occupied temporarily for the Project is 1,040 yuan/mu per annum, and affected seedlings and trees will be compensated for based on the Compensation Rates for Acquired Houses and Attachments on Collective Land in Ping'an District (PDG [2013] No.71), and Compensation Program for Acquired Houses and Attachments on Collective Land in Ledu District (HRACO [2013] No.53). The period of occupation will be one year and not exceed two years. Construction will usually be conducted after harvest or before sowing to reduce impacts of temporary land occupation.

4.6.3 Compensation Rates for Young Crops

179. In the Project, the compensation rates for young crops are equal to the uniform AAOV for the acquisition of cultivated land to which they are attached. See **Table 4-3**.

Table 4-3 Compensation Rates for Young Crops

Item			Compensation rate	
			Description	Unit rate
Young crops	1. Seedlings	Spruce	Height 201-250cm	170 yuan
			Height 161-200cm	100 yuan
		Pine	Height 121-150cm	20 yuan
			Height 250cm or above	140 yuan
		Elm	Diameter 4-5cm	40 yuan
		Sea buckthorn	Height 35-50cm	0.11 yuan
		Mountain apricot	Height 80-120cm	0.55 yuan
		Poplar	Biennial	2.5 yuan
		Ulmus pumilavar	Diameter 3-4cm	38.5 yuan
			Diameter 5-7cm	55 yuan
		Conifers	Height 30-50cm	2.4 yuan
		Elm	Age 2 years	0.3 yuan
	Apricot	Age 3-4 years	4 yuan	
	2. Trees	Broad-leaved trees	Diameter 11-15cm	50 yuan
			Diameter 26-30cm	200 yuan
		Walnut	Diameter 11-15cm	150 yuan
			Diameter 21-25cm	1000 yuan
		Flowering shrubs	Crown diameter <1m	100 yuan

Item			Compensation rate	
			Description	Unit rate
		Evergreens	Height 1m or less	27 yuan
			Height 2-3m	45 yuan
		Flowering shrubs	Height 1-2m	40 yuan
			Height 3m or above	72 yuan
		Prickly ash	Crown diameter 50-100cm	150 yuan
		Other trees	Diameter 5cm or less	27 yuan
			Diameter 10-20cm	45 yuan
		Deciduous arbors	Diameter 25-30cm	40 yuan
		Scattered shrubs	Height 1m or less	22 yuan
			Height 2-3m	47 yuan

4.6.4 Taxes

180. According to the Interim Regulations on Farmland Occupation Tax of the PRC (Decree No.511 of the State Council), Detailed Rules for the Implementation of Farmland Occupation Tax of the PRC (Decree No.49 of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation), the Notice of the Qinghai Provincial Development and Reform Commission on Adjusting Rates of Farmland Reclamation Costs and Land Restoration Costs (QPDRB [2015] No.276), and the Interim Measures for the Use and Management of the Forest Vegetation Recovery Payments to Collect in Qinghai Province (2004), etc., the fee rates of the Project are as shown in **Table 4-4**.

Table 4-4 Reclamation fare, restoration fare and Forest Vegetation Recovery Payments of the Project Area

Tier	District	Reclamation fare for permanent acquisition of cultivated land (yuan/mu)		Restoration fare for temporary land occupation (yuan/mu)	Forest Vegetation Recovery Payments (yuan/m ²)
		Irrigated land	Hilly non-irrigated land		
2	Ping'an, Ledu	6460	3610	5320	6

4.7 Policies on Rural Land Transfer

4.7.1 Measures for the Administration of Transfer of Rural Land Contracted Management Right (Decree [2005] No.47 of the Ministry of Agriculture)

181. **Article 2** Rural land contracted management right shall be transferred on an equal, lawful, voluntary and compensated basis.

Article 3 The transfer of land contracted management right shall not change the agricultural use of land, and the period of transfer shall not exceed the remaining contract term.

Article 4 Rural land contracted management right shall be transferred normatively and orderly, and the relationship so created shall be protected.

Article 7 The transfer income shall belong to the contractor, and shall not be encroached on, withheld or deducted by any organization or individual.

Article 10 The mode, term and conditions of transfer shall be agreed on between both parties through equal consultation.

Article 15 The rural land contracted management right acquired by the contractor according to law may be subcontracted, leased, swapped, transferred or otherwise transferred according to law.

4.7.2 Opinions on Guiding the Orderly Transfer of Rural Land Contracted Management Right and Developing Moderate Scale of Agricultural Operation (General Office of the State Council)

Rural land contracted management right shall be transferred on an equal, lawful, voluntary and compensated basis, without going against the will of the contractor, without infringing on farmers' rights and interests, without changing the original use of the land, and without damaging the agricultural environment.

182. Land transfer shall be regulated strictly, and at the sole discretion of the land contractor. The transfer income shall belong to the contractor, and the term of transfer shall be agreed on between both parties according to law.

4.7.3 Measures of Qinghai Province for the Implementation of the Law of the PRC on Rural Land Contracting(effective from March 1, 2010)

Article 30 In case of transfer by transfer, the consent of the transferor shall be obtained; in case of transfer by subcontracting, lease, swap or otherwise, registration with the transferor shall be made.

If the contractor transfers land contracted management right to any organization or individual out of the collective economic organization, the transferor shall disclose the transfer contract to the collective economic organization

Article 31 The contractor shall enter into a written transfer contract with the transferee. If there is more than one contractor, the transferee shall enter into a transfer contract with each contractor. The contract shall be made in quadruplicate, with one original kept by each party. the transferor and the rural management authority.

Article 33 If the contractor or the transferee asks the transferor for assistance upon transfer of land contracted management right, the transferor shall provide assistance. and may direct the contractor in transfer, without going against the intention of the contractor, and without withholding or deducting the transfer income of the contractor.

Article 34 The rural management authority shall provide guidance and service for the transfer of land contracted management right, and strengthen supervision over transfer to protect the lawful rights and interests of all parties concerned.

Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Affected population	Entitlement	Compensation rates
Permanent	1467.97 mu	842 households	1) Cash compensation: Timely, full cash compensation will be provided to the groups and households affected by LA. Land	According to the Notice of the Qinghai Provincial

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Affected population	Entitlement	Compensation rates
LA		3,112 persons	<p>compensation will be fully paid to the AHs.</p> <p>2) Employment: The APs will be eligible for placement to public welfare jobs or jobs offered by industrial enterprises. Employment will help restore their income and living standard.</p> <p>3) Skills training: A skills training program has been developed for the APs, including agriculture, cultivation, computer, cooking, construction, maternity matron, old-age care, etc. Qualified trainees will receive vocational qualification certificates. Villagers becoming skilled after training may also work outside.</p> <p>4) Social security: The APs in the Project may be eligible for endowment insurance for urban and rural residents, and endowment insurance for LEFs to secure basic future living..</p>	<p>Government on the Promulgation and Implementation of Uniform Annual Output Values and Location-based Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition (QPG [2015] No.61), the compensation rate for irrigated land is 20 times the corresponding uniform AAOV, that for pasture land 11 times, that for woodland is 6 times, and that for unused land one time.</p>
Land transfer	744 mu	736 households with 2,721 persons	<p>1) Rural land contracted management right shall be transferred on an equal, lawful, voluntary and compensated basis, without going against the will of the contractor, without infringing on farmers' rights and interests, without changing the original use of the land, and without damaging the agricultural environment.</p> <p>2) The transfer income shall belong to the contractor, and the term of transfer shall be agreed on between both parties according to law.</p> <p>3) Letters of intent and land transfer agreements will be entered into with AHs through consultation, and timely and full cash compensation provided.</p> <p>4) Priority in employment and training: local villagers will be employed for cultivation and maintenance. The landscaping bureau will offer skills training on forest maintenance, and issue certificates of qualification to qualified trainees. Crop cultivation or stockbreeding may be conducted below shelter forests.</p>	<p>The current compensation rate for land transfer is 1,040 yuan/year, and compensation will be paid directly to village collectives or land contractors. The remaining period of land contracting is 12 years.</p>
Temporary land occup	106.82 mu	145 households with 423	<p>1) The period of occupation will be one year and not exceed two years.</p>	<p>The temporarily occupied land will be compensated for based on the actual</p>

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Affected population	Entitlement	Compensation rates
ation		persons	<p>2) Construction will usually be conducted after harvest or before sowing to reduce impacts of temporary land occupation.</p> <p>3) The temporarily occupied land will be restored through consultation with the AHs and village collectives under the supervision of the owner, and land and sources bureau.</p> <p>4) The compensation rate is 1,040 yuan/mu per annum.</p>	<p>period of occupation, and the compensation rate is based on AAOV. The compensation rate for the land occupied temporarily for the Project is 1,040 yuan/mu per annum, and affected seedlings and trees will be compensated for based on the Compensation Rates for Acquired Houses and Attachments on Collective Land in Ping'an District (PDG [2013] No.71), and Compensation Program for Acquired Houses and Attachments on Collective Land in Ledu District (HRACO [2013] No.53).</p>
Young crops	See Table 2-7	870 households with 3,500 persons	In addition to cash compensation, affected young crops may be disposed of by AHs themselves. AHs may sell adult trees for money, and transplant young trees. As a result, their future income will be affected slightly.	As per the Compensation Rates for Acquired Houses and Attachments on Collective Land in Ping'an District (PDG [2013] No.71), and Compensation Program for Acquired Houses and Attachments on Collective Land in Ledu District (HRACO [2013] No.53)
Vulnerable Group		96 vulnerable household	1) Priority in employment: Vulnerable residents able and willing to work will have priority in receiving jobs generated	

Type of impact	Degree of impact	Affected population	Entitlement	Compensation rates
s		s with 162 persons	by the Project or public welfare jobs. 2) Skills training: Skills training on housekeeping, computer, cultivation, stockbreeding, etc. will be offered to vulnerable residents able and willing to work to help them get employed.	

5 Resettlement and Income Restoration

5.1 Resettlement Objectives and Principles

183. The objective of resettlement of the Project is to develop an action plan for restoration and restoration for those affected by the Project so that they benefit from the Project, and their living standard is improved or at least restored to the pre-project level. The Haidong Municipal Government will make unified planning for livelihood restoration, and has issued the Letter of Committee of the Haidong Municipal Government on Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Costs of the Project (see **Appendix 2**).

184. Some principles for resettlement and rehabilitation have been developed according to the above objective:

1. The willingness of the APs should be respected, and their existing production and living traditions maintained;

2. Resettlement and restoration programs should be tailored to impacts of LA and HD, and based on compensation rates for LA and HD;

3. Resettlement and restoration programs should be combined with village construction, resources development, economic development and environmental protection programs to ensure the sustainable development of the affected villages and APs; and

4. The standard of living of vulnerable groups adversely affected by the Project should be improved.

5.2 Impact Analysis and Restoration Program for Collective Land Acquisition

185. The Project will involve the permanent acquisition of 1,460.97 mu of collective land (including 540.87 mu of irrigated land, 207.35 mu of river flat, 470.8 mu of woodland, 121.95 mu of grassland and 120 mu of wasteland), affected 842 households with 3,112 persons in 49 villages in 8 townships in Ping'an and Ledu Districts.

5.2.1 Impact analysis of Permanent Acquisition of Cultivated Land

186. 540.87 mu of collective cultivated land will be acquired for the Project, affecting 842 households with 3112 persons.

1. Cultivated land losses

187. A comparative analysis of the cultivated areas of the affected villages before and after LA has been made based on the socioeconomic survey. Among the 48 affected villages, 25 villages have land loss rates of less than 10%, 15 villages have land loss rates of 10-20%, 4

villages have land loss rates of 20-30% and 4 villages have land loss rates of 30-35%. See Table 5-1.

2. Income losses

188. Levels of income impact vary from village to village, and from household to household, and are analyzed as follows:
189. Among the affected villages, the income loss rates of agricultural population in 4 villages are higher than 15%-17%, while those in the other villages are less than 15%. See Table 5-2.

Table 5-1 Summary of Impact analysis of Permanent Acquisition of Cultivated Land

District	Town	Village	Before LA			After LA			Affected by LA		
			HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Cultivated area (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)
Ping'an	Ping'an	Dongzhuang	408	1419	864	22	72	18.8	5.39%	5.07%	2.18%
		Zhangjiazhai	572	2229	1364	6	22	8.925	1.05%	1.00%	0.65%
		Shangtan	104	360	1059	7	26	4.675	6.73%	7.22%	0.44%
		Xicun	668	2407	602	145	595	148.7	21.71%	24.72%	24.70%
		Zhongcun	446	1864	466	55	235	58.75	12.33%	12.61%	12.61%
		Dongying	516	2006	145	10	35	6.22	1.94%	1.74%	4.29%
	Subtotal		2714	10285	4500	245	985	246.07	9.03%	9.58%	5.47%
	Xiaoxia	Wangjiazhuang	283	1212	2195	20	66	26.09	7.07%	5.45%	1.19%
		Sanshilipu	347	1239	3067	30	119	49.51	8.65%	9.60%	1.61%
	Subtotal		347	2451	5262	50	185	75.6	14.41%	7.55%	1.44%
	Sanhe	Sanhe	306	1373	7194	9	31	13.3	2.94%	2.26%	0.18%
Total		3367	14109	16956	304	1201	334.97	9.03%	8.51%	1.98%	
Ledu	Gaodian	Hetanzhai	52	172	45	25	82	6.5	48.08%	47.67%	14.44%
		Liushuwan	48	168	44	28	86	6.6	58.33%	51.19%	15.00%
		Xiakou	46	166	42	27	86	6.5	58.70%	51.81%	15.48%
		Daxia	51	176	50	25	86	5.7	49.02%	48.86%	11.40%
		Dongmen	62	212	60	24	84	6.3	38.71%	39.62%	10.50%
		Ximen	47	172	48	24	77	5	51.06%	44.77%	10.42%
	Subtotal		306	1066	289	153	501	36.6	50.00%	47.00%	12.66%
	Yurun	Yangquan	63	205	58	11	32	3.31	17.46%	15.61%	5.71%
	Shangxingyuan	24	84	24	12	44	5.3	50.00%	52.38%	22.08%	

District	Town	Village	Before LA			After LA			Affected by LA			
			HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Cultivated area (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)	
		Xiaxingyuan	24	84	22	10	35	3.8	41.67%	41.67%	17.27%	
		Dadiwan	28	114	32	14	52	5.1	50.00%	45.61%	15.94%	
		Hanzhuang	86	312	89	14	51	5.2	16.28%	16.35%	5.84%	
		Die'ergou	48	186	52	13	44	5.1	27.08%	23.66%	9.81%	
		Liuja	28	94	25	11	38	3.4	39.29%	40.43%	13.60%	
		Shengou	32	130	35	13	44	4.3	40.63%	33.85%	12.29%	
	Subtotal			333	1209	337	98	340	35.51	29.43%	28.12%	10.54%
	Hongshui	Xiajie	24	86	110	12	40	7.46	50.00%	46.51%	6.78%	
		Matang	32	121	123	14	50	6.56	43.75%	41.32%	5.33%	
		Adong	30	99	133	11	40	5.11	36.67%	40.40%	3.84%	
		Axi	44	166	276	12	42	6.62	27.27%	25.30%	2.40%	
		Hexi	28	66	44	12	45	7.22	42.86%	68.18%	16.41%	
		Shangyaodong	21	84	117	11	40	5.99	52.38%	47.62%	5.12%	
		Gaojiawan	22	89	85	14	50	6.3	63.64%	56.18%	7.41%	
		Jiangwan	36	144	184	13	46	7.91	36.11%	31.94%	4.30%	
		Shuangyi	20	77	120	12	44	5.82	60.00%	57.14%	4.85%	
		Dianzi	28	82	137	11	45	6.01	39.29%	54.88%	4.39%	
	Shuang'er	32	118	104	11	38	7.02	34.38%	32.20%	6.75%		
	Subtotal			317	1132	1433	133	480	72.02	41.96%	42.40%	5.03%
	Gaomiao	Dongcun	63	255	74	15	58	4.67	23.81%	22.75%	6.31%	
		Xicun	52	204	58	11	42	3.43	21.15%	20.59%	5.91%	
Duanbao		20	66	18	13	47	6.06	65.00%	71.21%	33.67%		

District	Town	Village	Before LA			After LA			Affected by LA		
			HHs	Population	Cultivated area (mu)	AHs	APs	Cultivated area (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of population (%)	Land loss rate (%)
		Xinsheng	64	217	62	12	46	3.81	18.75%	21.20%	6.15%
		Dalu	12	48	12	10	38	4.45	83.33%	79.17%	37.08%
		Liuwan	28	100	28	10	41	4.23	35.71%	41.00%	15.11%
		Changli	40	114	32	11	44	3.49	27.50%	38.60%	10.91%
		Xiagou	16	62	16	11	42	4.94	68.75%	67.74%	30.88%
		Handiwan	48	192	52	12	46	3.9	25.00%	23.96%	7.50%
		Pujiadun	20	70	18	10	39	3.8	50.00%	55.71%	21.11%
		Baiyazi	44	153	41	10	36	4.22	22.73%	23.53%	10.29%
		Chaomajia	16	66	16	12	44	4.98	75.00%	66.67%	31.13%
		Laoya	24	105	26	9	35	5.53	37.50%	33.33%	21.27%
		Langya	40	118	32	8	32	4.26	20.00%	27.12%	13.31%
		Subtotal	487	1770	485	154	590	61.77	31.62%	33.33%	12.74%
		Total	1443	5177	2544	538	1911	205.9	37.28%	36.91%	8.09%
Total			4810	19286	19500	842	3112	540.87	17.51%	16.14%	2.77%

