

Resettlement Plan

May 2014

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

Prepared by Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Committee and Baiyin ADB Project Management Office for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 21 May 2014)

Currency unit	–	yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.1599
\$1.00	=	CNY6.2505

ABBREVIATIONS

AAOV	–	average annual output value
ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
APs	–	affected persons
AV	–	administrative village
HH	–	household
BMG	–	Baiyin Municipal Government
BPMO	–	Baiyin Project Management Office
EA	–	executing agency
IA	–	implementing agency
JCG	–	Jingyuan County Government
JHRSSB	–	Jingyuan County Human Resources and Social Security Bureau
LIP	–	Liuchuan Industrial Park
LMC	–	Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Committee
M & E	–	monitoring and evaluation
MLGL	–	minimum living guarantee line
PAH	–	project affected household
PAP	–	project affected person
PPTA	–	project preparation technical assistance
PRO	–	project resettlement office
RP	–	resettlement plan
SES	–	social economic survey
Twp	–	township
TVET	–	technical and vocational education and training
WWTP	–	wastewater treatment plant

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

<i>mu</i>	–	666.7 m ²
km	–	kilometer

NOTE

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

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RESETTLEMENT PLAN

for

ADB-financed Gansu Baiyin Integrated Urban Development Project (P46062)

(TA No. 8381-PRC)

(Draft)

**Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Committee
Baiyin ADB Project Management Office**

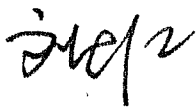


21 May 2014

靖远县人民政府公用笺

Letter of Commitment

The Baiyin Municipal Government (BMG) in Gansu Province has applied for a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the ADB-financed Gansu Baiyin Urban Development II Project (hereinafter, the "Project") through the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"). Therefore, the Project must be implemented in accordance with ADB's social safeguard policies. All of the LAR activities are located in Liuchuan Industrial Park of Jingyuan County. This Resettlement Plan (RP) represents a key requirement of ADB and becomes a basis of the land acquisition (LA), house demolition (HD) and resettlement work of the Project. This RP complies with the applicable laws of the PRC and local regulations. In order to complete resettlement more effectively, this RP includes some additional measures, and implementation and monitoring arrangements.

Jingyuan County Government (JCG) hereby acknowledges the contents of this RP, and warrants that the budgetary funds under this RP will be included in the general budget of the Project and made available on time. JCG has discussed this RP with the agencies concerned through the Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Committee (LMC), and obtained their consensus. JCG hereby authorizes the LMC to implement the Project and the related resettlement work, and other governments in the project area to implement the Project and the related resettlement work within their jurisdictions.

Agency	Signature	Date
JCG		 May 28, 2014
LMC		May 28, 2014

Abbreviation

AAOV	average annual output value
ADB	Asian Development Bank
Aps	affected persons
AV	administrative village
HH	household
BMG	Baiyin Municipal Government
BPMO	Baiyin Project Management Office
EA	executing agency
IA	implementing agency
JCG	Jingyuan County Government
JHRSSB	Jingyuan County Human Resources and Social Security
LIP	Bureau
	Liuchuan Industrial Park
LMC	Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Committee
M & E	monitoring and evaluation
MLGL	minimum living guarantee line
<i>mu</i>	1 <i>mu</i> = 0.006 ha
PAH	project affected household
PAP	project affected person
PPTA	project preparation technical assistance
PRO	project resettlement office
RMB	China Yuan, the unit of Chinese currency
RP	Resettlement Plan
SES	Social Economic Survey
Twp	Township
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
¥	CNY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

1. The proposed ADB Financed Gansu Baiyin Integrated Urban Development Project consists of three components including: (i) Liuchuan Industrial Park (LIP) infrastructure development, (ii) Baiyin intelligent traffic management system, and (iii) technical and vocational education and training and institutional capacity building. Component I involves land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, and components II and III will not cause any resettlement impacts. Component I, Liuchuan Industrial Park Urban Infrastructure Development (the project), consists of three subprojects including: (i) wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) and pipelines; (ii) water supply plant (WSP) and pipelines; and (iii) road construction. The collective land acquisition for WWTP was completed in August 2012. The collective land acquisition for the road construction on the section north of National Highway 109 was completed in November 2013. Therefore, this resettlement plan focuses on land acquisition for road construction in the south section as well as the water supply plant (WSP) and pipelines. Meanwhile a due diligence report on completed resettlement has been prepared as an appendix of this RP.

