

# Resettlement Plan

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June 2022

## People's Republic of China: Gansu Environmentally Sustainable Rural Vitalization and Development Project—Qinzhou Subproject

Prepared by Tianshui City Economic Development Investment and Financing (Group) Co.,  
Ltd for the Asian Development Bank.



## **Currency Equivalents**

(as of 1 February 2022)

Currency Unit	=	Yuan (CNY)
USD 1.00	=	CNY 6.35
CNY 1.00	=	USD 0.15748

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
FGD	–	Focus Group Discussion
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	–	Implementing Agency
KII	–	Key Informant Interview
LAR	–	Land acquisition and resettlement
LURT	–	Land use right transfer
IA	–	Implementing Agency
PMO	–	Project Management Office
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
TIFG	–	Tianshui City Economic Development Investment and Financing (Group) Co., Ltd
TRTA	–	Transactional Technical Assistance

## **NOTE**

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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天水市经济发展投融资（集团）有限公司

(签字) 2022.7.7 (日期)



## Letter of Commitment

Qinzhou Sub-project is one of the sub-projects of Gansu Environmentally Sustainable Rural Vitalization and Development Project

The Subproject must be implemented in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009), especially ADB's requirements on involuntary resettlement. This Resettlement Plan (RP) represents a key requirement of ADB and serves as the basis for land acquisition and resettlement of the Subproject and for resettlement plan updating.

Tianshui Economic Development Investment & Financing (Group) Co., Ltd. (Qinzhou PMO) hereby confirms the contents of the Resettlement Plan, and commits that the resettlement budget in RP will be included in the overall cost of the Subproject and will be in place in time.

Tianshui Economic Development Investment & Financing (Group) Co., Ltd. has discussed the draft Resettlement Plan with relevant authorities (such as Qinzhou Branch of the Bureau of Natural Resources Tianshui, as well as the towns and townships involved, and obtained their approval. The RP will be updated once final design and detailed measurement survey (DMS) completed and then submitted to ADB for review and clearance prior to awards of civil work contracts and commencement of LAR activities.

Tianshui Economic Development Investment & Financing (Group) Co., Ltd. is generally responsible for the implementation of the Subproject, and Qinzhou Branch of the Bureau of Natural Resources Tianshui, as well as the towns and townships involved are responsible for the specific resettlement within their respective jurisdictions.

Tianshui Economic Development Investment & Financing (Group) Co., Ltd.

(Signature)

2022.7.7 (Date)



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## Executive Summary

### A. Project Overview

1. The Qinzhou Subproject is one of five sub-projects of proposed Gansu Environmentally Sustainable Rural Revitalization and Development Project (the Project) to be financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB). Gansu Culture Tourism Group Co., Ltd. (with the Provincial Project Management Office (Gansu PMO) under its jurisdiction) is generally responsible for implementing the Project, while Tianshui Economic Development Investment & Financing (Group) Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "TIFG") is responsible for implementing Qinzhou Sub-project.

2. The construction contents of Qinzhou Sub-project include (1) mountain ecological development, including the low-carbon elderly comprehensive service center, double-arch and double-membrane greenhouse, Chinese herbal medicine identification, mining experience workshop, Chinese herbal medicine processing workshop, organic fruit and vegetable storage center, organic planting base of Chinese herbal medicine, carbon sink forest, slope protection works, water-saving irrigation system, water supply and drainage pipeline network system, outdoor lighting works, heating system, garbage treatment works, and ecological parking lot. (2) Urban-rural mutual-aid elderly caring demonstration base, including health management service center, health care and retirement center, roof photovoltaic, outdoor lighting works, low-carbon publicity and education square, and ecological parking lot. (3) Low-carbon wellness village smart management.

3. The total investment of Qinzhou Sub-project is CNY 520.53 million. Qinzhou Subproject is expected to be started in January 2023 and completed in November 2028.

### B. Resettlement Scope and Resettlement Impact

4. Based on the identification of resettlement impact, Qinzhou Sub-project resettlement impacts are mainly caused by the construction of mountain ecological development, urban-rural mutual-aid elderly caring demonstration base, and the low-carbon wellness village smart management. The land use impacts will include land acquisition and land use right transfer (LURT). The total land use for Qinzhou Sub-project is 2,417.17 *mu*, including 247.46 *mu* of permanent land occupation and 2,170.25 *mu* of LURT, involving Sunji Village of Pingnan Town, and Gaojiazhuang Village of Zaojiao Town in Qinzhou District.

5. Among 247.46 *mu* land to be occupied permanently, the land of 136.46 *mu* for the low-carbon elderly comprehensive service center in mountain ecological development works, and the health care and retirement center and the health management service center in the urban-rural mutual-aid elderly caring demonstration base was acquired in 2018, with 437 persons of 110 households affected. As a result, 111 *mu* of land will be newly acquired for Qinzhou Sub-project, affecting 252 persons of 51 households in Gaojiazhuang Village, Zaojiao Town.

6. During the preparation of the Resettlement Plan (RP), due diligence has been carried out on completed LA which was not in anticipation of ADB financing, and it was found that land acquisition complied with relevant laws, regulations and procedures in China, the compensation had been fully paid to affected persons (AP), without any complaints received and remaining problems related to land acquisition and compensation payment. See details in **Annex 2** - Due Diligence on Completed Land Acquisition.

7. According to the feasibility study report (FSR) of Qinzhou Subproject, all works will be implemented within the scope of land acquisition, and Qinzhou Subproject therefore will not involve any temporary land acquisition. 100 scattered trees (poplar trees) will be affected by the land acquisition for the ecological parking lot.

8. In addition, the domestic sewage from the low-carbon elderly comprehensive service center and the health care and retirement center will be collected and discharged to the

existing sewage treatment station in Sunji Demonstration Area through installed pipelines. Therefore, the sewage treatment station in Sunji is defined as an "existing facility". During the RP preparation, due diligence (Annex- 3) has been carried out on the land for the Sunji sewage treatment station.

### **C. Voluntary Land Use Right Transfer (LURT)**

9. According to the feasibility study report and the investigation on site, Qinzhou Subproject will use 2,170.25 *mu* land through LURT. All is cultivated land, involving 3,442 persons of 957 households in 7 villages of 3 towns. Among 2170.25 *mu* land, 1,861.41 *mu* of land has been transferred, with 2,864 persons of 792 households involved, and 308.85 *mu* of land will still be transferred, involving 578 persons of 165 households.

10. The LURT shall be implemented in accordance with the principle of "equality, voluntariness, openness, transparency, and fair compensation", without triggering the ADB's Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement. During the preparation for Qinzhou Subproject, due diligence has been conducted on the completed LURT, and a *LURT Framework* has been prepared to guide the LURT of Qinzhou Subproject. For the *LURT Framework and Due Diligence Report*, refer to **Annex 4**.

### **D. Policy Framework and Entitlements**

11. The Resettlement Plan is prepared in accordance with the *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (2020), the *Measures of Implementing the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China in Gansu Province* (2021), the *Comprehensive Land Price Standard for the Acquisition of Agricultural Lands in Gansu Province* (2020), the *Comprehensive Land Price Standard for the Acquisition of Agricultural Land in Tianshui City* (2020) and the Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB (2009).

12. The compensation for land acquisition includes land compensation and compensation for standing crops. Only Gaojiazhuang Village, Zaojiao Town will be affected by land acquisition of Qinzhou Subproject. In terms of the Comprehensive Land Price Standard in Tianshui City, Gaojiazhuang Village in Zaojiao Town is located in the area that is categorized as a Class IV area, and the comprehensive land price standard is CNY 50,164/*mu*. The compensation for standing crops is CNY 1,000/*mu*. All compensation fees will be paid directly to the affected village collectives and affected households.

### **E. Resettlement Strategy and Livelihood Restoration Measures**

13. According to investigation, the income of households in the project area mainly comes from non-agricultural production (such as outside working). Due to the low agricultural production output of land, some affected households abandoned their contracted lands in 2021, and did not work on agricultural production. No affected households and persons will suffer in income losses of over 10% due to LA.

14. Land acquisition will involve Gaojiazhuang Village, Zaojiao Town. In accordance with the socio-economic and willingness survey, there are mainly 4 livelihood recovery measures for affected persons (APs), which are (i) direct monetary compensation, (ii) improvement of agricultural production condition; (iii) adjustment of agricultural production structure and (iv) job opportunities and skill training and (v) pension insurance.

### **F. Public Participation and Information Disclosure**

15. Despite the impact of COVID-19, site visits, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, videoconferences, remote surveys, and other communication and public consultation activities were conducted during RP preparation. AP's views and concerns have been well incorporated in the draft RP. The RP will be disclosed on the websites of the local government and ADB after clearance by ADB, and the resettlement information booklet and the RP will be distributed to the affected persons or villages at the same time.

## **G. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

16. A GRM has been established for the Subproject, to timely and transparently respond to the grievances of APs. TIFG, Qinzhou District Natural Resources Bureau, and the town and township government and affected village committees are responsible for coordinating and resolving the complaints and grievances arising during resettlement. In addition, APs can file a lawsuit as per the civil law at any stage against any aspect of resettlement, including the compensation rates, etc. The acceptance agencies at all levels will accept the complaints and grievances of APs for free, and the reasonable expenses incurred as a result will be included into resettlement contingencies.

## **H. Institutional Arrangement**

17. TIFG will be responsible for project implementation, management and coordination. Qinzhou District Natural Resources Bureau and affected township government are resettlement implementation agencies and will be responsible for resettlement implementation in terms of RP of Qinzhou Subproject.

## **I. Resettlement Implementation**

18. Land acquisition and resettlement will be implemented to meet with the progress of project implementation. In line with the project implementation schedule, the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) will be started from October 2022 and will be completed in December 2023.

## **J. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting**

19. In order to guarantee that the RP is successfully implemented, internal and external monitoring and evaluation will be carried out. Internal monitoring and evaluation of resettlement will be carried out by Gansu PMO and TIFG, and internal monitoring report shall be submitted to ADB semiannually.

20. Gansu PMO will engage an external monitoring organization to carry out its own verification, monitoring and evaluation of the Project (including Qinzhou Sub-project) semiannually or annually and submit external monitoring and evaluation report to ADB. According to the schedule of resettlement implementation, it is expected that the first external monitoring and evaluation report will be submitted since July 2023.

## **K. Resettlement Budget**

21. The budget for land acquisition and resettlement of Qinzhou Subproject is CNY 13.49 million, accounting for 2.59% of the total investment of CNY 520.53 million of Qinzhou Subproject. All resettlement costs have been included in the total investment of Qinzhou Subproject. TIFG will sufficiently raise counterpart funds to carry out land acquisition and resettlement activities.



## 1 Project Overview

### 1.1 Background

1. The Qinzhou Subproject is one of five subprojects of proposed Gansu Environmentally Sustainable Rural Revitalization and Development Project (the Project) to be financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB).
2. The project implementation agency (IA) is Tianshui Economic Development Investment & Financing (Group) Co., Ltd. (TIFG), and the project implementation period is from January 2023 to December 2028.
3. The construction contents of Qinzhou Sub-project include (1) mountain ecological development, including the low-carbon elderly comprehensive service center, double-arch and double-membrane greenhouse, Chinese herbal medicine identification, mining experience workshop, Chinese herbal medicine processing workshop, organic fruit and vegetable storage center, organic planting base of Chinese herbal medicine, carbon sink forest, slope protection works, water-saving irrigation system, water supply and drainage pipeline network system, outdoor lighting works, heating system, garbage treatment works, and ecological parking lot. (2) Urban-rural mutual-aid elderly caring demonstration base, including health management service center, health care and retirement center, roof photovoltaic, outdoor lighting works, low-carbon publicity and education square, and ecological parking lot. (3) Low-carbon wellness village smart management.
4. The construction scope of Qinzhou Sub-project involves 7 villages of 3 towns, including Sunji Village, Wangpoyao Village, Chuguan Village Wanjiazhuang Village in Pingnan Town, Caoji Village and Liugou Village in Qishou Town and Gaojiazhuang Village in Zaojiao Town.

Figure 1-1 Layout of the Subproject



### 1.2 Overview of Land Use Impact

5. On April 18, 2022, Qinzhou Branch of the Bureau of Natural Resources Tianshui issued the opinion of land use pre-examination, confirming that Qinzhou Subproject will be within the

scope of approved state-owned construction land, and will not occupy permanent basic farmland, and will not be within ecological protection area. See details of land use pre-examination in **Annex 1**.

6. According to the construction contents, TIFG has investigated and identified resettlement impacts. Qinzhou Subproject mainly involve permanent collective land acquisition, and will not involve state-owned land occupation, temporary land occupation and house demolition.

7. In addition, Qinzhou Sub-project will involve voluntary land use right transfer (LURT) due to construction ecological and environmental governance, high-efficiency agricultural planting bases and carbon sink forests, where land ownership will not change. The facilities can be constructed on the land through LURT, which is facility agricultural land according to PRC's laws and regulations. It includes the land directly used for crop cultivation, livestock and poultry breeding and aquaculture as well. Among them, the land for crop cultivation includes the nursing houses for crop production and services, storage for agricultural materials and machines, and production-related facilities for drying, sorting, packaging, fresh-keeping, and storage. The facility agricultural land for livestock and aquaculture includes the land for aquaculture production and directly related dung & stale disposal, inspection & quarantine, and production roads, excluding the land for slaughter and meat processing. Facility agricultural land belongs to internal type adjustments of agriculture land and do not require land acquisition and conversion to state-owned land and LURT is applied according to PRC's laws and regulations

8. The project contents and relevant land use impacts are summarized in Table 1-1 and the impact identification by each project activity is detailed in Table 1-2.

9. Qinzhou Subproject will permanently use 247.46 *mu* land, of which, 111 *mu* of land will be newly acquired for ecological parking lot, affecting 252 persons of 51 households in Gaojiazhuang Village, Zaojiao Town, and 136.46 *mu* land had been acquired in 2018, with 437 persons of 110 households affected. The acquired land, which is not in anticipation of ADB financing, will be used for the low-carbon elderly comprehensive service center in mountain ecological development works, and the health care and retirement center and the health management service center in the urban-rural mutual-aid elderly caring demonstration base.

10. During the preparation of the Resettlement Plan (RP), a due diligence has been carried out on completed land acquisition, and it is found that completed land acquisition complied with relevant laws, regulations in China and SPS requirement. The compensation has been fully paid to APs without any complaints received and there were no remaining issues related to land acquisition and compensation payment. Refer to **Annex 2** - Due Diligence on completed Land Acquisition.

11. After collection of sewage from the health care and retirement center and low-carbon elderly comprehensive service center in Qinzhou sub-project, it will be connected to the main sewage pipeline laid near the site and discharged to the sewage treatment station in the Sunji Demonstration Area, which is an associated facility. The due diligence for this facility is presented as **Annex 3**.

12. According to the feasibility study report and the investigation on site, Qinzhou Subproject will use 2,170.25 *mu* land through LURT, and all is cultivated land, involving 3,442 persons of 957 households in 7 villages of 3 towns. Among them, 1,861.41 *mu* of land has existing LURT agreements, with 2,864 persons of 792 households involved. As a result, 308.85 *mu* of land will still be covered under the LURT, involving 578 persons of 165 households. The due diligence has been carried out on the existing LURT, and the *LURT Framework* has been prepared to guide the LURT of Qinzhou Subproject. For the *LURT Framework and Due Diligence Report*, refer to **Annex 4**.

13. At the design and implementation stages, this RP will be updated based on the

preliminary design of the Project and the results of the DMS. The updated RP will be submitted to ADB for review and approval before the award of civil works contracts, and the beginning of LAR.



**Table 1-1 Summary of Land Use Impacts**

Category	Total			To be acquired/ transferred			Acquired/ transferred		
	Area ( <i>mu</i> )	affected /involved HH	affected /involving person	Area ( <i>mu</i> )	affected /involved HH	affected /involving person	Area ( <i>mu</i> )	affected /involved HH	affected /involving person
Permanent land use	247.46	163	689	111	51	252	136.46	110	437
Voluntary LURT	2170.25	957	3442	308.84	165	578	1861.41	792	2864
Subtotal	2417.71	1120	4131	419.84	216	830	1997.86	902	3301

HH=household

**Table 1-2 Project Composition and Land Use Impacts**

S/N	Item of the Project	Main construction contents	Town	Village	Area of land occupation ( <i>mu</i> )	Number of AH or Involved HH	Number of AP	Land use mode	Resettlement documents
I	<b>Mountain Ecological Development</b>								
1	Low-carbon elderly comprehensive service center	new construction of low-carbon elderly comprehensive service center, covering a floor area of 3,000 m <sup>2</sup>	Pingnan Town	Sunji Village	8.67	10	43	Permanent land occupation, acquired in 2018	Due diligence
2	Double-arch and double-membrane greenhouse	new construction of 80 double-arch and double-membrane greenhouses	Pingnan Town	Sunji Village	60	18	63	LURT	<i>LURT Framework and Due Diligence Report</i>
3	Chinese herbal medicine identification, mining experience workshop	new construction of the Chinese herbal medicine identification, picking and digging experience workshop, covering an area of 600 m <sup>2</sup>	Qishou Town	Caoji Village	3	2	7	LURT	

S/N	Item of the Project	Main construction contents	Town	Village	Area of land occupation (mu)	Number of AH or Involved HH	Number of AP	Land use mode	Resettlement documents
4	Chinese herbal medicine processing workshop	new construction of the Chinese herbal medicine processing workshop, covering an area of 500 m <sup>2</sup>	Qishou Town	Caoji Village	2.5	2	8	LURT	
5	Organic fruit and vegetable storage center	new construction of the organic fruit and vegetable storage center, covering an area of 1,500 m <sup>2</sup>	Pingnan Town	Sunji Village	2.25	1	5	LURT	
6	Organic planting base of Chinese herbal medicine	New construction of the organic planting base of Chinese herbal medicine, covering an area of 252.5 mu	Qishou Town	Caoji Village	252.5	93	376	LURT	
7	Carbon sink forest	New construction of carbon sink forests, covering an area of 1,850 mu	Pingnan Town, Qishou Town and Zaojiao Town	Wanjiazhuang Village, Caoji Village, Liugou Village, and Gaojiazhuang Village	1850	841	2983	LURT	
8	Slope protection works	New construction of ecological protection works and related drainage facilities	0	0	0	0	0	within LURT area	
9	Water-saving irrigation system	New construction of 38,200m of			0	0	0	within LURT area	

S/N	Item of the Project	Main construction contents	Town	Village	Area of land occupation (mu)	Number of AH or Involved HH	Number of AP	Land use mode	Resettlement documents
		water-saving irrigation facilities							
10	Water supply and drainage pipeline network system	New construction of 8,800 m of water supply and drainage pipeline network			0	0	0	within LURT area	
11	Outdoor lighting works	Newly install road lamps, cable pipelines and other facilities			0	0	0	within existing right of way of road and LURT area	
12	Heating system	New construction of 1 gas-fired boiler room, and 7km of outdoor heating pipeline network			0	0	0	within Low-carbon elderly comprehensive service center (acquired in 2018) and pipelines will be constructed within the ROW of existing road	
13	Waste disposal works	Purchase 1 waste transfer truck, 1 medical waste transportation truck, and 120 eco-friendly waste bins			0	0	0	no impacts	
14	Ecological parking lot	including 112 charging piles, 20 electric sightseeing buses and 2 electric shuttle buses.	Zaojiao Town	Gaojiazhuang Village	111	51	252	The land will be acquired	Resettlement Plan

S/N	Item of the Project	Main construction contents	Town	Village	Area of land occupation (mu)	Number of AH or Involved HH	Number of AP	Land use mode	Resettlement documents
II	<b>Urban-rural mutual-aid elderly caring demonstration base</b>								
1	Health management service center	Newly build the health management service center, covering an area of 10,000 m <sup>2</sup>	Pingnan Town	Sunji Village	81.09	61	242	Permanent land occupation, acquired in 2018	Due Diligence Report
2	Health care and retirement center	The newly build health and aged care center, covering a floor area of 12,000 m <sup>2</sup>	Pingnan Town	Sunji Village	34.7	29	113	Permanent land occupation, acquired in 2018	Due Diligence Report
3	Rooftop PV	Newly build photovoltaic facilities on the roofs of existing buildings			0	0	0	Not involve land acquisition or land occupation	
4	Outdoor lighting works	Newly install road lamps, cable pipelines and other facilities	Pingnan Town	Sunji Village	0	0	0	within the ROW of existing roads	
5	Low-carbon publicity and education square, and ecological parking lot	Newly build squares and parking lots, covering an area of 8,000m <sup>2</sup>	Pingnan Town	Sunji Village	12	10	39	Permanent land occupation, acquired in 2018	Due Diligence Report
III	<b>Low-carbon healthcare rural intelligent management</b>							Included in the land use for the low-carbon aged care integrated service center	
Subtotal					2417.71	1118	4131		

Data source: Feasibility study report of the Project and the field survey (April 2022)

### **1.3 Measures to Reduce/Avoid Resettlement**

14. In the feasibility study stage, different alternatives have been studied and compared, to avoid or minimize resettlement impacts, and minimize the influence of land acquisition and resettlement on the economic and social development and the livelihood of people in the project area. In the feasibility study stage, the project site and boundary are determined in line with the following principles:

- i) Avoid or minimize the occupation of existing cultivated land, garden and other production lands.
- ii) Select the scheme occupying minimal land after comparison.

## 2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact

### 2.1 Identification of LAR impacts

15. During the feasibility study of Qinzhou Subproject, TIFG and Design Institute conducted a preliminary survey on the socio-economic situations and the influence degree in the project-affected areas, and solicited the opinions of relevant government departments (such as the Natural Resources Bureau, Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau, and Ecological Environment Protection Bureau), the affected towns and townships, villages, and some APs within a certain scope.

16. In February 2022, after the main construction contents of Qinzhou Subproject were basically determined, the RP design institute investigated on site the land use of Qinzhou Subproject. Three methods were adopted to carry out resettlement impact survey, which are:

- i) First, to verify the land use conditions and land use scope item by item through field survey with comparison, in combination with the main construction contents defined in the feasibility study, and analyze and discuss the suitability and rationality.
- ii) second, to interview with Qinzhou District Natural Resources Bureau, Agriculture and Rural Bureau, Environmental Protection Bureau, township government, the design institute and other relevant institutions, and review the construction scheme and land use scheme defined in the feasibility study report.
- iii) third, to randomly select 28 affected persons to carry out questionnaire survey to find out their support degree for the Subproject and their views on land use, the attitude to the land acquisition policies and schemes, and solicit their opinions.

### 2.3 Resettlement Impact and Analysis

#### 2.3.1 Permanent Land Acquisition

17. Ecological parking lots component will permanently acquire 111 mu of collective land and 252 people of 51 households will be affected.

**Figure2-1 Current Situation of Use of Collective Lands Acquired for the Project**



18. Based on investigation and analysis, from the perspective of losses of cultivated land, 36 households (183 people) will lose more than 10% of their land. Due to the low income of agricultural production, seven affected households (AHs) did not farm the land since 2021. From the perspective of income loss, the income loss rate due to LA ranges from 0 to 9%. The main sources of income of the affected households were off-farm work by their family members. The agricultural income accounts for around 15% of total household income. All

AHs believed that they would not be significantly affected by land acquisition, and choose monetary compensation, which could offset their corresponding income loss (refer to table 3-5). Therefore, land acquisition will cause minor impact on the livelihood of the affected households. For details, refer to Table 2-3 and Table 2-4.



Table 2-1 List of Households Affected by Land Acquisition

S/N	Householder	Members of HH	Female	Whether this household is vulnerable	Contracted Cultivated land	land acquisition impact	household income in 2021 (CNY)	Main sources of household income	Loss due to land acquisition <sup>①</sup> (CNY)	Preferred Compensation	Loss of income due to land acquisition	Land loss rate
1	Gao Quansheng	4	2	No	11	5.42	96000	Off-farm work	4336	Monetary compensation	4.52%	49.3%
2	Gao Ruixian	5	2	No	13	1.09	126000	Off-farm work	0	Monetary compensation	0.00%	8.4%
3	Gao Genlun	2	1	No	8	4.25	50000	Off-farm work	3400	Monetary compensation	6.80%	53.1%
4	Gao Wensheng	6	3	No	10	0.66	136000	Off-farm work	528	Monetary compensation	0.39%	6.6%
5	Gao Shiwen	5	2	No	10	2.26	116000	Off-farm work	1808	Monetary compensation	1.56%	22.6%
6	Gao Jisheng	6	3	No	10	0.55	120000	Off-farm work	0	Monetary compensation	0.00%	5.5%
7	Gao Xingrong	7	5	No	6	1.84	140000	Off-farm work	0	Monetary compensation	0.00%	30.7%
8	Zhang Pingping	5	3	No	8	3.22	96000	Off-farm work	2576	Monetary compensation	2.68%	40.3%
9	Gao Jianping	6	3	No	10	2.46	136000	Off-farm work	1968	Monetary compensation	1.45%	24.6%
10	Gao Yansheng	5	3	No	8	3.19	116000	Off-farm work	2552	Monetary compensation	2.20%	39.9%
11	Gao Yinxi	7	3	No	17	1.8	146000	Off-farm work	1440	Monetary compensation	0.99%	10.6%
12	Gao Yutian	6	3	No	7	1.82	126000	Off-farm work	1456	Monetary compensation	1.16%	26.0%
13	Gao Jusheng	4	1	No	8	0.3	88000	Off-farm work	240	Monetary compensation	0.27%	3.8%
14	Gao Yicang	5	2	No	8	0.63	98000	Off-farm work	504	Monetary compensation	0.51%	7.9%
15	Gao Wangde	5	3	No	6	2.47	106000	Off-farm work	1976	Monetary compensation	1.86%	41.2%
16	Gao Cangcun	4	1	No	6	1.01	76000	Off-farm work	808	Monetary compensation	1.06%	16.8%

<sup>①</sup> Loss due to LA= LA × 800(the income from land per mu estimated by village cadre and farmers interviewed).