Table 5-2 Summary of Income Losses Arising from Permanent Acquisition of Collective Land

District	Town	Village	Per capita net income of farmers (yuan)	Per capita agricultural income (yuan)	lost income	Income loss rate (%)
Ping'an	Ping'an	Dongzhuang	7012	1044.44		14.90%
		Zhangjiazhai	7562	1256.26		16.61%
		Shangtan	7378	738.46		10.01%
		Xicun	7212	999.66		13.86%
		Zhongcun	7780	1000.00		12.85%
		Dongying	6974	677.71		9.72%
	Xiaoxia	Wangjiazhuang	7980	1241.67		15.56%
		Sanshilipu	8002	1281.68		16.02%
	Sanhe	Sanhe	8129	1300.00		15.99%
	Ledu	Gaodian	Hetanzhai	7301	261.59	
Liushuwan			6525	245.58		3.76%
Xiakou			6208	256.98		4.14%
Daxia			6001	231.98		3.87%
Dongmen			5996	258.81		4.32%
Ximen			6234	214.29		3.44%
Yurun		Yangquan	6545	325.94		4.98%
		Shangxingyuan	6071	393.18		6.48%
		Xiaxingyuan	6223	380.00		6.11%
		Dadiwan	7001	319.23		4.56%
		Hanzhuang	7124	346.67		4.87%
		Die'ergou	6866	417.27		6.08%
		Liujiia	7123	344.47		4.84%
		Shengou	6785	384.55		5.67%
Hongshui		Xiajie	7002	718.00		10.25%
		Matang	7234	524.80		7.25%
		Adong	7310	472.50		6.46%
		Axi	6856	575.24		8.39%
		Hexi	7001	617.56		8.82%
		Shangyaodong	6983	599.00		8.58%
		Gaojiawan	6654	453.60		6.82%
		Jiangwan	7128	627.61		8.80%
		Shuangyi	6578	469.55		7.14%

	Dianzi	6239	520.67	8.35%
	Shuang'er	6210	692.63	11.15%
Gaomiaio	Dongcun	7210	306.90	4.26%
	Xicun	6785	326.67	4.81%
	Duanbao	7280	496.38	6.82%
	Xinsheng	6756	302.17	4.47%
	Dalu	6579	450.79	6.85%
	Liuwan	5986	412.68	6.89%
	Changli	6021	305.23	5.07%
	Xiagou	7256	464.52	6.40%
	Handiwan	6750	313.70	4.65%
	Pujiadun	5876	399.49	6.80%
	Baiyazi	6574	486.39	7.40%
	Chaomajia	6758	447.05	6.62%
	Laoya	5908	639.71	10.83%
	Langya	6782	532.50	7.85%

190. It can be seen from the above analysis that some households are faced with the risk of losing part of agricultural income. In order to ensure the effective restoration of their living standard and production level, diversified LA resettlement and restoration programs have been developed.

191. The Haidong PMO, Haidong Municipal Land and Resources Bureau, Ping'an District Land and Resources Bureau, Ledu District Land and Resources Bureau, and owner have held FGDs and interviews with some village officials and APs to discuss and develop resettlement programs, as detailed below.

5.2.2 Resettlement and income restoration measures for APs

192. The affected villages/village groups will be compensated in cash based on the standards discussed in Chapter 4. A comparative analysis of the cultivated areas of the affected villages before and after LA indicates that among the 48 affected villages, the maximum land loss rate is 35% ,and the income loss rates is 16% or loss RMB 856 per household per year . The impacts of land acquisition on the rural households of are relatively small. Based on the willingness survey for these affected households, 100% of them expressed their desires of cash compensation. After getting the land acquisition compensation, these affected people will utilize them to adjust the plantation structure and develop animal breeding.

193. 100% of the land compensation will be distributed to APs directly. In order to ensure the affected people to be provided with all opportunities in increasing or at least restoring the previous levels of livelihood and income in a rapid way, in addition to the compensation for the requisitioned land, other income restoration measures of the affected villages are also formulated upon full discussion. The income restoration measures under the Project mainly

include:

(1)Using cash compensation for agricultural restructuring to grow more commercial crops or livestock .

194. Upon analysis and consultation with affected people, the income restoration measures are as the follows:

- Upgrade of low-yield land through improving the soil and earth quality. According to the willingness of the displaced households, the balance un-requisitioned land shall be upgraded to improve the soil quality for the purpose of growing economic crops. In this connection, with an investment of RMB 2000 /mu, there will be additional gross incomes of RMB 1200 /mu each year, and thus the expected additional net incomes after deduction of costs shall be RMB 800 /mu..
- Grow economic crops such as, Medicago sativa ,greenhouse, take greenhouse plantation as example , the unit average investment in this regard will be RMB 5000 -10000/mu, and thus the expected additional gross incomes shall be RMB 8000-20000 /mu, indicating an annual additional net incomes of RMB 3000-10000 /mu after deduction of costs.
- Develop animal breeding such as chicken, cow and sheep. In this regard, sheep are planned for breeding. In terms of costs, the costs are: RMB 400-500 /year for a sheep. Accordingly, the annual additional gross incomes will be RMB 800-1000 /year for sheep. After deduction of costs, the annual additional net incomes will be RMB 400-500 / year for a sheep.

Case 1

Head Ma of Zhangjiazhai Village

Our village has 572 households with 2,229 persons, including 1,182 males and 1,047 females, and about 1,300 mu of cultivated land, mostly used to grow crops, and partly used to grow fruit and trees. Most young laborers in our village are working outside. Currently, it is uneconomical to deal with agriculture. For example, annual wheat output is 350-400 kg/mu, equivalent to annual income of 875-1.000 yuan based on the prevailing market price of 2.5 yuan/kg, and net annual income is just 600-800 yuan/mu after deducting fertilizer, irrigation and labor costs.

Men working outside usually deal with construction. Those working in nearby areas such as Xining City and Ping'an District are paid 220 yuan/day (skilled jobs) or 120 yuan/day (unskilled jobs), and those working in remote areas such as Shanghai are paid higher. Women usually deal with cleaning, service, etc. in the urban area, and are paid lower than men, usually 100-110 yuan/day. The proportion of outside employment income is increasingly higher in our village.

Skills training would be offered several times in our village, covering construction, cooking, welding, embroidery, etiquette, etc. Such training can prepare villagers for outside employment.

Some land in our village was acquired for river management in 2013, and the compensation rate then was 46,800 yuan/mu. Villagers would use part of compensation for insurance, and the balance for doing economic crops and small business (e.g., running a small supermarket or restaurant) or other purposes.

2) Offering job opportunities at the construction and operation stages

195. About 60% of the APs expressed their interesting in job opportunities. In this regard , Haidong PMO committed to give priority to employing APs for the project generated job opportunities. During project construction, it is estimated around 251 unskilled jobs are available, and during operation 169 unskilled jobs with about half for forest cultivation and maintenance and half for greening and cleaning. Their preferential treatment shall be implemented according to the provisions of Labor Law. Affected persons are entitled to receive training program. It is estimated a total of 600 APs will be trained .**Table 5-3** summarizes the direct project created job opportunities.

Table 5-3**Project Direct Created Jobs**

Jobs	No.	Proposed using time	Target	Planned workdays(day)	Daily rate(CNY)	Projected income(Yuan)
Earth-moving	143	After the project starts	Local villagers	30	100	429000
Cleaning and other labor works	87	After the project starts	with priority	100	50	435000
Forest cultivation	115	After the project starts	given to land	60	100	690000
Forest maintance	75	During project operation	acquisition APs	60	80	360000
TOTAL	420					1914000

(3) Non-farming employment/business

196. As discussed in Chapter 3, over 60% of the households' main income is from non-farming sources and agricultural source is supplementary. 606 HHs with 72% of the AHs expressed that they prefer non-farming employment /activities or self-employment business to mitigate their income loss.

197. Income loss analysis showed that the maximum income loss is CNY 856 per year per household, which is equivalent to around 10 days non-farming employment salary per labor.. It is estimated that more than 1000 job opportunities will be directly provided by the project and additional 5000 job opportunities will be indirectly created through attracting of the state-level Lanxi Economic Development Zone, the average salary per moths per labor is more than RMB2000. In terms of small business, they prefer mainly running small shops (Handicraft , traditional goods) or small restaurant (noodle , snack) , their anticipated net income is RMB 10000-20000.

198. In addition , Socio-economic survey also found that women willing to do some handicraft at home, with net income average at RMB2000-5000 per month. Market information and skills about handicraft will be served by company and support by local government

4) Offering free skills training to the APs

199. Based on the above restoration options chosen by the AHs, training programs will be

designed to meet the specific needs and preferences of AHs. A total of CNY 900,000 has been budgeted in the RP. The affected people shall receive three skill trainings at least before project completion.

200. For the households that choose agricultural restoration measures, agricultural technical training such as raising chicken and mutton, Medicago sativa plantation and other cash crop plantation will be provided as required. Additionally, training in the form of farmer-back-farmer training will be organized. The farmers with skills in cash crops could be invited to share experiences and skills to the new growers in the same or other villages. It will be useful to organize study tours to other villages for APs who are interested in planting new cash crops. It will either be organized by Haidong PMO directly or by entrusted government agencies such as agriculture bureau, forestry bureau, or women’s federation.
201. For the non-farming employment, skill training will include cooking , house decoration, handicraft production, car repair, and other skills. It is estimated that about 200 AH with 300 members require such training. Training to the AHs will be designed according to their final selection of non-farming business. In terms of off-farming training, it will be delegated to labor and social insurance bureau.

Table 5-4 Summary of Local Skills Training Programs

Training course	Duration	Number of trainees	Venue	Scope	Budget (0,000 yuan)	Funding source
Agricultural skills	2017-2020	200	Village committees	Cultivation management, and farm product storage and marketing	10	Government training funds
Computer skills	2017-2020	150	Village committees	Basic knowledge and operating procedures	12	
Cooking skills	2017-2020	180	Village committees	Basic skills and use of ingredients	15	
Old-age care	2017-2020	280	Village committees	Theoretical knowledge and operating skills	15	
Maternity matron	2017-2020	200	Village committees	Care of newborns and lying-in women	10	
Construction skills	2017-2020	400	Village committees	Basic knowledge, safety awareness and operation	8	
Expertise for LEFs	2017-2020	800	Township governments	Cultivation and stockbreeding	20	

4) Allowing eligible LEFs to cover endowment insurance for LEFs.

202. All affected households expressed interest in social insurance. However, the endowment insurance for LEF only targets eligible households. The land acquisition of the component is linear and therefore has very few opportunities to create LEF. For a few villages with very limited land, there is such potential. No endowment insurance will be provided if there are no eligible APs. But for general pension, insurance, it is up to the APs to participate on a voluntary basis. The AP with per capita cultivated land remaining that is less than 0.3 mu after land acquisition are eligible to be included within the endowment insurance, and men over 60 years old and women over 55 years old shall start to receive pension. According to

the estimation, 1,977 APs in the Project are eligible for endowment insurance for LEFs. See Table 5-5.

203. In addition, to guarantee the vulnerable groups livelihood restoration, MLSS will be made available for officially identified poor. Other insurance options are optional subject to APs voluntary decision.

204. A new policy on endowment insurance for LEFs is being developed in Haidong City, and the prevailing policy on social security is being amended. In Ping'an and Ledu Districts, the Interim Measures of Qinghai Province for Endowment Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers (QPGO [2012] No.336), and Notice of the General Office of the Qinghai Provincial Government on Paying Endowment Insurance Premiums for Land-expropriated Farmers (QPGO [2013] No.23) still apply. The process is:

- **Target:** The person with entitlement of collective farming land contract; and (ii) the adult (age over 18 years old) with per capita remaining land less than 0.3 mu after land acquisition.
- **Contribution:** The endowment insurance fund for LEFs consists of individual contribution, collective subsidy and government subsidy.1) Individual contribution: An LEF will pay premiums for 15 years based on 35% of the local MLS rate for urban residents at a time. For a new LEF, such premiums will be deducted from land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies at a time.2) Government subsidy: A government at or above the county level implementing LA will grant a subsidy to each LEF to be insured at 15% of the local MLS rate for urban residents, to be withdrawn by the local finance department for 15 years from land income at a time. Each insured eligible for receiving pensions will receive a basic pension subsidy of 120 yuan per month from the local government.3) Collective subsidy: Eligible village collectives may grant a subsidy to the insured as determined by the village committee democratically. The base amount of contribution for new LEFs will be adjusted timely based on the local annual MLS rate for urban residents.
- **Benefit:** The insured will receive pensions monthly from 60 years. The pension will consist of a basic pension and an individual account pension, where the basic pension will be 120 yuan, and the individual account pension will be the balance of the individual account divided by 139 (this is the same as the prevailing factor for the individual account of basic endowment insurance for urban employees).

Table 5-5 Summary of APs Eligible for Endowment Insurance for LEFs

District	Town	Village	Eligible population
Ping'an	Ping'an	Xicun	576
		Zhongcun	215
	Total		791
Ledu	Gaodian	Hetanzhai	67
		Liushuwan	72
		Xiakou	76
		Daxia	68
		Dongmen	67

		Ximen	61
	Subtotal		411
Yurun		Yangquan	22
		Shangxingyuan	35
		Xiaxingyuan	25
		Dadiwan	39
		Hanzhuang	40
		Die'ergou	34
		Liuja	28
		Shengou	34
	Subtotal		257
Gaomiao		Dongcun	46
		Xicun	34
		Duangbao	41
		Xinsheng	37
		Dalu	31
		Liuwan	39
		Changli	35
		Xiagou	33
		Handiwan	39
		Pujiadun	31
		Baiyazi	28
		Chaomajia	37
		Laoya	28
	Langya	27	
	Subtotal		486
	Total		1186
Total			1977

5.3 Impacts of Land Transfer and Restoration Program

5.3.1 Impact analysis

568.8 mu of collective land will be transferred, affecting 736 households with 2,721 persons.

It is learned that the affected villages have 3,703.5 of cultivated land before transfer, and the transferred land accounts for 15.36%. See **Table 5-6**.

Table 5-6 Summary of Land Transfer Impacts

Town	Village	Before transfer			After transfer			Affected by transfer		
		HHs	Population	Cultivated land (mu)	AHs	APs	Cultivated land (mu)	Percent of HHs (%)	Percent of population (%)	Loss rate (%)
Ping'an	Xiying	449	1772	261	181	713	105	40.31%	40.24%	40.23%
	Dongcun	882	3144	270	408	1456	125	46.26%	46.31%	46.30%
	Dalu	204	792	454.5	21	81	46.5	10.29%	10.23%	10.23%
	Shangzhuang	189	600	490	7	23	18.8	3.70%	3.83%	3.84%
	Dongzhuang	408	1419	864	32	110	66.8	7.84%	7.75%	7.73%
	Zhangjiazhai	572	2229	1364	87	338	206.7	15.21%	15.16%	15.15%
Subtotal		2704	9956	3703.5	736	2721	568.8	27.22%	27.33%	15.36%

The villages involving land transfer are mostly in Ping'an Town, where food crops are grown mainly, such as wheat and corn, and commercial crops are also grown, such as potato and rape. Annual income from food crop cultivation is usually 600-800 yuan, while that from commercial crop cultivation 800-1,000 yuan. In some villagers, cultivated land is idle because many villagers are working outside. After land transfer, villagers will receive sufficient compensation, and they can work outside freely to earn more money.

Case 3

HZW, villager of Dongcun Village

My family has 4 members. My elder son is working, and my younger son is at a university. I and my wife usually work in Ping'an District. My family has 5 mu of cultivated land, in which only 0.67 mu is used to grow wheat, while the remainder is laid idle. Crop cultivation income is very low (900 yuan/mu per annum).

Most of villagers accept land transfer, because we have more time to work outside, and unused land can be utilized to create value.

The income loss rates of the villages by affected by land transfer are summarized in **Table 5-7**.

Table 5-7 Summary of Income Losses Arising from Permanent Land Transfer

District	Town	Village	Per capita net of income farmers(yuan)	Per capita lost of agricultural income (yuan)	Income loss rate (%)
Ping'an	Ping'an	Xiying	7028	589.06	8.38%

	Dongcun	6890	343.41	4.98%
	Dalu	7567	1148.15	15.17%
	Shangzhuang	7689	1634.78	21.26%
	Dongzhuang	7687	1214.55	15.80%
	Zhangjiazhai	6825	1223.08	17.92%

5.3.2 Restoration Program for Land Transfer

1. Compensation for land transfer

205. In the Project, the land for Binhe River shelter forest construction will be obtained by land transfer. 568.8 mu of collective land will be transferred, affecting 736 households with 2,721 persons in 6 villages in Ping'an Town, Ping'an District. The affected households or collectives will receive cash compensation at a rate of 1,040 yuan/mu per year. The remaining land contracting period is 12 years. To date, letters of intent on land transfer have been entered into with the AHs through consultation.