2. The RP will be finalized based on the final design and detailed measurement survey (DMS) and be submitted to ADB for review and approval prior to commencement of land acquisition and resettlement activities and award of civil work contracts for the water supply plan and pipelines and for the southern section of the road construction.

B. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

3. In total, the project will occupy 1,158.31 *mu*¹ of state-owned land (including 830.96 *mu* of state-owned barren hills, 6 *mu* of irrigated land owned by Lantong Farm, and 321.35 *mu* land acquired already) and acquire 397.74 *mu* of collective-owned land permanently, including 286.87 *mu* of irrigated land, 32.57 *mu* of housing site land and 78.3 *mu* of idle land. The project affected scope includes 4 groups, 2 villages, 2 townships, affecting 67 rural households, and 337 persons in Jingyuan County due to the land acquisition and house relocation. 8,252.41 m² of rural residential houses will be demolished and 35 households and 156 persons in total will be affected, in which 23 HHs and 99 APs will be also affected by land acquisition. 155 *mu* of land will be occupied temporarily and 46 rural households and 243 persons will be affected. 4 households with 20 persons affected by the project fall into vulnerable groups.

¹ A *mu* is a Chinese unit of measurement (1 *mu* = 666.67 square meters).

Table 1: Summary of LAR Impacts

Subproject	Location	Land Use						Affected Persons								
		Total (<i>mu</i>)	Subtotal (<i>mu</i>)	State-owned Occupation (<i>mu</i>)		Collective- owned acquisition (<i>mu</i>)	HD m ²	LA		HD		Both LA & HD		Subtotal		
				Barren Hills	Farm			HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	
		Acquired by LIP earlier	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP						
Xihuan Rd	Nanshanwei	560.05	360.31	80	0	280.31	199.74	8,052.41	33	127	34	146	22	89	45	184
Pumping Station	Lantong Farm	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	4	23	0	0	0	0	4	23
1st WSP	Xintian	198	0	0	0	0	198	200	18	130	1	10	1	10	18	130
Sludge Landfill Site	Xintian	462	462	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd WSP	LIP	150	150	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WWTP	LIP	180	180	138.96	0	41.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1,556.05	1,158.31	830.96	6	321.35	397.74	8,252.41	55	280	35	156	23	99	67	337
Main Pipeline (temporary land use)	Xintian	155	0	0	0	0	155	0	46	243	0	0	0	0	46	243

C. Policy Framework and Entitlements

4. The resettlement objectives are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs in real terms relative to pre-project levels. The resettlement is in line with not only the Chinese laws and regulations, but also with ADB's policy requirements stated in the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

5. Key PRC laws and regulations include: the RP was prepared in compliance with the Law of Land Administration of the People's Republic of China (2004), the Rural Land Contracting Law of the People's Republic of China (implemented from March 1, 2003); Decisions on Deepening the Reform and Strengthening Land Administration issued by the State Council on October 21, 2004; Guidelines Regarding Improving Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement System (implemented from November 3, 2004) and other applicable regulations. The RP was also based on local policies regarding land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) in Gansu Province, Baiyin City and Jingyuan County, and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009). According to the above policy frameworks, and in consultation with local governments and affected persons (APs), the resettlement principles of the Project are: (i) Compensation and interest provided to APs should at least maintain the same living level before the project. (ii) Compensation and resettlement should be given to all APs regardless their legal titles or entitlements. (iii) In case per capita cultivated land is not sufficient to maintain APs' livelihood, adequate cash compensation or economic recovery methods should be provided to APs so that similar income could be maintained. (iv) The APs should be fully informed about qualification materials, resettlement and compensation options and standards, living standard and income recovery plans, project implement schedule, and be involved in the implementation of the RP. (v) Land should not be acquired before the APs obtain the replaced land or sufficient compensation. (vi) The implementation of compensation and RP should be monitored by both executing agency and the

independent third party. (vii) Special support and treatment should be given to members of disadvantaged groups to ensure their living conditions. The APs should be given opportunities to get benefits from the RP. (viii) The RP should be combined with master plans of county, city and district. (ix) The budgets of compensation and resettlement should be made completely and comprehensively, and the funds should be disbursed timely.