S/N	Householder	Members of HH	Female	Whether this household is vulnerable	Contracted Cultivated land	land acquisition impact	household income in 2021 (CNY)	Main sources of household income	Loss due to land acquisition <sup>①</sup> (CNY)	Preferred Compensation	Loss of income due to land acquisition	Land loss rate
17	Gao Yuming	6	3	No	8	1.42	118000	Off-farm work	1136	Monetary compensation	0.96%	17.8%
18	Ma Shunlu	10	4	No	10	1.56	198000	Off-farm work	1248	Monetary compensation	0.63%	15.6%
19	Gao Fanglin	3	1	No	4	1.5	56000	Off-farm work	1200	Monetary compensation	2.14%	37.5%
20	Gao Baolin	7	4	No	12	2.23	136000	Off-farm work	1784	Monetary compensation	1.31%	18.6%
21	Gao Luozhong	5	2	No	15	2.81	116000	Off-farm work	2248	Monetary compensation	1.94%	18.7%
22	Gao Wenpu	2	1	No	9	4.97	46000	Farming	3976	Monetary compensation	8.64%	55.2%
23	Gao Kaiwang	5	2	No	5	1.69	96000	Off-farm work	0	Monetary compensation	0.00%	33.8%
24	Gao Yongfu	5	3	No	10	4.3	98000	Off-farm work	3440	Monetary compensation	3.51%	43.0%
25	Gao Kaiyong	7	2	No	10	4.19	146000	Off-farm work	3352	Monetary compensation	2.30%	41.9%
26	Gao Jinhai	4	2	No	10	0.9	82000	Off-farm work	720	Monetary compensation	0.88%	9.0%
27	Gao Yicheng	5	3	No	15	1.44	108000	Off-farm work	1152	Monetary compensation	1.07%	9.6%
28	Gao Shenhong	4	2	No	10	3.83	86000	Off-farm work	3064	Monetary compensation	3.56%	38.3%
29	Gao Yahong	5	2	No	20	3.49	96000	Off-farm work	2792	Monetary compensation	2.91%	17.5%
30	Gao Lifeng	4	2	No	10	1.03	78000	Off-farm work	824	Monetary compensation	1.06%	10.3%
31	Gao Zhonglin	6	2	No	20	1.71	132000	Off-farm work	1368	Monetary compensation	1.04%	8.6%
32	Gao Baoping	5	2	No	20	2.2	98000	Off-farm work	1760	Monetary compensation	1.80%	11.0%
33	Gao Rongge	4	2	No	10	2.47	83000	Off-farm work	0	Monetary compensation	0.00%	24.7%
34	Gao Xingming	5	2	No	10	1.43	112000	Off-farm work	1144	Monetary compensation	1.02%	14.3%

S/N	Householder	Members of HH	Female	Whether this household is vulnerable	Contracted Cultivated land	land acquisition impact	household income in 2021 (CNY)	Main sources of household income	Loss due to land acquisition <sup>①</sup> (CNY)	Preferred Compensation	Loss of income due to land acquisition	Land loss rate
35	Gao Wangcun	5	3	No	20	0.94	98000	Off-farm work	752	Monetary compensation	0.77%	4.7%
36	Gao Dongsheng	4	2	No	10	0.93	86000	Off-farm work	744	Monetary compensation	0.87%	9.3%
37	Wei Youshen	6	3	No	15	2.85	132000	Off-farm work	2280	Monetary compensation	1.73%	19.0%
38	Gao Antai	5	2	No	20	5.61	98000	Off-farm work	4488	Monetary compensation	4.58%	28.1%
39	Wei Gaoshen	2	1	No	10	0.73	42000	Off-farm work	584	Monetary compensation	1.39%	7.3%
40	Gao Kaitong	2	1	No	9	0.68	38000	Off-farm work	544	Monetary compensation	1.43%	7.6%
41	Gao Tieyuan	4	2	No	13	2.45	96000	Off-farm work	1960	Monetary compensation	2.04%	18.8%
42	Niu Fuxiang	5	3	No	12	2.05	106000	Off-farm work	1640	Monetary compensation	1.55%	17.1%
43	Gao Yonglin	3	1	No	10	1.38	58000	Off-farm work	1104	Monetary compensation	1.90%	13.8%
44	Gao Yanping	9	4	No	30	1.49	176000	Off-farm work	0	Monetary compensation	0.00%	5.0%
45	Gao Shuntai	6	3	No	24	3.56	125000	Off-farm work	2848	Monetary compensation	2.28%	14.8%
46	Ma Shunsheng	3	1	No	8	0.45	58000	Off-farm work	360	Monetary compensation	0.62%	5.6%
47	Gao Aihu	5	3	No	16	3.3	96000	Off-farm work	2640	Monetary compensation	2.75%	20.6%
48	Gao Xiaodong	5	3	No	10	1.6	112000	Off-farm work	1280	Monetary compensation	1.14%	16.0%
49	Gao Kaitai	4	2	No	11	1.6	88000	Off-farm work	1280	Monetary compensation	1.45%	14.5%
50	Gao Xingcheng	3	2	No	9	0.4	65000	Off-farm work	0	Monetary compensation	0.00%	4.4%
51	Gao Jingcang	7	3	No	25	4.84	136000	Off-farm work	3872	Monetary compensation	2.85%	19.4%
subtotal		252	120	0	606	111	5267000	0	81356	0	1.54%	18.3%

Data source: Investigation on site and interview, April 2022

Table 2-2 Analysis of Income Loss of AHs

Item	Towns and Townships/ Sub-districts	Village	Category	AHs						Total	
				< 10%		10%~20%		> 20%			
				AH	AP	AH	AP	AH	AP	AH	AP
Ecological parking lot	Zaojiao Town	Gaojiazhuang Village	Rate of land loss	15	69	18	98	18	85	51	252
			Rate of income loss	51	252	0	0	0	0	51	252

### 2.3.2 Ground Attachments

19. Qinzhou Subproject will affect 100 scattered trees due to the permanent land acquisition for ecological parking lots, and the other components would not affect any ground attachment. For details, refer to Table 2-4.

Table 2-3 Project-Affected Attachments on the Ground

Item	Village group	Ground Attachment
		Scattered trees (poplar)
		Pcs
Ecological parking lot	Gaojiazhuang Village	100

Data source: field survey (April 2022)

### 2.3.3 Temporary Land Occupation

20. Based on the feasibility study report, all works of Qinzhou Subproject will be implemented within the scope of permanent land acquisition and will not involve any temporary land occupation.

### 2.3.4 Demolition of Residential Houses

21. Qinzhou Subproject will not involve any house demolition.

## 2.4 Project-Affected Person

### 2.4.1 Affected Person

22. The acquisition of collective land of Qinzhou Sub-project will affect a village in a town and township, namely Gaojiazhuang Village in Zaojiao Town, affecting 252 people of 51 households.

### 2.4.2 Vulnerable Groups Affected

23. Vulnerable groups include low-income households, the elderly, the disabled, and households headed by women. Based on the investigation of APs and confirmation from the village committee, there are no vulnerable groups to be affected by Qinzhou Sub-project.

### 2.4.3 Affected Ethnic Minorities

24. No ethnic minorities will be affected by Qinzhou Subproject.

### 3 Socio-economic Profiles

#### 3.1 Socio-economic Conditions of Affected Areas

##### 3.1.1 Gansu Province

25. Enjoying a long historical standing and rich cultural heritage, Gansu Province is one of the birthplaces of human civilization in ancient times. Located in the upper reaches of the Yellow River, Gansu Province borders Shaanxi in the east, Sichuan and Qinghai in the south, Xinjiang in the west, and Inner Mongolia and Ningxia in the north, stretching long at both the longitude and latitude directions. Here is the key and a golden section along the ancient Silk Road, with a total area of 453,700 km<sup>2</sup>.

26. By the end of 2020, totally 25,019,800 permanent residents lived in the province, including 12,700,900 males (50.76%), and 12,318,900 females (49.24%). Among the total population, 22,363,400 were the Han nationality (89.38%) and 2,656,400 were ethnic minorities (10.62%).

27. In 2021, the GDP of the province exceeded CNY 1.02433 trillion, which was 6.9% higher than the previous year according to constant price. The general public budget revenue of the province was CNY 100.18 billion, 14.6% higher than the previous year. The disposable income per capita in the province was CNY 22,066, which was 8.5% higher than the previous year, with an average increase of 7.4% in two years. On the basis of permanent residence, the disposable income per capita of urban residents was CNY 36,187, which was 7.0% higher than the previous year; and the disposable income per capita of rural residents was CNY 11,433, which was 10.5% higher than the previous year.

##### 3.1.2 Tianshui City

28. Located in the southeast of Gansu Province, Tianshui City is in the west section of the Qinling Mountains and the middle reaches of Weishui River. At the geometric center of the mainland of the motherland, as the road hub of Shaanxi, Gansu and Sichuan Provinces, Tianshui City has jurisdiction over Qinzhou and Maiji Districts, together with Wushan, Gangu, Qin'an, Qingshui and Zhangjiachuan Hui Autonomous Counties, as well as Tianshui Economic and Technological Development Zone, including 113 towns and townships and 10 sub-district offices. Covering an area of 14,300 km<sup>2</sup>, Tianshui is populated by a total of 3.72 million people, and has built 73 km<sup>2</sup> of central urban area.

29. In 2020, Tianshui City contributed CNY 66.69 billion of GDP, 5.2% higher than the year before. Specifically, the primary industry contributed CNY 12.601 billion, 5.6% up, the secondary industry contributed CNY 16.182 billion, 4.9% up, and the tertiary industry contributed CNY 37.906 billion, 5.1% up. The ratio of the three industries was 18.9:24.3:56.8. In the whole year, 50,000 people were newly employed in the entire city, including 13,900 re-employed people. The registered unemployment rate in urban areas was 4%. A total of 715,000 people were provided with labor services throughout the year, generating CNY 17.969 billion of labor income. The annual consumption price was 2.3% higher than that of the previous year.

##### 3.1.3 Qinzhou District

30. Located in the southeast of Gansu Province, Qinzhou District is where Tianshui Municipal Party Committee and Tianshui Municipal Government locate, and has jurisdiction over 16 towns of 7 sub-district offices, including 47 community committees and 420 village committees. The District has 656,689 population in total. The net area of cultivated land is 967,600 *mu* in total, including 903,500 *mu* of mountainous land, and 64,100 *mu* of plain<sup>②</sup>. In 2020, the GDP of Qinzhou District was CNY 23.118 billion, with a year-on-year growth of 7%.

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<sup>②</sup> Valley One of the main terrain types on the Loess Plateau, it refers to the river valleys undercut in the loess area.

Specifically, the primary, secondary and tertiary industries contributed CNY 1.301 billion, CNY 8.122 billion and CNY 13.695 billion respectively. The annual disposable income per capita was CNY 31,285.21 as for urban residents and CNY 9,730.17 as for rural residents.

### **3.1.4 Socio-economic Conditions of Affected Towns and Townships/ Sub-districts**

#### **1) Pingnan Town**

31. Pingnan Town, Qinzhou District is located in the southwest of Qinzhou District, covering an area of 95.46 km<sup>2</sup>, has jurisdiction over 29 administrative villages, and is populated by 40,232 people approximately. In recent years, by means of "farmer households + collectives + cooperatives + leading enterprises", the town has effectively gathered scattered resources. By the end of 2020, more than 470 households held equity interests, which were concerned with more than 2,000 *mu* of land. There were about 65 solar greenhouses including strawberry picking gardens, nearly 10 multi-span greenhouses, and 2 circulating agriculture equipment rooms in the ecological leisure and sightseeing areas. Agricultural experiences such as sightseeing, picking, claimed planting, and claimed breeding are gradually mature.

#### **2) Zaojiao Town**

32. Zaojiao Town is in the south of Qinzhou District, 15 km from the central urban area. Totally covering 216 km<sup>2</sup>, this town has 32 administrative villages under its jurisdiction. There are 21,028 people of 4,491 households in villages. According to information, the GDP of the town totaled CNY 240 million in 2021, and the fiscal revenue exceeded CNY 6 million. It is now a satellite town in Tianshui City, and a pilot town of comprehensive reform in Gansu.

### **3.1.5 Socio-economic Conditions of Affected Villages**

#### **1) Sunji Village, Pingnan Town**

33. Located in the east of Pingnan Town, Sunji Village has jurisdiction over 4 natural villages, namely Qinda Village, Renjiashan Village, Hejialiang Village and Hujiayao Village, with 2,704 people of 562 households. There are 3,101 *mu* of cultivated land, that is, 1.15 *mu* per capita, and the main crops are wheat, corn and potato. The income of farmers here is mainly from the output of labor services. Nearly 1,100 are engaged in off-farm work all the year round, and labor income accounts for more than 85% of the total income. In 2021, the net income per capita was CNY 12,000.

#### **2) Gaojiazhuang Village, Zaojiao Town**

34. Gaojiazhuang Village is located in the southwest of Zaojiao Town, and 1,303 people of 301 households are populated here. There are 3,360 *mu* of cultivated area, that is, 11.2 *mu* per household and 2.57 *mu* per capita, and the main crops are wheat, corn and potato. In 2021, the net income per capita was CNY 13,000 approximately. The income of the farmers here is mainly from the output of labor services. Nearly 900 are engaged in off-farm work all the year round, and labor income accounts for more than 76% of the total income.

## **3.2 Socio-economic Characteristics of Affected People**

35. The permanent land acquisition for Qinzhou Sub-project will affect 252 people of 51 households in Zaojiao Town. During field survey, 28 households were sampled for detailed investigation, accounting for 54.9% of all households affected. For details, refer to Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Situations of Sampling

Category of	Number affected	Number sampled	Sampling rate (%)
Land acquisition	51	28	54.9%
People (population)	252	138	54.8%
Female (population)	120	67	55.8%

Data source: Sampling investigation of affected households, February to March 2022

### 3.2.1 Ethnic and gender structure

36. The 28 households have 138 persons (averaging 4.9 persons per household, 97 laborers and 67 women (48.5% of the total population). All are Han.

### 3.2.2 Age structure

37. Among 138 persons, 23 are aged 16 years or less, accounting for 16.7%, 97 aged above 16-60 years, accounting for 70.3%, and 18 aged 61 years or above, accounting for 13%.

38. Among the 115 APs aged 16 years or above, 8 are illiterate, accounting for 7%; 27 have received primary school, accounting for 23.5%; 50 have received junior high school education, accounting for 43.5%; 20 have received senior high or secondary technical school education, accounting for 17.4%; and 10 have received junior college education or above, accounting for 8.7%. See Table 3-3.

Table 3-2 Composition of Sample Population

Item	Male		Female		Total	
	N	Percent, %	N	Percent, %	N	Percent, %
<b>Age</b>						
≤16	12	16.9%	11	16.4%	23	16.7%
16-60	49	69.0%	48	71.6%	97	70.3%
> 60	10	14.1%	8	11.9%	18	13.0%
<b>subtotal</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Educational level (&gt;16 years)</b>						
Illiterate	3	5.1%	5	8.9%	8	7.0%
Primary school	14	23.7%	13	23.2%	27	23.5%
Junior high school	26	44.1%	24	42.9%	50	43.5%
Senior high school / secondary technical school	11	18.6%	9	16.1%	20	17.4%
Junior college or above	5	8.5%	5	8.9%	10	8.7%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 3.2.3 House size

39. The houses of the 28 households are masonry concrete structures, with an average size of 134 m<sup>2</sup> per household or 27.1 m<sup>2</sup> per capita.

### 3.2.4 Land resources

40. The 28 households have a total contracted land of 329.8 mu, averaging 11.8 mu per household or 2.39 mu per capita. The land is dry land. The main crops are potato, wheat and corn, with average annual output of about 1,500 yuan/mu.

### 3.2.5 Household assets

41. An average household has 4.1 mobile phones, 1 color TVs, 0.3 PCs, 0.21 air-conditioner, 0.82 washing machines, 0.86 electric bicycles/motorcycles. According to rapid assessment of household assets, the livelihood and income of APs are at medium level from the perspective of household assets.

### 3.2.6 Household income and expenditure

42. The average annual income of the 28 households is 103,981.3 yuan per household, in which outside employment income accounts for 74.3%, wage income for 3.1%, farming income for 15.2%, nonagricultural operations income for 5.3%, and other income (i.e government subsidies, grants from relatives, etc.) for 2.1%. See Tables 3-3.



43. The average annual expenditure of the households is 57,898.4 yuan, in which agricultural expenses account for 15.6%, electricity expenses for 6.9%, water expenses for 1.1%, communication expenses for 10.2%, educational expenses for 12.5%, medical expenses for 4.1%, fuel expenses for 5.6%, non-staple food expenses for 40.3%, and other expenses for 2.8%. See Tables 3-4.

**Table 3-3 Household Income of Sample Population**

Item	Annual household income (yuan)					
	Agricultural income	Nonagricultural operations income	Wage income	Outside employment income	Other income	Subtotal
Average per HH (yuan)	15805.2	5511.0	3223.4	77258.1	2183.6	103981.3
Percent	15.2%	5.3%	3.1%	74.3%	2.1%	100.0%

**Table 3-4 Household Expenditure of Sample Population**

Item		Average per HH (yuan)	Percent
Annual household expenditure (yuan)	Agricultural expenses	9032.2	15.6%
	Electricity expenses	3995.0	6.9%
	Water expenses	636.9	1.1%
	Communication expenses	5905.6	10.2%
	Educational expenses	7237.3	12.5%
	Medical expenses	2373.8	4.1%
	Fuel expenses	3242.3	5.6%
	Non-staple food expenses	23333.1	40.3%
	Home appliance and furniture expenses	521.1	0.9%
	Other	1621.2	2.8%
	Subtotal	57898.4	100.0%

44. It can be seen that the income from off-farm work (outside work) is the main source of farmers' income, playing an important role in improving the living conditions of affected households in the project area.

### **3.2.7 Willingness to Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

45. The questionnaire survey of household living standards covers the public consultation for resettlement, which involves relevant questions about the willingness to land acquisition and resettlement. The answers to these questions properly reflect the willingness to land acquisition and resettlement of affected households and provide a reference for the formulation of resettlement plans and resettlement implementation. For the willingness to land acquisition and resettlement of sampled households, refer to Table 3-5.

46. In the willingness survey: (i) 100% of farmer households were satisfied or basically satisfied with the current policies about land acquisition and compensation and supported the construction of project; (ii) 78.6%% of households believed that the impacts of land acquisition was moderate, no household considered LA impact to be significant; (iii) 100% of households preferred monetary compensation. As for the grievance procedure, APs replied that they usually expressed their grievances through village committees.

**Table 3-5 Willingness to Land Acquisition and Resettlement of Sampled Households**

Category	Number of affected households	%
I. Affected households by land acquisition		
1. Do you support the Project?		
(1) Support	25	89.3%

Category	Number of affected households	%
(2) Basically support	3	10.7%
(3) Not support	0	0%
2. Are you satisfied with the current LAR policy?		
(1) Yes	28	100%
(2) Basically yes	0	0%
(3) No	0	0%
3. What is the degree of impacts of land acquisition on your family in your opinion?"		
(1) Significant	0	0%
(2) Moderate	6	21.4%
(3) Minor	22	78.6%
4. What kind of resettlement option will you prefer after land acquisition (multiple choices)"		
(1) Land replacement	0	0%
(2) Monetary compensation	28	100%
(3) Others	0	0%

Data source: Sampling investigation of affected households

### 3.3 Gender Analysis

47. The 252 persons affected by LA include 120 females, accounting for 47.6%.

48. The Subproject is classified as effective gender mainstreaming. ADB's gender and development policy is a key strategy for promoting gender equality and mainstreaming. The Chinese government also attaches great importance to gender equality and women's development and takes gender equality as a basic state policy. Gansu PMO and Qinzhou PMO have developed a social development and gender action plan (SDGAP) to protect women's rights and interests, increase women's opportunities to participate in project construction and operation, improve women's employment, and realize equal pay for equal work. See Table 3-6 for detailed gender analysis.

49. At the detail design and implementation stage, particular attention will be paid to women's needs so that they can benefit more from the subproject, such as public facilities and services, livelihood selection, skills training and employment.

Table 3-6 Gender Analysis

Part A—Gender analysis of rural women in the project area	
1. Legal rights of women	According to laws of the PRC, women have equal legal rights with men, though some women are not fully aware of this.
2. Social status of women	Women of the project area have relatively good social status. All key matters of a family are determined by the couple through discussion. Men are the backbone of families and attend the important meetings of the village. However, women can influence men when they make decisions at meetings.
3. Title to land and properties	Women have the same title as men. Like other parts of China, in the project area, when a daughter is married, her land will remain in her mother's family, and she can only share the land owned by her husband's family since the household contract responsibility system was put into practice in 1982. If land acquisition, house demolition or resettlement is involved, women will have equal rights to compensation.
4. Right to collective properties	Women have equal rights.

5. Living and gender role	There is no restriction on gender role. Women do housework and appropriate farm work mainly, while men mostly do farm work or work outside. Women know better the economic status of their families.
6. Contribution to household income	Women's income is from farming and household non-agricultural operations mainly and is also part of household income. According to consultations and HH survey analysis, men's contribution to HH income is about 55% and women's contribution is about 45%.
7. Family status	Women have an equal voice in decision-making; when men are away for work, women make decisions themselves in many aspects.
8. Educational level	As indicated in Table 3-2, there are slight differences in educational levels between male and females, for example, illiteracy ratio of women is 8.9%, which is higher than men (5.1%). Nowadays, boys and girls enjoy equal opportunities in receiving education, and as long as children study hard, their parents would do their best to support their school education.
9. Health	Women's health condition is quite good and there is no significant difference in nutrition level compared to men; however, medical expenses are rising and have become a significant burden for some households, and women may suffer more.
10. Village and government agencies	Women are represented in all village committees. In addition, women enjoy good social status in the village and the village group. Women may participate in the election of the village committee and have the right to elect and be elected.
Overall evaluation and key risks	Women enjoy a good status in the project area, and there is no restriction on gender role.

#### **B—Gender analysis of women during resettlement**

<b>Gender issue</b>	<b>Concern/risk</b>	<b>Impact of the project</b>	<b>Mitigation measures</b>
1. Land, properties and right to compensation	Are women deprived of land or properties or do they have no right to compensation?	Men and women have equal rights to compensation for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement. The subproject will not have any significantly adverse impact on women.	(1) Cash compensation; (2) Livelihood restoration measures
2. Production and income restoration after land acquisition	Are women affected even more seriously, and do they receive less assistance?	All AHs will lose part of land only, so the AHs will lose part of income only. Compensation fees will be used at the AHs' discretion. In addition to monetary compensation, the AHs will be assisted in restoring income through supporting measures (priority in employment during construction, skills training and subsequent support, etc.)	(1) Both men and women will receive compensation fees for land acquisition; (2) At least 40% of trainees of skills training will be women; (3) at least 30% of job opportunities during construction and operation stages will be made available to women.
3. Increase of gender inequalities	Do women have a heavier burden or fewer opportunities?	The subproject will not lead to gender inequalities.	No impact
4. Social network system	Is the social network damaged?	The subproject will not affect the social network seriously.	No impact
5. Impact on health / increase of social problems	Will there be serious health or social problems due to the stress of resettlement	The subproject will not induce such impacts.	No impact

	(violence, AIDS propagation, etc.)?		
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## 4 Legal Framework and Policies

### 4.1 Relevant Policies and Regulations on Resettlement

50. The resettlement of Qinzhou Sub-project will be implemented in accordance with the relevant laws, regulations, and policies of the People's Republic of China, Gansu Province, Tianshui city and Qinzhou District, and the Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB.

51. The Resettlement Plan (RP) is mainly based on the following laws, regulations, and policies:

#### 1) Resettlement Policies of Asian Development Bank

- *Safeguard Policy Statement* (June 2009)

#### 2) National Laws and Regulations

- *Civil Code of the People's Republic of China* (2021)
- *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (Decree No. 41 of the President of the People's Republic of China in 2019);
- *Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration* (GF [2004] No. 28)
- *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Contracting of Rural Land* (2019)
- *Notice of the State Council on Intensifying the Land Control* (GF [2004] No. 28)
- *Notice of Guidance on Employment Training and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmer Sent by the General Office of the State Council to the Ministry of Labor and Social Security* (GBF [2006] No. 29)
- *Guidance on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition* (GTZF [2004] No. 238)
- *Notice on Provision of Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers* (LSBF [2007] No. 14)
- *Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Implementation of Land Acquisition Management* (GTZF [2010] No. 96)

#### 3) Relevant Policies in Gansu Province and Tianshui City

- *Measures of Implementing the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China in Gansu Province* (No. 93 of Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress in 2021)
- *Comprehensive Land Price Standard for the Acquisition of Agricultural Lands in Gansu Province* (GZF [2020] No. 41)
- *Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Gansu Province on the Issuance of the Work Program for Confirming, Registering, and Certifying Rural Land Contracted Management Right in Gansu Province*
- *Regulations on Supply Management of State-owned Construction Land in Gansu Province* (GZGF [2020] No. 6)
- *Comprehensive Land Price Standard for the Acquisition of Agricultural Land in Tianshui City* (TZF [2020] No. 68)

52. The resettlement implementation will be performed in strict accordance with the policies defined in this RP. When the final design is completed, TIFG will carry out a detailed measurement survey on the resettlement, update and submit the RP to ADB for review and approval before contract award.

### 4.2 Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement of ADB

53. Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement of ADB aims at: (1) avoid

involuntary resettlement where possible; (2) explore alternatives to minimize impacts of involuntary resettlement; (3) improve or at least restore the living standard of the APs to the pre-project level; and (4) improve the living standard of the poor and other vulnerable groups.

### 4.3 Gaps between ADB Policy and PRC Policies and Gap-filling Measures

54. The PRC has established a comprehensive legal system governing land acquisition and resettlement. New amendments to the Land Administration Law went into effect on 1 January 2020, which strengthens upfront risk management for land acquisition to better protect the interests of affected farmers (Article 47) and substantially improved the key principles on compensation for land acquisition and resettlement to secure legal rights and livelihood sustainability for affected farmers. However, there are still some disparities and gaps between the SPS and the PRC's system. The table 4-1 below presents the gaps and gap-filling measures to meet ADB SPS policy requirements.

Table 4-1: Gaps and Gap-Filling Measures

Gaps	Gap-filling measures
(i) lack of impact screening and categorization at the early stage of the project.	Screening has been done as early as project preparation.
(ii) no requirements for resettlement plan preparation, due diligence regarding past land acquisition, or existing facilities where lands have been acquired.	Resettlement plan has been prepared including due diligence for past land acquisition. There are no existing facilities in this subproject.
(iii) lack of identification of poor and vulnerable groups during the involuntary resettlement screening and preparation.	During screening, due diligence, and RP preparation, special attention was undertaken to identify any poor and vulnerable households. Impacts on women were carefully assessed.
(iv) compensation and resettlement assistance for affected households without recognizable legal rights to land.	Affected households without recognizable legal rights to land will be provided resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets. For this subproject, there are no households without recognizable legal rights to land.
(v) inadequate documentation of consultation and information disclosure activities and grievances received.	Consultations have been carried out and will continue throughout implementation. GRM has been set-up.
(vi) inadequate social and risk analysis.	Social surveys, impact measurement surveys have been carried out to identify impacts and risks and measures to avoid if not minimize impacts have been taken into consideration during FSR.
(vii) inadequate monitoring and evaluation.	Internal and external monitoring will be conducted. Monitoring reports will be prepared and submitted to ADB.

#### 4.4 Eligibility for Compensation and Beneficiaries

55. The cut-off date for compensation of the Subproject is the land acquisition announcement issued by Qinzhou District Government. According to the project implementation plan, the land acquisition announcement is expected to be October 2022. The announcement will be posted on village bulletin boards. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the subproject area by APs after this date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization.

#### 4.5 Compensation and Subsidy Standards

56. According to relevant law, regulations and policies, in combination with actual economic situation at Tianshui City, the compensation rates have been formulated. If the LA compensation rates are updated during the updating and implementation of this RP, such new rates will apply to the Project.