2. Implementation and restoration program

1) Fixation of compensation rate

Compensation rates for land transfer are based on land AAOV, and agreements usually have a term of 5 years and may be extended voluntarily through consultation. Based on past cases, it would be specified in agreements that compensation rates will increase with AAOVs specified in provincial policies.

2) Procedure

a) Land transfer is reviewed by the agriculture, stockbreeding, environmental protection, water resources and transport authorities.

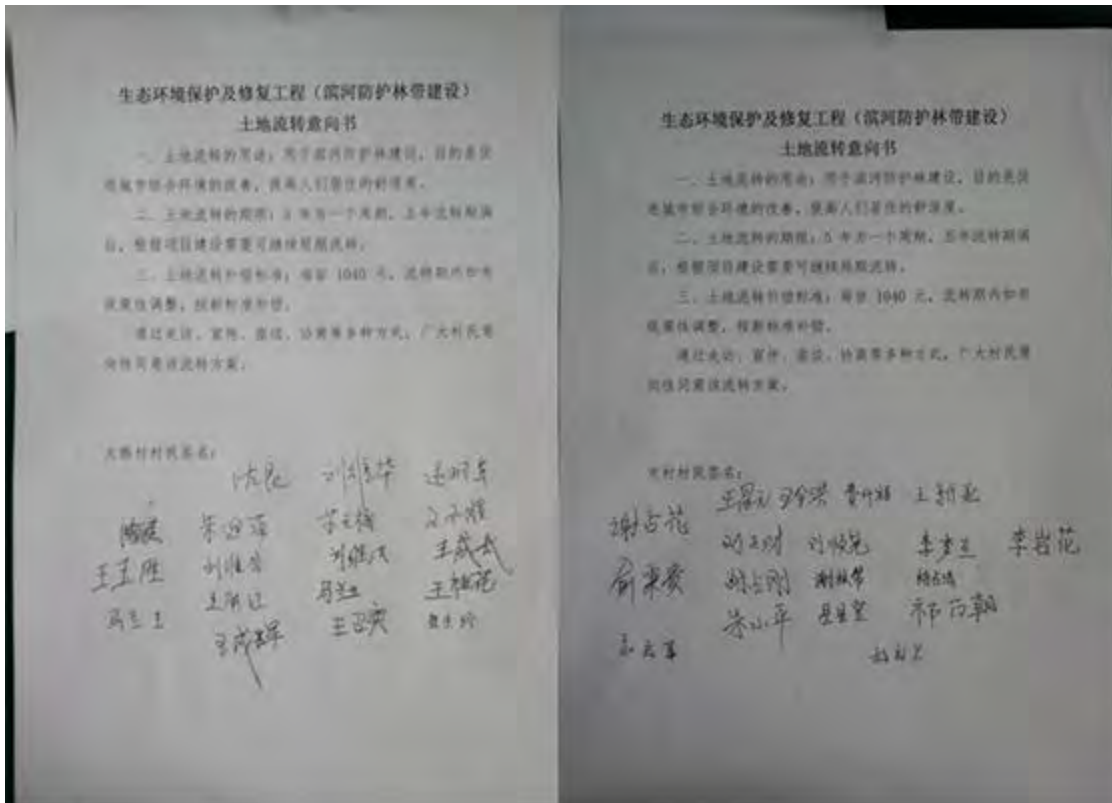
b) The landscaping bureau enters into a letter of intent with each household through adequate consultation, specifying the purpose, period, compensation rate, etc.

c) The landscaping bureau, township government and village committee measure the land to be transferred and disclose the measuring result on spot. The landscaping bureau enters into a land transfer agreement with each household, usually with a term of 5 years.

d) The agreement is approved by the competent authorities, township government and village committee.

3) Income restoration

All samplings required under the Project will be purchased locally. The employment of planting and managing will be offered first to qualified affected populations by transferred land. Local villagers will be employed for cultivation at 100 yuan/day. Forests will be maintained by local villagers at 80 yuan per capita per day from March to November, and 1,800 yuan per capita per month for the remainder of the year. The landscaping bureau will offer skills training on forest maintenance, and issue certificates of qualification to qualified trainees. Crop cultivation or stockbreeding may be conducted below shelter forests. See Figure5-1.



Letter of Intent of Land Transfer for the Eco-environment Protection and Restoration Component (Riverfront Shelter Forest)

1. Purpose of land transfer: for the construction of the riverfront shelter forest, with the aim of promoting urban environment improvement and improving living comfort
 2. Period of land transfer: 5 years, with the possibility of extension upon expiry as necessary
 3. Compensation rate for land transfer: 1,040 yuan/mu, or as per the latest policy
- Through publicity and consultation, villagers have agreed with this program in principle.

Signatures of villagers in Dongcun Village:

Letter of Intent of Land Transfer for the Eco-environment Protection and Restoration Component (Riverfront Shelter Forest)

1. Purpose of land transfer: for the construction of the riverfront shelter forest, with the aim of promoting urban environment improvement and improving living comfort
 2. Period of land transfer: 5 years, with the possibility of extension upon expiry as necessary
 3. Compensation rate for land transfer: 1,040 yuan/mu, or as per the latest policy
- Through publicity and consultation, villagers have agreed with this program in principle.

Signatures of villagers in Dalu Village:

Figure 5-1 Letter of intent for transfer land for riverfront shelter forest construction

青海省农村土地承包经营权流转

合同书

青海省农牧厅印制

农村土地承包经营权流转合同书

甲方(受让方): _____
乙方(受让方): _____
丙方(受让方): _____

为了规范农村土地承包经营权流转,维护流转双方合法权益,根据《中华人民共和国农村土地承包法》、《农村土地承包经营权流转管理办法》等有关法律法规,甲乙双方在平等、自愿、协商一致的基础上,就农村土地承包经营权流转事宜,达成如下合同条款:

- 一、流转方式: 出租
二、流转期限: 自_____年_____月_____日起至_____年_____月_____日止

Table with columns: 流转地块, 面积, 用途, 流转期限, 租金, 支付方式, 违约责任. It contains several rows of data for land parcels.

三、流转费用: 租金按年支付, 自_____年_____月_____日起至_____年_____月_____日止, 每年租金为_____元。

四、流转期限: 本合同流转期限为_____年, 自_____年_____月_____日起至_____年_____月_____日止。

- 五、甲方的权利和义务:
(一) 甲方享有流转土地的所有权;
(二) 甲方有权监督乙方按照合同约定的用途使用土地;
(三) 甲方有权依法收回流转土地;
(四) 甲方应当依法保护土地, 不得擅自改变土地用途;
(五) 甲方应当依法保护土地, 不得擅自改变土地用途;
(六) 甲方应当依法保护土地, 不得擅自改变土地用途;

六、乙方的权利和义务:
(一) 乙方享有流转土地的经营权;
(二) 乙方有权依法流转土地;
(三) 乙方应当依法保护土地, 不得擅自改变土地用途;
(四) 乙方应当依法保护土地, 不得擅自改变土地用途;

七、违约责任:
(一) 乙方有下列情形之一的, 甲方有权解除合同, 收回流转土地:
1. 擅自改变土地用途;
2. 擅自将流转土地再行流转;
3. 违反合同约定, 损害土地;
4. 其他严重违约行为。
(二) 甲方有下列情形之一的, 乙方有权解除合同, 甲方应当退还租金, 并赔偿乙方相应的损失:
1. 擅自收回流转土地;
2. 擅自改变土地用途;
3. 其他严重违约行为。

八、合同变更与解除:
(一) 本合同生效后, 任何一方不得擅自变更或解除合同;
(二) 如因不可抗力致使本合同无法履行, 双方均不承担违约责任;
(三) 如因国家政策调整致使本合同无法履行, 双方均不承担违约责任;

九、争议解决:
(一) 本合同履行过程中发生争议, 双方应协商解决;
(二) 协商不成的, 任何一方均可向当地农村土地承包仲裁委员会申请仲裁;
(三) 任何一方均可向人民法院提起诉讼;

十、其他约定:
(一) 本合同一式_____份, 甲乙双方各执_____份, 丙方执_____份;
(二) 本合同自_____年_____月_____日起生效;
(三) 本合同未尽事宜, 双方可另行签订补充协议, 补充协议与本合同具有同等法律效力;

十一、签字盖章:
甲方(受让方): _____ 乙方(受让方): _____ 丙方(受让方): _____
_____年_____月_____日

十二、附件:
(一) 农村土地承包经营权流转申请书;
(二) 农村土地承包经营权流转合同书;
(三) 农村土地承包经营权流转登记表;
(四) 农村土地承包经营权流转备案表;

III. Period of transfer: Both Parties agree that the period of transfer shall be _____ years, from _____ (MM/DD/YY) to _____ (MM/DD/YY) (not exceeding the remaining land contracting period).

IV. Transfer fee: _____ yuan/mu per annum (or _____ kg/mu in kind), totaling _____ yuan per annum (or _____ kg in kind)

V. Mode of payment: Party B shall pay _____ yuan to Party A by _____ (MM/DD) of each year, and the total amount shall be paid in _____ times.

VI. Rights and obligations of Party A

1. Rights

- 1) Collecting the land transfer fee hereunder;
- 2) Making sure Party B uses the transferred land hereunder;
- 3) Withdrawing the transferred land at expiry (except in the mode of assignment); and
- 4) Enjoying other rights stipulated by law

2. Obligations

- 1) Respecting Party B's autonomy in management and right to dispose of farm products, and not interfering with Party B's lawful agricultural activities; and
- 2) Providing other necessary assistance or services to Party B hereunder

VII. Rights and obligations of Party B

1. Rights

- 1) Enjoying autonomy in management, right to dispose of farm products and right to income on the transferred land;
- 2) Receiving compensation equal to its investment if the transferred land is acquired or occupied according to law, and suffers any financial loss; and
- 3) Enjoying other rights stipulated by law

2. Obligations

- 1) Maintaining the agricultural use of the transferred land, and not using it for nonagricultural purposes;
- 2) Protecting and rationally utilizing the transferred land, and compensating for any damage to the land;
- 3) Paying the land transfer fee timely and fully hereunder; and
- 4) Performing other obligations stipulated by law

VIII. Change and termination

1. This Contract may be changed or dissolved if:

- 1) Both Parties agree so without infringing on the interests of the state, collective and third parties;
- 2) The state policy on which this Contract is based changes materially; or

3) This Contract becomes unenforceable due to force majeure (severe natural disaster, land acquisition or occupation by the state or collective).

2. Party A shall have the right to terminate this Contract and withdraw the transferred land if Party B:

- 1) fails to use the land for the purpose hereunder;
- 2) lays the land idle or damages any attachment owned by Party A; or
- 3) fails to pay the transfer fee on schedule.

3. If Party A interferes with Party B's management, or otherwise uses or occupies the land, Party B shall have the right to terminate this Contract.

4. If either Party plans to terminate this Contract, it shall give a _____ months prior notice to the other Party.

5. If the land is to be acquired or occupied for state or collective construction according to law, both Parties shall agree. The compensation for young crops and attachments on the land during the term hereof shall belong to the investor.

IX. Liability for breach (to be discussed between transferor and transferee based on the actual situation at town/village level)

- 1.
- 2.

X. Miscellaneous

1. Any dispute arising from the performance hereof shall be settled by both Parties through friendly negotiation. If such negotiation fails, the local township land contracting administration authority shall perform mediation. If such mediation still fails, either Party may apply for mediation or arbitration with the land contracting administration authority of the next higher level, or file a suit in a court in Party A's location.

2. For anything unstated herein, both Parties shall submit to the following supplementary provisions:

- 1) Disposal of attachments and facilities on the land after the expiry hereof;
- 2)

3. This Contract is made in quadruplicate, with one original kept by each Party, Party A's village committee and Party A's township land contracting administration authority (witness). All originals shall have the same legal validity.

4. This Contract shall come into effect upon execution by both Parties, and submitted to the village committee for reference. In case of transfer in the mode of assignment, this Contract shall be executed with the prior approval of the village committee.

Party A's signature:

Tel:

Party B's signature:

Tel:

Village committee's opinion (seal):

Witness (township government):

Representative of witness:
Date: _____ (MM/DD/YY)

Figure 5-2 Sample land transfer agreement

5.3.3 Case of land transfer

Dadiwan Wetland Park in Haidong City is taken as an example of land transfer here.

1) Dadiwan Wetland Park is located in Ledu District, with a planned area of 609.90 hectares and a planned investment of 65.95 million yuan, and is divided into 5 functional zones – the wetland conservation, rehabilitation, demonstration, rational utilization and management service zones. Dadiwan Wetland Park involves the transfer of 830.44 mu of land, including 484 of irrigated land and 346.44 mu of fishpond, and all land transfer agreements have been entered into.

2) The forestry bureau founded a company (Xinyuan Village Seedling Co., Ltd.) through fiscal appropriation in 2014, which entered into agreements with rural households with the approval of the competent authorities and the village committee. Such agreements have a term of 5 years, and will be extended after 5 years through consultation.

The transfer of collective land under the Project will be based on the implementation plan of land transfer for Dadiwan Wetland Park issued in September 2014. See Figure 5-3.

大地湾湿地公园项目土地流转实施方案

为顺利推进大地湾湿地公园项目建设工作,根据《中华人民共和国农村土地承包法》、《农业部农村土地承包经营权流转管理办法》、《农业部关于做好当前农村土地承包经营权流转管理和服务工作的通知》,结合实际,特制定本方案。

一、指导思想

以《农村土地承包法》为依据,以推进土地流转,促进土地适度集中,发展多种形式的适度规模经营,提高土地经营效益,全面推进农村经济快速发展,保障大地湾湿地公园项目建设工作。

二、基本原则

一要坚持稳定农村土地承包关系长久不变,农村土地流转不得改变农村土地家庭承包经营制度,不得借流转之机将承包地打乱重分。要坚持维护农民土地承包权益和流转主体地位,原土地承包关系不变。

二要坚持“依法、自愿、有偿”流转,农村土地流转不得改变土地集体所有权性质,农村土地流转的收益全部归原承包农户所有,任何组织和个人不得截留、扣缴或挪用。

三要坚持依法办事,严格执行国家、省、市流转相关法律法规、政策,积极推进流转工作,全力保障国家、集体、个人的合法权益。

四要阳光流转,坚持公开透明,将流转补偿政策、补偿标准、补偿结果等情况进行公示,主动接受社会监督,切实规范流转行为。

三、范围和时限要求

(一)范围:大地湾湿地公园项目红线范围内土地

1. 流转范围

耕地475.66亩,鱼塘346.44亩。

2. 不流转范围

林地223.08亩,不予流转,保留现状。

3. 征用范围

未利用地3.44亩。

(二)时限要求

责任单位必须于2014年10月20日前完成责任范围内的土地及其他附着物的丈量登记、汇总、造册、公示、流转协议的签订、流转补偿费发放。

四、组织领导

此次征地拆迁工作在朝阳山片区征地拆迁工作领导小组和朝阳山片区征地拆迁现场指挥部领导下开展工作,原朝阳山片区征地拆迁工作领导小组和朝阳山片区征地拆迁现场指挥部人员和职责不变,工作变动的按相应调整人员递增。

五、责任分工及登记丈量范围

责任单位:雨润镇

完成大地湾湿地公园项目红线范围内耕地475.66亩,鱼塘346.44亩,未利用地3.44亩及其附着物的丈量登记、汇总、造册、公示、补偿费发放;流转(征地)协议的签订;涉及雨润镇下杏园村(流转、征地范围详见附件)。工作组组成人员如下:
区责任领导:赵明军

组 长:马洪涛
副 组 长:李长龙
成 员:雨润镇:按需抽调
国土局:1人
林业局:1人
村干部:3人

六、政策标准

(一)耕地流转

耕地全部流转,地面苗木严格执行原乐都县人民政府办公室《关于印发乐都县土地房屋及附着物征收补偿方案的通知》[乐政办(2013)82号]补偿标准。本次流转期限为5年,流转补偿费每亩每年1560元[按青海省人民政府关于公布征地区域农用地年产值标准和片区综合地价的通知(青政[2010]26号)相关规定执行],分期按年度支付。流转补偿费标准以青海省人民政府公布征地区域农用地年产值标准为准。

(二)鱼塘流转

鱼塘全部流转,一次性补偿鱼塘损失(鱼塘损失=鱼塘开挖土方量×7元/方+鱼塘鱼苗损失,其中:经营性鱼塘每亩补偿3000元,非经营性鱼塘每亩补偿1500元),流转期限为5年,流转补偿费每亩每年1560元[按青海省人民政府关于公布征地区域农用地年产值标准和片区综合地价的通知(青政[2010]26号)相关规定执行],分期按年度支付。流转补偿费标准以青海省人民政府公布征地区域农用地年产值标准为准。

(三)集体(村、社)土地及附着物流转补偿费发放途径

村、社集体土地及附着物的流转补偿费用,经责任单位丈量登记、造册后,上报审核组进行审核,经审核合格后在村、社进行张榜公示,无异议后将土地及附着物流转补偿费用转入村委会在乡镇经管站设立的专用账户,由镇经管站统一进行管理,使用时由村、社制定可行的方案及90%村民代表同意后,由镇人民政府审核,批准后方可使用。

抄送:区委办、人大办、政协办、发改部、法院、检察院。
海东市乐都区人民政府办公室
2014年9月26日印

Implementation Plan of Land Transfer for the Dadiwan Wetland Park Project

In order to promote the construction of the Dadiwan Wetland Park Project, this plan has been developed pursuant to the Rural Land Contracting Law of the PRC, Administrative Measures for the Transfer of Rural Contracted Land Management Right, and Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture on Doing a Good Job in the Management of and Service for the Transfer of Rural Contracted Land Management

Right.