D. Public Participation and Grievance Redress

6. During the project preparation stage, a series of consultation activities (about 13 times) were carried out with the APs, administrative villages (AVs), project resettlement offices (PROs) and other project stakeholders (about 650 person times in total). The APs have participated in the preparation of the RP through the impact measurement and socioeconomic surveys, and village meetings. Their concerns and comments have been integrated into the RP. Further consultations will be held during the detailed design stage and implementation of the RP. A grievance procedure will be established for the APs to redress their LAR issues, including four channels: (i) village resettlement offices (ROs), (ii) township resettlement offices; (iii) Land Division of LIP; (iv) BPMP; and (v) appealing to the external agency.

7. The Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) will be distributed to the APs or groups in June 2014, and the first draft of this RP will be disclosed on ADB's website in June 2014.

E. Compensation Rates for LA and HD

8. Compensation rates for LA include CNY38,713.5/*mu* for irrigated land, and CNY19,356.75/*mu* for housing site and idle land. Young crop compensation rate is CNY1,759.7/*mu*. The rate of temporary land use in one year is CNY3,520/*mu*.

9. The final compensation rates for demolished houses in project area will be determined by the market assessment based on replacement costs. An independent appraisal company (Jingyuan Lucheng Housing Appraisal Services Company) has been engaged to conduct this assessment. The guidance prices of HD compensation include CNY600~1,300/m² for brick-concrete houses, CNY400~1,200/m² for brick-wood houses, CNY300~800 m² for earth-wood houses. Additionally, moving subsidy to relocated HHs will be provided at the standard of CNY200 per capita; transition subsidy will be provided at CNY 80 per capita per month for actual months of transition period. Every HH will be granted with bonus of CNY20,000 after the agreement of HD is signed and the structures are demolished before the deadline published by the local government.

10. Other attachments and auxiliary structures will also be compensated in line with their replacement value.

F. Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration

11. To minimize the resettlement impacts to the APs and restore their living standards, detailed programs of restoration and resettlement have been arranged in the RP. Based on the socioeconomic survey and analysis of the affected households, and local experiences in relocation and resettlement of similar projects, measures for resettlement and income restoration have been prepared.

12. The income rehabilitation measures for land affected farmers include cash compensation, land replacement, land circulation², pension insurance, employment creation by existing or new enterprises in the LIP, skill training for the APs, employment related to the Project, and non-monetary support and so on.

13. The resettlement measures for house affected farmers include unified resettlement houses or self-built new houses. If APs prefer the resettlement houses, they will be relocated in the resettlement living area south of LIP, which will be completed in December 2014 with floor areas of 173.2 m² of a two-story house. According to the survey, 34 HHs (out of 35 HHs) affected by house demolition are willing to choose these resettlement houses. 1 household plans to purchase land in the same village group and build their new home on the land.

14. During house demolition and relocation in the resettlement living area, AHs need to “pay or retain the difference” between actual appraisal value of the old houses and the physical cost of the new resettlement houses; the original housing plot will be compensated with the rate of LA (CNY19, 356.75/mu); the new housing plot will be serviced and provided to the AHs for free.

G. Institutional Arrangement

15. The Baiyin Municipal Government (BMG) will be the executing agency (EA) for Gansu Baiyin Urban Development II Project. Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Committee (LMC) will be the implementing agency for the LIP Infrastructure Development Component. The Baiyin ADB Project Management Office (BPMO) will assume the overall responsibility for the management and monitoring of the LAR, including the compilation and implementation of the RP, the planning of the LAR, internal monitoring and engagement of external monitoring. The LMC will take the primary implementation responsibility for the resettlement quantity confirmation, consultation, financing and timely delivery of entitlements with the support from relevant local government bureaus. The township resettlement offices and village resettlement offices will actively participate in the implementation of this RP. Although some officials were experienced based on the Phase I ADB project, to ensure smooth implementation, the staff in charge of the LAR will undertake further training on resettlement implementation organized by the BPMO. A training program is included in the RP for building the capacities of resettlement personnel at various levels.