##### 4.5.1 Compensation Rates for Permanent Land Acquisition

57. The land compensation and resettlement subsidy standards are determined based on the requirements of the *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (January 1, 2020)*, the *Measures of Implementing the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China in Gansu Province* and the *Comprehensive Land Price Standard for the Acquisition of Agricultural Land in Tianshui City (2020)*.

58. Gaojiazhuang, Zaojiao Town is located in the Class IV area specified in the unified annual output value standard of land acquisition compensation in Gansu Province. The comprehensive land price standard of the area is CNY 50,164/mu.

Table 4-2 Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition for the Project

S/N	Village	Compensation Rates (CNY/mu)	
		Cultivated Land	Young crops
1	Gaojiazhuang Village	50,164	1,000

59. According to on-site investigation, the cultivated land in the project area is mainly planted with wheat, corn and potato, with an average annual output value of about CNY 1500 yuan/mu, and the net output value of around CNY 800 yuan/mu. As a result, the land acquisition compensation will be at least 62 times of the net output value of the cultivated land in affected village. Therefore, the compensation standard meets the principle of full replacement cost.

60. Provision of basic pension insurance is an additional support for farmers according to the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (2019), the Land Acquisition Procedure of Gansu Province (GZGF [2021] No. 3), the Implementation Measures of Gansu Province for Land-expropriated Farmers to Participate in Basic Endowment Insurance (GZF [2018] No. 18), the Handling Regulations of Gansu Province for Land-expropriated Farmers to Participate in Basic Endowment Insurance (GRS [2018] No. 246) and the actual practice of land acquisition in Qinzhou District of Tianshui City, subsidy for basic endowment insurance of land-expropriated farmers will be provided. The subsidy standard will be calculated as follows: the average annual salary of the on-the-job employees in the whole province in the previous year (CNY 93,225/person in Gansu Province in 2021) is multiplied by the proportion of land acquisition, which is the area (mu) of land to be acquired divided by the area (mu) of land contracted currently. According to the policy, the basic pension insurance subsidy is for people over the age of 16. As per initial assessment, 194 people in the Subproject will be entitled to the subsidy of basic endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers. This will be further verified based on preliminary design and detailed measurement survey.

#### 4.5.2 Compensation for Ground Attachments

61. The ground attachments of the Subproject are mainly scattered trees that are poplar trees with low economic value. The trees will be compensated at market price (replacement cost) in terms of the diameters of trees. In this Subproject, the diameters of most trees range from 26 cm to 40 cm, so the average rate of CNY 200/ tree is used for cost estimate. During the implementation, the final rates will not be lower than those set in Table 4-3. In addition, the owners can dispose (transplant or cut) of the trees by themselves, if they are willing to do so.

Table 4-3 Compensation Rate for Tree

No	Diameter of tree (cm)	Compensation Rate (CNY/tred)
1	Below one	5
2	2~5	10
3	6~10	30
4	11~15	50
5	16~20	70
6	21~25	100
7	26~30	150
8	Above 31	260

Data source: field survey, April 2022

#### 4.5.3 Other Costs

62. Other costs of the Subproject include relevant taxes and fees for land acquisition, resettlement monitoring and evaluation (M&E) fees and contingencies, among others. These costs will be shouldered by the Subproject. See Table 4-4 for the standards of other costs.

Table 4-4 Other Costs

S/N	Name of Tax	Collection Standards	Basis
1	Cultivated land reclamation fees	20 CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	<i>Regulations on the Protection of Basic Farmland in Gansu Province</i>
2	Tax on the occupancy of cultivated land	22 CNY/m <sup>2</sup>	<i>Tax Amount Standard for Tax on the Occupancy of Cultivated Land in Gansu Province</i>
3	subsidy of basic endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers <sup>③</sup>	17075	<i>Implementation Measures for Land-expropriated Farmers in Gansu Province to Participate in Basic Endowment Insurance (2018) and Implementation Plan for Land-expropriated Farmers in Tianshui City to Participate in Basic Endowment Insurance (TZF [2018] No. 111)</i>
4	Resettlement planning and design fees	1.5% of basic resettlement cost	
5	Resettlement M&E fees	10% of basic resettlement cost	
6	Contingency	10% of basic resettlement cost	

<sup>③</sup> It is calculated by the average annual salary of the on-the-job employees in the whole province in the last year (CNY 93,225/person in Gansu Province in 2021) multiplying the land acquisition proportion (0.183), i.e. 93225\*0.183=CNY 17,075.



#### **4.6 Entitlement Matrix**

63. The entitlement matrix is established in accordance with the relevant policies of this chapter will be updated during RP updating, as detailed in Table 4-4.

Table 4-5 Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Degree of Impact	Right Holders	Rights	Compensation policies/rates
permanent collective land acquisition	111 <i>mu</i> , affecting Gaojiazhuang village, Zaojiao Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>52 households and 252 people will be affected by land acquisition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation will be based on full replacement cost. .</li> <li>Additional support as per government regulations. 194 affected persons (above 16 years of age) will be entitled to subsidy of the pension insurance.</li> <li>Other livelihood support or employment opportunities will be provided during RP implementation, e.g. skills training, employment assistance and agriculture development measures.</li> </ul>	Compensation rate: Comprehensive land price of land acquisition area: CNY 50,164/ <i>mu</i> Compensation for crops: CNY 1000/ <i>mu</i> ; Endowment insurance subsidy for land-expropriated farmers: CNY 17,075/person
Attachments on the ground	100 scattered trees	property owners	Compensation based on market price (replacement cost) will be paid to owners. The owners can dispose (transplant or cut) of the tree by themselves if they are willing to do so.	See details in Table 4-3.

## 5 Resettlement and Income Restoration Program

64. Impacts on households are deemed not significant since farming is not their main source of livelihood. However, apart from cash compensation, provision of endowment insurance subsidy, livelihood support, and employment-related opportunities will be offered to them.

65. **Subsidy for Endowment Insurance of Land Expropriated Farmer.** According to relevant provisions of Gansu Province and Tianshui City on endowment insurance of land-expropriated farmers, after land acquisition, land-expropriated farmers can apply for related endowment insurance subsidies. The subsidy funds for insurance payment will be included in the project cost estimate and the land acquisition cost. According to calculation, the subsidy for endowment allowance of land-expropriated farmers in the Subproject is CNY 17075/person.

66. Payment method: There are two ways to pay the endowment insurance premiums for land-expropriated farmers: 1) participating in the endowment insurance for employees of urban enterprises as flexible employees; and 2) joining in the basic endowment insurance for urban and rural residents.

67. Payment period: A minimum of 15 years will be required for both methods.

68. Payment rate: according to the calculation under participating in the endowment insurance for employees of urban enterprises as flexible employees, each person should pay at least CNY 14000/year; while, under participating in the endowment insurance for urban and rural residents, the standards for the annual payment of land-expropriated farmers are as follows: CNY 300, CNY 400, CNY 500, CNY 600, CNY 700, CNY 800, CNY 900, CNY 1000, CNY 1500, CNY 2000, CNY 2500 and CNY 3000. The land-expropriated farmers can select the corresponding payment standard according to their own specific conditions. The government will subsidize those participating in the endowment insurance for urban and rural residents. For urban and rural residents who participate in the endowment insurance of CNY 500~2000, the finance department of Gansu Province will subsidize CNY 60.

69. Qualification for obtaining pension: The land-expropriated farmers can obtain the pension when they reach the retirement age (60 years for both men and women).

70. According to the investigation, although the persons who participate in the pension insurance for employees of urban enterprises can enjoy a higher pension after reaching the retirement age (60 years for both men and women), due to the high payment standard, the basic pension insurance for urban and rural residents will be selected by affected persons. Furthermore, it is found that all affected persons have participated in basic endowment insurance for urban and rural residents before land acquisition caused by the Subproject. Therefore, when the Subproject is conducting land acquisition, the subsidy for endowment allowance of land-expropriated farmers of the Subproject will be directly transferred to the existing endowment insurance accounts that are held by affected persons. When the land-expropriated farmers retire, in addition to the urban and rural basic pension (minimum pension insurance of CNY 118/month/person in 2021), they will be provided the additional pension from the subsidy for basic endowment insurance about CNY 122/month/person, totaling about CNY 240/month/person,

71. **Agricultural Development Support Measures.** The Subproject is a rural ecological environment construction and agricultural development project. For the farmland with low output to be leased, after leveling and improvement, the involved villages and HHs can benefit not only the rent, but also the job opportunities at the agricultural bases.

72. **Skills Training.** TIFG and the local government department (Qinzhou Human Resources and Social Security Bureau) will conduct production skills training to affected persons to adapt to the new production and living environments. According to the preliminary investigation on the social economy of the project area and the willingness of the affected

households, the skill training will include agricultural technical training, pre-job training and vocational skills training.

73. The main contents of agricultural technical training will cover strawberry and Chinese herb cultivation in terms of local development plan.

74. The main contents of pre-job training will include relevant national employment situation, employment policies, protection of laborers' rights and interests and professional ethics training.

75. Vocational skills training will be held irregularly according to job requirements and will be mainly non-agricultural technical training. The training cost will be shouldered by local government's training fee. Among the 1,020 trainees, 430 will be women.

Table 5-1 Skill Training Plan

S/ N	Training Delivery Institution	Training Contents	Trainees	Training Time	Person- Time	Training Fund (CNY 10,000) <sup>4</sup>
1	Implemented by Qinzhou District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau or Women's Federation	Agricultural planting techniques (strawberry, Chinese herb, etc.)	affected persons	2023-2026, once a year	400 person- times, including 160 women person- times	4
2	Implemented by Qinzhou District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau or Women's Federation	Hotel management, tourism service, catering service, domestic service, etc.	affected persons	2025-2027, once a year	300 person- times, including 150 women person- times	3
3	Implemented by Qinzhou District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau or Women's Federation	New information industries such as e- commerce and webcasting	affected persons	2024-2027, once a year	120 person- times, including 60 women person- times	1
4	Implemented by Qinzhou District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau or Women's Federation	Training on employment policies, occupational health, safety and laws and regulations	affected persons	2023-2024, once a year	200 person- times, including 60 women person- times	2

76. **Employment Assistance Measures.** The Subproject is expected to create about 302 jobs during construction stage and about 300 jobs during operation stage. Posts will include workers on construction sites, facilities and equipment management and maintenance personnel, security personnel, cleaning personnel and other auxiliary personnel. The monthly income will reach more than CNY 3,000 per capita. In the process of personnel employment, priority will be given to the labor of households affected by land acquisition. These job opportunities are preliminarily estimated from the feasibility study report and will be estimated in more detail during the detailed design stage of the Subproject and RP updating. These measures will bridge any skills gap between the job needs identified during the detailed design, resettlement plan update and implementation and the actual competence of the affected people. In addition, by providing raw materials and services during the project construction stage, the affected people can obtain more income opportunities. For example, some affected people may provide redundant houses (if any) to contractors as offices or accommodation for construction workers; or open grocery stores to provide food, water and other living supplies

<sup>4</sup> It will be borne by local government special funds.

for construction personnel; or provide construction materials, accessories and transportation services.

77. Meanwhile, with the rapid economic and social development of Zaojiao Town in recent years, more and more enterprises are attracted to invest in the local area, thus creating lots of skilled and unskilled jobs. To implement the above employment assistance measures, TIFG will coordinate with the local Human Resources and Social Security Bureau to assist the affected persons in the following ways: (1) information collection on labor demand and supply; (2) disclosure of labor employment information in affected villages; (3) employment-related assistance be provided to APs during the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement.

78. **Support Measures for Women's Development.** 120 women will be affected by the land acquisition of the Subproject. Relevant measures have been put in place to support women's development, including:

- i) Employment opportunities for women in project construction and operation: according to the estimation of TIFG, the Subproject will provide lots of employment to APs, and the suitable job opportunities will be given to women in priority. 30% of job created by the Subproject will be provided to women.
- ii) Vocational skills training: the Qinzhou District Women's Federation and Human Resources and Social Security Department will organize training every year, and the Subproject will also provide vocational skills training for affected persons. Special training for women will also be organized, such as trainings on domestic service, catering, and so on.
- iii) Women's preferential access to small loans. According to the relevant policies of the local Women's Federation, if local women wish to start their own businesses by themselves or with others, the WF will cooperate with the financial departments and local banks to provide financial support. Women can apply for small loans through WF for businesses startup, such as clothing, handicrafts, and catering. WF will also provide women with guidance to start up their business.

## **6 Institutional Arrangement**

### **6.1 Resettlement Implementation and Management Organizations**

#### **6.1.1 Organization Structure**

79. In order to ensure the smooth implementation of land acquisition and resettlement and achieve the expected objectives, Gansu Provincial Government (GPG) has set up a leading team for the ADB-funded Gansu Environmentally Sustainable Rural Revitalization and Development Project, who is mainly responsible for overall leading and decision making on project preparation and implementation coordination. The Gansu Provincial Project Management Office (Gansu PMO) is set in the Gansu Culture Tourism Group Co., Ltd., who is mainly responsible for the preparation, organization, and coordination, implementation, and management of the Project. The Gansu PMO has assigned focal persons for land acquisition and resettlement activities.

80. The institutions involved in economic resettlement for land acquisition of the Subproject include:

- Gansu PMO
- TIFG
- Qinzhou District Natural Resources Bureau
- Zaojiao Town
- Gaojiazhuang Village
- External Resettlement Monitor

#### **6.1.2 Organizations and Responsibilities**

- **Gansu Provincial Project Leading Group**

81. It is mainly responsible for overall leading and decision making on project preparation and implementation coordination, including the LAR related affairs.

##### **1) Gansu PMO**

82. Gansu PMO is responsible for directing, coordinating and supervising project preparation and implementation, including RP implementation and LURTF implementation

- Coordinate and formulate resettlement policies concerning the Project;
- Entrust the Design Institute to define the scope of impact of the project and investigate the physical measurement data affected by LAR.
- Carry out training for the main cadres of project cities and counties on RPs preparation and implementation.
- Organize and coordinate the preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Plans.
- Guide and supervise the use of resettlement funds.
- Guide, coordinate, and supervise the resettlement implementation activities and progress.
- Manage and inspect the internal monitoring activities, and prepare the project progress reports on LAR; and
- Entrust external monitoring agency and assist relevant external monitoring and evaluation activities.

##### **2) TIFG**

- Coordinate, manage and supervise project and resettlement implementation.
- Coordinate, manage and supervise implementation of LURTF.
- Select the main resettlement cadres for capacity building and training activities.
- Arrange for public consultation and publicize LAR policies.
- Guide and supervise the LAR implementation activities and coordinate with departments or units related to LAR.

- Disburse the resettlement funds as agreed in RP.
- Conduct internal monitoring activities, prepare internal monitoring reports, and report to the Gansu PMO regularly; and
- Assist in external monitoring and evaluation activities.
- Handle, coordinate and supervise grievance redress.

### **3) Qinzhou District Natural Resources Bureaus**

- Conduct land use pre-examination.
- Go through land use procedures.
- Communicate LAR policies.
- Conduct public participation and consultation, and hold a public hearing when necessary.
- Conduct LA, land use, compensation and resettlement according to the RP approved by ADB.
- Sign LAR agreements with AHs, paying compensation, and reporting to the TIFG and contractors for record.
- Handle grievances.
- Participate in internal monitoring

### **4) Zaojiao Town**

83. Main responsibilities are to:

- Participate in LAR measurement survey and assist in the preparation of the Resettlement Plan.
- Participate in implementation of LURTF;
- Organize public consultation and participation activities and publicize resettlement policies.
- Implement, inspect, monitor, and record all LAR activities within the town.
- Payment and management of land compensation fee.
- Implement land acquisition, occupation and livelihood restoration measures.
- Report the LAR implementation progress to the TIFG, Natural Resources Bureau and other relevant organizations; and
- Coordinate and deal with any complaints and problems related to LAR work.

### **5) Gaojiazhuang Village Committee**

84. The resettlement working group of the village committee consists of the leading cadres of the village committee. The responsibilities are as follows:

- Participate in the investigation of social and economic impacts and LAR impacts.
- Implementation of LURTF;
- Arrange for public consultation and publicize land acquisition and compensation policies.
- Arrange for implementing agricultural and non-agricultural production resettlement activities.
- Report APs' opinions and suggestions to relevant superior departments.
- Report the progress of LAR activities; and
- Offer assistance to households.
- Assisting in internal and external monitoring

### **6) Design institute**

85. Design institute will be responsible for:

- Reducing the impact of project resettlement through optimized design; and
- determining the scope of impact of land acquisition and resettlement.

## 7) External Monitoring agency

- Conducting external M&E on implementation of RP and LURTF, submitting semiannual external M&E reports to the GPMO, PMO and ADB on schedule; preparing and submitting a completion and evaluation report. Details of tasks and indicators are presented in Section 10 of this RP.

## 6.2 Staffing and Facilities

### 6.2.1 Staffing

86. To ensure the smooth implementation of RP, the resettlement agencies at all levels of the Subproject will equip with special staff. The resettlement agencies at all levels are mainly composed of administrative management personnel and professional technical personnel, with personnel ranging from 1 to 6, all of whom have certain professional level and management quality and have considerable experience in land acquisition and resettlement.

87. See Table 6-1 for details of personnel allocation of resettlement organizations of the Project.

Table 6-1 Personnel allocation of Resettlement Institutions

Name of Agency	Staffing	Personnel Composition
Gansu PMO	5~8	Staff of Project Management Office of International Financial Organization Loan of Gansu Culture Tourism Group
TIFG	2~4	Project management personnel
Qinzhou District Natural Resources Bureau	2~4	Relevant staff of the Natural Resources Bureau
Affected town	2-3 persons	Personnel of township government and relevant departments
Village committees and village groups	4-6 persons	Relevant village cadres and resettlement representatives affected by the Project
External monitoring agency	4 persons	Resettlement and social experts

### 6.1.2 Facilities

88. Resettlement agencies of the Subproject at all levels can use the existing resources and have been equipped with basic office equipment, transportation equipment, and communication equipment, including office tables and chairs, computers, printers, telephones, fax machines, transport, and other equipment resources.

## 6.3 Capacity Building

89. Key staff for RP implementation and monitoring will be trained by Gansu PMO and TIFG, with assistance of resettlement experts.

90. During the project preparation period, the resettlement experts of the ADB TRTA team have provided training on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), especially relevant requirements on involuntary resettlement, and PRC's laws and regulations on land acquisition and LURT for the personnel of Gansu PPMO, project City and County PMOs, the Natural Resources Bureau, the town governments and other related organizations. In addition, consultation meetings were conducted by resettlement experts to discuss with relevant agencies and personnel the key elements of the RP, such as socio-economic analysis, compensation policies and rates, livelihood rehabilitation measures and implementation arrangements, grievance redress mechanism, and internal and external monitoring. The key staff of TIFG, including those who will be responsible for the implementation of the RP, participated in these trainings and meetings.

91. The key staff of TIFG, including those who will be responsible for the implementation of the RP and LURTF, participated in these trainings and meetings. However, most of the staff



are only familiar with the laws and regulations on LAR of RPC and have some experience in LAR in domestic projects. This is their first participation in the preparation and implementation of ADB-funded project, which will have more requirements for the implementation of resettlement (see Table 4-2 for details). In addition, changes in human resources may happen during the implementation of the Subproject and the RP. Therefore, more training is planned for the Subproject on RP implementation, management, coordination, monitoring, and reporting, so as to improve the capacity of relevant agencies and their staff.

92. **Training Objectives.** Specific objectives of the staff training:

- Management personnel for LAR – the senior management personnel for project management will undergo training on LAR, so that they can fully understand the relevant requirements of the ADB's resettlement policy and the implementation of the RP and undertake publicizing and popularizing these knowledge and requirements to all personnel involved in LAR activities of the Subproject.
- Staff for LAR – they will undergo training to understand the content and specific requirements of the RP of the Project and familiarize themselves with the details of the resettlement policy and restoration measures to ensure the smooth implementation of LAR activities.

93. **Training mode:** the training of senior management personnel will be organized by the Gansu PMO, and the resettlement experts in the project implementation consultation team and government officials of relevant authorities will be invited to provide training; the training of resettlement staff of the Subproject will be organized by TIFG.

94. **Training content:** including project overview and background, laws, regulations and policies related to land acquisition (use) and resettlement, specific content and requirements of the RP of the Subproject, management and coordination of LAR, reporting procedures, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and grievance redress mechanisms.

95. **Training duration:** within 1 month before the commencement of land acquisition (use) and resettlement activities.

96. **Training budget:** the training expenses for resettlement staff have been incorporated in the resettlement budget of the Subproject.

Table 6-2 Training Plan for Resettlement Staff

S/ N	Organization responsible for training	Training Contents	Trainee	Scheduled time for training
	A	B	C	D
1	Gansu PMO	ADB's SPS (2009)	Staff of Gansu Province Project Management Office and Municipal and County-level Project Management Offices	October 2021, completed
2	Gansu Province Project Management Office and TIFG	Experience exchange and sharing in resettlement of similar ADB projects in Gansu and implementation of LURT	Resettlement staff of all organizations and townships	2022-2025
3	Gansu Province Project Management Office and TIFG	ADB's SPS (2009) and relevant requirements, and good practices; and implementation of LURTF	Resettlement staff of all organizations and townships	2022-2025
4	Gansu Province Project Management Office and TIFG	Latest updates in national laws, regulations and policies on land acquisition and	Resettlement staff of all organizations and townships	2022-2025

S/ N	Organization responsible for training	Training Contents	Trainee	Scheduled time for training
	A	B	C	D
		resettlement as well as LURTF		
5	Gansu Province Project Management Office and TIFG	Learn the experience in resettlement fund management of similar projects	Resettlement staff of all organizations and townships	2022-2025
6	Gansu Province Project Management Office and TIFG	Computer operation and data processing related to LAR activities	Resettlement staff of all organizations and townships	2022-2025
7	Project management Consultants during the implementation phase	Resettlement procedures and policies for ADB projects and LURTF	Resettlement staff of all organizations and townships	2022-2025

## **7 Information Disclosure, Public Consultation and Grievance Redress Mechanism**

### **7.1 Information Disclosure and Public Participation**

97. According to the relevant policies and regulations of the state, Gansu Province, Tianshui City and ADB on land acquisition and resettlement, the information disclosure and public participation is necessary to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of affected persons and units, reduce dissatisfaction and disputes, listen to the opinions and suggestions of affected persons, further formulate the relevant policies and implementation rules for land acquisition and resettlement of the Subproject, prepare the resettlement plan, properly perform the work related to implementation and organization and achieve the objectives of proper resettlement.

#### **7.1.1 Information Disclosure and Public Participation during Project Preparation**

98. During the investigation and resettlement planning, the TIFG, with the assistance of consulting experts, held discussions with local government authorities, cadres of townships, villages and villagers in the project area to communicate and consult with them on the necessity of project construction, project content, design scheme, villagers' willingness and compensation standards, and listen to their opinions, needs and suggestions.

99. See Table 7-1 for summary of public participation activities conducted for land acquisition during project preparation. The record of public participation is shown in Annex 5.

100. Detailed information disclosure and public participation activities conducted during project preparation for LURT is presented in appendix 4.

Table 7-1 Major Public Participation during Project Preparation

Unit	Date	Participant	Number of participants	Purpose	Main Suggestions and Concerns Received	Response Measures taken in Project Design and/or RP
TIFG	2021.9	Gaojiazhuang villagers	10 (including 5 women)	Discussion of the project site selection and project design scheme and introduction of the proposed project to villagers to solicit their suggestions	The participants expressed their supports to the Subproject	/
TIFG and Feasibility Study Organization	2021.10	Gaojiazhuang villagers	14 (including 6 women)	Project feasibility study, site visit, preliminary investigation of project impacts	Introduction of the background and purpose of the subproject and minimizing the cultivated land for project site selection. If land will be acquired, the latest land acquisition policies should be applied.	The participants were informed of that the sites would be compared to reduce land acquisition, and the latest policies and practice will be included by the RP.
TIFG	2021.11	Gaojiazhuang villagers	22 (including 9 women)	Discussing compensation policies and rates, distribution programs, and compensation payment procedure	All participants requested reasonable and timely compensation based on the latest policies. An open and transparent payment procedure should be established in the affected villages.	Compensation will be paid to the affected villages at full replacement cost under public supervision; Grievance redress and external M&E

Unit	Date	Participant	Number of participants	Purpose	Main Suggestions and Concerns Received	Response Measures taken in Project Design and/or RP
						mechanisms are established to monitor compensation payment.
TIFG and RP Preparation Team	2021.12	Gaojiazhuang villagers	89 (including 38 women)	Site visit, preliminary investigation of project impacts, preparation of resettlement plan, and socio-economic investigation	During the interview and socio-economic survey and resettlement household survey, the concerns of women and man regarding LA were the same, which are 1) adequate and timely compensation payment, 2) job opportunities, and 3) trainings. Women also expressed that the salary should be same if the same work is done.	Timely provision of payment at replacement cost and livelihood support and opportunities were explained to participants, and the said restoration measures are now incorporated in the RP. Equal pay for equal work will be ensured.
Zaojiao Town Government and TIFG	2021.12	Gaojiazhuang villagers	18 (including 7 women)	Discussions on compensation policies and rates for land acquisition and ground attachments to finalize resettlement compensation schemes.	The compensation rates should comply with the latest of Qinzhou District. the preferred restoration measures were i) cash compensation, ii) endowment insurance, iii)	the concerns of the participants were integrated into the draft RP.

Unit	Date	Participant	Number of participants	Purpose	Main Suggestions and Concerns Received	Response Measures taken in Project Design and/or RP
					job opportunities, and iv) trainings.	

**Figure 7-1 Interview with Key Informants****Figure 7-2 Investigation and Interview of Affected Households**

### 7.1.2 Public Participation Plan during Implementation

101. During subproject and RP implementation, TIFG will carry out further public consultation and participation activities, as elaborated in Table 7-2.

**Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan of the Project**

Purpose	Approach	Time	Unit	Participant	Topics
Distribution of resettlement information booklets	Village committee news bulletin and villager meeting	June 2022	TIFG, village and town cadres	All project-affected persons	Announcement of Resettlement Information Booklet
Notice of land acquisition	Village committee news bulletin and villager meeting	October 2022	Zaojiao Town Government	All project-affected persons	Announcement of land acquisition area, compensation standard and resettlement approaches
Announcement of compensation plan for land acquisition and resettlement	Village committee news bulletin and villager meeting	October 2022	Zaojiao Town Government	All project-affected persons	Compensation and payment method

Purpose	Approach	Time	Unit	Participant	Topics
Resettlement impact verification	Field survey	November 2022	TIFG, village and town cadres, and resettlement planning team	All project-affected persons	Make-up of missing items, and confirming the final impact quantity Preparation of compensation agreement and basic contract
Determination of the income and livelihood restoration measures and implementation arrangements	Villager meetings (multiple times)	Nov to Dec 2022	TIFG, village and town cadres	All project-affected persons	Discussion of the final income restoration plan and the plan for use of compensation funds
Skills training plan	Villager meeting	October 2022 to December 2024	TIFG, Zaojiao Town	All project-affected persons	Discussion of training needs
External monitoring on resettlement	Villagers' participation in meetings	December 2022 to December 2026	Gansu PMO and external monitor	All project-affected persons	1) Progress of resettlement and corresponding impacts 2) Payment of compensation 3) Disclosure of information 4) Restoration of production and living

## 7.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

102. During the preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan, the public participation has been or will be encouraged, so there will be no major complaint on RP implementation. However, some unforeseen issues might occur in the whole process. In order to address issues effectively, and to ensure the successful implementation of project construction and LA, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established.