I. Guideline

Promoting land transfer and the appropriate concentration of land, developing diversified operations of appropriate scale, increasing land operation efficiency, driving the rapid development of the rural economy, and ensuring the progress of construction of this project

II. Basic principles

First, the rural land contracting relationship shall be maintained. Rural land transfer shall not change the rural household land contracting system. Farmers' rights and interests in land contracting, and their status as the subject of land transfer shall be protected.

Second, land must be transferred on a lawful, voluntary and compensated basis, without changing the collective ownership of land. The transfer income shall belong to the contractor, and shall not be encroached on, withheld or deducted by any organization or individual.

Third, land transfer shall be conducted in strict conformity with the applicable state, provincial and municipal policies in order to fully protect the lawful rights and interests of the state, collective and individual.

Fourth, land transfer shall be conducted transparently, and the compensation policy, rate and result shall be disclosed for public supervision.

III. Scope and deadline

1. Scope: land within the boundary line of the Dadiwan Wetland Park Project

1) Transferred

475.66 mu of cultivated land and 346.44 mu of fishpond

2) Not transferred

223.08 mu of woodland

3) Acquired

3.44 mu of unused land

2. Deadline

The organization responsible must complete the measurement, registration, compilation and disclosure of land and attachments within the scope of transfer, enter into land transfer agreements, and pay compensation for land transfer by October 20, 2014.

IV. Organizational leadership

The LA and HD work shall be conducted under the leadership of the Chaoyangshan area LA and HD leading group and headquarters, and their staffing and duties shall remain unchanged.

V. Division of duties, and scope of registration and measurement

Organization responsible: Yurun Town

The measurement, registration, compilation and disclosure of 475.66 mu of cultivated land, 346.44 mu of fishpond, 3.44 mu of unused land, and other attachments within the boundary line of the Dadiwan Wetland Park Project shall be completed, land transfer agreements entered into, and compensation for land transfer paid, involving Xiaxyngyuan Village, Yurun Town. The composition of the task force is as follows:

District leader responsible: Zhao Mingjun

Leader: Ma Hongtao

Deputy leader: Li Changlong

Members: Yurun Town: to be transferred as necessary

Land and resources bureau: 1

Forestry bureau: 1

Village officials: 3

VI. Policy standard

1. Transfer of cultivated land

If cultivated land is fully transferred, ground attachments shall be compensated for in strict conformity with the rates specified in the Notice of the General Office of the Ledu County Government on Issuing the Compensation Program for Acquired Land, Houses and Attachments of Ledu County (LCGO [2013] No.82). The period of transfer shall be 5 years, and the compensation rate shall be 1,560 yuan/mu per annum (based on the Uniform Annual Output Value Rates and Area-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Qinghai Province (QPG [2010] No.26)). Compensation shall be paid annually.

2. Transfer of fishpond

If a fishpond is fully transferred, the loss shall be compensated for at a time (loss = volume of excavation earthwork X 7 yuan/m³ + fry loss, where the compensation rate for operating fishponds is 3,000 yuan/mu and that for non-operating fishponds 1,500 yuan/mu). The period of transfer shall be 5 years (based on the Uniform Annual Output Value Rates and Area-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Qinghai Province (QPG [2010] No.26)). Compensation shall be paid annually.

3. Distribution of compensation for transferred collective land and attachments

The compensation for transferred collective land and attachments shall be calculated through measurement and registration by the organization responsible, review by the review group, and disclosure in the affected village. If there is no objection, the compensation shall be transferred to the special account of the village committee, and used with the consent of at least 90% of the village representatives and with the approval of the township government.

CC: district CPC committee, district people's congress, district people's political consultative conference, court

Issued by the General Office of the Ledu District Government on September 26, 2014

Figure 5-3 Implementation Plan of Land Transfer Dadiwan Wetland Park

5.4 Restoration Program for Temporary Land Occupation

206. 106.82 mu of collective land will be occupied temporarily, including 83.15 mu of cultivated land, 19.7 mu of river flat, 0.6 mu of wasteland and 3.37 mu of grassland. The period of occupation will be two years, affecting 145 households with 423 persons. The temporarily occupied land will be restored through consultation with the AHs and village collectives under the supervision of the owner, and land and sources bureau. The principles for restoration are as follows:

1. The AHs will have priority, so that not only the APs will obtain job opportunities to increase household income, but also the quality of land restoration will be ensured. If the AHs or the village collective are/is unwilling to restore the temporarily occupied land itself, such land will be reclaimed by the IA.

2. Strict measures will be taken during construction to protect surface soil and avoid any irrecoverable impact. During excavation, surface soil (recommended thickness 30-50cm) will be collected and stored separately, and measures taken to prevent water loss and soil erosion. After

construction, subsurface soil will be backfilled first, then surface soil will be spread on the surface evenly, and the ground leveled to reduce the impact on the quality of cultivated land. Land that hardens during construction will be plowed immediately after construction to restore the loose state.

207. The temporarily occupied collective cultivated land and woodland will be restored by the construction agency, and compensation will be paid to the affected proprietors.

5.5 Restoration Program for Young Crops

208. In addition to cash compensation, affected young crops may be disposed of by AHs themselves. AHs may sell adult trees for money, and transplant young trees. As a result, their future income will be affected slightly.

5.6 Supporting Measures for Vulnerable Groups

209. The following supporting measures will be taken for the vulnerable population affected by the Project:

1. Priority in employment

210. Vulnerable residents able and willing to work will have priority in receiving jobs generated by the Project or public welfare jobs.

2. Skills training

211. Skills training on housekeeping, computer, cultivation, stockbreeding, etc. will be offered to vulnerable residents able and willing to work to help them get employed.

6 Organizational Structure

6.1 Resettlement Implementation and Management Agencies

6.1.1 Organizational Setup

212. In order to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement as expected, an organizational structure must be established at the implementation stage to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. Since resettlement is a comprehensive task that requires the cooperation of different agencies, the departments concerned will participate in and support resettlement implementation. The agencies responsible for resettlement in the Project are:

- Haidong Project Leading Group
- Haidong PMO (under the water resources bureau)
- Haidong Municipal Land and Resources Bureau
- Ping'an District Land and Resources Bureau
- Ledu District Land and Resources Bureau
- Owner (Ledu/Pingan District Housing Construction Bureau, Ledu/Pingan District Water Resources Bureau, Ledu/Ping'an District Forestry Bureau)
- Affected township governments
- Affected village committees
- AHs
- Design agency
- External M&E agency

Other agencies: civil affairs bureaus, labor and social security bureaus, women's federations

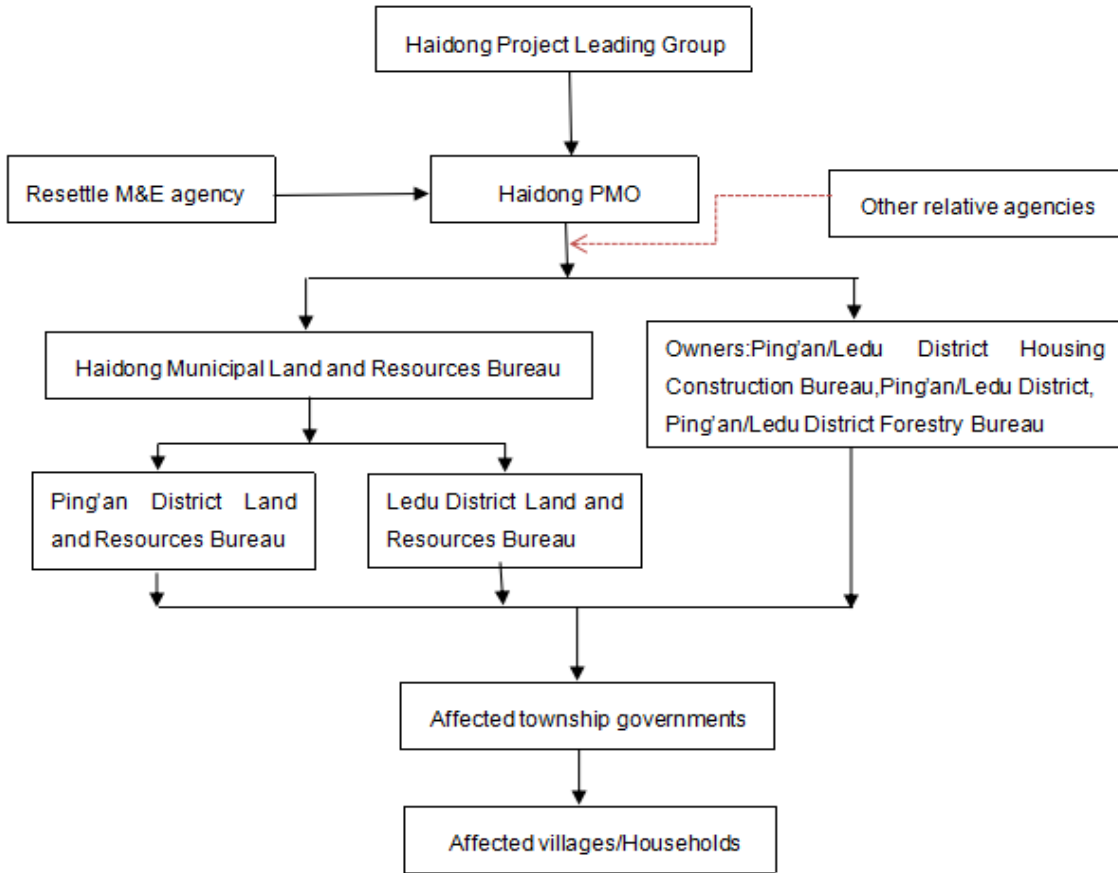


Figure 6-1 Organizational Chart for Resettlement Management

6.1.2 Organizational Responsibilities

Haidong Project Leading Group

213. Responsible mainly for the organizational leadership of the Project, coordinating and solving major issues, directing and coordinating project implementation, supervising the progress of project implementation

Haidong PMO

- 1) Executing major decisions of the Project Leading Group on the Project;
- 2) Coordination, management, supervision and service in project implementation;
- 3) Contacting with the state, provincial and municipal departments concerned, and ADB;
- 4) Coordinating the finalization of legal documents of the Project with ADB, and reporting to the Project Leading Group and ADB regularly;
- 5) Appointing an external resettlement M&E agency to monitor and evaluate resettlement activities

Owner (Ledu/Pingan District Housing Construction Bureau, Ledu/Pingan District Water Resources Bureau, Ledu/Pingan District Forestry Bureau)

- 1) Appointing a resettlement consulting agency to prepare for resettlement;
- 2) Coordinating the consulting agency with other agencies at the preparation stage;

- 3) Coordinating the implementation progress of the Project and the RP;
- 4) Reporting the resettlement fund disbursement plan and supervising the disbursement of funds;
- 5) Raising resettlement funds and disbursing funds timely;
- 6) Responsible specifically for resettlement implementation;
- 7) Tracking and supervising the disbursement of resettlement funds;
- 8) Handling grievances and appeals of APs arising from resettlement;
- 9) Supporting the work of the external M&E agency;
- 10) Collecting and compiling information required for internal monitoring reporting

Municipal/district land and resources bureaus

- 1) Developing the resettlement policies in coordination with departments concerned;
- 2) Taking full charge of LA affairs (including endowment insurance for LEFs);
- 3) Participating in the DMS;
- 4) Supervising the implementation of resettlement activities

Affected township governments

- 1) Participating in the DMS
- 2) Participating in compensation calculation
- 3) Participating in compensation payment
- 4) Participating in appeal handling
- 5) Participating in skills training for APs
- 6) Implementing employment measures for APs

Design agency

- 1) Reducing resettlement impacts by optimizing the project design
- 2) Identifying the range of LA and HD

External M&E agency

214. The Haidong PMO will appoint a qualified M&E agency as the external resettlement monitoring agency. Its main responsibilities are:

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

6.2 Staffing and Equipment

6.2.1 Staffing

215. In order to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement, all resettlement agencies of the Project have been provided with full-time staff, and a smooth channel of

communication has been established. The resettlement agencies are composed of administrative and technical staff, with a workforce of 2-4 each. The resettlement staff has certain expertise, and rich experience in resettlement. See **Table 6-1**.

Table 6-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Workforce	Composition
Haidong Project Leading Group	14	Civil servants
Haidong PMO	5	Civil servants, technicians
Haidong Municipal Land and Resources Bureau	2	Civil servants
Ledu District Land and Resources Bureau	2	Civil servants
Ping'an District Land and Resources Bureau	3	Civil servants
Ping'an District Water Resources Bureau	3	Civil servants, technicians
Ping'an District Forestry Bureau	2	Civil servants, technicians
Ping'an District Housing Construction Bureau	2	Civil servants, technicians
Ledu District Environmental Protection Bureau	2	Civil servants, technicians
Ledu District Water Resources Bureau	2	Civil servants
Design agency	7	Engineers, senior engineers
External M&E agency	4	Social and resettlement experts
Total	48	/

6.2.2 Equipment

216. All resettlement agencies have been provided basic office, transport and communication equipment, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines and vehicles.

6.3 Institutional Capacity Building

217. In addition, the following measures will be taken to strengthen institutional capacity:

1. Leadership responsibility system: A leading team headed by the leader in charge of the district government and composed of leaders from departments concerned has been established.

2. Well-trained staff: All resettlement agencies are provided with staff experienced and proficient in policies and operations.

3. Definition of responsibilities: The responsibilities of all resettlement agencies have been defined in accordance with ADB's requirements, and the applicable laws and regulations of the PRC.

4. Staff training: The resettlement staff will be trained on resettlement policies and file management.

5. Public supervision: All resettlement information should be disclosed to the public for supervision.

6. Resettlement disclosure meetings are held irregularly and relevant information is disclosed as briefs;

7. The PMO has provided all resettlement activities with necessary vehicles and office facilities to meet their needs.

See **Table 6-2**.

Table 6-2 Operational Training Program for Resettlement Agencies

No.	Agency responsible	Scope	Trainees	Time	Budget (0,000 yuan/year)
1	Haidong PMO	Learning resettlement experience from ADB-financed projects in other provinces	Staff of the Haidong PMO, backbone resettlement staff	2016-2019	5
2	External M&E agency	ADB's resettlement policy	Staff of the Haidong PMO, backbone resettlement staff	2016-2019	5
3	External M&E agency	Updates of state policies on LA	Staff of the Haidong PMO, backbone resettlement staff	2016-2019	5
4	Haidong PMO	Experience and lessons in resettlement from other places	Staff of the Haidong PMO, backbone resettlement staff	2016-2019	3
5	Haidong PMO	Resettlement procedures and policies of ADB	Township and village officials	2016-2018	2
6	Haidong PMO	Resettlement policies and practice	Township and village officials	2016-2017	3
Total					23

7 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

7.1 Public Participation Strategy and Modes

218. According to the policies and regulations of the state, Qinghai Province and Haidong City on and resettlement, great importance will be attached to the participation of and consultation with the APs at the resettlement policy-making, planning and implementation stages in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of APs and entities, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly by developing sound policies and implementation rules on displacement and resettlement, preparing an effective RP, and organizing implementation properly.

7.1.1 Direct Modes

FGD

219. FGDs were held with representatives of the APs or village officials to collect comments and learn their concerns.

Resettlement consultation meeting

220. The resettlement consultation meeting was organized by the PMO to discuss resettlement modes and solicit their comments on the RP.

7.1.2 Indirect Modes

221. Grievances, comments and suggestions were directed to the village committees and resettlement agencies for handling.

7.2 Public Participation and Consultation Activities during Planning Stage

222. At the planning stage, the Haidong PMO, owner, and agencies concerned of Ping'an and Ledu Districts disclosed project information and resettlement policies to the APs in various ways. See **Table 7-1**.

Table 7-1 Public Participation and Consultation Activities

Time	Participants	Number of participants / details	Views and suggestions	Actions and results
Oct. 2015	Township staff members	25 participants; introducing the socioeconomic profile of the project area and local policies, learning specific LA impacts, and changes in LA compensation policies and rates	Try to reduce LA and HD impacts.	Changing the designs and reducing LA through adequate consultation.
Oct. – Nov. 2015	APs	386 participants (197 male, 189 female), including 325 APs (175 male, 150 female); learning household background, land resources, crop structure, household income/expenditure	Young crops need to be reserved.	Young crops still belong to villagers and villagers can transplant them. AHs may still sell adult trees for money.
Oct. – Nov. 2015	Village officials, APs	170 participants (95 male, 75 female), collecting comments on the necessity and feasibility of the Project, and discussing how to let the Project function most effectively	The temporarily occupied land need to be restored.	The temporarily occupied land will be restored through consultation with the AHs and village collectives under the supervision of the owner, and land and sources bureau.
Oct. – Dec. 2015	Haidong PMO, owner, township and village officials, task force	52 participants (30 male, 22 female); learning local land resources and impacts, number of AHs, affected population, etc.	Surveys need to be fair and accurate.	Forming the results of surveys and getting acceptance of villagers.
Nov. – Dec. 2015	Agencies concerned, Haidong PMO, township and village officials, APs, task force	45 participants (27 male, 18 female); learning past LA compensation policies, and expecting higher compensation rates under the Project	The information needs to be opened and policies need to be transparent.	Increase the understanding of the project and LA compensation policies.
Nov. – Dec. 2015	Agencies concerned, Haidong PMO, township and village officials,	45 participants (27 male, 18 female); discussing resettlement programs, and expecting higher compensation	1) Compensation need to be made up for LA	1) The villages and households affected by LA will receive timely and full cash compensation, which will be fully paid to the AHs. The amount of

Time	Participants	Number of participants / details	Views and suggestions	Actions and results
	APs, task force		2) Obtain job chance from projects..	compensation is higher than former crop cultivation income. 2) Employments will be offered first to qualified Aps.
Mar. 2016	Haidong PMO, owner, township and village officials, task force	30 participants (16 male, 14 female); discussing the feasibility and policy of land circulation	The land transfer need to be consulted.	Compensation rates for land transfer are based on land AAOV, and agreements usually have a term of 5 years and may be extended voluntarily through consultation. Based on past cases, it would be specified in agreements that compensation rates will increase with AAOVs specified in provincial policies.