H. Resettlement Budget and Implementation Schedule

16. All costs incurred during LA and resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project. Based on prices of March 2014, the resettlement costs of the Project are CNY96,539,907 (about 7.7% of the total project cost of CNY1.25 billion), including basic LA and HD costs of CNY63,786,522.9 or 66.07% of total costs; taxes and fees (include resettlement planning and monitoring costs, resettlement management costs, and resettlement institute training costs and supporting fund for vulnerable groups) on LA and HD of 23,977,028.9 Yuan or 24.84% of total costs; and contingencies of 8,776, 355.2 Yuan or 9.09% of total costs.

17. The construction of WWTP (LA completed in 2012) will commence in June 2014 and complete in December 2017, WSP will commence in September 2015 and complete in November 2019, and the Xihuan Road will commence in April 2016 and complete in September 2018. The resettlement implementation schedule has been prepared based on the preparation

² Rural land circulation is the transfer of the right to operate and manage the land. The ownership of the land remains the same.

and construction timetable. The LA, HD, compensation and resettlement work of WSP will start in March 2015 and get ready for construction in June 2015. The LA, HD, compensation and resettlement work of Xihuan Road will start in October 2015 and get ready for construction in January 2016. The Project will complete all the resettlement activities and deliver all the entitlements by December 2017. The resettlement houses are under construction at present and will be completed in December 2014.

I. Monitoring and Evaluation

18. A detailed plan for both the internal and external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is included in the RP. The BPMO will submit an internal monitoring report semi-annually to ADB. Furthermore, the BPMO will employ an external resettlement monitoring agency as the independent external monitor to deliver external monitoring reports. A thorough baseline study will be completed before the LAR begins. The first monitoring report will be submitted in August 2014. After that and till the LA and HD completion, semi-annual monitoring reports will be prepared and submitted for ADB's review. Annual monitoring reports will be prepared and submitted for ADB's review for two years after LA and HD activities completion. A project resettlement completion report will be submitted by BPMO to ADB after the income rehabilitation and livelihood restoration of the affected farmers are successfully achieved.

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I. INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

1.1 Background of the Project

1. The proposed ADB Financed Gansu Baiyin Urban Development II Project consists of three components including: (I) Liuchuan Industrial Park Infrastructure Development; (II) Baiyin Intelligent Traffic Management System; (III) Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Institutional Capacity Building. The total cost will be CNY1.25 billion of which CNY0.61 billion (or \$100 million) will be covered by ADB loan. Component (1) involves land acquisition, house relocation and resettlement, and components (2) and (3) will not cause any resettlement impacts. Therefore, this RP will focus on Component (1).

2. Component (1) Liuchuan Industrial Park Infrastructure Development (the Project) consists of three subprojects including: (i) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Pipelines, daily capacity of 35,000 tons; (ii) Water Supply Plant (WSP) and Pipelines, daily capacity of 60,000 tons; (iii) Road Construction of Xihuan Road of 6.022 km. According to the FSR, the construction of WWTP (LA completed in 2012) will commence in June 2014 and be completed in December 2017, WSP will commence in September 2015 and be completed in November 2019, and Xihuan Road will commence in April 2016 and be completed in September 2018. The collective land acquisition for WWTP was completed in August 2012. The collective land acquisition for the Road Construction in the section north of National Highway 109 was completed in November 2013. Therefore, a resettlement due diligence report on Liuchuan Industrial Park Infrastructure Development Component has been prepared as an appendix II of the RP.

3. The implementation of the Project will form a socially inclusive and environmentally friendly Liuchuan Industrial Park (LIP) and lay solid foundation for local rural urbanization and for Jingyuan to become a strong industrial county. The Project will contribute to the drive of the Western Development Strategy of PRC by means of accepting industries transferred from the east of the country and facilitate Baiyin's transformation from a resource-exhausted mining city to a new industrial center by means of establishing eco-industrial park and circular economy. The human-centered resettlement arrangement aims to achieve local livelihood upgrading by providing local farmers (including displaced farmers) with formal technical and vocational education and short-term job-skill training (Component 3 TVET), to provide APs with resettlement housing in the resettlement living area (with school, hospital, clinic facilities), employment in LIP and social pension insurance for old age, to increase their income by every effort and to distribute to them share in the fruits of the Project.