### 7.2.1 Grievance Channels

103. According to the investigation, a sound grievance redress system has been presented in the project area, and the details are as follows:

- i) Qinzhou District, Tianshui City and Gansu Province has an office for accepting citizens' petitions, including the petitions from APs;
- ii) Legal departments, such as administrative supervision department, auditing department, discipline inspection department, judicial department at state, provincial and municipal levels may accept cases of violations of laws and disciplines related to resettlement grievances.

### 7.2.2 Grievance Procedures

104. Furthermore, a project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established since RP preparation to ensure that the concerns and opinions of affected persons on the Subproject can be handled and replied in a timely manner. The details are as follows:



**Stage 1:** If APs suffer any right infringement in any aspect of land acquisition and resettlement, they can report to the village group and village committee. After receiving the grievance, the village group and village committee will record it and study and solve it for APs within 2 weeks.

**Stage 2:** If the complainant is dissatisfied with the decision of Stage 1, the complainant may appeal to the town and township/sub-district government after receiving the decision, and the decision to deal with the appeal should be made within 2 weeks after acceptance.

**Stage 3:** If the complainant is dissatisfied with the decision of Stage 2, the complainant may appeal to the TIFG after receiving the decision and make a decision to handle the grievance within 2 weeks after the appeal is accepted.

**Stage 4:** If the complainant is dissatisfied with the decision of Stage 3, the complainant may appeal to the Gansu PMO after receiving the decision, and make a decision to deal with the appeal within 2 weeks after the grievance is accepted.

105. In addition, according to the *Administrative Litigation Law of the People's Republic of China*, the affected persons may appeal to the administrative organ with jurisdiction layer by layer for arbitration. At any stage, affected persons may take their case to the civil courts in accordance with the *Code of Civil Procedure*.

106. Any AP may also file a grievance with the Office of the Special Facilitator or Compliance Review Panel of ADB in accordance with ADB's accountability mechanism.<sup>5</sup>

107. The above procedure has been fully discussed during RP preparation, and will be further notified to the APs by means of meeting, RIB, etc.

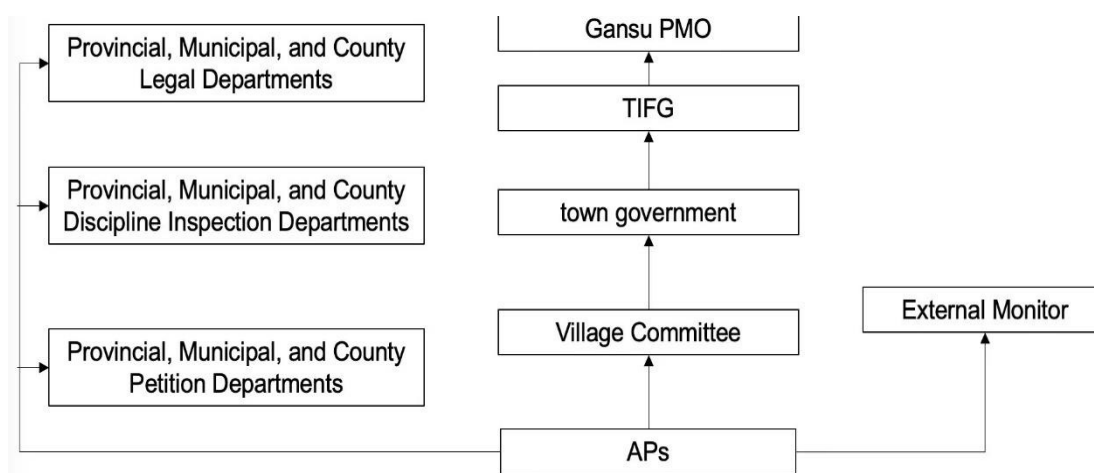
108. Affected persons can lodge grievances against any aspect of the resettlement, including compensation standards. The names, locations, persons in charge and telephone numbers of accepting institutions for the above-mentioned grievance channels will be informed to the affected persons through meetings, announcements and information booklets, so that the displaced persons can fully understand that they have the right for grievance. Meanwhile, mass media will be used to strengthen publicizing and reporting, and comments and suggestions from all parties for the resettlement will be sorted out and presented in items of information to be investigated and handled by resettlement organizations at all levels. All organizations will accept the grievances of the affected persons free of charge, and the reasonable expenses incurred therefrom will be included in the contingencies of the Subproject.

109. To completely record the grievances of the affected persons and the handling of relevant issues, TIFG has formulated a registration form of handling of grievances of the affected persons. The form is shown in Table 7-3. See Figure 7-3 for details of the resettlement grievance system.

Table 73 Registration Form of Resettlement Related Grievances

Undertaker:		Date:		Place:	
Name of appellant	Appel issue	Required solution		Proposed solution	Actual handling progress
Appellant (signature)				Recorder (signature)	
Notes: 1. The recorder shall truthfully record the grievance issue and demands of the petitioner. 2. The grievance process shall not be interfered with or hindered by anyone. 3. The proposed solution shall be given to the petitioner within the specified time.					

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

**Figure 7-3** Flow Chart of LAR related GRM

### 7.2.3 Grievance Contact Means

110. To facilitate the affected persons to raise their grievances (if any) in a timely manner, contact persons and the contact information have been disclosed in project areas, as shown in Table 7-4.

**Table 7-4** List of Project Contact Persons

Agency	Head/contact	Tel
Gansu PMO	Gao Jing	18893168006
TIFG	Pei Liyin	19993811755
Qinzhou District Natural Resources Bureau	Zhao Zhen	13389482126
Qinzhou District Women's Federation	Han Tongtong	18695154284
Qinzhou District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau	Zhao Yanfeng	13639387358
Zaojiao Town Government	Lu Haowen	19996070819
Gaojiazhuang Village Committee	Ma Jun	17789493827

## 8 Resettlement Budget

### 8.1 Resettlement Budget Estimate

111. The expenses for land acquisition and resettlement have been included in the total budget of the Subproject. According to the price in 2022, it is estimated that total resettlement cost is CNY 13,491,400. The total resettlement cost consists of land acquisition compensation, taxes and contingencies, resettlement M&E fee, and the like. Refer to Table 8-1 for details.

Table 8-1 Estimated Resettlement Cost

S/N	Item	Gaojiazhuang Village				Proportion (%)
		Unit	Standard (CNY/unit)	Quantity	Cost (CNY 10,000)	
1	LA compensation	Mu	50164	111	556.82	41.27
2	Ground Attachment compensation - scattered trees	Pcs	200	100	2	0.15
3	Subsidy for Basic Endowment insurance	Person	17075	194	331.26	24.55
4	Tax on the occupation of cultivated land	mu	14674	111	162.88	12.07
5	Land reclamation fees	mu	13340	111	148.07	10.98
6	Resettlement planning and Management fees	CNY 10,000	1.50%	558.82	8.38	0.62
7	Resettlement M&E fees	CNY 10,000	10%	558.82	55.88	4.14
8	Contingency	CNY 10,000	15%	558.82	83.82	6.21
Total					1349.12	100

### 8.2 Management and Disbursement of Resettlement Funds

112. According to the project construction plan, the resettlement funds of the Subproject should be raised and paid by TIFG, and the resettlement funds are expected to fully be paid by 2023. See Table 8-2 for details.

Table 8-2 Resettlement Fund Utilization Plan

Year	2022	2023	Subtotal
Amount (CNY 10,000)	269.82	1079.30	1349.12
proportion	20%	80%	100%

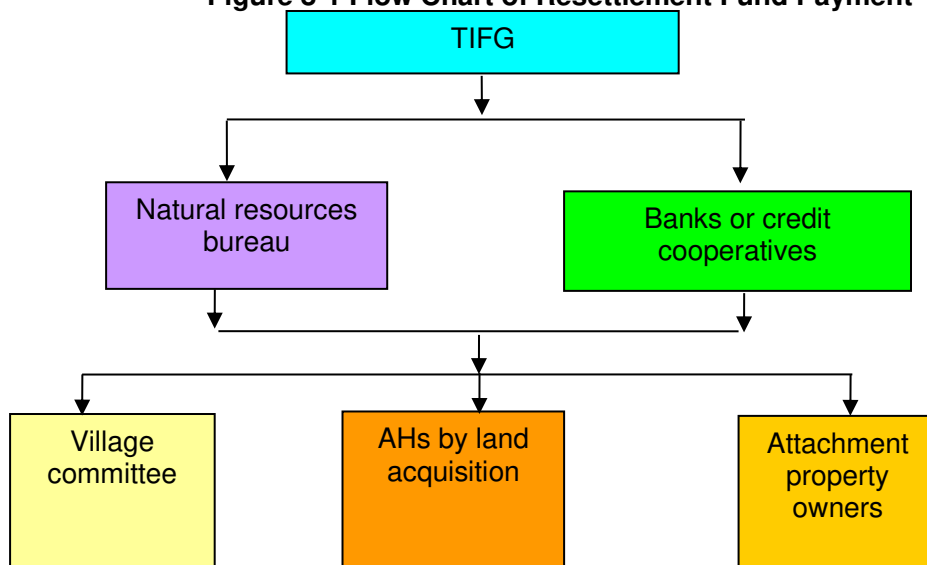
113. Qinzhou District Natural Resources Bureau entrusts Zaojiao Town or Village Committee (Party A to the Contract) to sign a land requisition compensation agreement with the affected person (Party B to the Contract), to sign land acquisition and compensation agreements with the affected households (Party B to the Contract), and the deposit bank will pay the land acquisition compensation fee on behalf of Party A. The affected households can receive the land acquisition compensation fee from the bank by virtue payment notices and ID cards.

114. For the subsidy for basic endowment insurance of land expropriated farmers, after the land acquisition approval, the Natural Resources Bureau of Qingzhou District, in conjunction with Qingzhou District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, will calculate the

subsidy funds, and then submit to the Financial Bureau of Qinzhou District. After approval, the later will transfer the social security subsidy funds into the individual pension account of the land-expropriated farmers.

115. The appropriation of compensation payment will be subject to supervision and auditing of Gansu Provincial Audit Bureau and Tianshui Municipal Audit Bureau. All expenses related to land acquisition and resettlement will be included in the general investment of the Subproject, and the land compensation will be fully paid before land acquisition. To ensure the smooth implementation of LAR, financial and supervision institutions at all levels will take responsibilities to ensure that all funds are allocated properly on time.

**Figure 8-1 Flow Chart of Resettlement Fund Payment**



## 9 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

### 9.1 Resettlement Implementation Principles

116. According to the schedule of project implementation, the construction period of the Subproject is 6 years, commencing in November 2022 and ending in October 2028. To achieve smooth coordination between the resettlement schedule and the construction schedule of the Subproject, it is planned to commence land acquisition and resettlement in October 2022 and complete such work by December 2023. The basic implementation principles of resettlement are as follows:

- The land acquisition shall be completed within 3 months before the commencement of civil works under the Subproject, and the specific commencement time shall be determined according to the needs of LAR.
- During RP and project implementation, affected persons shall have adequate time and opportunities to make proper readiness for LAR activities of the Subproject. Prior to the commencement of the construction, an announcement of land acquisition scope shall be issued, resettlement information booklets shall be distributed, and work related to public consultation and participation shall be properly conducted.
- All compensation shall be directly paid to property owners in full amount within 3 months from signing of land acquisition and compensation agreements. Any organizations or individuals shall not use these property compensations on behalf of property owners and shall not lower such compensation for any reason.

### 9.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

117. The overall resettlement schedule of the Subproject is proposed according to the schedule of the Subproject. The specific implementation timeline may be changed as appropriate due to deviations in overall progress of the Subproject. Refer to Table 9-1 for the details of resettlement schedule.

Table 9-1 Schedule of Resettlement Activities

S/N	Task	Objective	Responsible Organization	Deadline
1	Consultation and information disclosure			
1.1	Disclosure of the RP	Affected villages and person	Gansu PMO and TIFG	2022.6
1.2	Disclosure of the resettlement plan on ADB's website	/	ADB	2022.6
2	Update of Resettlement Plan			
2.1	Detailed resettlement survey (DMS)	Affected village and person	Gansu PMO and TIFG	2022.10
2.2	Verification of DMS Results	Affected village and person	Gansu PMO and TIFG	2022.11
2.3	Conducting Social Stability Risk Assessment and Organizing a Public Hearing	Affected village and person	TIFG	2022.11
2.4	RP updating	/	Gansu PMO and TIFG	2022.11
2.5	Approval of updated resettlement budget (including compensation rates)	/	TIFG	2022.11

S/N	Task	Objective	Responsible Organization	Deadline
2.6	Submission of Updated RP to ADB for review and approval		Gansu PMO and TIFG	2022.12
2.7	Disclosure of Updated RP		ADB, Gansu PMO and TIFG	2022.12
3	Capacity building			
3.1	Discussions with villages involved to establish final scope of the Subproject	Gaojiazhuang Village	TIFG, Zaojiao Town Government and Gaojiazhuang Village Committee	2022.8~2022.11
3.2	Capacity building of the County-level Project Management Office	3 staffs	TIFG	2022.9
3.3	Selection of persons responsible for LAR in villages	2 persons in 1 village	TIFG, Town Government and Village Committee	2022.9
4	Commencement and completion of land acquisition and demolition			
4.1	Issuance of land acquisition pre-notice	One affected village	Qinzhou District Government	2022.10
4.2	Agreements reached with affected villager groups and households	Gaojiazhuang Village	TIFG and Qinzhou District Natural Resources Bureau	2022.11~2023.1
4.3	Issuance of land acquisition and compensation scheme	Gaojiazhuang Village	TIFG and Qinzhou District Natural Resources Bureau	2022.11
4.4	Payment of land acquisition compensation	Gaojiazhuang Village	Tianshui Project Office and Natural Resources Bureau	2022.11~2023.1
4.5	Completion of land acquisition	Gaojiazhuang Village	TIFG and Qinzhou District Natural Resources Bureau	2023.2
5	Skills training			
5.1	Resettlement skills training	Number of affected households	Provincial Project Office and Tianshui Project Office	From 2023.3.
6	Capacity-building of resettlement implementing institutions			
6.1	Train staff of TIFG and resettlement implementation agency	Resettlement staff	Gansu PMO and TIFG	2022.8
6.2	Training of town government personnel involved in land acquisition and resettlement	Resettlement work	Gansu PMO and TIFG	2022.8
7	Monitoring & Evaluation			
7.1	Establishment of an internal monitoring system	/	Gansu PMO and TIFG	November 2022
7.2	Internal monitoring and reporting	Semi-annual Report	Gansu PMO and TIFG	January and July of each year
7.3	Engagement of an external monitoring agency		Gansu PMO	2022.12

S/N	Task	Objective	Responsible Organization	Deadline
7.4	External resettlement monitoring report	Semi-annual Report	Gansu PMO and the Monitor	Since July 2023
7.5	Resettlement completion report	Completion report	Gansu PMO and TIFG	2028.12
8	Public consultation		TIFG	ongoing and throughout the resettlement process
9	Redress complaints and appeals (if any)		TIFG	Established in October 2022, throughout the resettlement process
10	Compensation payments			
10.1	To affected villages or households		TIFG	2023.2
11	Commencement of civil works		Various project offices	2022.12

## 10 Monitoring and Evaluation

118. To ensure the successful implementation of the RP and realize the objectives of resettlement properly, LAR activities will be subject to periodic M&E, including internal and external monitoring. In the event of any restrictions due to COVID-19 outbreak or other unforeseeable phenomena, virtual meetings (videoconference, telephone calls, wechat) will be carried out. The Subproject will strictly adhere to social distancing, wear protective masks/equipment during in-person meetings in line with government protocols and guidelines.

119. Specific requirements for internal and external monitoring of LURTF is presented in Annex 4.

### 10.1 Internal Monitoring

#### 10.1.1 Implementation Procedures

120. The internal monitoring will be conducted by the Gansu PMO and the TIFG during the project implementation, and the resettlement expert of the project management consulting agency will provide technical guidance during the project implementation.

#### 10.1.2 Monitoring Scope

121. The scope of internal monitoring includes:

- Implementation of land approval procedures for the Subproject.
- Implementation progress of land acquisition.
- Negotiation and signing of land acquisition agreements.
- Payment of land acquisition compensation;
- Compensation for standing crops and ground attachments.
- Implementation of income and livelihood support measures for the persons affected by land acquisition.
- Implementation of supporting measures for women.
- Payment and use of project land acquisition funds.
- Information disclosure, participation and consultation of affected persons (including indicators on the adequacy and frequency of public consultation, and public discussion and document preservation conditions);
- Recording and handling of complaints and appeals of APs.
- Training and capacity building of resettlement implementation and management agencies and personnel; and
- Internal monitoring findings and follow-up actions.

#### 10.1.3 Internal Supervision Report

122. The Gansu PMO will submit a consolidated internal monitoring report of all subprojects (including Qinzhou Subproject) to the ADB for review semiannually, along with the project progress report. The report shall include tables to show the key information such as the impact and progress of the land acquisition for the Subproject in the past six months, the implementation of livelihood restoration measures and the payment of land compensation fees. The resettlement experts of the project implementation consulting agency will provide technical support and guidance for the internal monitoring and preparation of internal monitoring reports during project implementation.

### 10.2 External M&E

123. Gansu PMO will recruit a qualified external resettlement monitoring agency with 10 years or more of experience in foreign loan-financed projects.

124. The external monitoring and evaluation agency will carry out a baseline survey before LAR, regularly conduct follow-up monitoring and evaluation of resettlement activities, monitor



the impact of land acquisition, land compensation and resettlement progress, performance, fund payment, satisfaction and complaints, put forward relevant suggestions, keep track of the affected persons' satisfaction and livelihood restoration, and submit the monitoring and evaluation reports to the Gansu PMO, TIFG and ADB.

125. This external monitoring and evaluation agency will also be the same external monitoring and evaluation agency for LURT implementation.

### **10.2.1 Content and Methodology of External Monitoring**

#### **1) Baseline Survey**

126. The external monitoring agency will conduct a baseline survey on the villages affected by land acquisition of the Subproject to obtain the base data of the production and living standards (living, production and income levels) of the monitored resettlement households. Random sampling surveys will be conducted on not less than 20% of affected households and 100% of vulnerable groups, if any identified during RP implementation. The survey will be completed before the implementation of LAR, and the content of the baseline survey report will be included in the first external monitoring report.

#### **2) Regular Monitoring and Evaluation**

127. The external monitoring agency shall carry out regular follow-up monitoring on the resettlement of the Subproject twice a year during RP implementation of the Subproject. Through on-site observation, follow-up investigation on sample households and random interviews with affected persons, the follow-up investigation on typical samples will be made. Specific external monitoring activities are as follows:

- Actual impact of land acquisition;
- Implementation progress of land acquisition;
- Negotiation and signing of land acquisition agreements;
- Progress of payment of land compensation, subsidies and rents;
- Compensation for standing crops and ground attachments;
- Schedule and progress of land acquisition and resettlement activities;
- Implementation of income and livelihood restoration measures for the persons affected by land acquisition;
- Implementation and effectiveness of skills training for affected persons;
- Changes in the livelihood modes and production and living standards of the affected persons;
- Sharing of benefits of the Project with the affected persons;
- Implementation of supporting measures for women and vulnerable groups (if any identified during RP implementation);
- Information disclosure, participation and consultation of affected persons;
- Recording and handling of complaints and appeals;
- Ability of resettlement implementation management agencies and implementation personnel in the project area and the implementation of training programs;
- Collecting data on gender-specific livelihoods restoration for analysis and presentation in monitoring reports; and
- Main findings and suggestions on land acquisition and resettlement.

#### **3) Public Consultation and Negotiation**

128. External monitoring agencies will participate in some public consultation and negotiation meetings held during resettlement implementation of the Subproject, where appropriate. Through participation in these negotiation meetings, external monitoring agencies can evaluate the effectiveness of public consultation and participation. The indicators on the adequacy and frequency of public consultation and documentation will be monitored regularly and reported in external monitoring reports.

#### **4) Complaints**

129. External monitoring agencies shall regularly visit project-affected villages and interview relevant town governments and implementation agencies to follow up the handling of complaints, if any. If any unresolved problems are found during the monitoring, corrective measures will be proposed to the Gansu PMO and TIFG to ensure the effective solution of such issues.

### 10.2.2 External Monitoring Report

130. The external monitoring agencies will prepare the external monitoring reports based on the observation and investigation results in field and then submit external monitoring reports to ADB semiannually via the Gansu PMO.

131. The external monitoring will start from May 2023 until the resettlement is completed and the production and livelihoods of APs are restored.

Table 10-1 External M&E Schedule

S/N	Report	Report submission date	Monitoring period	Remarks
1	First report	July 2023	Date of loan coming into effect ~ June 2023	Semi-annual report
2	Second report	January 2024	July ~ December 2023	Semi-annual report
3	Third report	January 2025	January ~ December 2024	Annual report
4	Fourth report	January 2026	January ~ December 2025	Annual report
5	Fifth report	January 2027	January ~ December 2026	Annual report
6	Sixth report	January 2028	January ~ December 2027	Annual report
7	Seventh report	November 2028	January ~ October 2028	Completion report

### 10.3 Resettlement Completion Report

132. After the completion of the Subproject, the resettlement activities will be subject to the completion review on the basis of monitoring and evaluation. The successful experience in land acquisition and resettlement will be assessed to provide reference for future similar projects. The completion review will be carried out by an external monitoring and evaluation agency engaged by Gansu PMO. The monitoring and evaluation agency will develop a work plan for completion review to establish the evaluation indicator system, carry out social and economic survey and analysis, and prepare the Resettlement Completion Report which will be submitted to the ADB via Gansu PMO.

## Annex

### Annex 1 Pre-examination of Land Use by Qinzhou Branch of the Bureau of Natural Resources of Tianshui

On April 18, 2022, Qinzhou Branch of the Bureau of Natural Resources of Tianshui issued the opinion on land use pre-examination, confirming that the Subproject will be constructed within the scope of approved state-owned construction land, and will not occupy permanent basic farmland, and is not located within the red line of ecological protection.

## 天水市自然资源局秦州分局

### 天水市自然资源局秦州分局 关于亚行贷款甘肃省环境可持续乡村振兴 与发展项目—天水市秦州区子项目用地情况的复函

天水市经济发展投融资（集团）有限公司：

你公司《关于亚行贷款甘肃省环境可持续乡村振兴与发展项目—天水市秦州区子项目用地情况的函》（天经投函字〔2022〕5号）收悉，经我局研究，提出如下意见：

你公司拟建低碳养老综合服务中心、养生养老中心、健康管理服务中心、生态停车场等公共设施，项目建设地点位于平南镇孙集村，经我局核查，该项目用地处在为已批准的国有建设用地范围内，未占用永久基本农田，不在生态保护红线内。

特此函复。

天水市自然资源局秦州分局

2022年4月18日



## Annex 2 Due Diligence Report for Completed Land Acquisition

1. The land required for low-carbon elderly comprehensive service center, health management service center, health care and retirement center and ecological parking lot of Qinzhou Subproject have been acquired by local government for urban-rural development, which was not in anticipation of ADB financing. Hence, due diligence on completed resettlement has been conducted. Resettlement planning started in 2018 and it was completed in 2019.

2. The health management service center is separately located to the north of Provincial Highway 306. The health care and retirement center and low-carbon elderly comprehensive service center are located close to Qingjuan Mountain International Tourist Resort. The ecological parking lot is separately located to the north of the Chinese herbal medicine organic planting base. The specific location is shown in Figure 1 below.

**Figure 1 Layout Plan for Main Construction Contents of Qinzhou District Project**



### (I) Health Management Service Center

#### 1. Background

3. The health management service center will build: a new health examination center with a floor area of 2,559.10m<sup>2</sup>, a new nutrition distribution center with a floor area of 1,839.65m<sup>2</sup>, a new health nursing center with a floor area of 4,388.24m<sup>2</sup>. One sewage treatment station and public auxiliary facilities such as outdoor lighting, heating and greening shall be built as supporting construction.

4. According to field survey, the original land for the Health Management Service Center belonged to Sunji Village, Pingnan Town, Qinzhou District. Qinzhou Branch of the Bureau of Natural Resources Tianshui has issued the real property ownership certificate (Gan (2021)

Qinzhou District Real Estate Ownership No. 0017883). The plot covers an area of 54,093m<sup>2</sup>(about 81.09 *mu*), and TIFG has obtained the certificate of state-owned construction land using right. The land use period is from October 30, 2020 to October 29, 2070, and the land is planned for health care and charity. According to the data provided by TIFG, the plot affected 242 people in 61 households.