7.3 Public Participation and Consultation Plan for Implementation Stage

223. Different participation and consultation activities will be held at different stages. At the implementation and resettlement stages, the PMO will also pay attention to public participation and information disclosure, and communicate with the AHs adequately to ensure the successful implementation of the Project.

224. With the progress of project preparation and implementation, further consultation with the APs is needed to handle resettlement issues and needs properly and timely, so that all issues can be solved before the implementation of this RP. The IAs will schedule public participation meetings rationally so that every AH can negotiate compensation agreements in advance. See **Table 7-2**.

Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	May 2016	Haidong PMO, district land and sources bureaus, township and village officials	All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement options for LA	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Jun. 2016	Haidong PMO, district land and sources bureaus, township and village officials	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
Verification of	Field survey	Aug. –	Haidong PMO, district	All APs	1) Checking for omissions and

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
DMS results		Oct. 2016	land and sources bureaus, township and village officials		finally confirming DMS results; 2) Detailed list of occupied land and losses of APs; 3) Preparing a basic compensation agreement
Determination of income restoration programs	Village meeting (many times)	Before implementation	Haidong PMO, district land and sources bureaus, township and village officials	All APs	Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees
Training program	Village meeting	Jun. 2016 – Dec. 2019	Haidong PMO, district land and sources bureaus, township and village officials	All APs	Discussing training needs
Monitoring	Villager participation	Aug. 2016 – Dec. 2019	External M&E agency, township and village officials	All APs	1) Resettlement progress and impacts; 2) Payment of compensation; 3) Information disclosure; 4) Livelihood restoration

7.4 Grievance Redress

225. Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of this RP, no substantial dispute will arise. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. In order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established.

7.4.1 Modes of Collection of Grievances and Appeals

1. Grievances, resettlement progress and issues from reports submitted by the township resettlement offices;
2. Construction impacts from construction logs submitted by construction agencies;
3. Coordination issues in LA and HD found by the construction agency through field patrol;
4. Information from the external M&E agency;
5. Letters and visits from APs;
6. Special issues reported during auditing and disciplinary inspection;
7. LA and HD expenses collected from fund disbursement sheets; and
8. Internal monitoring information.

7.4.2 Grievance Redress Procedure

226. According to the survey, the existing grievance redress channels in the project area are: 1) Villagers may reflect complaints and suggestions to their village committees, which is the main grievance redress channel; 2) Villagers may reflect complaints and suggestions to their sub-district offices; 3) Villagers may reflect complaints and suggestions to the complaint handling office of the county government. All APs may maintain their rights and interests through the above channels.

227. A grievance redress mechanism has been established to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement.
228. Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the RP, he/she can file an oral or written appeal to the village committee or sub-district office orally or in writing. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee or sub-district office shall handle such appeal and keep written records. Such appeal should be solved within two weeks.
229. Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to the municipal water resources bureau or Ledu/Pingan District Housing Construction Bureau, Ledu/Pingan District Water Resources Bureau, Ledu/Ping'an District Forestry Bureau within one month after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.
230. Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the Haidong PMO within one month after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.
231. If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving such disposition. At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a civil court directly if he/she is dissatisfied with the grievance redress procedure or disposition.
232. If any AP may also file an appeal with the Office of the Special Facilitator or Compliance Review Panel of ADB in accordance with ADB's accountability mechanism.
233. All grievances, oral or written, will be reported to ADB in internal and external resettlement monitoring reports.
234. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies. At the whole construction stage, the above procedure will remain effective so that the APs can use it to solve relevant issues. The above appeal channel will be disclosed to the APs via the RIB and mass media.

7.4.3 Scope and Modes of Reply

Scope of reply

- 1) Brief description of grievance;
- 2) Investigation results;
- 3) Applicable state provisions, and the principles and rates specified in this RP;
- 4) Disposition and basis;
- 5) The complainant has the right to file an appeal to the resettlement authority of the next higher level or file a suit in a civil court at the expense of the owner.

Modes of reply

- 1) For any individual grievance, the reply will be delivered directly to the grievant in writing.
 - 2) For any common grievance, a village meeting will be held or a notice given to the village committee.
235. In whichever mode of reply, the reply materials must be sent to the grievant and submitted to the competent resettlement agency.

7.4.4 Recording and Feedback

236. During the implementation of the RP, the resettlement agencies should register and manage appeal and handling information, and submit such information to the Haidong PMO, which will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly. See **Table 7-3**.

Table 7-3 Grievance Registration Form

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

7.4.5 Contact Information

237. The resettlement agencies will assign dedicated staff members to collect and accept grievances and appeals from the APs. See **Table 7-4**.

Table 7-4 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

Agency	Name	Address	Tel
Haidong PMO		No.205 Ping'an Avenue, Ping'an District	0972-8611125
Municipal land and resources bureau	Liang Dongqing	No.231 Ping'an Avenue, Ping'an District	0972-8613246
Ping'an District Land and Resources Bureau	Chen Jian	No.231 Ping'an Avenue, Ping'an District	0972-8687384
Ledu District Land and Resources Bureau		West Street, Ledu District	0972-8633672
Ping'an District Housing Construction Bureau	Xu Peiwu	No.199 Ping'an Avenue, Ping'an District	0972-7696293
Ledu District Water Resources Bureau	Yu Changxian	No.5 Wenhua Street, Ledu District	0972-8622386
Ledu District Live Built Bureau	Shi Tianhong	No.11 Binhe South Street, Ping'an District	0972-8629940
Ping'an District Water Resources Bureau	Li Qidong	No.14 Huangyuan stret, Ping'an District	0972-8611678
Ping'an District Forestry Bureau	Zhang Wanqing	Ledu street, Ping'an District	0972-8613156

8 Budget and Funding Sources

8.1 Resettlement Budget

238. The resettlement budget of the Project is 110,383,279.9yuan.

1. Permanent LA and temporary land occupation

239. In practice, the Haidong PMO, owner, district agencies concerned, township governments and village committees will grant reasonable compensation to the AHs through adequate consultation. See **Table 8-1**.

240. The resettlement fund of the Project is 101,099,535.9 yuan. All resettlement costs will be included in the general budget of the Project. See **Table 8-1**.

2. Land transfer

241. The Project involves the transfer of 744 mu of land, for which the compensation rate is 1,040 yuan/year. Since the period of transfer is 12 years, the total amount of compensation for land transfer is 9,285,120yuan.

8.2 Funding Sources and Annual Investment Plan

242. All resettlement funds are domestic counterpart funds. Before project construction or during project implementation, the investment plan will be implemented in stages in order not to affect the production and livelihoods of the AHs. See **Table 8-2**.

Table 8-1 Annual Investment Plan

Year	2016	2017	2018
Investment (0,000 yuan)	2207.67	4415.33	4415.33
Percent (%)	20	40	40

8.3 Disbursement and Management of Resettlement Funds

8.3.1 Management of Resettlement Funds

243. Land compensation and resettlement subsidies will be used in consultation with the APs. Young crop compensation will be paid directly to the APs, and compensation for infrastructure and attachments will be paid to proprietors.

244. In order that resettlement funds are available timely and fully to ensure the restoration of the production level and living standard of the AHs, the following measures will be taken:

1. Resettlement funds must be disbursed in strict accordance with the applicable state laws and regulations, and the policies outlined in this RP, and the compensation rates specified in this RP must be followed strictly.

2. The municipal finance and audit departments have the power to monitor and audit the use of special funds.

3. The external M&E agency will conduct special follow-up monitoring on the payment of compensation fees to the AHs.

245. The budget is an estimate of resettlement costs, which may vary due to any variation in the DMS results, the modification of any compensation rate and inflation, but the IA will ensure the payment of compensation fees. The budget will be revised in the updated RP as necessary in consideration of contingencies.

Table 8-2 Resettlement Budget

Item	Unit	Rate (0,000 yuan)	The Project						Total		Percent
			Huangshui River Rehabilitation		Eco-environment Protection and Restoration		Rural Water Supply and Management Infrastructure Construction		Qty.	Budget	
			Qty.	Budget	Qty.	Budget	Qty.	Budget			
1. Basic costs	0,000 yuan			5531.547135		72.2137		129.5629		5800.473735	57.37%
1.1 Compensation for permanent LA	0,000 yuan		1321.45	3680.73425	6.22	46.0902	133.3	80.579	1460.97	3807.40345	37.66%
1.2 Endowment insurance for LEFs	0,000 yuan			1840.367125		23.0451		40.2895		1903.701725	18.83%
1.3 Temporary land occupation	mu	0.104	50.22	10.44576	14.8	3.0784	41.8	8.6944	106.82	22.21856	0.22%
1.4 Compensation for young crops and ground attachments	0,000 yuan								129045	67.15	0.66%
2. Administrative costs (2% of basic costs)	0,000 yuan			110.6309427		1.444274		2.591258		116.0094747	1.15%
3. Resettlement planning and monitoring costs	0,000 yuan			442.5237708		5.777096		10.365032		464.0378988	4.59%
3.1 Resettlement planning and design costs(3% of basic costs)	0,000 yuan			165.9464141		2.166411		3.886887		174.0142121	1.72%
3.2 Resettlement M&E costs(5% of basic costs)	0,000 yuan			276.5773568		3.610685		6.478145		290.0236868	2.87%
4. Training costs(1% of basic costs)	0,000 yuan			55.31547135		0.722137		1.295629		58.00473735	0.57%
5. Taxes and fees on LA	0,000 yuan			2563.222803		23.821592		165.29666		2752.341055	27.22%

Item	Unit	Rate (0,000 yuan)	The Project						Total		Percent
			Huangshui River Rehabilitation		Eco-environment Protection and Restoration		Rural Water Supply and Management Infrastructure Construction		Qty.	Budget	
			Qty.	Budget	Qty.	Budget	Qty.	Budget			
5.1 Land occupation tax	mu		521.35	869.351125	6.22	10.37185	13.3	22.17775	540.87	901.900725	8.92%
5.2 Land restoration costs	mu	0.34	521.35	177.259	6.22	2.1148	13.3	4.522	540.87	183.8958	1.82%
5.3 Land reclamation costs	mu	0.28	50.22	14.0616	14.8	4.144	41.8	11.704	106.82	29.9096	0.30%
5.4 Forest vegetation recovery payments	mu	6yuan/m ²	395.2	158.15904	0	0	0	0	395.2	158.15904	1.56%
5.5 Compensation fees for the use of addition construction land	mu		1321.45	1233.97001	6.22	5.808236	133.3	124.47554	1460.97	1364.253786	13.49%
5.6 Land transaction intermediary service costs	mu		1321.45	110.4220275	6.22	1.382706	133.3	2.41737	1460.97	114.2221035	1.13%
Subtotal of Items 1-5	0,000 yuan			8703.240122		103.978799		309.111479		9190.8669	90.91%
6. Contingencies (10% of total costs)	0,000 yuan			870.3240122		10.3978799		30.9111479		919.08669	9.09%
Total of Items 1-6	0,000 yuan			9573.564135		114.3766789		340.0226269		10109.95359	100%

8.3.2 Disbursement of Resettlement Funds

246. In order that resettlement funds are available timely and fully to ensure the restoration of the production level and living standard of the AHs, the following measures will be taken:

1. All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project.
2. LA compensation fees will be paid before LA.
3. Financial and supervisory agencies will be established at different levels to ensure that all funds are fully and timely available.

247. The disbursement process of resettlement funds is as follows:

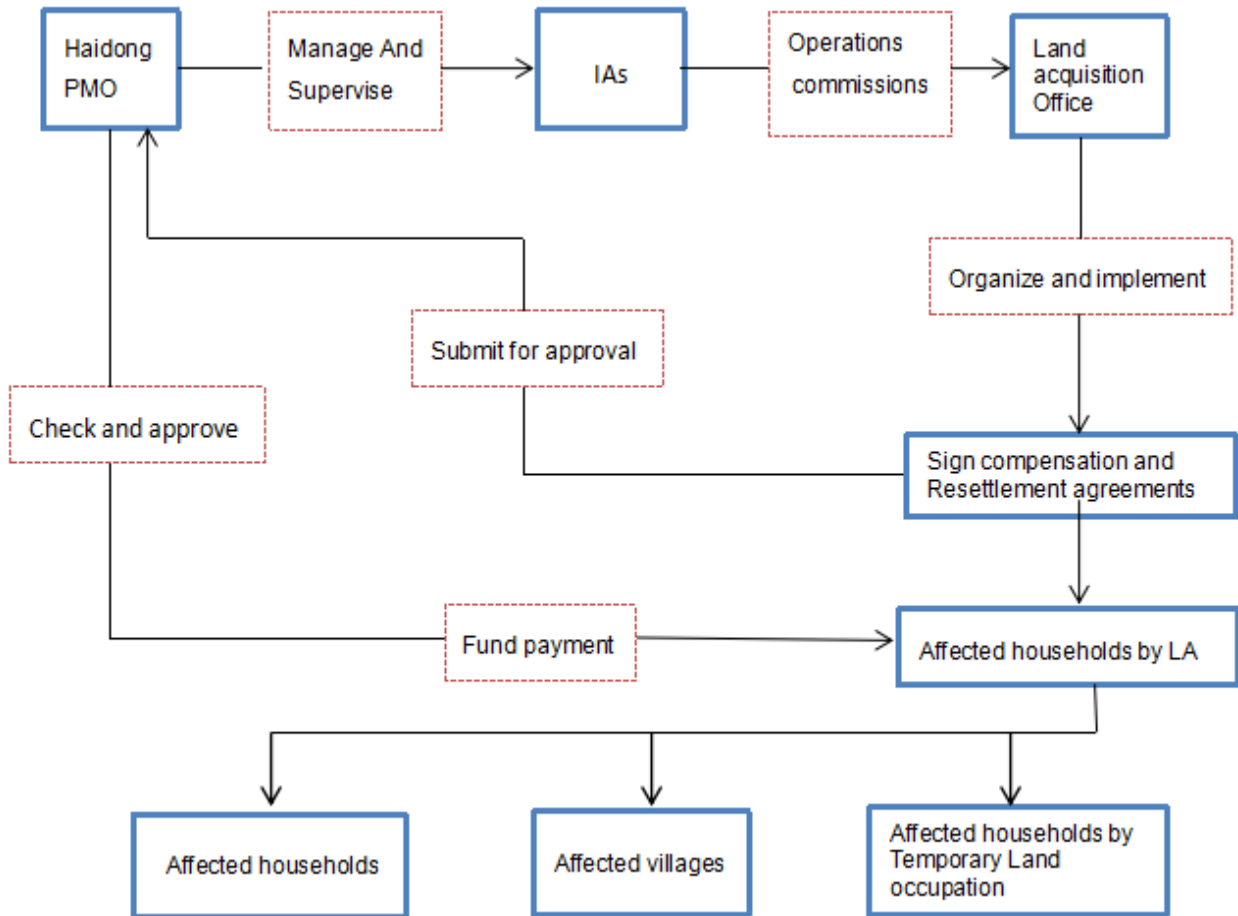


Figure 8-1 Funding Sources and Fund Flow

9 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

9.1 Principles for Resettlement Implementation

248. Construction will begin in 2017 and be completed in 2022 in stages. Corresponding, resettlement will begin in October 2016 and be completed in December 2018, and be scheduled on the following principles:

- Resettlement should be completed one month before the commencement of construction.
- During resettlement, the APs should have opportunities to participate in the Project; the

range of LA should be published, and public participation should be carried out before the commencement of construction;

- All kinds of compensation should be paid fully within 3 months from the date of approval of the RP; no organization or individual should use property compensation fees on their behalf, and such compensation should not be discounted for any reason.

9.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

9.2.1 Principles for Scheduling

- The Project should be announced 2 months in advance.
- The Haidong PMO and the owner should hold mobilization meetings to disclose the compensation policies and rates.
- Compensation fees should be settled after contract signing and before land use.
- Resettlement should be supervised to the satisfaction of the AHs.

9.2.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

249. The resettlement implementation schedule of the Project has been drafted based on the progress of construction and resettlement, and will be subject to adjustment based on overall progress. See **Table 9-1**.