4. The administrative zoning map is shown in Figure 1-1. LIP Infrastructure Development Component under Baiyin Urban Development II Project is shown in Figure 1-2.



Figure 1-1: Map of Administrative Division in the Project Area

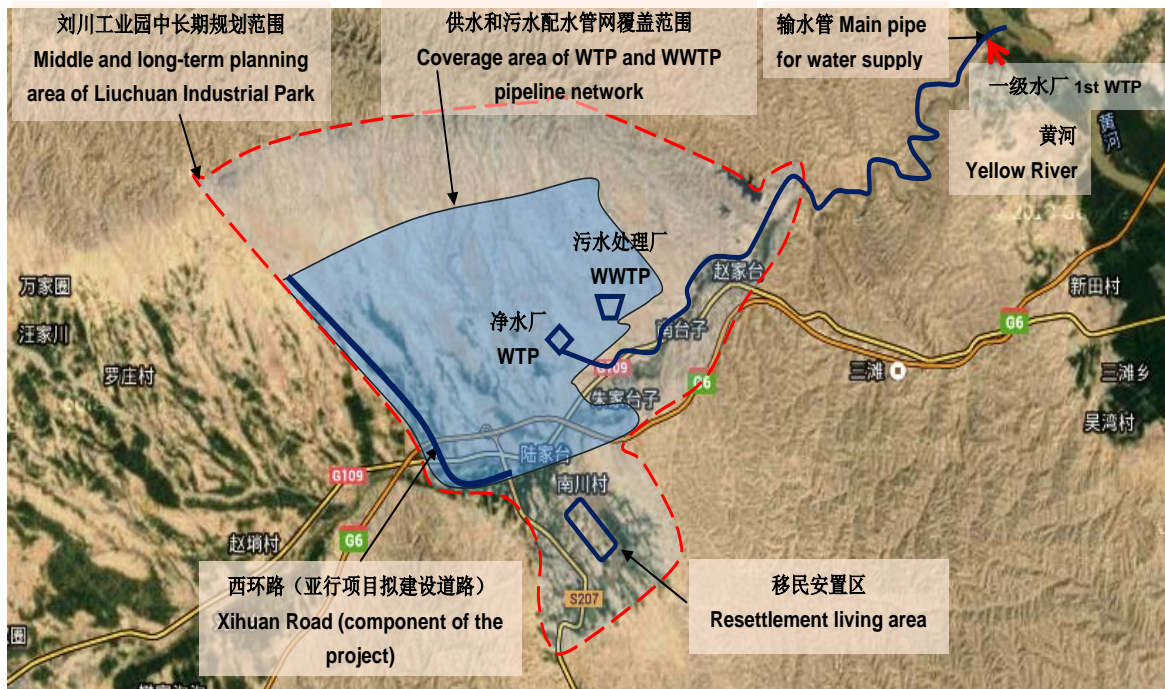


Figure1-2: Map of the LIP Infrastructure Development Project

1.2 Project Contents

5. For the Component (I) Liuchuan Industrial Park Infrastructure Development, subproject (i) Wastewater Treatment Plant will construct a WWTP in LIP with a daily capacity of 35,000 tons; wastewater collection pipeline network of 46,035 m; sludge will be sent to an existing solid wastes treatment plant in Jingyuan County for sanitary landfill.

Table 1-1: Contents of Subproject WWTP

System Name	Capacity (tons/day)	Length (m)	Remarks
WWTP	35,000	-	G-BAF Process
Wastewater Collection Pipelines Network	-	46,035 (DN400~1,200)	-
Sludge Treatment Facilities	-	-	Sent to landfill plant for sanitary landfill

6. Subproject (ii) Water Supply will construct a secondary water supply plant (WSP) in LIP with a daily capacity of 60,000 tons and the distribution pipelines network of 13,967 m. It will also construct a primary WSP (water source) in Santan Township, which is over 10 kilometers away from the LIP; a sludge landfill site at a distance of 200 m north of the plant; a pumping station (water intake) on the left bank of the Yellow River. There will be 3 pumps in place and water will be sent to the primary WSP by a 170 m pipeline. It will also lay a main transmission line of 14,300 m and deliver water to the secondary WSP in LIP.