## 2. Land Acquisition Procedures

5. See Table 1 for details of land acquisition procedures.

Table 1: Land Acquisition Procedures for Health Management Center

S/N	Procedures	Completion Dates	Document No.	Remarks
1	Land Acquisition Compensation Agreement (Part)	November 9, 2018	----	See Fig. 2
2	One Book, Three Plans	June 20, 2019	----	See Fig. 3
3	Land acquisition approval (along with other land)	December 25, 2019	GZZRZF [2019] No. 285	See Fig. 4
4	Land Acquisition Announcement (with other land)	June 20, 2019	TZRZYQZG [2019] No. 17	See Fig. 5
5	Real Property Ownership Certificate	2020.9.30	Gan (2021) Qinzhou District Real Estate Ownership No. 0017883	See Fig. 6



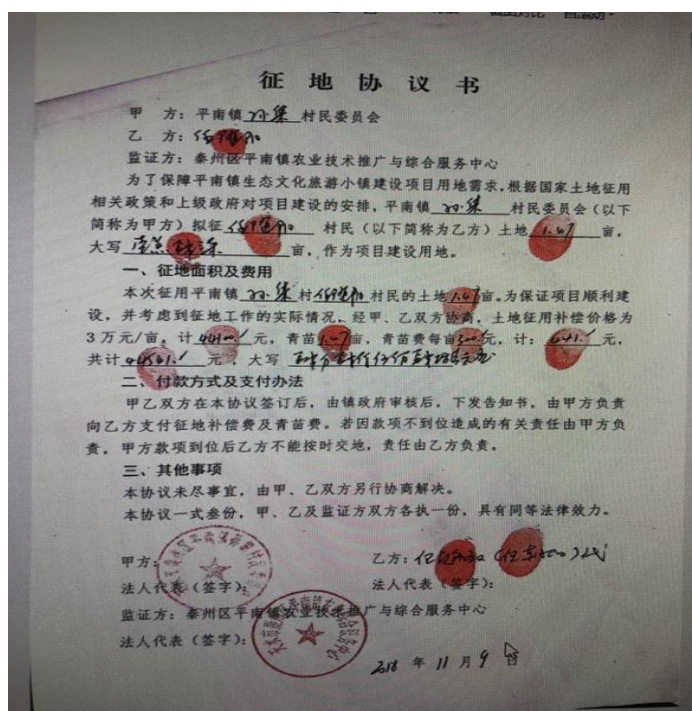
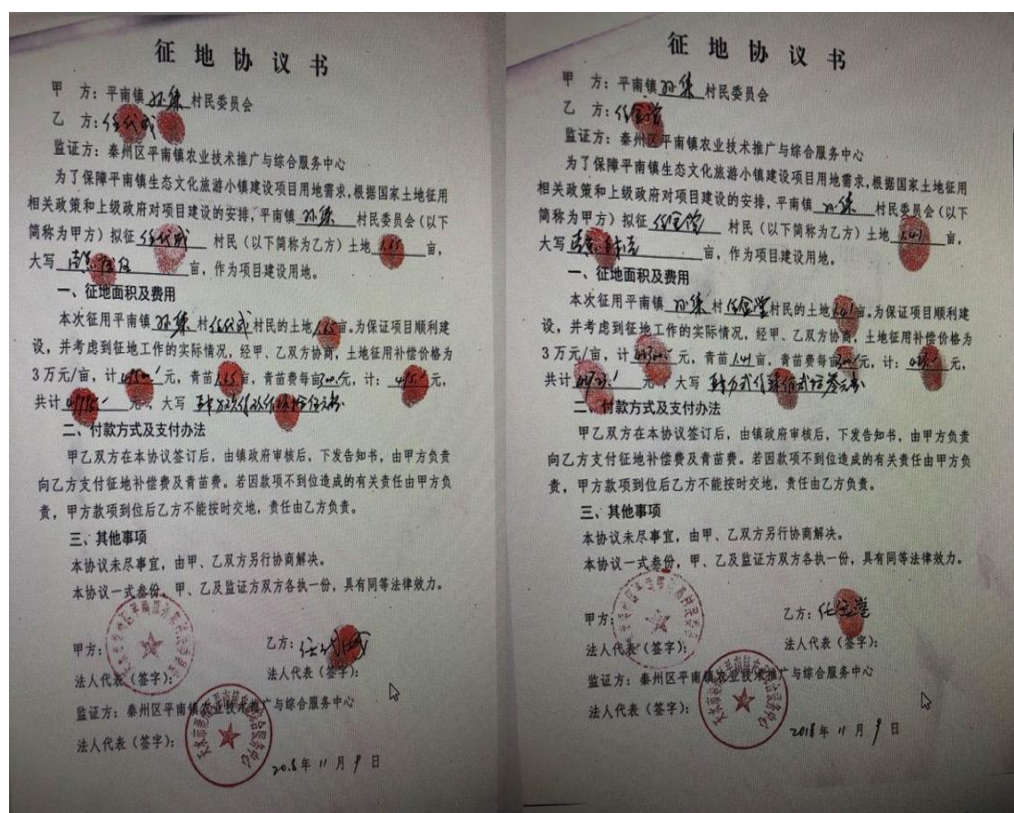


Figure 2 Land Acquisition Compensation Agreement (Three copies)

## 建设用地项目呈报材料

### “一书三方案”

编制机关 (公章): 天水市自然资源局秦州分局

主要负责人(签字):

编制时间：二〇〇九年六月二十日

中华人民共和国自然资源部监制

## 一、建设用地项目呈报说明书

计量单位: 公顷

建设用地项目名称		天水市 2019 年度批次建设用地			
申请用地总面积		45.6993	新增建设用地	28.8322	
土地 利用 现状	权属	合计	使用国有土地	征收集体土地	使用集体土地
	总计	45.6993	0.5719	45.1274	
	(一) 农用地	28.1109	0.5719	27.5390	
	耕地	24.3462	0.5719	23.7743	
	含基本农田				
	林地				
	园地	2.9648		2.9648	
	草地				
	交通用地	0.3480		0.3480	
	水域及水利设施用地	0.3748		0.3755	
	设施农用地	0.0764		0.0764	
	(二) 建设用地	16.8671		16.8671	
	(三) 未利用地	0.7213		0.7213	
土地 用途	宗地名称	开发用途	用地面积		
	第 1 宗地	医疗卫生用地	7.4380		
	第 2 宗地	商服用地	4.3254		
	第 3 宗地	社会福利用地	3.6912		
	第 4 宗地	商住用地	1.1126		
用途	第 5 宗地	公共管理与公共服务用地	2.2964		

[illegible]

<p>县(市)人民政府 审核意见</p>	<p>同意</p> <p>主管领导(签字): 罗伟芳</p> <p>年 月 日</p>	<p>永州市人民政府 审核意见</p> <p>同意上报</p> <p>主管领导(签字): 魏</p> <p>年 月 9日</p>	
<p>市(州)人民政府 审核意见</p>	<p>同意</p> <p>主管领导(签字): 118</p> <p>年 月 日</p>	<p>永州市人民政府 审核意见</p> <p>同意</p> <p>主管领导(签字): 118</p> <p>年 月 日</p>	

(Books of Submissions for Construction Land)

Figure 3 "One Book, Three Plans"

## 二、农用地转用方案

计量单位：公顷

地类	转用面积	其中			
		国有土地		集体土地	
农用地	28.1109	0.5719		27.5390	
其中：耕地	24.3462	0.5719		23.7743	
含基本农田					
耕地质量 情况	质量等级	12 等		面积	0.2152
	质量等级	13 等		面积	23.4679
	质量等级	14 等		面积	0.6631
	质量等级			面积	
	平均质量等级	13 等		合计	24.3462
土地利用总体规划					
符合规划		符合规划		规划级别	
需调整规划		已调整		规划级别	
涉及占用基本农田				补划基本农田	
农用地转用计划					
申请使用国家计划			已安排使用省级计划		
年度	农用地	其中：耕地	年度	农用地	其中：耕地
			2019	28.1109	24.3462
未使用当年计划指标的，应予以说明：					

## (Agricultural Land Conversion Plan)

## 三、补充耕地方案

计量单位：公顷、公斤、万元

占用耕地面积	24.3462				
含 25 度以上坡耕地			其他情况需补充耕地面积	3.0412	
补充耕地义务单位	天水市秦州区人民政府				
补充耕地责任单位	天水市自然资源局秦州分局				
补充耕地费用情况	义务单位缴纳耕地开垦费总额	345.2546	平均缴费标准	10 元-20 /平方米	
	实际补充耕地总费用		平均费用标准		
补充耕地确认信息编号	620000201904272262				
补充耕地情况					
	需补充情况		已补充情况		
补充耕地数量	27.3874		27.3874		
补充水田规模	0		0		
补充标准粮食产能	122571.45		122571.45		
承诺补充耕地情况					
承诺补充耕地面积	挂钩的土地整治项目备案号	挂钩补充耕地数量	所在县（市、区）	完成时限	
承诺补充水田规模	挂钩的土地整治项目备案号	挂钩水田规模	所在县（市、区）	完成时限	
承诺补充标准粮食产能	挂钩的土地整治项目备案号	挂钩标准粮食产能	所在县（市、区）	完成时限	

## (Farmland Supplementary Plan)



## 四、征收土地方案

计量单位：公顷、万元、人

征收土地面积		45.1274	其中：耕地		23.7743	
被征收土地涉及的权属单位						
乡（镇）		玉泉镇等 6 个镇		村	左家场村等 20 个村	
权属状况		权属清楚、四至明确、没有争议				
征地 补偿 情况	地类	面积	征地补偿费 用标准	产值标准	倍数	
	耕地	23.7743	49.5300— 170.2575			
	其中：基本农田					
	其他农用地	3.7647	49.5300— 170.2575			
	建设用地	16.8671	49.5300— 170.2575			
	未利用地	0.7213	9.1380— 170.2575			
	青苗补偿费	56.1785				
	地上附着物补偿费	842.9				
	征地总费用	5872.8072				
征地 安置 情况	需安置农业人口数		243	需安置劳动力人数		146
	安置途径	发放安置补助费		243		
		农业安置				
		社会保险安置		798		
		留地留物业安置				
		用地单位安置				
	征地款入股安置					
其 他 需 要 说 明 的 情 况	该批次用地涉及的被征地农民养老保险由村委会、镇政府实际调查统计；农业部门、自然资源部门审核；人社部门最终核定符合被征地农民养老保险参保条件人口。该批次用地以实际核定符合被征地农民养老保险参保条件人口数填报，特此说明。					

## (Land Acquisition Plan)

Note: "One Book, Three Plans" are the documents for approval in the land acquisition procedures of China's projects, which are prepared by the natural resources bureaus at the district/county level and reported to the superior government for approval. "One book, Three plans" include project land submission book, agricultural land conversion plan, farmland supplementary plan and land acquisition plan. Among them, the land acquisition plan specifies the area, the ownership unit involved in the design and the category of land acquisition, the compensation standard, and the resettlement approach of the affected persons.

Note: In December 2019, the People's Government of Gansu Province approved the land acquisition for the Project and agreed land acquisition of the Project.

Figure 4 Approval of Land Acquisition

甘政自然资发〔2019〕285号

甘肃省人民政府关于天水市2019年第2批次建设用地的批复

天水市人民政府：

你市《关于天水市2019年批次建设用地农用地转用和土地征收的请示》（天政土发〔2019〕61号）收悉，经2019年11月6日会议研究，该批次用地作为天水市2019年第2批次建设用地，批复如下：

一、同意将秦州区平南镇王坡窑村、孙集村，玉泉镇王家坪村、东方红村、枣园村、伏羲路村、石马坪村、莲亭村、左家场村、瓦窑坡村、烟铺村、东团庄村、西十里村、西团庄村、东十里村，娘娘坝镇钱家坝村、李子村，中梁镇杨家山村，皂郊镇杨湾村、店镇村，关子镇关子村集体农用地27.5390公顷（其中耕地23.7743公顷、园地2.9648公顷）、集体未利用地0.7213公顷转为建设用地，连同集体建设用地16.8571公顷一并征收为国有。同意将国有农用地0.5719公顷（均为耕地）转为建设用地。以上

共计批准建设用地45.6993公顷，作为商服、普通商品住房、公共管理与公共服务、工矿仓储、交通运输和保障性安居工程用地。其中保障性安居工程用地19.7245公顷，用于棚户区改造经济适用住房建设，批准用地不得改变用途。

二、该批次用地涉及的补充耕地任务已从你市土地整理复垦开发储备项目中挂钩落实，你市要做好相关工作，确保补充耕地的质量。

三、严格按照征收土地方案，认真组织落实征地补偿安置工作，妥善解决好被征地农民的生产和生活，保证原有生活水平不降低，长远生计有保障，维护社会稳定。征地补偿安置不落实的，不得强行征地。征地批后实施情况，要及时反馈省自然资源厅。

四、严格按照国家的有关规定向具体建设项目提供用地，并将供地情况报省自然资源厅备案。建设项目若在地质灾害易发区，应进行地质灾害危险性评估。

五、根据财政部国家发展改革委《关于减免养老和医疗机构行政事业性收费有关问题的通知》（财税〔2014〕77号），该批次用地中7.4393公顷（其中耕地7.0385公顷）土地用于营利性医疗机构建设；3.6912公顷（其中耕地3.6740公顷）土地用于营利性养老设施建设，用地涉及的耕地开垦费减半收取。

六、根据国务院办公厅《关于保障性安居工程建设和管理的指导意见》（国办发〔2011〕45号），该批次用地中19.7245公顷（其中农用地4.0082公顷，含耕地2.7723公顷、园地1.0441公

顷、设施农用地0.0764公顷）作为保障性安居工程用地，用于棚户区改造经济适用住房建设，用地涉及的耕地开垦费和新增建设用地土地有偿使用费予以免收。

2019年12月25日

Note: After obtaining the approval of land acquisition from the provincial government, the People's Government of Qinzhou District in Tianshui City issued a land acquisition announcement on March 13, 2020. The contents of the announcement include: 1) approval authority, approval number, approval date and approved land; 2) the ownership, location, type and area of land acquisition; 3) compensation standard for land acquisition and resettlement approach; 4) resettlement method, etc.

Figure 5 Land Acquisition Announcement (Plot 1)

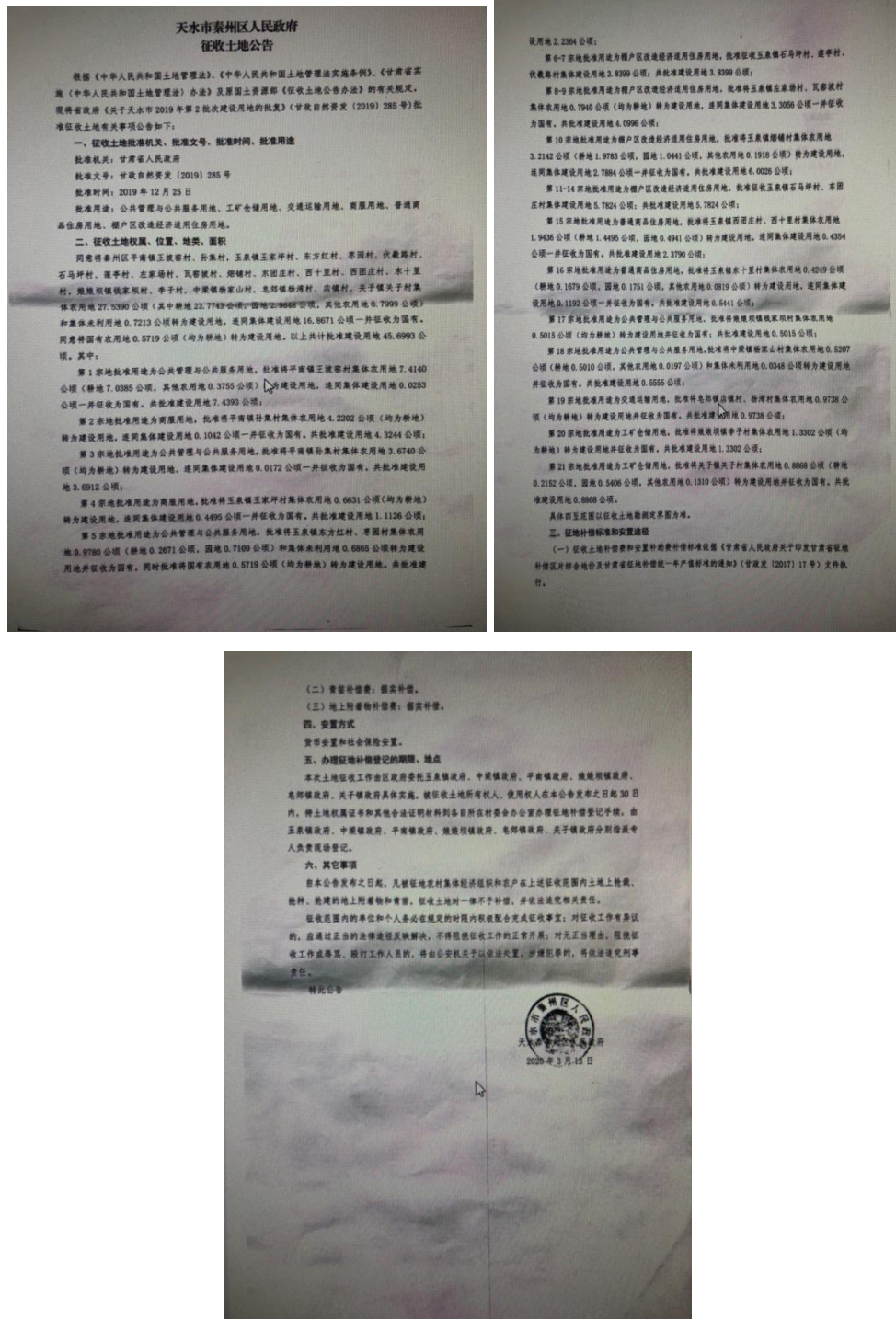
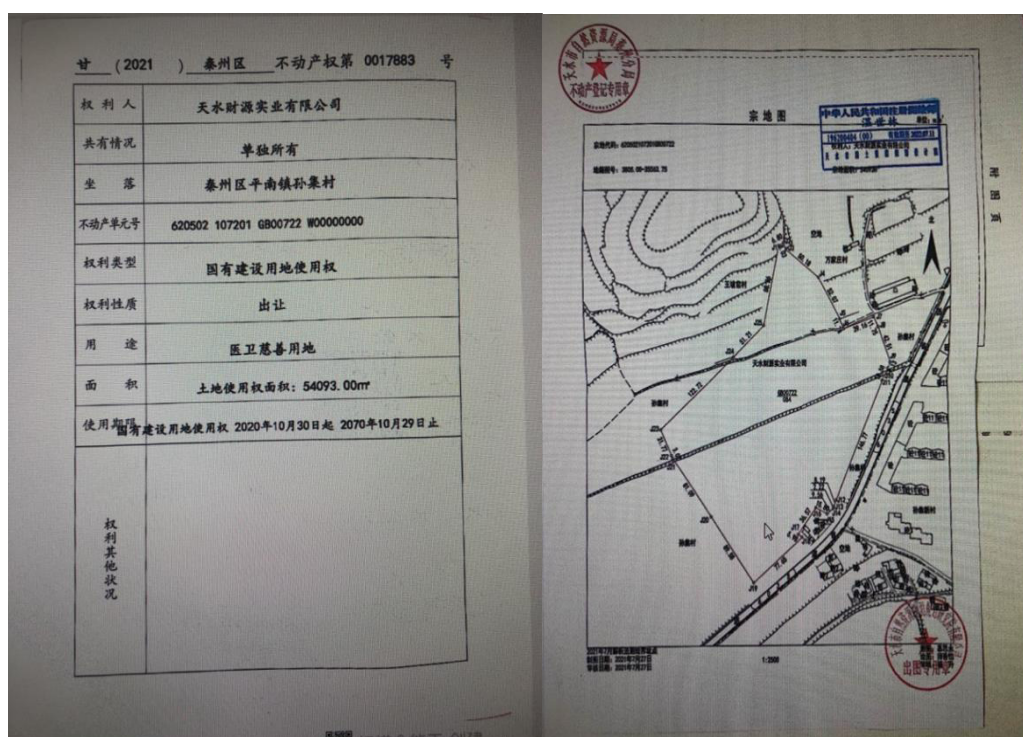


Figure 6 Real Property Ownership Certificate



### 3. Land Acquisition Impact

6. See Table 2 for the summary of land acquisition impact.

Table 2: Summary of Land Acquisition Impacts

Construction Content	Town and township	Village/Community	Area of Land Acquisition (mu)	Including			Number of affected households	Number of Affected People
				Farmland	Dry land	Others		
Health management service center	Pingnan Town	Sunji Village	81.09	0	81.09	0	61	242

### 4. Compensation Standard and Payment

7. The land acquisition for the Health Management Service Center was carried out in November 2018. During that period, the applicable compensation policies of China, Gansu Province, Tianshui City and Qin Zhou District were fully followed. In the process of land acquisition, the compensation standard for land acquisition of the Health Management Service Center was implemented with reference to the Notice of the People's Government of Qin Zhou District, Tianshui City on Issuing the Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition of Qin Zhou Section of National Highway 310 (QZF [2014] No. 38). See Table 3 for compliance analysis of land acquisition compensation.

8. Reportedly, the cultivated land in the project area was mainly planted with wheat, corn and potato, with an average annual output value of about CNY 1,100 yuan/mu, and the net output value of around CNY 600 yuan/mu when the land was acquired. As a result, the land acquisition compensation was at least 50 times of the net output value of the cultivated land in affected village. Therefore, the compensation standard meets the principle of full replacement cost.

Table 3: Compliance Analysis of Land Acquisition Compensation

Land Compensation Standard	Dry land (CNY/mu)	Compensation for Young Crops (CNY/mu)	Specific Policies
(A) Policies and regulations	30000	300	QZF [2014] No. 38
(B) Actual payment	30000	300	QZF [2014] No. 38

## 5. Livelihood Restoration and Satisfaction Survey

9. When land was acquired, the main livelihood restorations measures were: i) cash compensation, ii) subsidy for endowment insurance and iii) trainings provided by local government. According to document verification and interview of relevant government departments, 228 of the total 242 affected persons were entitled to receive the subsidy for endowment insurance. The total amount of subsidy is about CNY 2.77 million which has been deposited into the designated accounts of affected persons.

10. Among 61 affected households, 35 households (57% of the total affected households) were interviewed through on-site interview, telephone or WeChat to assess their livelihood restoration and satisfaction level. 99.6% of the respondents are satisfied with the measures provided (cash compensation, agricultural support, non-agricultural employment and skills training). 99.26% of the respondents are satisfied with the life after the implementation of these measures.

Table 4: Results of Survey

S/N	Question	Answer	Proportion (%)				
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Age?	① Youth ② Middle-age ③ Elderly	11.4	60	28.6		
2	How many family members?	① 3 persons and less ② 4-5 persons ③ More than 5 persons	45.7	45.7	5.6		
3	What is your education background?	① Non schooling ② Primary school ③ Middle school ④ Junior college degree or above	36.4	54.5	9.1	0	
4	What livelihood recovery measures are provided to your family?	① Cash compensation ② Agricultural development measures ③ Non-agricultural employment ④ Skill training ⑤ Others (various)	62.4	9.4	23.7	2.5	2
5	Are you satisfied with these measures?	① Very satisfied ② Satisfied ③ General satisfied ④ Dissatisfied ⑤ Very dissatisfied	37.1	66.9	3.6	0.4	0
6	How do you express your opinions and ideas, if any?	① Unknown ② Village committee or village cadres ③ Local government ④ Media ⑤ Contractor	0	69.4	16.7	0.8	13.1



S/N	Question	Answer	Proportion (%)				
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7	What are the income opportunities after these measures are implemented?	① Significant increase ② Increase ③ Basically stable ④ Decrease ⑤ Significant decrease	5.7	54.9	29.3	9.7	0.4
8	What is the level of income after implementing these measures?	① Significant increase ② Increase ③ Basically stable ④ Decrease ⑤ Significant decrease	4.9	62.2	27.8	5.1	0
9	Are you satisfied with your life after the implementation of these measures?	① Very satisfied ② Satisfied ③ General satisfied ④ Dissatisfied ⑤ Very dissatisfied	4.86	67.5	26.9	0.74	0

Source: field survey in March 2022.

## 6. Public Consultation and Complaints/Grievances

11. According to the investigation, all policies and information related to land acquisition in the land acquisition process of the Health Management Service Center have been posted at the bulletin office of Sunji Village, Pingnan Town, Qinzhou District, and widely visited and publicized in the village. On the basis of public consultation and participation, the signing of land acquisition agreement, payment of compensation and implementation of livelihood restoration measures were completed. The compensation for land acquisition was understood and supported by all 61 affected households in Sunji Village, Pingnan Town. The compensation fees were paid in full and on time in accordance with applicable regulations and policies, so the affected people were satisfied (Table 4) in terms of the survey conducted in March 2022 and had no complaint or appeal about land acquisition. Some minor problems raised by those affected people face to face, such as verification of survey results and confirmation of land ownership, have been solved by village cadres and villagers' representatives at the village level in a timely and smooth manner.

## 7. Conclusion

12. According to the due diligence of the health management service center that completed the land acquisition, the income of the affected villagers increased significantly compared to the previously, benefiting from the rapid development around the project area. They added that affected families are satisfied with the land compensation and recovery measures implemented by the relevant government departments based on feedback they received. Key information on development plans and land acquisition has been widely and timely disclosed and affected persons have been widely involved in consultation activities on land acquisition, compensation and livelihood recovery activities. No major complaints were received during the due diligence and no remaining problem related to land acquisition and compensation were identified.

## (II) health care and retirement center and low-carbon elderly comprehensive service center

### 1. Background

13. The health care and retirement center and low-carbon elderly comprehensive service center are located on the northeast side of Wangpo Village, adjacent to provincial highway S306 in the east, with a new floor area of 12,000m<sup>2</sup>. As an important distribution center and service center, the health care and retirement center and low-carbon elderly comprehensive service center have a total floor area of 3,000m<sup>2</sup>, including the tourist reception service area, cultural and creative center, catering area, logistics management area, auxiliary and

transportation space. The new floor areas are 1,500m<sup>2</sup>, 200m<sup>2</sup>, 200m<sup>2</sup>, 100m<sup>2</sup> and 1,000m<sup>2</sup> respectively. And there are public auxiliary facilities such as outdoor water, heating, electricity, etc.

14. Through field survey, it is learned that the land originally belonged to the rural collective land of Sunji Village, Pingnan Town, Qinzhou District. According to the *Announcement of Land Acquisition by Qinzhou District People's Government of Tianshui City* provided by TIFG, the plot covers an area of 3.6912 hectares, about 55.368 *mu*, which had been acquired and the land is planned to be used for public management and public service. According to the data provided by TIFG, the land acquisition affected 195 persons in 49 households.