Table 9-1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

N o.	Activity	Agency responsible	Target	Time
1	RP preparation stage	/	/	2015.10-2016.7
1.1	Appointment of the RP preparation agency	Haidong PMO	Preparation agency	2015.10
1.2	Socioeconomic survey	Consulting agency, Haidong PMO, owner	Preparation agency	2015.10-2016.3
1.3	RP preparation	Preparation agency	RP	2015.10-2016.6
2	Information disclosure and public participation	/	/	2016.4-2016.7
2.1	Consultation with departments concerned and APs	Haidong PMO	Departments concerned and consulting agency	2015.10-2016.9
2.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website	Haidong PMO, ADB	APs, public	2016.6
2.3	Disclosure of the draft RP and the RIB to APs	Haidong PMO	APs	2016.6
3	Implementation stage	/	/	2016.9-2018.12
3.1	DMS and updated resettlement plan disclosure	Haidong PMO, land and resources bureaus	Affected villages	2016.9-2016.12
3.2	Execution of resettlement agreements and payment of compensation fees	Haidong PMO, land and resources bureaus	APs	2016.10-2018.12
3.3	Income restoration measures	Haidong PMO, township governments	APs	2016.9-2019.12
3.4	Skills training	Haidong PMO, township governments	APs	2016.9-2019.12
5	M&E	/	/	2016.9-2019..12
5.1	Baseline survey	External M&E agency	Affected villages	2016.9+

N o.	Activity	Agency responsible	Target	Time
5.2	Internal monitoring	Qinghai PMO	Semiannual report	From 2016.9
5.3	External M&E	External M&E agency	Semiannual report	2016.9-2018.12
6	Participation records	Haidong PMO	/	2016.9-2018.12
7	Grievance redress records	Haidong PMO	/	2016.9-2018.12

10 M&E

250. To ensure the successful implementation of the RP and resettle the APs properly, periodic M&E on LA, HD and resettlement activities will be conducted in accordance with ADB's resettlement policy. Monitoring is divided into internal monitoring of resettlement agencies and external independent monitoring.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

251. The Qinghai PMO, Haidong PMO, and Haidong Municipal Water Resources Bureau will establish an internal monitoring mechanism to monitor resettlement activities, and a resettlement database to prepare the RP, monitor all AHs, and conduct internal supervision and inspection of the whole process of resettlement.

10.1.1 Procedure

252. During implementation, the village committees and township governments will collect and record information on resettlement from the monitoring samples, and report real-time activity records to the Haidong PMO timely to maintain continuous monitoring. The Haidong PMO will inspect implementation regularly.

253. Information forms of specified formats will be prepared in the above monitoring mechanism to realize a continuous information flow from the village committees and township governments to the Haidong PMO.

10.1.2 Scope

- 1) Investigation and coordination of issues arising from resettlement and organizational structure;
- 2) Income restoration of the AHs;
- 3) Payment, use and availability of LA compensation fees;
- 4) Demolition of residential houses, compensation and resettlement;
- 5) Demolition of non-residential properties, compensation and resettlement;
- 6) Relocation of entities, compensation and resettlement;
- 7) Degree of participation of and consultation with the APs;
- 8) Other matters related to resettlement

10.1.3 Reporting

254. The Haidong PMO will submit an internal monitoring report to the Bank semiannually. Such report should indicate the statistics of the past 6 months in tables, and reflect the progress of LA, HD, resettlement and use of compensation fees through comparison. Tables 10-1 and 10-2 provide some formats.

Table 10-1 Sample Schedule of LA and HD

_____, _____ Township, _____ District (County)					
Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY					
Date of completion: MM/DD/YY					
Item	Unit	Planned	Actually completed	Accumulated	Proportion of completion

Permanent acquisition	land	mu				
Temporary occupation	land	mu				
Payment of compensation fees	land	0,000 yuan				
Payment of compensation for temporary land occupation		0,000 yuan				
Training		Person				
Employment arrangement		Person				

Reported by: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal:

Table 10-2 Sample Schedule of Fund Utilization

_____, _____ Township, _____ District (County)						
Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY						
Date of completion: MM/DD/YY						
Affected entity	Description ³	Unit / qty.	Required investment (yuan)	Compensation received (yuan)	Adjusted compensation	Proportion of compensation
Village 1						
Village 2						
Collective						
AH						
Entity						
Reported by: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal:						

Table 10-3 Sample Schedule of Land Transfer

_____, _____ Township, _____ District (County)					
Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY					
Date of completion: MM/DD/YY					
Item	Unit	Planned	Actually completed	Accumulated	Proportion of completion
Land Transfer	m ²				
Payment of Land Transfer	0,000 yuan				
Training	Person				
Employment arrangement	Person				
Reported by: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal:					

Table 10-4 Sample Schedule of Land Transfer Fund Utilization

_____, _____ Township, _____ District (County)
--

³ Fill in labor training, employment, vulnerable group subsidy, etc. in "Description".

Cut-off date: MM/DD/YY						
Date of completion: MM/DD/YY						
Affected entity	Description ⁴	Unit/qty.	Required investment (yuan)	Compensation received (yuan)	Adjusted compensation	Proportion of compensation
Village 1						
Village 2						
Collective						
AH						
Entity						
Village 1						
Reported by: _____ Signature (person responsible): _____ Official seal: _____						

10.2 External Monitoring

255. Independent monitoring is conducted on all resettlement activities by an agency independent of resettlement implementation with a comprehensive, long-term point of view. The external M&E agency will follow up the resettlement activities to see if the state laws on resettlement, and ADB's relevant policy are complied with, and if the production level and living standard of the APs are improved or at least restored to pre-project levels. The external M&E agency will give suggestions to the implementing agencies based on issues found during monitoring so that such issues can be solved timely.

10.2.1 External M&E Agency

256. According to ADB's policies, the Qinghai PMO will employ a qualified, independent and experienced resettlement agency as the independent resettlement monitoring agency.

257. The external M&E agency will conduct follow-up M&E of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, and give advice. It shall also conduct follow-up monitoring of the displaced persons' production level and standard of living, and submit M&E reports to the Qinghai PMO and ADB.

10.2.2 Procedure and Scope

1. Preparing the terms of reference of M&E
2. Developing the M&E information system and software
3. Preparing a survey outline, survey form and questionnaire
4. Design of sampling survey plan
5. Baseline survey

A baseline survey required for the independent M&E of the households affected by land acquisition will be conducted to acquire baseline data on the standard of living (livelihood, production and income levels) of the monitored AHs.

6. Compiling M&E data and establishing a database
7. M&E survey
- ✓ Capacity evaluation of resettlement implementing agencies: to survey the working capacity and efficiency of the resettlement implementing agencies
- ✓ Resettlement progress, compensation rates and payment
- ✓ Project impact analysis
- ✓ Follow-up survey of income level of AHs (sampling rate not less than 10%)
- ✓ Public participation and consultation: to monitor public participation activities during the preparation and implementation of the RAP, and the effectiveness of participation

⁴ Fill in labor training, employment, vulnerable group subsidy, etc. in "Description".

- ✓ Appeals: to monitor the registration and disposition of appeals of APs
 - 8. Comparative analysis
 - 9. Preparing M&E reports according to the monitoring plan
258. The external M&E agency should prepare the terms of reference, the survey outline and the questionnaire, establish a monitoring system, define tasks and select monitoring sites before the commencement of resettlement.

10.2.3 Reporting

259. The external M&E agency will prepare external monitoring reports based on observations and survey data in order to: 1) reflect the progress of resettlement and existing issues to ADB and the Qinghai PMO objectively; and 2) evaluate the socioeconomic benefits of resettlement, and proposing constructive opinions and suggestions to improve the resettlement work.

260. A routine monitoring report should at least include the following: 1) subjects of monitoring; 2) progress of resettlement; 3) key monitoring findings; 4) key existing issues; and 5) basic opinions and suggestions.

261. The external M&E agency will submit a monitoring or evaluation report to ADB and the Qinghai PMO semiannually. See **Table 10-5**.

Table 10-5 Schedule of Resettlement M&E

No.	Report	Date
1	Baseline report	Sep. 2016
2	M&E report (No.1)	Jul. 2017
3	Monitoring report (No.2)	Jan. 2018
4	Monitoring report (No.3)	Jul. 2018
5	Monitoring report (No.4)	Jan. 2019
6	Monitoring report (No.5)	Jul. 2019
7	Monitoring report (No.6)	Jan. 2020

10.2.4 Post-evaluation

262. After project implementation, the Qinghai PMO (or through the external M&E agency) will apply the theory and methodology of post-evaluation to evaluate the Project's resettlement activities on the basis of M&E to obtain successful experience and lessons in LA and HD as a reference for future work.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1 ESTABLISHMENT DOCUMENT OF THE HAIDONG PROJECT LEADING GROUP

海东市人民政府办公室文件

东政办〔2015〕145号

海东市人民政府办公室
关于成立青海省海东城乡环境综合治理利用
亚行贷款项目领导小组的通知

各县（区）人民政府，市政府有关部门：

为顺利推进海东城乡环境综合治理利用亚行贷款项目，切实加强对项目建设工作的组织领导，经市政府研究，决定成立青海省海东城乡环境综合治理利用亚行贷款项目工作领导小组，现将领导小组成员通知如下：

组 长：韩永东 副市长

副组长：李忠彦 市政府副秘书长

任瑞翔 市水务局局长

李积潭 市财政局调研员

赵青峰 市发展和改革委员会副调研员

成 员：邓生海 市国土资源局副局长

李 军 市环境保护局副局长

范海勤 市城乡规划和建设局副局长

马德才 市城市管理综合执法局副局长

刘正辉 市交通运输局副局长

包仲明 市水务局副局长

尹德全 市水务集团董事长

赵明军 乐都区政府副区长

李考明 平安区政府副区长

领导小组办公室设在市水务局，包仲明同志兼任办公室主任，负责领导小组日常工作。

2015年9月17日

Document of the Haidong Municipal Government

HMG [2015] No.145

Notice of the Haidong Municipal Government on the Establishment of the Haidong Project

Leading Group

County/district governments, and departments concerned of the municipal government:

In order to implement the Project successfully, and strengthen the organizational leadership of its implementation, it has been decided to establish the Haidong Project Leading Group. Its members are as follows:

Leader: Han Yongdong, Deputy Mayor

Deputy leaders: Li Zhongyan, Deputy Secretary-general of the municipal government

Ren Ruixiang, Director-general of the municipal water bureau

Li Jitan, Researcher of the municipal finance bureau

Zhao Qingfeng, Researcher of the municipal development and reform commission

Members: Deng Shenghai, Deputy Director-general of the municipal land and resources bureau

Li Jun, Deputy Director-general of the municipal environmental protection bureau

Fan Haiqin, Deputy Director-general of the municipal urban-rural planning and construction bureau

Ma Decai, Deputy Director-general of the municipal urban administration law-enforcement bureau

Liu Zhenghui, Deputy Director-general of the municipal transport bureau

Bao Zhongming, Deputy Director-general of the municipal water bureau

Yin Dequan, Chairman of Haidong Water Group

Zhao Mingjun, Deputy Head of the Ledu District Government

Li Kaoming, Deputy Head of the Ping'an District Government

The office of the Haidong Project Leading Group is at the municipal water bureau, and headed by Bao Zhongming, who is responsible for day-to-day work.

September 17, 2015

**APPENDIX 2: LETTER OF COMMITTEE OF THE HAIDONG MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT ON
LAND ACQUISITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION COSTS OF THE PROJECT**

海东市人民政府

海东市人民政府
关于亚行项目征地及受影响人群
生计恢复费用的承诺函

亚洲开发银行东亚局：

根据亚洲开发银行中期考察团于2016年1月18至22日在海东市考察青海省海东城乡环境综合治理项目时与海东市政府签署的谅解备忘录，对于项目土地征用及受影响群众生计恢复等方面的支出，海东市政府承诺将统筹安排，予以解决。

此函。



海东市人民政府办公室

2016年2月29日印发

Letter of Commitment of the Haidong Municipal Government on LA and Livelihood Restoration Costs of the Project

ADB East Asia Department:

According to the memorandum of understanding entered into between the ADB mid-term mission and the Haidong Municipal Government during its inspection of the Project during January 18-22, 2016, the Haidong Municipal Government promises to make LA and livelihood restoration costs of the Project through unified planning.

Haidong Municipal Government

February 29, 2016

APPENDIX 3 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET IN DETAIL

Item	Unit	Rate (0,00 Yuan)	The Project																			Total		Percent	
			Huangshui River Rehabilitation									Eco-environment Protection and Restoration						Urban-Rural Environment Rehabilitation							
			Huangshui River Channel Ping'an Segment		Huangshui River Channel Ledu Rural Area Segment		Ping'an District Huangshui River Riverside Green belt		Yizhou Wetland Area		Subtotal		Ping'an District Mountain Edge Green belt		Ping'an WWTP Water Reclamation Phase II		Subtotal		Wenzukou Reservoir and Fatai Reservoir Water Supply		Ledu Sanitary Landfill Expansion		Subtotal		
			Qty	Budget	Qty	Budget	Qty	Budget	Qty	Budget	Qty	Budget	Qty	Budget	Qty	Budget	Qty	Budget	Qty	Budget	Qty	Budget	Qty		Budget
1. Basic costs	0,000 Yuan		683.980075	2370.37351	1.0816	2476.11195	5531.547135	1.3104	70.9033	72.2137	83.1893	46.3736	129.5629	5800.473735	57.37%										
1.1 Compensation for permanent LA	0,000 Yuan	135	455.22405	903.1576.2665	00	283.1649.2437	1321.3680.73425	00	6.22	46.0902	6.22	46.0902	13.3	50.939	120	29.64	133.3	80.579	274.52	3807.40345	37.66%				
Irrigated land	mu	108	449.604	205.1058.8035	00	207.1537.2045	521.3045.612	00	6.22	46.0902	6.22	46.0902	13.3	50.939	00	0	13.3	50.939	127.52	3142.6412					
River flat	mu	27	5.62005	180.34.537035	00	0	207.40.157035	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	27	40.157075					
Wood land	mu	00	0	395.454.0848	00	75.6	112.0392	470.566.1248	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0	566.124				
Grass land	mu	0.2365	00	121.28.841195	00	00	121.28.841195	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0	28.841175				
Waste land	mu	0.2470	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	120	29.64	120	29.64	120	29.64				
1.2 Endowment insurance for LEFs	0,000 Yuan		227.612025	788.13325		824.62185	1840.367125	0	23.0451	23.0451	25.4695	14.82	40.2895	1903.701725	18.83%										
1.3 Temporar	mu	0.1045	1.144	28.75.97376	5.1.0816	10.82.2464	50.210.4457	6.1.3104	8.1.768	143.0784	326.7808	9.1.9136	41.8.6944	55.822.2185	0.22										

y land occupation			5		2		2				2	6	3		5		.8		.6		2		8			6	%
1.4 Compensation for young crops and ground attachments	0,000 yua n																								129045	67.15	0.66%
2. Administrative costs (2% of basic costs)	0,000 yua n		13.6796015		47.4074702		0.021632		49.522239		110.6309427		0.026208		1.418066		1.444274		1.663786		0.927472		2.591258		116.0094747	1.15%	
3. Resettlement planning and monitoring costs	0,000 yua n		54.718406		189.6298808		0.086528		198.088956		442.5237708		0.104832		5.672264		5.777096		6.655144		3.709888		10.365032		464.0378988	4.59%	
3.1 Resettlement planning and design costs (3% of basic costs)	0,000 yua n		20.51940225		71.1112053		0.032448		74.2833585		165.9464141		0.039312		2.127099		2.166411		2.495679		1.391208		3.886887		174.0142121	1.72%	
3.2 Resettlement M&E costs (5% of basic costs)	0,000 yua n		34.19900375		118.5186755		0.05408		123.8055975		276.5773568		0.06552		3.545165		3.610685		4.159465		2.31868		6.478145		290.0236868	2.87%	
4. Training costs (1% of basic costs)	0,000 yua n		6.83980075		23.7037351		0.010816		24.7611195		55.31547135		0.013104		0.709033		0.722137		0.831893		0.463736		1.295629		58.00473735	0.57%	

costs)																													
5. Taxes and fees on LA	0,000			358.0697215		1470.427805		1.456		733.269276		2563.222803		1.764		22.057592		23.821592		49.77546		115.5212		165.29666		2752.341055		27.22%	
5.1 Land occupation tax	mu		108	180.09	205.9	343.33825	0	0	207.45	345.922875	521.35	869.351125	0	0	6.225	10.3718	6.225	10.3718	13.35	22.17775	0	0	13.35	22.17775	540.87	901.900725		8.92%	
5.2 Land restoration costs	mu	0.34	108	36.72	205.9	70.006	0	0	207.45	70.533	521.35	177.259	0	0	6.22	2.1148	6.22	2.1148	13.3	4.522	0	0	13.3	4.522	540.87	183.8958		1.82%	
5.3 Land reclamation costs	mu	0.28	55	1.54	28.72	8.0416	5.2	1.456	10.8	3.024	50.22	14.0616	6.3	1.764	8.5	2.38	14.8	4.144	32.6	9.128	9.2	2.576	41.8	11.704	106.82	29.9096		0.30%	
5.4 Forest vegetation recovery payments	mu	6yuan/m ²	0	0	395.2	158.15904	0	0	0	0	395.2	158.15904	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	395.2	158.15904		1.56%
5.5 Compensation fees for the use of additional construction land	mu		135	126.063	903.4	843.59492	0	0	283.05	264.31209	1321.45	1233.97001	0	0	6.226	5.80823	6.226	5.80823	13.34	12.41954	12.0	112.056	13.33	124.47554	1460.97	1364.253786		13.49%	
5.6 Land education intermediary service costs	mu		135	13.6567215	903.4	47.287995	0	0	283.05	49.477311	1321.45	110.4220275	0	0	6.226	1.38270	6.226	1.38270	13.3	1.52817	12.0	0.8892	13.33	2.41737	1460.97	114.2221035		1.13%	
Subtotal of Items 1-5	0,000			1117.287605		4101.542401		2.656576		3481.753541		8703.240122		3.218544		100.760255		103.978799		142.115583		166.995896		309.111479		9190.8669		90.91%	
6. Contingencies (10% of total	0,000			111.7287605		410.1542401		0.2656576		348.1753541		870.3240122		0.3218544		10.0760255		10.3978799		14.2115583		16.6995896		30.9111479		919.08669		9.09%	

costs)																											
Total of Items 1-6	0,000 yuan			1229.01 6365		4511.69 6641		2.9222 336		3829.92 8895		9573.56 4135		3.5403 984		110.836 2805		114.376 6789		156.327 1413		183.695 4856		340.022 6269		10109.9 5359	100.0 0%

APPENDIX4: RESETTLEMENT DUE DILIGENCE REPORT OF THE PING'AN WWTP AND WATER RECLAMATION PROJECT (PHASE 1)

Resettlement Due Diligence Report of the Ping'an WWTP and Water Reclamation Project (Phase 1)

263. The Ping'an WWTP Water Reclamation Project (Phase 2) is designed to extend reclaimed water pipelines to shelter forests in the South Mountain on the basis of Phase 1, with a design capacity of 9,500 m³/d. Therefore, the Ping'an WWTP and Water Reclamation Project (Phase 1) is closely related to the Ping'an WWTP Water Reclamation Project (Phase 2) under the Project in function, and should be regarded as a related project.