Table 1-2: Contents of Subproject WTP

System Name	Location	Capacity (tons/day)	Pipeline, length in meter	Remarks
2 nd WSP	LIP	60,000	13,967 (DN400~1,200)	Water distribution pipelines network
1 st WSP	Xintian Village of Santan Twp	60,000	-	-
Sludge Landfill Site	Xintian Village of Santan Twp	-	-	200 m from 1 st WSP
Pumping Station	Lantong Farm in Santan Twp	60,000	170 (DN1,200)	Water goes to the 1 st WSP
Main Pipeline	From Santan to Liuchuan	60,000	14,300 (single pipeline)	Water goes to the 2 nd WSP

7. Subproject (iii) Road Construction will construct a new Xihuan Road in LIP. Xihuan Road begins at the planning Xincheng West Road, and ends at Yuanbei Road #1. It is designed as a Class II urban arterial road, with a total length of 6,022 m, width of 50 m and additional 6 m on each shoulder of the road. The cross-section of the road accommodates 6 carriage ways with two-direction traffic. Contents of construction includes road, bridge, culvert, lighting, landscaping, storm water, sewage, water supply, public transport, traffic facility, and urban information displaying system.

Table 1-3: Contents of Subproject Xihuan Road

Road or Bridge Name	Start and End	Length (m)	Red Line (m)	Road Cross-section
Xihuan Road	From Xincheng West Road to Yuanbei Road #1	6,022	50+12	50 m=6m (pedestrian) + 5 m (nonmotorized) + 2m (green separation) + 24 m (motor) + 2 m (green separation) + 5 m (nonmotorized) + 6 m (pedestrian)
Box Culvert Passing under the Expressway	Xihuan Road/the Beijing–Tibet Expressway	Span 2x(12+10)	26	Under the Expressway
Dasha River Bridge	Xihuan Road/Dasha River	Span 3x20	50	Over Dasha River

1.3 Resettlement Impacts of the Project

8. Under Liuchuan Industrial Park Infrastructure Development Component, subproject (1) WWTP completed collective-owned land acquisition in August 2012 and Subproject (3) Xihuan Road completed collective-owned land acquisition for Zhangchuan Section on the north side of National Highway 109 in November 2013. Therefore, a due diligence report on resettlement for Liuchuan Industrial Park Infrastructure Development has been prepared (See Appendix II). The livelihood restoration measures for these APs are still ongoing, so the implementation progress and effects will be included in the resettlement monitoring and evaluation reports.

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

10. This RP will be submitted to Jingyuan County Government (JCG) and ADB for review and approval and disclosed to the affected persons. Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Committee (LMC) will be responsible for the implementation of this RP and Baiyin PMO will be responsible for the management, coordination and monitoring of the implementation of this RP.

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

Table 1-4: Affected Land, Houses, Households and Persons

Subproject	Location	Land Use						Affected Persons								
		Total (<i>mu</i>)	Subtotal (<i>mu</i>)	State-owned Occupation (<i>mu</i>)		Collective- owned acquisition (<i>mu</i>)	HD m ²	LA		HD		Both LA & HD		Subtotal		
				Barren Hills	Farm			HH	AP	HH	AP	H H	AP	HH	AP	
		Acquired By LIP earlier														
Xihuan Rd	Nanshanwei	560.05	360.31	80	0	280.31	199.74	8,052.41	33	127	34	146	22	89	45	184
Pumping Station	Lantong Farm	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	4	23	0	0	0	0	4	23
1st WSP	Xintian	198	0	0	0	0	198	200	18	130	1	10	1	10	18	130
Sludge Landfill Site	Xintian	462	462	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd WSP	LIP	150	150	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WWTP	LIP	180	180	138.96	0	41.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1,556.05	1,158.31	830.96	6	321.35	397.74	8,252.41	55	280	35	156	23	99	67	337
Main Pipeline (temporary land use)	Xintian	155	0	0	0	0	155	0	46	243	0	0	0	0	46	243

Source: SES in January and November 2013.

1.4 Measures to Minimize Impacts

12. Resettlement is considered as a key part of the work during the planning and implementation of the Project. With an evaluation of construction costs, social and environmental consequences and so forth, efforts have been made to minimize the impact of the resettlement.