## 2. Land Acquisition Procedures

15. See Table 5 for land acquisition procedures.

Table 5 Land Acquisition Procedures for Health Care and Retirement Center and Low-carbon Elderly Comprehensive Service Center

S/N	Procedures	Completion Date	Document No.	Remarks
1	Land Acquisition Compensation Agreement (Part)	November 9, 2018	----	See Figure 7
2	One Book, Three Plans	June 20, 2019	----	See Figure 8
3	Land acquisition approval (along with other land)	December 25, 2019	GZZRZF [2019] No. 285	See Figure 9
4	Land Acquisition Announcement (with other land)	June 20, 2019	TZRZYQZG [2019] No. 17	See Figure 10

Figure 7 Land Acquisition Compensation Agreement (Part)

**征 地 协 议 书**

甲 方：平南镇 30集 村民委员会  
乙 方：杜永明  
监证方：秦州区平南镇农业技术推广与综合服务中心

为了保障平南镇生态文化旅游小镇建设项目用地需求，根据国家土地征用相关政策和上级政府对项目建设的安排，平南镇 30集 村民委员会（以下简称甲方）拟征 杜永明 村民（以下简称乙方）土地 0.27 亩，大写 零贰柒 亩，作为项目建设用地。

**一、征地面积及费用**  
本次征用平南镇 30集 村 杜永明 村民的土地 0.27 亩，为保证项目顺利建设，并考虑到征地工作的实际情况，经甲、乙双方协商，土地征用补偿价格为 3 万元/亩，计 8100.00 元，青苗 0 亩，青苗费每亩 0 元，计：0 元，共计 8100.00 元，大写 捌仟壹佰元。

**二、付款方式及支付办法**  
甲乙双方在协议签订后，由镇政府审核后，下发告知书，由甲方负责向乙方支付征地补偿费及青苗费。若因款项不到位造成的有关责任由甲方负责，甲方款项到位后乙方不能按时交地，责任由乙方负责。

**三、其他事项**  
本协议未尽事宜，由甲、乙双方另行协商解决。  
本协议一式叁份，甲、乙及监证方双方各执一份，具有同等法律效力。

乙方：杜永明  
法人代表（签字）：杜永明  
监证方：秦州区平南镇农业技术推广与综合服务中心  
法人代表（签字）：杜永明  
2017年3月10日

扫描全能王 创建

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**征 地 协 议 书**

甲 方：平南镇 30集 村民委员会  
乙 方：赵永强  
监证方：秦州区平南镇农业技术推广与综合服务中心

为了保障平南镇生态文化旅游小镇建设项目用地需求，根据国家土地征用相关政策和上级政府对项目建设的安排，平南镇 30集 村民委员会（以下简称甲方）拟征 赵永强 村民（以下简称乙方）土地 0.6 亩，大写 零陆 亩，作为项目建设用地。

**一、征地面积及费用**  
本次征用平南镇 30集 村 赵永强 村民的土地 0.6 亩，为保证项目顺利建设，并考虑到征地工作的实际情况，经甲、乙双方协商，土地征用补偿价格为 3 万元/亩，计 18000.00 元，青苗 0.5 亩，青苗费每亩 200 元，计：1000.00 元，共计 19000.00 元，大写 壹万玖仟元。

**二、付款方式及支付办法**  
甲乙双方在协议签订后，由镇政府审核后，下发告知书，由甲方负责向乙方支付征地补偿费及青苗费。若因款项不到位造成的有关责任由甲方负责，甲方款项到位后乙方不能按时交地，责任由乙方负责。

**三、其他事项**  
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本协议一式叁份，甲、乙及监证方双方各执一份，具有同等法律效力。

乙方：赵永强  
法人代表（签字）：赵永强  
监证方：秦州区平南镇农业技术推广与综合服务中心  
法人代表（签字）：赵永强  
2017年4月10日

**征 地 协 议 书**

甲 方：平南镇 30集 村民委员会  
乙 方：杜金元  
监证方：秦州区平南镇农业技术推广与综合服务中心

为了保障平南镇生态文化旅游小镇建设项目用地需求，根据国家土地征用相关政策和上级政府对项目建设的安排，平南镇 30集 村民委员会（以下简称甲方）拟征 杜金元 村民（以下简称乙方）土地 0.6 亩，大写 零陆 亩，作为项目建设用地。

**一、征地面积及费用**  
本次征用平南镇 30集 村 杜金元 村民的土地 0.6 亩，为保证项目顺利建设，并考虑到征地工作的实际情况，经甲、乙双方协商，土地征用补偿价格为 3 万元/亩，计 18000.00 元，青苗 0 亩，青苗费每亩 0 元，计：0 元，共计 18000.00 元，大写 壹万捌仟元。

**二、付款方式及支付办法**  
甲乙双方在协议签订后，由镇政府审核后，下发告知书，由甲方负责向乙方支付征地补偿费及青苗费。若因款项不到位造成的有关责任由甲方负责，甲方款项到位后乙方不能按时交地，责任由乙方负责。

**三、其他事项**  
本协议未尽事宜，由甲、乙双方另行协商解决。  
本协议一式叁份，甲、乙及监证方双方各执一份，具有同等法律效力。

乙方：杜金元  
法人代表（签字）：杜金元  
监证方：秦州区平南镇农业技术推广与综合服务中心  
法人代表（签字）：杜金元  
2017年4月10日





Figure 8 "One Book, Three Plans"

二、农用地转用方案

计量单位：公顷

地类	转用面积	其中			
		国有土地		集体土地	
农用地	28.1109	0.5719		27.5390	
其中：耕地	24.3462	0.5719		23.7743	
含基本农田					
耕地质量情况	质量等别	12等	面积	0.2152	
	质量等别	13等	面积	23.4679	
	质量等别	14等	面积	0.6631	
	质量等别		面积		
	质量等别		面积		
	平均质量等别	13等	合计	24.3462	
土地利用总体规划					
符合规划		符合规划	规划级别		区级、乡级
需调整规划		已调整	规划级别		区级、乡级
涉及占用基本农田			补划基本农田		
农用地转用计划					
申请使用国家计划			已安排使用省级计划		
年度	农用地	其中：耕地	年度	农用地	其中：耕地
			2019	28.1109	24.3462
未使用当年计划指标的，应予以说明：					

(Agricultural Land Conversion Plan)

三、补充耕地方案					
计量单位：公顷、公斤、万元					
占用耕地面积	24.3462				
含25度以上坡耕地	其他情况需补充耕地面积			3.0412	
补充耕地义务单位	天水市秦州区人民政府				
补充耕地责任单位	天水市自然资源局秦州分局				
补充耕地费用情况	义务单位缴纳耕地开垦费总额	345.2546	平均缴费标准	10元-20元/平方米	
	实际补充耕地总费用		平均费用标准		
补充耕地确认信息编号	620000201904272262				
补充耕地情况					
	需补充情况		已补充情况		
补充耕地数量	27.3874		27.3874		
补充水田规模	0		0		
补充标准粮食产能	122571.45		122571.45		
承诺补充耕地情况					
承诺补充耕地面积	挂钩的土地整治项目备案号	挂钩补充耕地数量	所在县（市、区）	完成时限	
承诺补充水田规模	挂钩的土地整治项目备案号	挂钩水田规模	所在县（市、区）	完成时限	
承诺补充标准粮食产能	挂钩的土地整治项目备案号	挂钩标准粮食产能	所在县（市、区）	完成时限	

(Farmland Supplementary Plan)

#### 四、征收土地方案

计量单位：公顷、万元、人

征收土地面积		45.1274	其中：耕地	23.7743	
被征收土地涉及的权属单位					
乡（镇）		玉泉镇等6个镇	村	左家场村等20个村	
权属状况		权属清楚、四至明确、没有争议			
征地 补偿 情况	地类	面积	征地补偿费 用标准	产值标准	倍数
	耕地	23.7743	49.5300- 170.2575		
	其中：基本农田				
	其他农用地	3.7647	49.5300- 170.2575		
	建设用地	16.8671	49.5300- 170.2575		
	未利用地	0.7213	9.1380- 170.2575		
	青苗补偿费	56.1785			
	地上附着物补偿费	842.9			
	征地总费用	5872.8072			
征地 安置 情况	需安置农业人口数		243	需安置劳动力人数	146
	安置途径	发放安置补助费		243	
		农业安置			
		社会保险安置		798	
		留地留物业安置			
		用地单位安置			
		征地款入股安置			
其他 需要 说明 的情 况	该批次用地涉及的被征地农民养老保险由村委会、镇政府实际调查统计；农业部门、自然资源部门审核；人社部门最终核定符合被征地农民养老保险参保条件人口。该批次用地以实际核定符合被征地农民养老保险参保条件人口数填报，特此说明。				

(Land Acquisition Plan)

Figure 9 Approval of Land Acquisition

甘政自然资发〔2019〕285号

### 甘肃省人民政府关于天水市2019年 第2批次建设用地的批复

天水市人民政府：

你市《关于天水市2019年批次建设用地农用地转用和土地征收的请示》（天政土发〔2019〕61号）收悉，经2019年11月6日会议研究，该批次用地作为天水市2019年第2批次建设用地，批复如下：

一、同意将秦州区平南镇王坡窑村、孙集村，玉泉镇王家坪村、东方红村、枣园村、伏羲路村、石马坪村、莲亭村、三家场村、瓦窑坡村、烟铺村、东团庄村、西十里村、西团庄村、东十里村、娘娘坝镇钱家坝村、李子村，中梁镇杨寨山村，皂郊镇杨湾村、店镇村，关子镇关子村集体农用地27.390公顷（其中耕地23.7743公顷、园地2.9648公顷）、集体未利用地0.7213公顷转为建设用地，连同集体建设用地16.8571公顷一并征收为国有。同意将国有农用地0.5719公顷（均为耕地）转为建设用地。以上

- 1 -

共计批准建设用地45.6993公顷，作为商服、普通商品住房、公共管理与公共服务、工矿仓储、交通运输和保障性安居工程用地。其中保障性安居工程用地19.7245公顷，用于棚户区改造经济适用住房建设，批准用地不得改变用途。

二、该批次用地涉及的补充耕地任务已从你市土地整理复垦开发报备项目中挂钩落实，你要做好相关工作，确保补充耕地的质量。

三、严格按照征收土地方案，认真组织落实征地补偿安置工作，妥善解决好被征地农民的生产和生活，保证原有生活水平不降低，长远生计有保障，维护社会稳定。征地补偿安置不落实的，不得强行征地。征地批后实施情况，要及时反馈省自然资源厅。

四、严格按照国家的有关规定向具体建设项目提供用地，并将供地情况报省自然资源厅备案。建设项目若在地质灾害易发区，应进行地质灾害危险性评估。

五、根据财政部国家发展改革委《关于减免养老和医疗机构行政事业性收费有关问题的通知》（财税〔2014〕77号），该批次用地中7.4393公顷（其中耕地7.0385公顷）土地用于营利性医疗机构建设；3.6912公顷（其中耕地3.6740公顷）土地用于营利性养老设施建设，用地涉及的耕地开垦费减半收取。

六、根据国务院办公厅《关于保障性安居工程建设和管理的指导意见》（国办发〔2011〕45号），该批次用地中19.7245公顷（其中农用地4.0082公顷，含耕地2.7723公顷、园地1.0441公

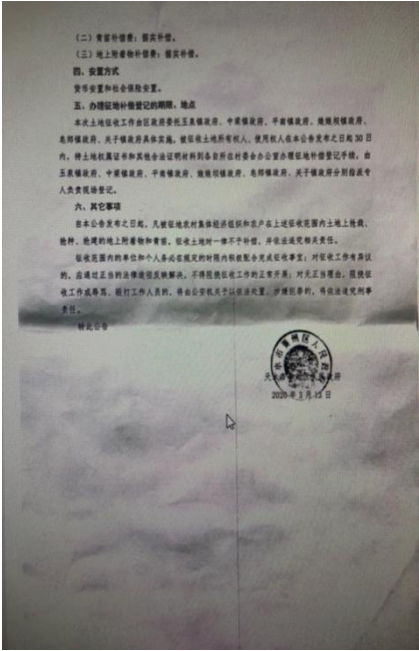
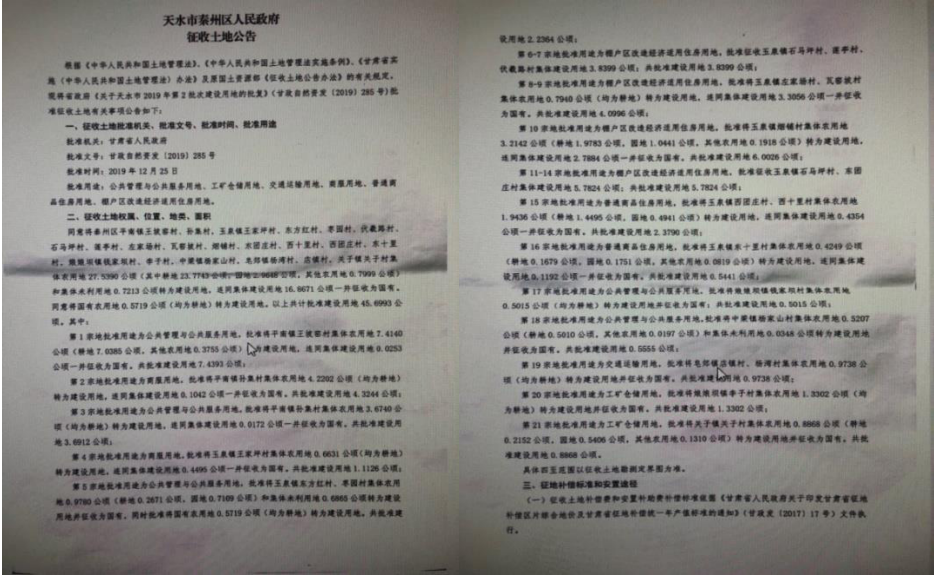
- 2 -

顷、设施农用地0.0764公顷）作为保障性安居工程用地，用于棚户区改造经济适用住房建设，用地涉及的耕地开垦费和新增建设用地土地有偿使用费予以免收。

2019年12月25日

- 3 -

Figure 10 Announcement of Land Acquisition



3. Land Acquisition Impact

16. See Table 6 for the summary of land acquisition impact.

Table 6 Summary of Land Acquisition Impacts

Construction Content	Town and township	Village/Community	Area of Land Acquisition (mu)	Including			Number of affected households	Number of Affected People
				Farmland	Dry land	Others		

Low-carbon Aged Care Integrated Service Center and the Health and Aged Care Center	Pingnan Town	Sunji Village	55.368	0	55.37	0	49	195
--	--------------	---------------	--------	---	-------	---	----	-----

#### 4. Compensation Standard and Payment

17. The land acquisition for health care and retirement center and low-carbon elderly comprehensive service center was occurred in 2018. In the process of land acquisition, the land acquisition compensation rates for the health and aged care center shall be implemented with reference to the *Notice of the People's Government of Qinzhou District, Tianshui City on Issuing the Land Acquisition Compensation Rates for Qinzhou Section of National Highway 310* (QZF [2014] No. 38).

Table 7 Compliance Analysis Form of Land Acquisition Compensation

Land Compensation Standard	Dry land (CNY/mu)	Compensation for Young Crops (CNY/mu)	Specific Policies
(A) Policies and regulations	30000	300	QZF [2014] No. 38
(B) Actual payment	30000	300	QZF [2014] No. 38

18. Reportedly, the cultivated land in the project area was mainly planted with wheat, corn and potato, with an average annual output value of about CNY 1100 yuan/mu, and the net output value of around CNY 600 yuan/mu when the land was acquired. As a result, the land acquisition compensation was at least 50 times of the net output value of the cultivated land in affected village. Therefore, the compensation standard meets the principle of full replacement cost.

#### 5. Livelihood Restoration and Satisfaction Survey

19. When land was acquired, the main livelihood restorations measures were: i) cash compensation, ii) subsidy for endowment insurance and iii) trainings provided by local government. According to document verification and interview of relevant government departments, 189 of the total 195 affected persons were provided subsidy for endowment insurance. The total amount of subsidy is about CNY 4.37 million which has been deposited into the designated accounts of affected persons.

20. Among the 49 affected households, 22 households (45% of the total affected households) were interviewed through on-site interview, telephone or WeChat to assess their livelihood recovery status and satisfaction level. See Table 8 for the questionnaire for details. 98.4% of the respondents are satisfied with the measures provided (cash compensation, agricultural support, non-agricultural employment and skills training). 99.6% of the respondents are satisfied with the life after the implementation of these measures.

21.

Table 8 Results of Survey

S/N	Question	Answer	Proportion (%)				
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Age?	① Youth ② Middle-age ③ Elderly	9.1	50	40.9		



S/N	Question	Answer	Proportion (%)				
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2	How many family members?	① 3 persons and less ② 4-5 persons ③ More than 5 persons	22.7	63.6	13.6		
3	What is your education background?	① Non schooling ② Primary school ③ Middle school ④ Junior college degree or above	17.1	59.2	23.7	0	
4	What livelihood recovery measures are provided to your family?	① Cash compensation ② Agricultural development measures ③ Non-agricultural employment ④ Skill training ⑤ Others (various)	69.2	10.2	7.9	3.2	9.5
5	Are you satisfied with these measures?	① Very satisfied ② Satisfied ③ General satisfied ④ Dissatisfied ⑤ Very dissatisfied	15.7	72.3	10.4	1.6	0
6	How do you express your opinions and ideas, if any?	① Unknown ② Village committee or village cadres ③ Local government ④ Media ⑤ Contractor	0	63.7	9.4	14.4	12.5
7	What are the income opportunities after these measures are implemented?	① Significant increase ② Increase ③ Basically stable ④ Decrease ⑤ Significant decrease	7.3	61.6	29.8	1.3	0.4
8	What is the level of income after implementing these measures?	① Significant increase ② Increase ③ Basically stable ④ Decrease ⑤ Significant decrease	5.1	64.4	30.3	0.2	0
9	Are you satisfied with your life after the implementation of these measures?	① Very satisfied ② Satisfied ③ General satisfied ④ Dissatisfied ⑤ Very dissatisfied	3.4	68.7	27.5	0.4	0

Source: survey in March 2022.

## 6. Public Consultation and Complaints/Grievance

22. According to the investigation, all policies and information related to land acquisition have been posted and published at the public notice office of Sunji Village, Pingnan Town, Qinzhou District, and widely visited and publicized in the village. On the basis of public consultation and participation, the signing of land acquisition agreement, payment of compensation and implementation of livelihood restoration measures were completed. The compensation for land acquisition was understood and supported by all 49 affected households in Sunji Village, Pingnan Town. The compensation fees were paid in full and on time in accordance with applicable regulations and policies, so the affected people were satisfied (See Table 5) and had no complaint or appeal about land acquisition. Some minor problems raised by those affected people face to face, such as verification of survey results and confirmation of land ownership, have been solved by village cadres and villagers' representatives at the village level in a timely and smooth manner.

## 7. Conclusion

23. According to the due diligence on the low-carbon aged care integrated service center

and health and aged care center that have completed land acquisition, the income of the affected villagers has increased significantly compared with the previous one, benefiting from the rapid development around the project area. Affected families are satisfied with the land compensation and restoration measures implemented by the relevant government departments. Key information on development plans and land acquisition has been widely and timely disclosed and affected populations have been widely involved in consultation activities on land acquisition, compensation and livelihood recovery activities. No complaints or appeals were received during the due diligence and no unresolved issues related to land acquisition and compensation were identified.



## Annex 3 Existing Facilities-Sunji Sewage Treatment Station Due Diligence Report

1. The existing facility of the Subproject is a sewage treatment station.
2. After collection of domestic sewage from the health care and retirement center and low-carbon elderly comprehensive service center in Qinzhou sub-project, it will be connected to the main sewage pipeline laid near the site and discharged to the sewage treatment station in the Sunji Demonstration Area.
3. The sewage treatment station in Sunji Demonstration Area is constructed by Tianshui Caiyuan Industrial Co., Ltd. The daily treatment capacity of the sewage treatment station is 1000m<sup>3</sup>, and the sewage treatment process adopts the "A2/O+MBR", and the effluent standard is Class I-A. The commencement date was November 2017, and the completion acceptance date was January 2022.
4. The sewage treatment plant in Sunji Demonstration Area covers an area of 0.975 mu. The site is located in Sunji Demonstration Area, Pingnan Town, Qinzhou District. It was reported that the land was allocated without any fee, and the TIFG provided the land use approval, and the Tianshui Municipal Government approved the conversion of agricultural land for the relocation project for poverty alleviation in Pingnan Town, Qinzhou District in 2016 (TZTF [2016] No. 41), see Figure 1 for details.



**Figure 1 Approval for Land of Sewage Treatment Plant in Sunji Demonstration Area**

5. Through field investigation of the sewage treatment plant and interview with APs by the resettlement plan preparation team, it can be found that the sewage treatment plant has been completed. The site conditions are shown in Figure 2 below. According to the interview, the APs have obtained the compensation in 2016, and there are no remaining problems in land acquisition for the sewage treatment plant.



**Figure 2 Current Situation of Sewage Treatment Station**

## **Annex 4 LURT Framework and Due Diligence**

Gansu Environmentally Sustainable Rural Vitalization and  
Development Project  
—Qinzhou Subproject

### **Land Use Right Transfer Framework and Due Diligence Report**

**TIFG  
June 2022**

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## 1 Project Overview

### 1.1 Project Background

1. The construction contents of Qinzhou Sub-project include (1) mountain ecological development, including the low-carbon elderly comprehensive service center, double-arch and double-membrane greenhouse, Chinese herbal medicine identification, mining experience workshop, Chinese herbal medicine processing workshop, organic fruit and vegetable storage center, organic planting base of Chinese herbal medicine, carbon sink forest, slope protection works, water-saving irrigation system, water supply and drainage pipeline network system, outdoor lighting works, heating system, garbage treatment works, and ecological parking lot. (2) Urban-rural mutual-aid elderly caring demonstration base, including health management service center, health care and retirement center, roof photovoltaic, outdoor lighting works, low-carbon publicity and education square, and ecological parking lot. (3) Low-carbon wellness village smart management.

2. The total investment of Qinzhou Sub-project is CNY 520.53 million. Qinzhou Subproject is expected to be started in January 2023 and ended in December 2028.



**Figure 1 Map of Project Area Location**

### 1.2 Overview of Project Composition and Land Use

3. According to the project report of feasibility study and field investigation, Qinzhou Subproject will obtain 2170.25 *mu* of land through land use right transfer (LURT), involving 2,876 people from 749 households in 7 villages of 3 town.

4. In terms of China's laws and regulation, and practice, the LURT means that the village collective organizations and/or its members transfer their land use right to other households or agricultural enterprises in an agreed period and with reasonable land rental, based on equal and voluntary consultation and negotiation. It does not involve the change of land ownership. As a result, the LURT shall be in accordance with the principle of "equality, voluntariness, openness, transparency, and compensation", without triggering the ADB's Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement.

5. Among LURT by Qinghzou Subproject, 1861.41 *mu* has been transferred, involving 584 households with 2,298 persons. See Annex 5-1 for details of completed LURT agreement. Party A for LURT is a village collective or a peasant household, and Party B is Tianshui Caiyuan Industry Co., Ltd.

## 2 Impact of LURT and Socio-economic Profile of Affected Area

### 2.1 LURT of Qinzhou Subproject

6. A total of 2170.25 *mu* of land needs to be transferred for the Subproject, all of which are general cultivated land. It involves 3,442 people from 957 households in 7 villages of 3 townships and towns. Among them, 1861.41 *mu* has been transferred, involving 2,864 people from 792 households in 7 villages of 3 towns; 308.84 *mu* will be transferred, involving 578 people from 165 households in Chuguan Village of Pingnan Town. The LURT will be implemented in accordance with the principle of "equality, voluntariness, openness, transparency, and fair compensation", without triggering Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement of ADB. Therefore, Tians PMO prepared this *LURT Framework and Due Diligence Report* to guide the land use right transfer of the Subproject.

7. From the perspective of project activities, the status of LURT for each activity is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Project Land Use

LURT		Pingnan Town				Qishou Town		Zaojiao Town	Total ( <i>mu</i> )
Project activities	Nature of Land	Sunji Village	Wangpo Village	Wanjiazhuan Village	Chuguan Village	Caoji Village	Liugou Village	Gaojiazhuang Village	
<b>I. Institutional capacity for green governance and private sector engagement enhanced.</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>II. Sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural development measures and practices enhanced</b>		<b>62.25</b>				<b>252.5</b>			<b>314.75</b>
1. Mountain Ecosystem Construction Works		62.25				252.5			314.75
1.1 Double-arch and double-membrane greenhouse	General cultivated land	60							60
1.2 Organic Fruit and Vegetable Storage Center	General cultivated land	2.25							2.25
1.3 Organic Planting Base of Chinese Herbal Medicine	General cultivated land					252.5			252.5
<b>III. Sustainable low-carbon rural development measures and facilities installed</b>						<b>5.5</b>			<b>5.5</b>
1. Mountain Ecosystem Construction Works						5.5			
1.1 Chinese Herbal Medicine Identification, Picking and Digging Experience Workshop	General cultivated land					3			3
1.2 Chinese Herbal Medicine Processing Workshop	General cultivated land					2.5			2.5
<b>IV. Environmental areas protected and restored.</b>		<b>851.11</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>74.68</b>	<b>24.47</b>	<b>621.09</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>193.95</b>	<b>1850</b>

LURT		Pingnan Town				Qishou Town		Zaojiao Town	Total ( <i>mu</i> )
Project activities	Nature of Land	Sunji Village	Wangpo Village	Wanjiazhuan Village	Chuguan Village	Caoji Village	Liugou Village	Gaojiazhuan Village	
1. Mountain Ecosystem Construction Works		851.11	23.7	74.68	24.47	621.09	61	193.95	1850
1.1 Carbon sink forest	General cultivated land	851.11	23.7	74.68	24.47	621.09	61	193.95	1850
<b>Total</b>		<b>913.36</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>74.68</b>	<b>24.47</b>	<b>879.09</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>193.95</b>	<b>2170.25</b>



## 2.3 Socio-economic Profile of the Project Area

### 2.3.1 Qinzhou District

8. Qinzhou District is located in the southeast of Gansu Province, at the intersection of Shaanxi, Gansu and Sichuan Provinces. It has been the gateway to Longyou, the strategic hub and the trade center since ancient times. The district covers a total area of 2,442 square kilometers and has jurisdiction over 16 towns of 7 sub-district offices, including 47 community resident committees and 420 village committees, with a total population of 656,689. The net cultivated land area of the whole area is 967,600 *mu*, including 903,500 *mu* of mountains and 64,100 *mu* of valleys. In 2020, the GDP of the whole region was CNY 23.118 billion. The annual disposable income per capita was CNY 31,285.21 as for urban residents, and CNY 9,730.17 as for rural residents.

### 2.3.2 Pingnan Town, Qinzhou District

9. Pingnan Town is located in the southwest of Qinzhou District. It borders Qishou Township and Niangniangba Town in the east, Damen Township in the south, Tianshui Town and Huaqi Township in the west, and Zaojiao Town in the north. The town covers an area of 95.46 square kilometers and has jurisdiction over 29 administrative villages, with a total population of about 40,232. Cultivated land area is 6013.3 hectares, garden plot is 7.06 hectares, forest land is 1283.59 hectares, and other agricultural land is 816.31 hectares.

### 2.3.3 Zaojiao Town

10. Zaojiao Town is located in the south of Qinzhou District, bordering Ganquan Township and Ershilipu Township in Beidao District in the east, Qishou Township in the south, Dian Township and Pingnan Township in the west, and aijing Township and Lver Township in the north. The town covers a total area of 216 square kilometers and has 32 administrative villages under its jurisdiction, with a total population of about 21,028.

### 2.3.4 Qishou Town

11. Qishou Town is located in the south of Qinzhou City, adjacent to Ganquan Town in Maiji District in the east, Niangniangba Town in the south, Pingnan Town in the west and Zaojiao Town in the north. The town covers an area of 74.29 km<sup>2</sup> and has a total population of 23,303.

### 2.3.5 Participating Villages

12. There are 562 households and 2,704 people in Sunji Village, with a per capita cultivated land of 1.14 *mu*. There are 163 households and 843 people in Wangpo Village, with a per capita cultivated land of 1.22 *mu*. There are 237 households and 1,170 people in Wanjiashuang Village, with a per capita cultivated land of 1.62 *mu*. There are 252 households and 1,195 people in Chuguan Village, with a per capita cultivated land of 1.70 *mu*. There are 240 households and 1,090 people in Liugou Village, with a per capita cultivated land of 1.57 *mu*. There are 530 households and 2,305 people in Caoji Village, with a per capita cultivated land of 1.46 *mu*. There are 301 households and 1,303 people in Gaojiashuang Village, with a per capita cultivated land of 2.57 *mu*.