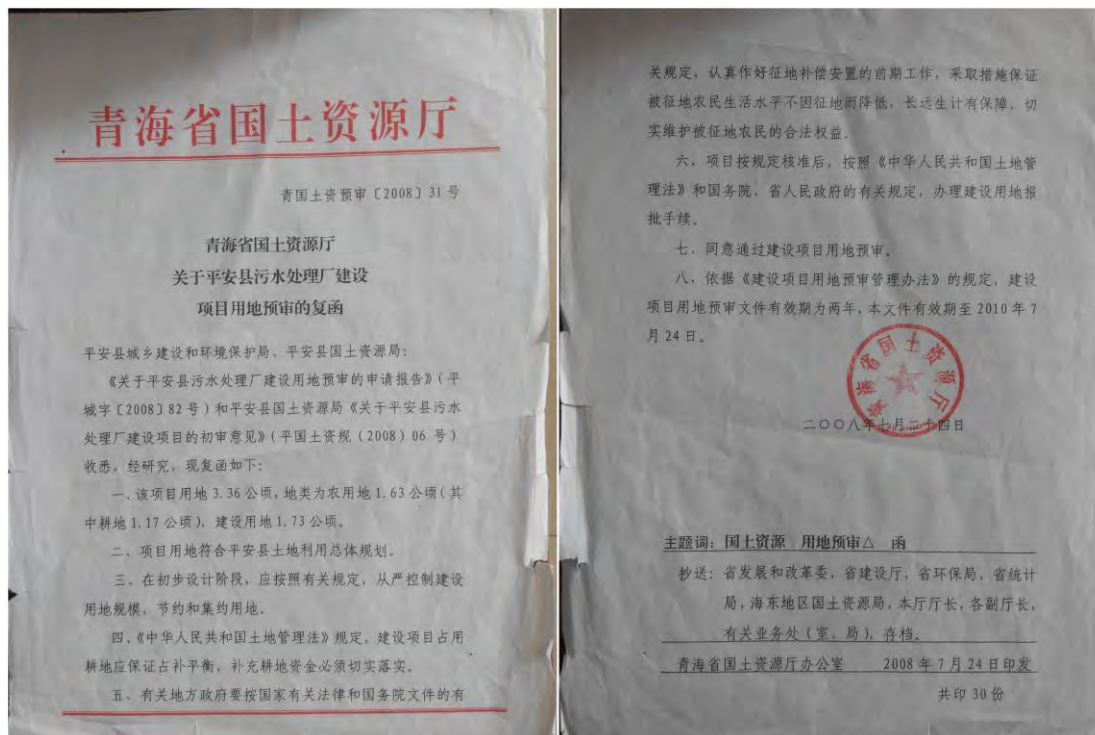
1. Introduction

264. The Ping'an WWTP Water Reclamation Project has a design capacity of 10,000 m³/d, and is constructed in two stages. Phase 1 has a capacity of 500 m³/d, with a service area of 40,600m² (609 mu) in the downtown area (including road landscaping, 6 parks and two squares), in which two pump stations (1# and 2#), a storage tank (1#) and associated pipelines will be constructed during 2015-2016.

2. Land approval

265. In July 2008, the Qinghai Provincial Land and Resources Department approved the construction land of this project with Document QPLRD PR [2008] No.31, as shown below.

266. In 2010, the construction land of this project was approved.



Qinghai Provincial Land and Resources Department

QPLRD [2008] No.31

Reply of the Qinghai Provincial Land and Resources Department on the Preliminary Examination of the Land Used for the Ping'an WWTP

Ping'an County Urban-Rural Construction and Environmental Protection Bureau, and Ping'an County Land and Resources Bureau:

The Application Report for the Preliminary Examination of the Land Used for the Ping'an WWTP (PCURC [2008] No.82), and the Preliminary Examination Opinion on the Land Used for the Ping'an WWTP (PCLRB [2008] No.06) have been received. Our reply is as follows:

1. 3.36 hectares of land will be used for this project, including 1.63 hectares of farmland (including 1.17 hectares of cultivated land) and 1.73 hectares of construction land;
2. The land use complies with the master land utilization plan of Ping'an County;
3. At the preliminary design stage, the amount of construction land should be controlled strictly.
4. The Land Administration Law of the PRC stipulates that the cultivated land occupied for construction projects must be made up, and relevant funds must be secured practically.
5. The local government should make preparation for LA compensation and resettlement carefully pursuant to the applicable state provisions, and take measures to ensure that the living standard of the LEFs is not reduced due to LA, their long-term livelihoods are secured, and their lawful rights and interests protected practically.
6. After this project is approved, the construction land approval formalities should be handled pursuant to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, and the applicable state provisions.
7. The preliminary examination of the construction land is approved.
8. According to the Administrative Measures for the Preliminary Examination of Land Used for Construction Projects, the effective period of the preliminary land examination document of a construction project is two years. This document will remain effective until July 24, 2010.

Qinghai Provincial Land and Resources Department

July 24, 2008

Keywords: land and resources, preliminary land examination, letter

CC: provincial development and reform commission, provincial construction department, provincial environmental protection bureau, provincial statistics bureau, Haidong Municipal Land and Resources Bureau, head, deputy heads and sections of our department

Issued by the General Office of the Qinghai Provincial Land and Resources Department on July 24, 2008

3. Resettlement impacts

267. This project will occupy 50.4 mu of land, including the permanent acquisition of 24.45 mu of collective land (including 17.55 mu of irrigated land and 6.9 mu of woodland), and the

occupation of 25.95 mu of state-owned construction land, affecting 11 households with 49 persons in Dongying Village, Nianbo Town. See **Attached Table 4-1**.

Attached Table4-1 Resettlement Impacts of the Ping'an WWTP and Water Reclamation Project (Phase 1)

Town	Village	Land type			Affected	
		Irrigated land (mu)	Woodland (mu)	State-owned construction land (mu)	HHs	Population
Ping'an	Dongying	17.55	6.9	25.95	11	49

268. The main type of impacts of this project is the acquisition of cultivated land and woodland. The socioeconomic profile of the 11 AHs is as follows:

269. The 11 AHs have a population of 49, including 27 males, accounting for 55.10%, and 22 females, accounting for 44.90%. Among the 49 APs, 3 are aged 0-6 years, accounting for 6.12%; 4 aged 7-17 years, accounting for 8.16%; 17 aged 18-40 years, accounting for 34.69%; 22 aged 41-60 years, accounting for 44.90%; and 3 aged 61 years or above, accounting for 6.13%. Among them, 3 are illiterate, accounting for 6.12%; 15 have received primary school education, accounting for 30.61%, 21 have received junior high school education, accounting for 42.86%, 7 have received senior high school / technical secondary school education, accounting for 14.29%, and 3 have received higher education, accounting for 6.12%. The 11 AHs have 58.8 mu of cultivated land, averaging 5.35 mu per household, including 18.58 mu of woodland, accounting for 26.5%; and 40.22 mu of other farmland, accounting for 73.5%.

270. The average annual household income of the 11 AHs is 33,014.78 yuan, 7,411.48 yuan per capita; including wage income of 4,096.12 yuan, accounting for 55.27%; agricultural income of 2232.02 yuan, accounting for 30.12%; forestry income of 430.68 yuan, accounting for 5.81%; operating income of 378.66 yuan, accounting for 5.11%; subsidy income of 76.93 yuan, accounting for 1.04%; and other income of 197.08 yuan, accounting for 2.66%. The average annual household expenditure of the 11 AHs is 22,853.87 yuan, 5,130.461 yuan per capita, including productive expenses of 644.14 yuan, accounting for 12.56%; living expenses of 2,240.56 yuan, accounting for 43.67%; educational expenses of 994.07 yuan, accounting for 19.38%; medical expenses of 670.40 yuan, accounting for 13.07%; and other expenses of 581.29 yuan, accounting for 11.33%.

Attached Table 4-12 Income and Expenditure of the Households Affected by of the Ping'an WWTP and Water Reclamation Project (Phase 1)

Item		Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
Annual household income	Employment income	18246.33	4096.12	55.27
	Agricultural income	9942.64	2232.02	30.12
	Forestry income	1918.47	430.68	5.81
	Operating income	1686.75	378.66	5.11
	Government subsidy	342.7	76.93	1.04

Item		Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
	Other income	877.89	197.08	2.66
	Subtotal	33014.78	7411.48	100
Annual household expenditure	Productive expenses	2869.34	644.14	12.56
	Living expenses	9980.68	2240.56	43.67
	Educational expenses	4428.12	994.07	19.38
	Medical expenses	2986.31	670.40	13.07
	Other expenses	2589.42	581.29	11.33
	Subtotal	22853.87	5130.461	100
Net income		30145.44	6767.34	/

Case: LWQ, villager in Dongying Village

My family has 5 members, including me, my husband, a son (15 years, junior high school), a daughter (19 years, university in Xining City), and my mother (62 years, sick, incurring much medical expenses). My family has 6.2 mu of cultivated land, used to grow potato and rape mainly, with annual agricultural income of 25,000-30,000 yuan. My husband usually deals with construction in Xining City, and is paid higher because he can do skilled jobs (4,000-5,000 yuan/month).

Over 1 mu of my family's land was acquired for the Ping'an WWTP, and the compensation rate was 39,000 yuan/mu as specified in the local policy. I don't know if it is high or low. Today, land income is barely enough for living expenses, and most households have members who work outside to earn money. For my family, my children's educational expenses and my mother's medical expenses are also considerable.

We lead a much better life than before. At least, we can make money as long as we work outside. I believe that my future life will be better. When my children find jobs, I will live more comfortably.

4. Compensation policy and rates

271. LA for this project is based on the Uniform Annual Output Value Rates and Area-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition (QPG [2010] No.26). See **Attached Table 4-3**.

Attached Table 4-3 LA Compensation Rates

Land type	Uniform AAOV (yuan/mu)	LA compensation rate (yuan)	Young crop compensation rate (yuan/mu)
Irrigated land	1950	39000	1040
Woodland	1950	11700	/

5. Resettlement program and implementation

272. LA compensation agreements have been entered into, and LA compensation has been

fully paid to the AHs.

273. The resettlement modes include cash compensation, employment training and endowment insurance for LEFs.

- 1) Compensation: After land measurement, if an AH has no objection, it may enter into an agreement and receive compensation directly.
- 2) Social insurance for urban and rural residents: According to the Opinions on Establishing a Uniform Basic Endowment Insurance System for Urban and Rural Residents (QPG [2014] No.46), the LEFs in the Project may cover basic endowment insurance for urban and rural residents. Urban and rural residents with registered residence in Qinghai Province, having attained 16 years (excluding current students), other than workers of public institutions, and not covered by basic endowment insurance for employees may cover endowment insurance for urban and rural residents in places of registration. The endowment insurance fund for urban and rural residents consists of individual contribution, collective subsidy and government subsidy: ① Individual contribution: including 12 levels (100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1,000, 1,500 and 2,000 yuan per annum), to be chosen by the insured voluntarily and paid annually; ② Collective subsidy: Eligible village collectives may grant a subsidy to the insured as determined by the village committee democratically. Other economic organizations, social welfare organizations and individuals are encouraged to provide subsidies to participants; and ③ Government subsidy: The government will pay basic pensions to eligible participants in full annually, being 30 yuan for annual individual contribution of 100 yuan, 40 yuan for 200 yuan, 50 yuan for 300 yuan, 60 yuan for 400 yuan, 70 yuan for 500 yuan, 85 yuan for 600 yuan, 100 yuan for 700 yuan, 115 yuan for 800 yuan, 130 yuan for 900 yuan, 145 yuan for 1,000 yuan, 165 yuan for 1,500 yuan, and 185 yuan for 2,000 yuan. The insured will receive pensions monthly when attaining 60 years or having contributed premiums for 15 years.
- 3) Employment training: It is learned that the APs are mostly employed in nearby towns mainly. The owner and agencies concerned will provide employment assistance to them. In addition, in order that the LEFs get employed flexibly or startup businesses independently, a skills training program has been developed for the APs, including agriculture, cultivation, computer, cooking, construction, maternity matron, old-age care, etc. Qualified trainees will receive vocational qualification certificates.

6. Income restoration and satisfaction survey

274. In order to learn the satisfaction of the AHs with the resettlement work of this project, the task force conducted a questionnaire survey and in-depth interviews. It can be seen that the APs are well aware of the resettlement policies, and most of them are confident in income restoration. In this survey, 11 AHs were sampled. See **Attached Table 4-4**.

Attached Table 4-4 Resettlement Satisfaction Survey Form for AHs

No.	Question	Answer	Results				
			①	②	③	④	⑤
1	By what means did you first know about LA?	①Government leaflet or announcement ②Newspaper, TV and other mass media ③Discussion of nearby residents ④Meeting convened by village officials or informal channel ⑤Measurement of land	0.00%	0.00%	47.83%	30.43%	21.74%
2	Are you satisfied with the DMS results?	①Very satisfied ②Somewhat satisfied ③Neither, nor ④Dissatisfied ⑤Very dissatisfied	34.78%	43.48%	21.74%	0.00%	0.00%
3	Are you aware of the compensation policies for LA?	①Yes ②Somewhat ③No	26.09%	60.87%	13.04%	/	/
4	Are you satisfied with the compensation policies for LA?	①Very satisfied ②Somewhat satisfied ③Neither, nor ④Dissatisfied ⑤Very dissatisfied	39.13%	43.48%	17.39%	0.00%	0.00%
5	Are you confident in the implementation of these policies?	①Strongly yes ②Yes ③Neither, nor ④No ⑤Strongly no	30.43%	43.48%	26.09%	0.00%	0.00%
6	During the whole resettlement process, by what means will you express your personal opinions and ideas?	①Don't know ②Village officials directly or indirectly ③Government above the village level directly or indirectly ④Mass media ⑤Project owner	8.70%	52.17%	8.70%	4.35%	26.09%
7	Are you willing to receive skills training?	①Yes ②No ③Don't know	78.26%	8.70%	13.04%	/	/
8	Are you confident in your future life?	①Strongly yes ②Yes ③Neither, nor ④No ⑤Strongly no	34.78%	52.17%	13.04%	0.00%	0.00%
Source: survey of the task force							

275. In general, most of the APs accept the resettlement policies and believe that the government can perform these policies properly.

7. Summary

- 1) By the end of October 2015, the resettlement work of this project had been completed.
- 2) The LA procedure, compensation rates and resettlement program of this project comply with the applicable laws and regulations of the PRC.
- 3) The APs are generally satisfied with the compensation rates and resettlement program of this project, and most of them are confident in future lives.
- 4) By the end of October 2015, no grievance or lawsuit arising from this project had occurred, and resettlement progressed smoothly.
- 5) Social insurance for urban and rural residents: In this project, eligible APs may cover social insurance for urban and rural residents. According to the survey, almost all APs in this project have been insured, and those having attained the specified age are receiving pensions.