## 3 Legal Framework for LURT

### 3.1 Policy Basis

13. The basic purpose of the LURT policy framework is to ensure that the implementation of LURT conforms to the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Contracting of Rural Land* and the *Measures for the Administration of Circulation of Rural land management right*, as well as the relevant policy requirements of Gansu Province as cities and counties (districts) under it on LURT. The specific policy framework is detailed in the following table. The laws, regulations and policies hereunder form the legal and effective policy framework for LURT,

providing powerful support for LURT. See Table 2 for the main policy basis.

Table 2 Key Policy Framework

Policy Level	Content of laws & regulations	Document No. or Effective Date
State, ministries and commissions	<i>Civil Code of the People's Republic of China</i>	January 1, 2021
	<i>Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	January 1, 2020/ Decree No. 41 of the President of the People's Republic of China
	<i>Law of the People's Republic of China on the Contracting of Rural Land</i>	January 1, 2019/ Decree No. 73 of the President of the People's Republic of China
	<i>Measures for the Administration of Transfer of Rural Land Use Right</i>	March 1, 2021
	<i>Notice of the State Council on Intensifying the Land Control</i>	GF [2004] No. 28
	<i>Notice of Guidance on Employment Training and Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmer sent by the General Office of the State Council to the Ministry of Labor and Social Security</i>	GBF [2006] No. 29
	<i>Guidance on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition</i>	GTZF [2004] No. 238
	<i>Law of the People's Republic of China on Mediation and Arbitration of Disputes over Rural Land Contract and Management</i>	January 1, 2010
	<i>Rules on the Arbitration of Rural Land Contracting Disputes issued by the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China</i>	January 1, 2010
	<i>Notice on Provision of Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers</i>	LSBF [2007] No. 14
	<i>Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Implementation of Land Acquisition Management</i>	GTZF [2010] No. 96
Gansu Province	<i>Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Gansu Province on Actively and Prudently Promoting the Circulation of Rural Land Contracted Management Right</i>	GZBF [2009] No. 130
	<i>Measures of Implementing the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China in Gansu Province</i>	2021, No. 93 of Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress
	<i>Comprehensive Land Price Standard for the Acquisition of Agricultural Lands in Gansu Province</i>	GZF [2020] No. 41
	<i>Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Gansu Province on the Issuance of the Work Program for Confirming, Registering, and Certifying Rural Land Contracted Management Right in Gansu Province</i>	GZBF [2015] No. 27
	<i>Provincial Interim Measures of Administration of Funds for Circulation of Rural Land Contracted Management Right by Means of Replacing Subsidies with Rewards of Gansu Province</i>	2009

Policy Level	Content of laws & regulations	Document No. or Effective Date
	<i>Notice of Gansu Provincial Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and Gansu Provincial Department of Finance on Issuance of the Guidelines for Application of Rural Land Contracted Management Right Circulation Support Projects in 2011</i>	May 1, 2011
	<i>Regulations on Supply Management of State-owned Construction Land in Gansu Province</i>	GZGF [2020] No. 6

### 3.2 Major Policy Requirements

14. The land use right transfer must comply with the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Contracting of Rural Land and the Measures for the Administration of Transfer of Rural Land Contracted Management Right and relevant policies of the local governments, as well as ADB's good practices on voluntary land agreements. The main legal and policy requirements are as follows:

#### (i) Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China

15. The farmland, woodland and grassland collectively owned by farmers and those owned by the State and collectively used by farmers according to law, as well as other land used for agriculture according to law, shall be contracted by households in rural collective economic organizations. Barren mountains, ditches, hills and beaches that are not suitable for household contracting can be contracted through bidding, auction or public negotiation for planting, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery production. The contract period of farmland contracted by households is 30 years, that of grassland is 30 to 50 years, and that of forestland is 30 to 70 years. The contract period of farmland will be extended for 30 years upon expiration, and that of grassland and forestland will be extended accordingly upon expiration.

16. State-owned land used for agriculture according to law can be contracted by organizations or individuals for planting, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery production.

17. The lessor and the lessee shall conclude a contract according to law, stipulating the rights and obligations of both parties. Organizations and individuals having contracted management right of land shall have the obligation to protect and rationally utilize the land for the purposes agreed in the contract.

#### (ii) Law of the People's Republic of China on the Contracting of Rural Land

18. Article 44 of the Rural Land Contracting Law stipulates that the LURT shall not change the relationship between the farmers and the collective organizations under the household responsibility system, i.e. the farmers retain the original land contracting rights and have the right to benefit from it in the form of negotiated rent by transferring their land use rights. When the land lease expires and the lease contract is invalid or terminated, the land management rights shall be returned to the previous farmer household. This mechanism can ensure that land leases do not deprive farmers of their land contracting rights or undermine the status of rural collectives to exercise land ownership.

19. Village collectives shall contract farmland to farmer households, with a statutory contract period of 30 years for farmland, or 30-50 years for grassland, or 30-70 years for forestland. The contract period may be extended upon expiration. Paragraph 2, Article 27 of the law further supplements that the land contracting rights of farmer households that migrate to urban areas shall be strictly protected, and farmer households' permanent settlement in urban areas shall not affect their contracted management rights. Therefore, the law ensures long-term land contracting rights of farmer households regardless of whether their registered residence ("Hukou") has changed or whether they have moved to urban areas.

20. The *Rural Land Contracting Law* strengthens the **principle of voluntary transfer of land use rights** to protect farmers from forced transfer of land. Article 38 of the law stresses that the transfer of land use rights shall be based on following principles: (i) land use rights transfer shall be carried out on a lawful, voluntary, and non-gratuitous basis, and no organization or individual is allowed to force or hinder the transfer of land management rights; (2) It is not allowed to change the nature of land ownership and the agricultural purpose of land, or to damage the comprehensive agricultural productive capacity and agricultural ecological environment; (3) the transfer period shall not exceed the remaining period of the contract period; (4) the lessee shall have agricultural operation capacity or qualification; (5) Under the same conditions, the members of the collective economic organization have priority for LURT. Article 60 reiterates that forced LURT will be invalid.

21. The *Rural Land Contracting Law* **consolidates and improves contract management requirements**. The general terms of a LURT agreement shall at least include but not be limited to: (i) Names and domiciles of the parties; (ii) Description, location, area and quality grade of relevant land; (iii) Term and starting and ending dates of land lease; (iv) Purpose of the LURT; (v) Rights and obligations of the parties; (vi) Land lease price and payment method; (vii) The beneficiary of compensation arising from land expropriation, acquisition, and occupation according to law; (viii) Liabilities for breach of contract (Article 40). In addition, according to Article 41 of the law, the State encourages the parties to register the land lease with the registry office in case of a land lease period of more than five years. The amendment on contract terms aims to standardize and strengthen the management of large and medium land leases encouraged by the government.

22. The *Rural Land Contracting Law* introduces more explicit provisions on the termination of land lease contracts, to protect the rights and interests of farmers and lessees. Farmers are not allowed to terminate land lease contracts without authorization, except for any of the following circumstances: (i) The lessee uses the land for purposes other than agricultural purposes without authorization; (ii) The lessee discontinues farming and leaves the land out of cultivation for more than two consecutive years; (iii) The lessee causes serious damage to the land or to the land ecological environment; and (iv) The lessee has other serious violations. With the prior consent of the farmer households, the lessee may invest to improve the soil, build auxiliary and supporting facilities for agricultural production according to law, and obtain reasonable compensation for its investment in accordance with the contract.

23. In order to avoid and reduce the social risks brought by the increasing land leasing, **the participating enterprises needs to be screened according to their qualification in the early stage**. The *Rural Land Contracting Law* (Article 45) supplements that local people's governments at or above the county level shall establish a system of qualification examination, project review and risk prevention for social capital such as industrial and commercial enterprises to obtain land management rights through leasing. In addition to qualification examination, the local government is seeking to strengthen the monitoring of land leasing through a series of measures (e.g. remote sensing survey, regular field visits, etc.) in practices, so as to ensure that the land is used for agricultural purposes and that farmer households' will is well respected and that the land leasing is not implemented in a forced manner. This is essential to protect the rights and interests of farmer households, especially land leasing at the rural and township levels.

24. The *Rural Land Contracting Law* protects **women's equal land rights and equal rights to obtain land lease income**. Article 6 of the law supports gender equality in land contracting rights and protects lawful rights of women. Thus, women enjoy the same rental income from land use rights transfer as men in the same household.

25. The *Rural Land Contracting Law* emphasizes **dispute resolution mechanisms**. Article 55 of the law stipulates the mechanisms for handling various disputes and appeals related to rural land contracting or leasing, including applying for mediation by the relevant village committee and township government and applying for arbitration at the special

arbitration agency for rural land contracting. These complaints are also not excluded from judicial proceedings and the parties may bring actions in the local court.

### **(3) Administration Measures of Transfer of Rural Land Use Right**

26. In January 2021, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs issued the Measures for the Administration of Transfer of Rural Land Use Right, which mainly includes the following clauses:

- The period of land use right transfer must be within the land contract period;
- Negotiation between the lessor and the lessee;
- The transfer of land use rights shall proceed in accordance with legal procedures;
- Standard contracts (approved by the third party);
- Official registration and filing of transfer of land use rights;
- The contracts will be approved by township agricultural stations.

### **(4) Mediation and Arbitration Law of Rural Land Contract Disputes**

27. The *Mediation and Arbitration Law of Rural Land Contract Disputes of the People's Republic of China* and relevant implementation measures of the county/district involved in the Project - mediation and arbitration of disputes through the bottom-up appeal resolution mechanism.

### **(5) ADB's Good Practices on Voluntary Land Use**

28. In the process of signing and implementing voluntary land use agreements, the following requirements shall be met:

- i) the principles of fairness, openness, impartiality, and voluntariness.
- ii) the principle of gender equality.
- iii) the principle of meaningful consultation.
- iv) establishment and operation of grievance redress mechanism (GRM).
- v) Third party validation.
- vi) external monitoring during implementation.
- vii) Any adverse impacts are avoided, if not mitigated. Land attachments (crops, trees, or structures) that will require removal shall be compensated based on the principle of replacement cost; and
- viii) households who are not willing to participate will be fully respected and ensure that the said households will continue to have access to their land.

## **4 LURT Scheme**

### **4.1 LURT Principles**

29. The following principles will be adopted by LURT:

- i) Equality, voluntariness, legal procedure, and fair compensation. Equality means both parties have equal legal status. Voluntariness means the transfer of land contracting management right must be completely voluntary for both parties, and neither party shall force the other party to transfer or accept land transfer. Legal procedure means that LURT must be concluded per legal procedure with legal agreement. Fair compensation means the transferred land shall be compensated for at the negotiated market price.
- ii) Unchanged ownership and agricultural use of transferred land. LURT means transferring use right, not ownership, therefore ownership of transferred land shall remain unchanged. Yet future users of transferred land shall not change the agricultural land use nature, i.e., shall not convert transferred land for non-agricultural uses.
- iii) Government's direction and administration. TIFG, township government, the

Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau and the Natural Resources Bureau, etc. shall direct and administrate the legal transfer of rural land.

- iv) Conflict resolution through GRM. The GRM of the Subproject should be used to resolve grievances and conflicts, if any.

#### **4.2 Responsibilities and Rights of Parties Involved in LURT**

30. According to relevant laws and regulations, relevant county and town governments shall manage and guide the transfer of rural land use rights within their administrative areas. The specific responsibilities of relevant parties involved in this Subproject are as follows.

##### **I Gansu PMO and TIFG**

31. Gansu PMO and TIFG will take responsibilities to:

- 1) Publicize policies for transfer of rural land use right.
- 2) Guide orderly transfer of land use right according to law;
- 3) Direct arbitration and resolution of disputes; and
- 4) Strengthen and standardize transfer of rural land use right.
- 5) Employ an external monitor to review and verify the contract and make a review report as part of monitoring report for to be submitted to ADB.

32. A resettlement and land use specialist, to be hired by Gansu PMO under the PMC will verify, monitor and evaluate the consultation process, the result of the consultation and negotiation, the signing and implementation of voluntary land-use agreements in monitoring reports every six months. If non-compliance issues are identified, corrective action plans should be prepared and agreed with ADB and actions will be closely monitored and reported to ensure compliance. The specialists will also provide necessary support and trainings to district/county PMOs.

##### **II Pingnan Town Government:**

- 1) Provide specific policy guidance for LURT and review LURT applications of the parties.
- 2) Provide a LURT contract template and assist the parties in signing the contract.
- 3) Assess and review the operation capacity and operating items of the lessee.
- 4) Confirm and authenticate the signed contract as the third party.
- 5) File, submit and issue documents for land use right transfer.
- 6) Settle disputes related to the transfer of rural land use right; and
- 7) Provide consulting services.

##### **III Land Lessor (involved village and household)**

33. The Rights and Obligations of the Land Lessor (Sunji Village and involved households) are:

##### **Rights:**

- 1) Obtain LURT payment as agreed in the contract;
- 2) Supervise Party B to use the transferred land according to the purpose agreed in the contract;
- 3) After the contract expires or is terminated, recover the transferred land.

##### **Obligations:**

- 1) The lessor shall go through registration, filing and other formalities with relevant departments.
- 2) The lessor shall not interfere with Party B's normal production and operation activities; and
- 3) The lessor shall not use or occupy the land transferred to Party B in any form.
- 4) information collection and classification on LURT, to be reported to the town
- 5) government; and

- 6) Assisting the town government in settling disputes

#### **IV Lessee Involved in LURT (as Lessee):**

34. The Rights and Obligations of the land lessee are as follows:

##### **Rights:**

- 1) The lessee is entitled to independent production and operation right, management right, product disposal right and usufruct over the circulated land; and
- 2) Where the acquisition or occupation of circulated land according to law causes economic losses, the lessee is entitled to corresponding compensation.

##### **Obligations:**

- 1) Carry out production and operation activities within the scope permitted by national laws, regulations and policies, and pay the LURT price in full and on time according to the contract.
- 2) The lessee may not use the circulated land for purposes other than its designated purposes without authorization, nor leave the land out of cultivation.
- 3) Protect the transferred land during the contract period and do not damage it;
- 4) Restore the transferred land if it is damaged after the expiration or termination of the contract.
- 5) Strengthen work safety to prevent accidents, and bear the responsibilities in case of losses arising from accidents; and
- 6) If the land use right re-transfer occurs during LURT, the lessors should be informed of relevant matters and their consents should be gained.

#### **V Supervision Department for LURT:**

35. It includes the Bureau of Agricultural and Rural Affairs and the Natural Resources Bureau, shall review and supervise the administrative management procedures and compliance of LURT to ensure the legitimate rights and interests of all parties.

#### **4.3 Procedures and Methods of LURT**

36. According to the survey, the basic procedures of LURT according to the policy on LURT are:

- 1) The lessors shall fill in the LURT application, including village name, land area, land description, land type, price, term, contact number, etc.;
- 2) A meeting of villagers' representatives will be organized in involved villages to review the LURT application, and then submit the approved LURT application to the LURT service station of Pingnan Town;
- 3) The lessee files an application with the township (town) LURT service station and fills in the LURT application form, including name, unit, transfer area, land type requirements, intended transfer period, proposed operating items and contact number. The township (town) LURT service station handles the application and files with the county LURT service center;
- 4) The LURT service station of Pingnan Town registers the LURT after reviewing the operation capacity and operating items of the lessee;
- 5) Transfer price evaluation: The transfer parties determine the LURT price through voluntary negotiation, or entrust the town LURT service station to organize relevant personnel to evaluate the LURT price as a reference basis;
- 6) The LURT service station of Pingnan Town releases information at the transaction service place, including the LURT price and terms agreed by both parties and the basic information provided by both parties.
- 7) The LURT parties reach an agreement through voluntary negotiation, and conclude a LURT contract in a unified format according to the procedures; and
- 8) The LURT contract to be authenticated and filed shall be made in quadruplicate

and authenticated by Pingnan Town. Both parties shall hold one hard copy of the contract, and the other two copies shall be filed by the township (town) and county governments, respectively.

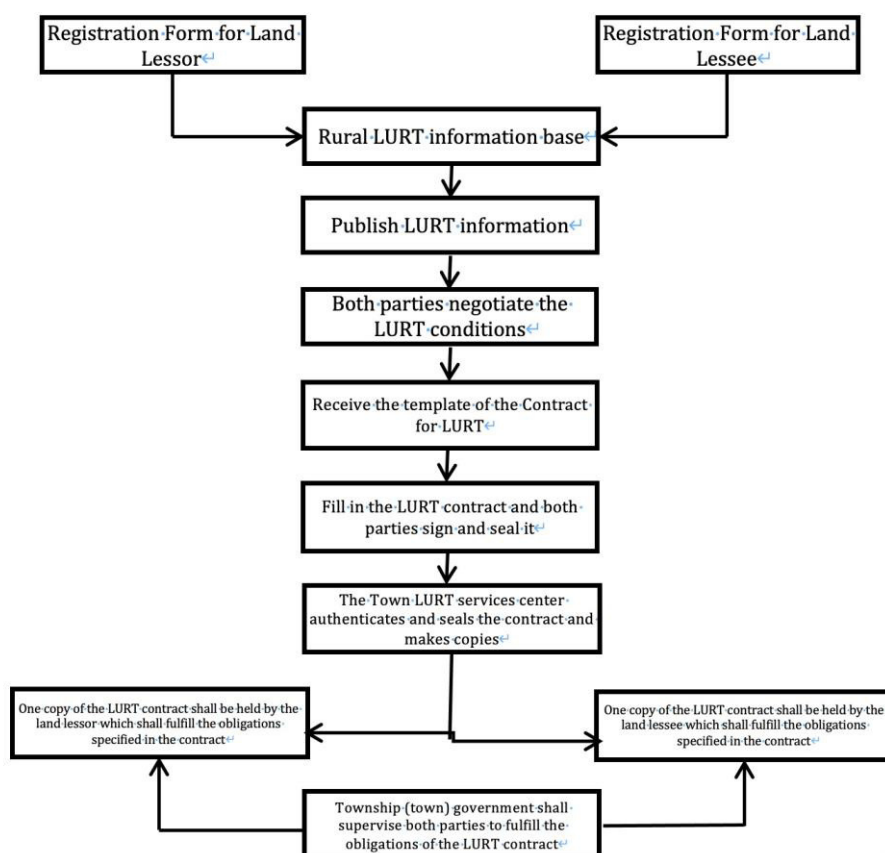


Figure 2 Procedure of LURT of the Project

#### 4.4 Measures to Protect the Rights and Interests of Involved Parties

37. The following measures will be taken to protect the rights and interests of both parties:

- i) If the LURT is seriously damaged due to natural disasters or force majeure during the contract period, both parties shall terminate or change the contract through negotiation, and the land shall be returned to the original user for cultivation.
- ii) All of the land leasing contracts will be signed by both husband and wife in case of involving individual households.
- iii) The LURT contract shall be approved and signed off by the town government for free of charge.
- iv) The term of LURT shall be negotiated by both parties, but shall be within the contracting period of rural land or in accordance with corresponding laws and regulations; and
- v) The LURT price shall be determined according to the land type, feasibility and grade, and with reference to the price of nearby villages. If the term of LURT exceeds 3 years, the transfer price can be adjusted at a set interval.

#### 4.5 Preliminary Consensus of the Project

38. With the agreement of both parties to LURT, the consent of representatives of farmers and the approval of local government departments, the following agreements are preliminarily reached:

- 1) LURT period: 9 years in total. When the agreement is expired, the lessor has priorities to renew LURT agreement in the same condition in compliance with relevant laws and regulations.



- 2) LURT mode: paid transfer of land use right.
- 3) LURT price: will be determined based on negotiation and market price of existing LURT contracts in Yongchang County. Final rent will be discussed before signing of the contract.

39. See Annex 4-4 for details of Letter of Initial Intent for LURT.

40. Both parties will discuss the details of the contract for LURT, including detailed measurement to determine the LURT area and price, after which the contract for LURT will be formally signed.

#### 4.6 Payment Method of LURT

41. The LURT fund will be paid through bank account: After the contract for LURT is signed, the land lessee will directly pay the LURT fee to the bank account of the village or villagers involved according to the contract. The LURT fee shall be paid once a year, that is, the LURT fee will be paid before January 31 of each year (paying the LURT fee before using the land).

#### 4.7 Use and Management of LURT Fee

42. The LURT Fee of the village collective is included in the village-level financial accounting and used for the construction of village collective public welfare undertakings, including expenditures for rural construction, improvement of people's livelihood, public security, recreation and sports activities, etc. The LURT income of peasant households is transferred to the account of the peasant households themselves.

43. The management of LURT fee and funds shall be subject to the system of account, right and money management. That is, Pingnan Town is responsible for plan review, bill accounting and adjustment. The use right is determined by the village collective according to the prescribed procedures, and the village accountant is responsible for collection and submission, cash withdrawal, settlement and reimbursement.

44. The village supervision committee shall supervise and review LURT income and expenditure, and the use of funds shall be announced quarterly in the village affairs opening column and the villagers' representative meeting or villagers' assembly.

#### 4.8 LURT Implementation Schedule

45. See Table 3 for LURT implementation schedule for land to be transferred.

**Table 3 LURT implementation schedule**

Time	Specific activities	Agency personnel involved
June 2022	Carry out preliminary consultation with village cadres and villagers' representatives on LURT method, rent standard, payment method, etc., and reach an agreement	TIFG, the lessee, The LURT Service Station of Pingnan Town, cadres and villagers of Sunji Village Committee
July 2022	Convene the villagers' congress	TIFG, the lessee, The LURT Service Station of Pingnan Town, cadres and villagers of Sunji Village Committee
July 2022	Report to LURT service station of the town government for review and registration	TIFG, the lessee, The LURT Service Station of Pingnan Town, cadres and villagers of Sunji Village Committee
December 2022	Signing of agreement	TIFG, the lessee and lessor, the LURT Service Station of Pingnan

Time	Specific activities	Agency personnel involved
		Town, cadres and villagers of Sunji Village Committee
January 2023	Payment of LURT fees	TIFG, the lessee and lessor, the LURT Service Station of Pingnan Town, cadres and villagers of Sunji Village Committee

## 5 Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Grievance Redress Mechanisms

### 5.1 Information Disclosure and Public Participation during Project Preparation

46. From October 2021 to March 2022, the TIFG has carried out various forms of public participation activities in Sunji Village, including holding informal discussion, interviews and questionnaires for key figures. Through the completed public participation, it can be found that:

- After the participants basically understand the project activities, they all expressed support for the project development;
- The main benefits of the project will include economic enrichment, environmental improvement and increased employment opportunities, with minimal negative impacts.
- LURT fund is higher than income from agricultural production, while the labour force can engage in additional non-agricultural production activities (e.g. working outside) and receive additional household income;
- In case of dissatisfaction, villagers will generally complain to the village committee and seek the solution from the village committee.

47. See Table 4 for details of Public Participation during Project Preparation. The procedures undertaken (and will continue during implementation) are as follows: (i) to carry out public consultation at the early stage of project preparation and throughout the project cycle based on the principle of regular and uninterrupted; (ii) to disclose relevant information in a timely and sufficient manner so that the involved people can easily understand and know it; (iii) to implement it in an atmosphere free from intimidation or coercion; (iv) to include different genders, and answer all the questions, and adjust according to the needs of involved groups; and (v) consider all relevant views of the involved population and other stakeholders when making decisions, such as project design, mitigation measures, sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. The procedures and results of public consultation has been and will continue to be documented, monitored and reported semiannually to Gansu PMO and ADB.

**Table 4 Public Participation during Project Preparation**

Item	Method	Time	Participant	Number of participants	Number of women	Topics	Concerned	Measures/Outcomes
Villagers' meetings	Meeting	December 2021	Cadres and village representatives of affected communities	14	7	Construction content of the Project and willingness for LURT	Willingness for LURT	The LURT basically has no impact on the community income, and the preliminary agreement on LURT in the community has reached
Symposium with village-level cadres	Interview	December 2021	Village cadres	5	2	Know about the land proceeds and provide suggestions for LURT	Approve LURT and pay attention to circulation rent	Rent should be slightly above market price
Discussion with the United Front Work Department of Qinzhou District	group discussion	December 2021	District cadres	3	1	Impact on Ethnic Minorities of Project Development	Impact on Ethnic Minorities	Project site selection, construction scale and adoption of engineering technical measures have no negative impact on ethnic minorities
Community meetings	Meeting	February 2022	Cadres and village representatives of affected communities	15	7	Discuss on LURT scheme	Rent, term and payment method of land lease	Preliminary agreement on LURT scheme has reached and consent for LURT has been gained
Informal discussion with Qinzhou District	Meeting	February 2022	Qinzhou District Natural Resources Bureau and Agricultural and Rural Affairs Bureau	8	3	Negotiate specific operational measures for LURT	Pay attention to rural procedures of LURT and financial security	the fund should be in place
Door-to-door questionnaire sample survey	Door-to-door questionnaire survey in the form of interview	March 2022	Survey of affected households	28	11	Willingness for LURT	Focus on the management of LURT rent	The LURT income shall be paid to involved households.

## 5.2 Willingness of Villagers

48. During the project preparation, a random sampling survey was carried out on 28 households. The survey results are as follows:

49. All surveyed households said that they knew the construction of the Subproject; and 38 households (95%) expressed they would support the Subproject. Most of the respondents believed that the project would improve the living environment, improve the ecological environment, solve the problem of sewage and garbage, and increase employment income.

50. Most of the respondents believed that the adverse impacts would be short term impacts during the construction period and the possible increase in living costs; no one believed that the project would have adverse impact on land acquisition and resettlement. The respondents expressed they would be willing to participate in training on employment capacity improvement, environmental protection, waste sorting, project design scheme consultation, among others.

51. In general, the surveyed households have a relatively high degree of understanding of the Subproject. They believe that the Subproject is conducive to the local social and economic development, and will improve living environment and conditions, and promote the income growth of rural households.

## 5.3 Public Participation Plan during Implementation

52. As the project preparation and corresponding implementation work move forward constantly, TIFG will further carry out public participation and consultation. See Table 5 for details of information disclosure and public participation during LURT implementation.

**Table 5 Public Participation Plan During LURT Implementation**

Purpose	Method	Time	Responsible Organization	Participant	Topic / Contents
Disclosure of LURT framework	ADB and Local Government Website	June 2022	Gansu PMO	TIFG	Online disclosure
LURT implementation scheme	Post the LURT contract copies in the villages	August 2022	TIFG and LURT Service Station in Town	All LURT-involved parties	Disclosure of LURT information
LURT Announcement	Disclosure of copies of LURT in village and villagers' meetings	October 2022	Village cadres	All LURT-involved parties	Post the contract in villages involved and report the main contents of the contract at the meeting
Confirmation on LURT measurement	Field survey, and post survey results	October 2022	Village cadres, land transferee and Pingnan Town	All LURT-involved parties	1) Confirm the final number of LURT 2) Improve contracts for LURT
Monitoring	Villager's participation	January 2023-December 2028	the monitor and TIFG	All LURT-involved parties	1) Progress and impact of LURT 2) Payment of Transfer fees 3) Information disclosure

## 5.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism

53. The contract for the transfer of land use rights used in this project is based on negotiation and mutual consultation, so complex disputes are unlikely to occur. However, there

may be some unexpected problems during and after the LURT. According to the Law of the People's Republic of China on Mediation and Arbitration of Rural Land Contract Disputes, the project has established a transparent and effective procedure and grievance compensation procedure to resolve disputes and breach of contract following the transfer of land use rights.

54. The appeal channels of the Subproject are shown as follows:

- Stage 1: If the involved persons have problems or complaints about LURT, they can lodge a grievance to the cadres of the village committee, and the village committee shall explain or arrange for handling in person, and reply within one week;
- Stage 2: If the involved persons are not satisfied with the handling or reply in stage 1, they may lodge a grievance to Pingnan Town, and the town cadres shall explain or arrange the handling in person, and reply within 2 weeks;
- Stage 3: If the involved persons are not satisfied with the treatment or reply of Pingnan Town, they can appeal to TIFG, which will give a reply or make a handling decision within 2 weeks.

55. The involved persons may bring a lawsuit to the civil court at any stage according to the Civil Procedure Law. The involved persons can lodge an appeal against any aspect of LURT including the LURT standard.

56. Villagers will be informed of their right to appeal via the above-mentioned grievance channels through meetings and public notices.

57. The involved persons can lodge grievances against any aspect of LURT, including the LURT rate, LURT fee and expenditure disclosure. The above-mentioned grievance channels and the name, location, person in charge, and telephone number of the accepting agency will be informed to the involved village and persons through meetings, notification and other means, so that the involved persons can fully understand their right to appeal.

58. In order to completely record the complaints of involved person and the handling of relevant issues, the TIFG has formulated a registration form of the handling of complaints and appeals of involved person. The form is shown in Table 6. See Figure 3 for details of the resettlement grievance system.

Table 6 Registration Form of Resettlement Complaints and Grievances

Name of appellant	Appel issue	Required solution	Proposed solution	Actual handling progress
Appellant (signature)			Recorder (signature)	

Note: 1) The recorder shall truthfully record the appeal issue and demands of the appellant.  
 2) The appeal process shall not be interfered with or hindered by anyone.  
 3) The proposed solution shall be given to the appellant within the specified time.

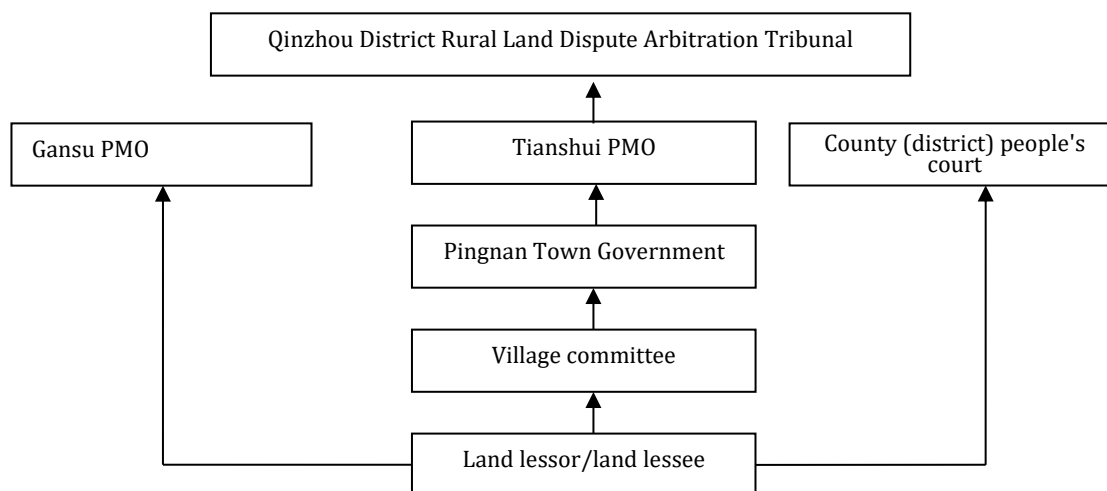


Figure 3 Procedures for LURT Complaints & Grievances

59. All organizations will accept the involved persons' complaints and grievances free of charge, and any reasonable costs incurred thereby will be included in the contingencies of the Subproject. The appeal procedures shall be effective throughout the Subproject to ensure that those can be applied by the involved persons to deal with relevant issues.

**Table 6 List of Project Contact Persons**

Organization	Head/contact	Tel
Gansu PMO	Gao Jing	18893168006
TIFG	Pei Liyin	19993811755
Qinzhou District Natural Resources Bureau	Zhao Zhen	13389482126
Pingnan Town Government	Liu Xingbin	13830825124
The Village Committee of Sunji Village	Wang Xiangwen	18793801751

60. ADB's Accountability Mechanism. If the complainant/aggrieved party is still not satisfied and believes they have been harmed due to noncompliance with ADB policy and they have made good faith efforts to solve their problems by working with the concerned town government, PMO, and as well as ADB Project Team, they may submit a complaint to ADB's Office of Special Project Facility or Office of Compliance Review in accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism (<https://www.adb.org/site/accountabilitymechanism/main>).

## 6 Monitoring and Reporting

61. In order to ensure successful implementation of LURT as planned, monitoring and evaluation will be adopted. First, internal monitoring will be carried out by the Gansu PMO and TIFG; Second, external monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by an external monitoring agency (same agency for RP M&E) through social survey and field visits to involved households/persons.

### 6.1 Internal Monitoring

62. Internal monitoring of LURT will be jointly implemented by the PMOs and other relevant departments, and Gansu PMO will prepare a detailed internal monitoring plan. The reporting will include but not limited to:

- Compliance audit of LURT contracts;
- Whether the LURT has changed the land purpose and nature;
- Payment and availability of funds for LURT;
- Public participation activities and degree during implementation; including women's participation.
- Use, supervision and management of LURT fees during implementation.
- Investigation, coordination and solution of other major issues in the implementation of LURT.
- Complaints and grievances and solutions

63. Gansu PMO will submit an internal monitoring report to ADB every six months, and the internal monitoring report on LURT can be an integral part of the project progress report. If non-compliance issues are identified, corrective action plans should be prepared and agreed with ADB and actions will be closely monitored and reported to ensure compliance.

### 6.2 External Monitoring

64. Gansu PMO will employ a qualified external monitor with rich experience in ADB-financed projects as the external monitoring and evaluation agency on LURT implementation. The external monitor will also monitor LURT, including due diligence of LURT contract before starting work on the relevant land and will include findings of the due diligence in monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB.

65. The external monitoring and evaluation agency will regularly track and monitor and assess the implementation activities of LURT, monitor the progress, quality, funds, satisfaction and appeal cases of LURT, and put forward consultation opinions, and submit the monitoring and evaluation reports to Gansu PMO and the Asian Development Bank semiannually.

66. During the implementation of LURT, the external monitoring agency will carry out regular tracking monitoring and evaluation twice a year. This will include review of documents, site visits, interviews with communities and various stakeholders. Surveys and interviews will also be undertaken for households within the villages who are benefiting from the project (e.g., those engaged during construction or planting activities, and other project-related opportunities). The monitoring items include:

- Review of existing LURT contracts or contracts to be signed at the time of monitoring
- Payment of the LURT fee and compensation for any standing crops and ground attachments;
- Disclosure and publicity of LURT fee in communities
- Evaluation of public participation activities and satisfaction degree during LURT implementation.
- Use of LURT fee of communities, public consultation process and results;

- Responses to appeals and resolution;
- Presence of third party and validation process
- Women's participation
- Staffing and availability of funds
- Grievance redress mechanism
- project-related jobs and opportunities for communities

Table 8 Content of LURT Due Diligence

No.	Key requirement	Verification of indexes of various requirements
1	Transparency	Has the counterparty (family or village collective) obtained information about the Project?
		Has the counterparty obtained information about the specific use of the land?
		Does the counterparty support the Project and the intended land use?
2	Consultation	Is the counterparty involved in the consultation process (for example, meeting)?
		Has the content of the agreement been explained to the counterparty?
		Have consultations also been held with spouses and/or other family members of the counterparty?
3	Voluntary	Does the counterparty sign the agreement without pressure?
		Do spouses and/or other family members agree on leasing the counterparty's land?
4	Equity/equality	Is the rent equivalent to the average annual output value or market price of the land?
		Is there any provision for regular rent adjustment?
		In case of disputes, can the counterparty turn to GRM?
		Does the counterparty receive the rent according to the contract? Is it paid in cash or through the bank?
5	No adverse effects	Is the counterparty likely to be adversely affected (livelihoods, etc.)?
		Does the contract address any potential impact?
6	Written documents	Has the counterparty been provided a written contract?
		Is the contract written in words that are easy for the counterparty to understand?
7	Third-party verification	Is the contract verified/certified by a third party?
		Is a copy of the contract provided to a third party? Such as agriculture affairs office and/or land management office under town government.
8	Legal and policy compliance	Does the contract comply with relevant laws and policies?

67. The external monitoring agency will prepare the external monitoring report based on the information obtained from observation and investigation and submit the report every six months to the Provincial Project Management Office, which shall submit it to ADB after review. Monitoring will begin from July 2023 and continue until LURT activities are completed.

Table 9 Schedule of LURT Monitoring

S/N	Report	Report submission date	Monitoring period	Remarks
1	First report	July 2023	Date of loan coming into effect ~ June 2023	Semi-annual report
2	Second report	January 2024	July ~ December 2023	Semi-annual report



S/N	Report	Report submission date	Monitoring period	Remarks
3	Third report	January 2025	January ~ December 2024	Annual report
4	Fourth report	January 2026	January ~ December 2025	Annual report
5	Fifth report	January 2027	January ~ December 2026	Annual report
6	Sixth report	January 2028	January ~ December 2027	Annual report
7	Seventh report	November 2028	January ~ October 2028	Completion report

## Annex 4-1 LURT Due Diligence

### 1 Overview of LURT Involved in Qinzhou Subproject

1. The construction activities involving LURT include: double-arch and double-membrane greenhouse, Chinese herbal medicine identification, picking and digging experience workshop, Chinese herbal medicine processing workshop, organic fruit and vegetable storage center, Chinese herbal medicine organic planting base and carbon sink forest.

2. A total of 2,170.25 *mu* of land will be obtained through LURT, all of which are general cultivated land, of which 1861.41 *mu* has been transferred. The LURT contracts have been signed with the villagers involved, and the relevant LURT fee have been paid to the households. The remaining 308.84 *mu* is currently undergoing the preparation of LURT.

### 2 Methodologies

3. Documents reviewed include: Collect relevant LURT information and survey data according to the project situation. The relevant LURT information mainly involving documents and materials such as project LURT agreements and policies related to LURT, public participation information and materials related to LURT was collected and reviewed.

4. Field interview and survey: Directly communicate with stakeholders to collect relevant information and data through field visit and investigation.

### 3 Impacts of LURT

5. To date, 1861.41 *mu* of land has been transferred with 2,864 people in 792 households involved. See details in Table 1.

Table 1 Impact of Completed LURT

S/N	Town	Village	Completed LURT		Involved person	
			Subtotal	Cultivated land contracted to households	household	Population
1	Pingnan Town	Sunji Village	604.52	604.52	278	889
2	Pingnan Town	Wangpo Village	23.7	23.7	14	44
3	Pingnan Town	Wanjiazhuang Village	74.68	74.68	25	82
4	Pingnan Town	Chuguan Village	24.47	24.47	19	55
5	Qishou Town	Caoji Village	879.09	879.09	313	1237
6	Qishou Town	Liugou Village	61	61	17	49
7	Zaojiao Town	Gaojiazhuang Village	193.95	193.95	126	508
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>1861.41</b>	<b>1861.41</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>2864</b>

Source: Information provided by Project Office

### 4 LURT Rate

6. According to the *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (2004) and relevant requirements of Tianshui City and the quality of the transferred land, the standard of the transferred land ranged from CNY 300/*mu*/year to CNY 500/*mu*/year. The annual cost of the 1861.41 *mu* transferred land is CNY 822,900/year, and the average LURT rate is about

CNY 442/*mu*/year. The transferred land has not changed the nature of agricultural land, and the villagers involved in the transferred land have a strong willingness to transfer the land because 1) they can get LURT fee which is higher than income from agricultural production, and 2) the labor can work on non-agricultural activities to earn additional income.

## **5 LURT procedures and payment LURT Fee**

7. The LURT contracts has been signed for 1861.41 *mu* of land, and the LURT term is nine years. The LURT contracts were signed in batches from 2017 to 2020. It was confirmed that all the LURT contracts were based on voluntary, equal and open negotiation between the two counterparts. All contracts were in hard copies and signed formally with the signatures of different parties. The contract will be renewed according to the needs of the project after its expiration.

8. The LURT procedure is that township government organized the village committee and villagers to negotiate the relevant information of LURT, and on the basis of negotiation and agreement, field survey to verify the nature, specific location and quantity of the land transferred and involved households were conducted. After that, the LURT contract (see **Annex 4-2** for details of LURT) was signed. According to signed contract, Party A is the villagers or village committee, and Party B is Tianshui Caiyuan Industrial Co., Ltd. When the contract was signed, the LURT contract was submitted to town government for documentation. Finally, the LURT fee shall be paid to the involved households or village committees annually according to the terms agreed in the contract. The rent was paid in time, and sample of payment records are presented in Annex 4-3.

9. For the use of the LURT fee of land not contracted to households, this part of the funds is kept in the village collective and is mainly used for public utilities, such as road renovation, irrigation canal construction, village greening and lighting and other public service facilities.

## **6 Information Disclosure, Public Participation and Grievance Redress Mechanism**

10. As consulted with the TIFG and village committees, the information of related projects/activities were transparent to the related communities and people, and the context of related LURT contracts were fully discussed with the related villager groups during the implementation of LURT. It is also identified that the documentation on information disclosure, public participation and grievance redress mechanism (GRM) need to be strengthened.

11. Generally speaking, the LURT is carried out on the basis of mutual consultation between lessee and lessor, and there is basically no dispute. However, if the lessor is dissatisfied with the LURT-related matters, he/she may request the villagers' committee or the town government to mediate for settlement. If the mediation or negotiation fails, it may appeal to the superior LURT management agency in oral or written form. After receiving the grievance, the superior LURT management agency will record it and discuss to solve it with the village committee within a reasonable working period. In case of contradictions and disputes that cannot be settled through negotiation, the village committee may, in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, file a complaint to the administrative organ with jurisdiction level by level according to the grievance channel. If still refusing to accept the grievance, the village committee or involved households may file a lawsuit to the people's court.

12. After the interview and investigation, the involved households agreed with the LURT procedure. There were not any complaints related to LURT received.

## **7 Conclusions**

13. All LURT contracts were signed according to the willingness of farmers and generated in words that are easily understood by both parties. They are informed of the content, and after consultation, both parties of the LURT are completely voluntary and equal.

14. The LURT contracts were signed by the householder, but the decisions were made by the family members, especially the spouses, based on internal family discussions.

15. All parties have obtained the contract, and the contract has been verified by a third party who has kept the copy.

16. The contracts were carried out in accordance with the legal procedures stipulated in the legal agreement, with complete LURT procedures handled, including effective consultation and information disclosure.

17. All contracts were performed normally, and the rent was paid in time. It was found that there were no relevant complaints about LURT.

## **8 Next Steps**

18. Monitoring and reporting. First, internal monitoring will be carried out by the Gansu PMO and TIFG; Second, external monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by an external resettlement monitoring agency through investigation and visits to affected persons. Monitoring and evaluation will further ensure the rights and interests of villagers and village collectives.

19. Documentation for information disclosure, public participation and GRM processing will be maintained by TIFG during the implementation.

## Annex 4-2 LURT Contract Signed (Example)

The main contents of the LURT contract include: 1) the area and location of LURT; 2) the circulation method and term, 3) Party A's rights and obligations; 4) Party B's rights and obligations; 5) the LURT price and payment method; 6) the liability for breach of contract; and 7) other matters.

**农村土地承包经营权流转合同**

甲方(出让方): 李俊成  
乙方(受让方): 天水财源实业有限公司

甲乙双方当事人在平等协商、自愿、有偿的原则下,根据《合同法》、《农村土地承包法》、《农村土地承包经营权证管理办法》和《农村土地承包经营权流转管理办法》的有关规定,特订立本合同,双方共同遵守。

**一、土地流转面积、四址和坐落**

地块名称	长(m)	宽(m)	面积(亩)	四址坐落			
				东至	西至	南至	北至
李俊成			2.3	东至李俊成	西至李俊成	南至李俊成	北至李俊成
合计			2.3				

**二、流转方式、期限和起止日期**

经双方协商甲方将自己承包经营的2.3亩地使用权,以租赁方式流转给乙方进行农业生产经营。流转期限9年,自2018年6月9日至2027年6月9日止。

**三、甲方的权利、义务**

(一)甲方应享有下列权利

1. 监督乙方合理使用土地。
2. 防止乙方进行掠夺性经营或抛荒抛荒。
3. 按时获得乙方支付的流转费。

**四、乙方的权利、义务**

(一)乙方应享有下列权利

1. 在不改变流转土地农业用途的前提下,自主组织农业生产经营和处置产品。
2. 在流转合同履行期间,有权阻止甲方擅自变更或终止合同。
3. 法律、行政法规规定的其他权利。

(二)乙方应承担下列义务

1. 维护土地的农业生产经营用途,依法保护和合理利用土地。
2. 依照合同约定,按时足额向甲方交纳土地流转费,维护甲方的承包权利。
3. 与甲方协商处置流转土地地上附着物。
4. 法律、行政法规规定的其他义务。

**五、流转土地价款及支付方式**

经双方协商,由乙方付给甲方年亩均流转费500元,年总流转费1125元,甲方支付乙方土地后30日内,乙方将3年度流转费以现金一次性向甲方付清,以后每3年按此付款向甲方支付3年土地流转费。

**六、违约责任**

(一)合同履行期间若发生争议协商解决,协商不成的,可申请农业承包合同管理机构进行调解或仲裁,也可直接向人民法院起诉。

(二)合同履行期间,因不可抗力而不能履行合同时,流转费用由双方协商解决。

(三)合同履行期间,若一方违约给对方造成损失的,除应赔偿造成的损失外,还应向对方支付流转费总额20%的违约金。

(四)合同履行期间,甲方地上的附着物乙方不得擅自处置,擅自处置造成损失的,乙方应承担赔偿责任。

(五)法律、法规规定的其他违约责任。

**七、其他事项**

(一)合同履行期间若遇国家征占土地,本合同应自行终止。

(二)本合同条款未尽事宜,经双方共同协商后可补签补充协议,补充协议与本合同具有同等法律效力。

(三)土地承包经营权以转让方式流转的,应当经发包方同意;以互换、转包、出租方式流转的,应当报发包方备案。

(四)流转合同双方当事人发生纠纷申请调解、仲裁或诉讼期间,不停止流转合同的履行,因流转合同纠纷影响生产的必须先恢复生产,后解决纠纷。

(五)合同签订后,当事人可以申请由乡(镇)农业承包合同管理委员会鉴证。

(六)本合同一式四份(需鉴证时一式五份),甲、乙双方各一份,发包方和乡镇人民政府农村土地承包管理部门备案一份(鉴证机关一份),自双方签字后生效。

甲方(盖章签字): 李俊成 住 址: 韩锦南家庄村二组  
联系电话: 1888701724

乙方(盖章签字): 天水财源实业有限公司 住 址:   
联系电话:

发包方审核意见: 2018年6月22日 (只限于转让合同)  
(盖章)

鉴证机关(盖章): 天水市秦州区农村土地承包仲裁委员会  
(由当事人决定是否鉴证)

合同签订地点: 秦州区韩锦南家庄村村委会

合同签订时间: 2018.6.22

姓名: 高爱虎


性别: 男

民族: 汉族

出生日期: 1966年3月21日

住址: 甘肃省天水市秦州区西关街  
福源里社村南第15号

身份证号: 620502196603215559



总号: 0034145298

户名: 高爱虎

账号: 090910121000643533

币种: 人民币

结构: 个人结算存款

计息标志: 本利

开户机构: 秦州金行信託及理财机构

秦州金行信託及理财机构

发折日期: 2015-01-10

通兑

日期	摘要	支	取	存	入	余额	附注
20150110	利息			+2,948.85		090307	
20151229	利息			+2,964.85		090235	
20150106	天源生态设备补偿			+2,996.45		090235	
20150110	提现	+2,900.00				090307	
20150204	冬季临时生活补贴			+108.00		090307	
20150521	利息收入			+0.88		090509	
20150521	利息收入			+0.23		888888	
20150706	秦州农民生活补贴			+157.56		888888	
20150710	提现	+650.00				888888	
20150710	利息收入			+5.12		888888	

## Annex 4-3 Fund Payment Process of LURT (Example)

资金使用审批表

收款单位名称		收款单位账号	
资金用途	齐河镇曹集村流转土地		
本次流转土地人数	87户	本次流转土地亩数	299.46亩
申请使用金额		核准拨付金额	25514.
资金拨付依据说明	村委会实地测量亩数, 与实际相符, 同意支付流转资金。		
村委会意见	曹安义 曹世全 2019年7月22日		
镇政府意见	同意支付 2019.8.7		
项目部意见	由村委会实地测量亩数, 8月26日核算, 2019.8.21		
财务部及财务总监意见	2019.8.21		
公司意见	2019.8.21		

土地流转资金使用审批表

收款单位名称		收款单位账号	
资金用途	土地流转补偿款、青苗补偿款		
本次流转土地人数	47户	本次流转土地亩数	99.449亩
申请使用金额	149173.5元	核准拨付金额	149173.5元
资金拨付依据说明	1. 土地流转花名册; 2. 土地流转协议; 3. 被流转人身份证复印件。		
村委会意见	2018.6.4		
镇政府意见	2018.6.14		
项目部意见	请财务部及时支付, 孟强, 2018.6.14		
财务部及财务总监意见	按流转协议支付, 2018.6.19, 支付 2018.6.19		
公司意见	2018.7.2 杨利 19/6		

#### Annex 4-4 Letter of Intent for LURT

The Chuguan village and villagers agreed that the land can be transferred to Qinzhou Subproject in a timely manner.


**土地流转意向书**

亚行贷款甘肃省环境可持续乡村振兴与发展项目一天  
水市秦州区子项目涉及平南镇相关建设项目，届时项目所需  
要土地保证能够按时流转。

村民代表签字（手印）：杨虎利 杨海元 杨海明  
杨海瑞 杨海平 杨叶 杨多楷

村委会签字（盖章）：杨海平


镇政府签字（盖章）：[Signature]






### Annex 5 Record for Completed Public Participation of the Subproject

During the preparation of the Resettlement Plan, TIFG conducted extensive consultations and participations with stakeholders (Natural Resources Bureau, affected towns and township, villages and affected households). Topics discussed include resettlement impacts, resettlement compensation policies and standards, compensation allocation and payment, and resettlement plan. Main findings are as follows:

<b>Time</b>	October 2021
<b>Location</b>	Qinzhou District Project Site
<b>Organizer</b>	TIFG
<b>Participants</b>	Pei Liyin (Project Office), Liu Wei, Zaojiao Town Government, village cadres and villagers of Gaojiazhuang Village
<b>Topic</b>	Introduce the construction content of the project and the occupation and transfer of land, and ask for opinions on occupation of villagers' cultivated land and transfer of village collectively-owned wasteland.
<b>Main Content and Result</b>	The staff of TIFG briefly introduced the basic situation of project construction and the intentional site selection of land acquisition and resettlement, explained the compensation policies of the state, Gansu province, Tianshui City and Qinzhou District for the land acquisition and LURT, consulted the opinions and suggestions of cadres of the village committee and villagers. During the meeting, TIFG and township government also emphasized that households who are not willing to participate will be fully respected and ensure that the said households will continue to have access to their land. The staff of PMO explained and answered the questions about the compensation rates raised by the cadres and villagers, and most villagers expressed support for the project construction. The villagers also proposed that the compensation for occupying cultivated land must be paid in full and on time according to relevant regulations. The compensation for occupying rural collectively-owned land must be used for village collective public utilities, such as irrigation canals, village road reconstruction and water conservancy construction.
<b>Site Photos</b>	

<b>Time</b>	December 2021
<b>Location</b>	Gaojiazhuang Village, Zaojiao Town, Qinzhou District
<b>Organizer</b>	TIFG, Land and Resources Office of Zaojiao Town, Design institute
<b>Participants</b>	Manager Pei, Engineer Liu, village cadres and villagers' representatives of Gaojiazhuang Village, consultation and investigation team of Resettlement Plan

<b>Topic</b>	Land acquisition of the project, identification of resettlement impact, allocation methods of land compensation fund, and suggestions on minimizing resettlement impact
<b>Main Content and Result</b>	<p>(1) The ecological parking lot constructed in the mountain ecosystem construction works needs to occupy 111 <i>mu</i> of cultivated land in Gaojiazhuang Village, Zaojiao Town, affecting 252 people in 51 households; After detailed description of the proposed project, village cadres and villagers' representatives believe that the income from farming cannot guarantee the income and expenditure of a family, and the income of local families is mainly supported by working outside. Some villagers also said that the contracted land in their families has been completely abandoned and showed strong support for the project construction. At the same time, young people generally work outside. At present, the people staying in the village are the elderly. The lack of labor force is also a reason for the low rate of land cultivation.</p> <p>(2) During the identification of resettlement impact, the number of resettlement households shall be identified on the plot to be occupied, and the affected persons shall be identified according to the corresponding population of each household, so as to ensure that resettlement impact includes each household and individual.</p> <p>(3) Land compensation funds have different comprehensive area land prices in different regions of Gansu Province. After village and town cadres and TIFG reached an agreement: When the actual compensation is made, the compensation standard shall not be lower than the stipulated compensation standard. .</p>
<b>Site Photos</b>	

<b>Time</b>	2 March 2022
<b>Location</b>	The Village Committee of Sunji Village
<b>Organizer</b>	TIFG and RP Preparation Team
<b>Participants</b>	ADB experts, Pei Liyin (Project Office), Liu Wei, Pingnan Town Government, Sunji Village, the cadres and villagers of Gaojiazhuang Village, staff of Social Assessment Preparation Team
<b>Topic</b>	In-depth investigation and understanding of land-expropriated farmers
<b>Main Content and Result</b>	According to the latest project construction contents, the staff of TIFG briefly introduced the acquisition of cultivated land and LURT of the Project, and preliminarily verified that the ecological parking lot would involve the land acquisition and occupation affecting 252 persons from 51 households in Gaojiazhuang Village. During the meeting, TIFG and township government also emphasized that households who are not willing to participate will be fully respected and ensure that the said households will continue to have

	<p>access to their land. Then, they identified further the agricultural production and daily income of the land-expropriated farmers. Under the guidance of the ADB experts, they had an in-depth understanding of the needs of villagers and their ideas after land acquisition. On this basis, ADB experts put forward some measures about production and training for the land-expropriated farmers. The villagers agreed with this and were very willing to cooperate with the project construction and land acquisition.</p>
<b>Site Photos</b>	