APPENDIX 5: RESETTLEMENT DUE DILIGENCE REPORT OF THE WENZUKOU RESERVOIR PROJECT

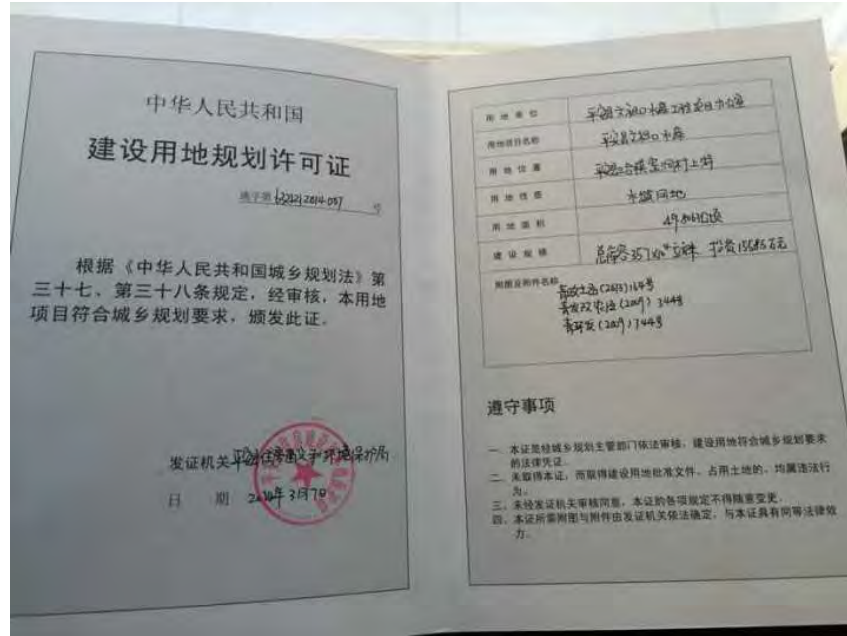
276. According to the feasibility study report, the Wenzukou Reservoir is a water source of the Urban-Rural Water Supply component. Therefore, this reservoir is closely related to the Urban-Rural Water Supply component in function, and should be regarded as a related project.

1. Introduction

277. The Wenzukou Reservoir is located south of the Yellow River, 1km above Yaodong Village, Sanhe Town. This reservoir broke ground in August 2011 and is still under construction, with a gross investment of 150 million yuan, including 60 million yuan from provincial finance, 60 million yuan from the local water resources fund, and 30.3 million yuan raised by the Ping'an District Government. This reservoir is designed for irrigation and water supply mainly, and consists of a drinking work, a dam, a spillway and discharge tunnels. The Wenzukou Reservoir will operate in conjunction with the Fatai Reservoir to supply drinking water to 42,800 persons and 73,700 heads of livestock downstream, and irrigation water to 27,000 mu of farmland and woodland.

2. Land approval

278. To date, the construction land of this project has been approved. See **Attached Figure5-1**.



**Construction Land Planning Permit of the PRC
No.6321212014-037**

According to Articles 37 and 38 of the Urban and Rural Planning Law of the PRC, this permit is hereby issued to certify that the land used for this project meets the urban and rural planning requirements through review.

Issuing authority: Ping'an County Urban-Rural Construction and Environmental Protection Bureau

Date: March 7, 2010

Land user	Office of the Ping'an WWTP Project
Name of project	Wenzukou Reservoir
Location of land	Yaodong Village, Sanhe Town
Nature of land	Water resources land
Amount of land	49.806 hectares
Scale of construction	Storage capacity: 3.37 million m ³ , investment: 155.85 million yuan
Attachments	QZTF [2010] No.134 QFGN [2009] No.344 QCF [2009] No.1344

Notes:

1. This permit is legal evidence that construction land meets the urban and rural planning requirements as reviewed by the competent authority according to law.
2. It is illegal to obtain a construction land approval document and occupy land without this permit.
3. The provisions hereof should not be altered without the consent of the issuing authority.
4. The attachments hereto have been identified by the issuing authority according to law, and have the same legal validity as this permit.

Attached Figure 1 Approval of Land Occupation for the Wenzukou Reservoir

3. Resettlement impacts

279. The Wenzukou Reservoir broke ground in August 2011 and is still under construction. This reservoir will occupy 148 mu of collective woodland in Zhuangke and Yaodong Villages, Sanhe Town, all being woodland, affecting 51 households with 220 persons. By the end of December 2014, resettlement had been completed, and LA compensation had been fully paid to the AHs.

280. The main type of impacts of this project is the acquisition of woodland. The socioeconomic profile of the AHs is as follows:

The 18 AHs have a population of 79, including 45 males, accounting for 59.96%, and 34 females, accounting for 43.04%. Among the 79 APs, 4 are aged 0-6 years, accounting for 5.06%; 7 aged 7-17 years, accounting for 8.86%; 26 aged 18-40 years, accounting for 32.91%; 35 aged 41-60 years, accounting for 44.30%; and 7 aged 61 years or above, accounting for 8.88%. Among them, 4 are illiterate, accounting for 5.06%; 24 have received primary school education, accounting for 30.38%, 34 have received junior high school education, accounting for 43.04%, 11 have received senior high school / technical secondary school education, accounting for 13.92%, and 6 have received higher education, accounting for 7.59%. The 18 AHs have 59.05 mu of cultivated land, averaging 3.28 mu per household, including 22.5 mu of woodland, accounting for 38.1%; and 36.55 mu of other farmland, accounting for 61.9%.

281. The average annual household income of the 18 AHs is 33,518.51 yuan, 7,637.13 yuan per capita; including wage income of 5,023.212 yuan, accounting for 65.77%; agricultural income of 1,376.711 yuan, accounting for 18.03%; forestry income of 551.08 yuan, accounting for 7.22%; operating income of 411.71 yuan, accounting for 5.93%; subsidy income of 74.39 yuan, accounting for 0.97%; and other income of 200.03 yuan, accounting for 2.26%. The average annual household expenditure of the 11 AHs is 22,728.59 yuan, 5,178.67 yuan per capita, including productive expenses of 382.95 yuan, accounting for 7.39%; living expenses of 2,481.41 yuan, accounting for 47.92%; educational expenses of 974.94 yuan, accounting for 18.83%; medical expenses of 839 yuan, accounting for 16.20%; and other expenses of 500.36 yuan, accounting for 9.66%.

Attached Table 5-1 Income and Expenditure of the Households Affected by of the Wenzukou Reservoir

Item		Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
Annual household income	Employment income	22046.32	5023.212	65.77
	Agricultural income	6042.23	1376.711	18.03
	Forestry income	2418.65	551.08	7.22
	Operating income	1806.94	411.71	5.39
	Government subsidy	326.48	74.39	0.97
	Other income	877.89	200.03	2.62
	Subtotal	33518.51	7637.129	100
Annual household expenditure	Productive expenses	1680.73	382.95	7.39
	Living expenses	10890.64	2481.41	47.92
	Educational expenses	4278.9	974.94	18.83
	Medical expenses	3682.28	839.00	16.20
	Other expenses	2196.04	500.36	9.66

Item		Average per household (yuan)	Per capita (yuan)	Percent (%)
	Subtotal	22728.59	5178.67	100
Net income		31837.78	7254.179	/

Case of woodland acquisition:



Case: HNN, villager in Zhuangke Village

I live in a 4-member family, including my wife, son and daughter. My son is at senior high school and my daughter at junior high school. Household income is mainly from urban employment in Xining City and nearby areas. Annual net household income is 50,000-60,000 yuan, including agricultural income of about 20,000 yuan.

The Wenzukou Reservoir broke ground in 2011, affecting 2.1 mu of woodland of my family. The compensation rate was 6 times the AAOV, being 10,500 yuan/mu, and the amount of compensation was 22,050 yuan. This compensation rate was acceptable.

4. Resettlement policies and compensation rates

282. According to the Forest Law of the PRC, Interim Measures of Qinghai Province for the Collection, Use and Management of Forest Vegetation Restoration Costs (QPGO [2004] No.48), and Uniform Annual Output Value Rates and Area-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition (QPG [2010] No.26), the compensation rates of this project are as follows:

Woodland compensation and resettlement subsidy

283. According to the Uniform Annual Output Value Rates and Area-based Composite Land Prices for Land Acquisition (QPG [2010] No.26), the sum of woodland compensation and resettlement subsidy is 6 times the uniform AAOV for non-irrigated land in Yaodong Village, Sanhe Town of 750 yuan/mu.

In addition to cash compensation, affected young crops may be disposed of by AHs themselves. AHs may sell adult trees for money, and transplant young trees. As a result, their future income will be affected slightly.

Woodland compensation

284. As per the Notice of the General Office of the Qinghai Provincial Government on Forwarding the Interim Compensation Rates for Land Acquired for Large and Medium Hydropower Station Projects in the Upper Yellow River (QPGO [2007] No.46)

Forest vegetation restoration costs

285. As per the Notice of the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Land and Resources on Adjusting Compensation Fees for the Use of Additional Construction Land (CZ [2002] No.93):

Land without forest: 40,000 yuan/ha (4 yuan/m²);

Ordinary shrub forests: 30,000 yuan/ha (3 yuan/m²);

Land suitable for forest: 20,000 yuan/ha (2 yuan/m²)

Compensation for farmland conversion into woodland

① Compensation for trees

300 yuan/mu, paid at a time

② Subsidy for food crops

📖 案例一：北杏园村村民 YNM

家庭现有 4 人，分别为自己、妻子和儿子、女儿。家庭收入来源主要是在西宁市区务工为主，年纯收入在 5 万元左右，儿子在读初中，女儿在读小学。2012 年下半年，经过评估公司评估测量，原住宅房屋共计 960 m²，全部为砖混结构，上下三层。按照补偿政策标准，每平米最高补偿价格为 1094 元 (包括：房屋补偿、附属物和装饰装修补偿、过渡费、搬家费、安置费、学生补助)，房屋补偿总额为 105 万元左右。按照安置政策，家里共有 4 人，可以按照成本价可以购买房屋 200 m²，计划选要一套 125 m²和一条 75 m²的两种户型。购买安置房花费在 30 万元，加上房屋装修总花费应该在 40 万元左右。过渡期间，在周边租了一套 70 平米的房屋，房租为 1000 元/月，过渡补助费为 3840 元/月，所以过渡费足够用来租房。入住新的安置小区后，家里还会有近 60 万元的结余，将来

160 yuan/mu, paid at a time

5. Resettlement program and implementation

286. LA compensation agreements have been entered into, and LA compensation has been fully paid to the AHs. The resettlement modes include cash compensation, employment training and endowment insurance for LEFs.

- 1) Compensation: After land measurement, if an AH has no objection, it may enter into an agreement and receive compensation directly.
- 2) Social insurance for urban and rural residents: Urban and rural residents with registered residence in Qinghai Province, having attained 16 years (excluding current students), other than workers of public institutions, and not covered by basic endowment insurance for employees may cover endowment insurance for urban and rural residents in places of registration. The endowment insurance fund for urban and rural residents consists of individual contribution, collective subsidy and government subsidy: ①Individual contribution: including 12 levels (100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1,000, 1,500 and 2,000 yuan per annum), to be chosen by the insured voluntarily and paid annually; ②Collective subsidy: Eligible village collectives may grant a subsidy to the insured as determined by the village committee democratically. Other economic organizations, social welfare organizations and individuals are encouraged to provide subsidies to participants; and ③Government subsidy: The government will pay basic pensions to eligible participants in full annually, being 30 yuan for annual individual contribution of 100 yuan, 40 yuan for 200 yuan, 50 yuan for 300 yuan, 60 yuan for 400 yuan, 70 yuan for 500 yuan, 85 yuan for 600 yuan, 100 yuan for 700 yuan, 115 yuan for 800 yuan, 130 yuan for 900 yuan, 145 yuan for 1,000 yuan, 165 yuan for 1,500 yuan, and 185 yuan for 2,000 yuan. The insured will receive pensions monthly when attaining 60 years or having contributed premiums for 15 years.
- 3) Employment training: It is learned that the APs are mostly employed in nearby

towns mainly. The owner and agencies concerned provided twice employment assistance to them by the end of 2015. They will provide once training every year by the end of 2018. In addition, in order that the APs get employed flexibly or start up businesses independently, a skills training program has been developed for the APs, including agriculture, cultivation, computer, cooking, construction, maternity matron, old-age care, etc. Qualified trainees will receive vocational qualification certificates.

6. Income restoration and satisfaction survey

287. In order to learn the satisfaction of the AHs with the resettlement work of this project, the task force conducted a questionnaire survey and in-depth interviews. In this survey, 23 AHs with 98 persons were sampled. See **Attached Table 5-2**.

ATTACHED TABLE5-2: RESETTLEMENT SATISFACTION SURVEY FORM FOR AHS

No.	Question	Answer	Results				
			①	②	③	④	⑤
1	By what means did you first know about LA?	① Government leaflet or announcement ② Newspaper, TV and other mass media ③ Discussion of nearby residents ④ Meeting convened by village officials or informal channel ⑤ Measurement of land	0.00%	0.00%	41.67%	38.13%	20.20%
2	Are you satisfied with the DMS results?	① Very satisfied ② Somewhat satisfied ③ Neither, nor ④ Dissatisfied ⑤ Very dissatisfied	25.00%	58.33%	16.66%	0.00%	0.00%
3	Are you aware of the compensation policies for LA?	① Yes ② Somewhat ③ No	26.00%	57.33%	16.67%	0.00%	0.00%
4	Are you satisfied with the compensation policies for LA?	① Very satisfied ② Somewhat satisfied ③ Neither, nor ④ Dissatisfied ⑤ Very dissatisfied	16.67%	58.33%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5	Are you confident in the implementation of these policies?	① Strongly yes ② Yes ③ Neither, nor ④ No ⑤ Strongly no	24.00%	51.00%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6	During the whole resettlement process, by what means will you express your personal opinions and ideas?	① Don't know ② Village officials directly or indirectly ③ Government above the village level directly or indirectly ④ Mass media ⑤ Project owner	7.31%	42.68%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7	Are you willing to receive skills training?	① Yes ② No ③ Don't know	84.43%	7.23%	8.33%	0.00%	0.00%
8	Are you confident in your future life?	① Strongly yes ② Yes ③ Neither, nor ④ No ⑤ Strongly no	36.78%	50.15%	13.06%	0.00%	0.00%

Source: survey of the task force

288. It can be seen that the APs are well aware of and accept the resettlement policies. In general, most of the APs accept the resettlement policies and believe that the government can perform these policies properly. The land affected by this project is mostly woodland of low output value and profit. Many local residents do business or work outside, and their income is mostly from business or employment. Therefore, this project will affect the income of the AHs slightly.

7. Summary

- 1) By the end of October 2015, this project was still under construction, resettlement had been completed, and LA compensation had been fully paid to the AHs.
- 2) The LA procedure, compensation rates and resettlement program of this project comply with the applicable laws and regulations of the PRC.
- 3) The APs are generally satisfied with the compensation rates and resettlement program of this project, and most of them are confident in future lives.
- 4) Social insurance for urban and rural residents: In this project, eligible APs may cover social insurance for urban and rural residents. According to the survey, almost all APs in this project have been insured, and those having attained the specified age are receiving pensions.
- 5) By the end of October 2015, no grievance or lawsuit arising from this project had occurred, and resettlement progressed smoothly.

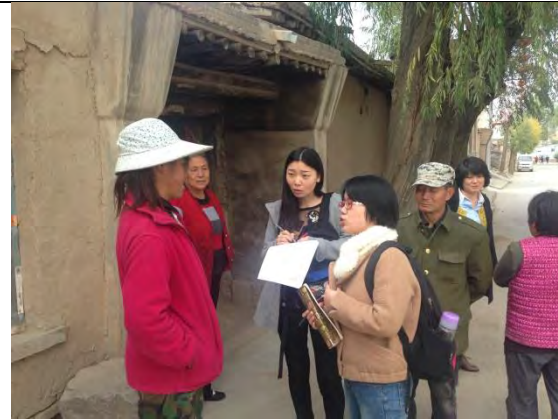
APPENDIX 6: FIELDWORK METHODS

Method	Time	Venue	Size	Participants	Remarks
1. Literature review	Sep. 2015	/	/	Task force	Collecting relevant information and documents; learning local socioeconomic profile, minority conditions, and LA and HD policies, developing a survey plan and a questionnaire
2. Sampling survey	Sep. – Oct. 2015	Local villages	AHs	District, township and village officials, APs, task force	Learning AHs' attitudes to the Project and living conditions, and minority conditions
3. FGD	Oct. – Nov. 2015	Municipal and district agencies concerned, township governments, village committees	26 times	Officials, APs, task force	Learning project preparation and impacts, and local socioeconomic profile and development plans, discussing resettlement measures
4. Key informant interview	Oct. – Nov. 2015	Agencies concerned, township governments, village committees	/	District, township and village officials	Learning project awareness, attitudes, projects, and relevant policies
5. In-depth interview	Nov. 2015	Township governments, village committees	15 times	APs, task force	Discussing resettlement measures and impacts in detail
6. Field visit	Nov. 2015	Project area, and areas of related	/	Haidong PMO, district water resources bureaus,	Learning project impacts on site

projects

task force

APPENDIX 7: FIELDWORK PHOTOS



Interview with an AH in Gaomiao Village



FGD with AHs in Luotuobao Village, Sanhe Town



Interview with residents in Sanhe Village



FGD with AHs in Zhangjiazhai Village



FGD at the Ping'an District Water Resources Bureau



Key informant interview in Gaomiao Village



Construction site of Wenzukou Reservoir



Management station of the Wenzukou Reservoir



Site of the Fatai Reservoir



Management station of the Fatai Reservoir



Site of the Sanhe Town Reservoir



Ledu landfill (Zones 1 and 2)