1.4.1 Measures Adopted at the Project Design Stage

13. For instance, the main transmission pipeline between the primary and secondary WSPs will follow the barren gullies and the final design scheme makes the total length 2 km shorter, avoiding house demolition of 800 square meters and reducing land acquisition by 10 *mu*.

Table 1-5: Comparison Different Project Proposal

Item	Unit	Initial Proposal	Second Proposal	Final Proposal	Optimization
Alignment	/	Along National HW 109	Along the Yellow River	Along the existing pipeline of Rare Earth Co.	Avoiding house demolition of 800 m ²
Length	km	15.44	16.8	14.3	Length the shortest, minimize land acquisition by 10 <i>mu</i>
Tunnel	m	3,486	1,942	205	Tunnel the shortest

1.4.2 Measures to Be Adopted during LAR

14. In the event that the LAR is unavoidable, in order to mitigate the local impacts of the project construction, the measures to be taken are as follows:

- (i) Collect basic information, conduct an in-depth analysis of the local socio-economic status, and prepare a feasible RP to ensure that the displaced persons would not be influenced due to the implementation of the Project.
- (ii) Notify displaced persons in advance, arrange sites for relocation, compensate the losses of displaced persons.
- (iii) Encourage the participation and supervision of the public and listen to opinions and advice from the affected population.
- (iv) Strengthen internal and external monitoring, establish highly efficient feedback mechanisms and channels, and minimize the period for processing information to ensure the timely solution of problems occurring in the construction.
- (v) During the relocation, get help and support from local governmental authorities to ensure the smooth implementation of resettlement, and to reduce the pressure and loss of displaced persons.

1.4.3 Measures to Be Adopted during Construction

15. The following measures are to be adopted during construction to mitigate negative impact:

- (i) The excavation, installation of pipelines and backfilling will be completed in the shortest time possible. It is forbidden to carry out wide construction and destroy existing pipelines. Warning signs, signals and leading marks will be set up for vehicles and pedestrians. After the completion of the construction, the site will be cleared and opened to the traffic.
- (ii) Dredged spoil shall be timely removed.
- (iii) The construction contractors shall timely contact the local environmental sanitation department to clear and clean the wastes in the construction sites.

1.5 Institutional Arrangement

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

1.6 Estimated Resettlement Budget and Implementation Plan

17. All costs to be incurred during LA and resettlement are included in the general budget of the Project. Based on prices of March 2014, the resettlement costs of the Project are CNY96,539,907 (7.7 % of the total project cost of CNY1.25 billion), including basic LA and HD costs of CNY63,786,522.9 or 66.07% of total costs; taxes and fees (include resettlement planning and monitoring costs, resettlement management costs, and resettlement institute training costs and supporting fund for vulnerable groups) on LA and HD of CNY23,977,028.9 or 24.84% of total costs; and contingencies of CNY8,776, 355.2 or 9.09% of total costs.

18. The construction of WWTP (LA completed in 2012) will commence in June 2014 and complete in December 2017, WSP will commence in September 2015 and complete in November 2019, and the Xihuan Road will commence in April 2016 and complete in September 2018. The resettlement implementation schedule has been prepared based on the preparation and construction timetable. The LA, HD, compensation and resettlement work of WSP will start in March 2015 and get ready for construction in June 2015. The LA, HD, compensation and resettlement work of Xihuan Road will start in October 2015 and get ready for construction in January 2016. The Project will complete all the resettlement activities and deliver all the entitlements by December 2017. The resettlement houses are under construction at present and will be completed in December 2014.

19. This RP is based on the latest FSR and preliminary surveys and consultations, and a final RP will be prepared based on detail design, the DMS and census survey and will be submitted to ADB for approval prior to commencement of land acquisition and resettlement activities and civil works contract awards.

1.7 Lessons learned from the resettlement implementation during ADB financed Phase I Project

20. According to the experience of resettlement implementation during the ADB financed Phase I project, the following lessons can be learned to improve and smooth these activities for the Phase II project:

- (i) Resultful public participation is one of the key measures to find out and meet the needs of AHs during LAR and the basis of various restoration programmes put forward in RP.
- (ii) The local government should update the compensation rates in time according to the soci-economic development situation and effectively preserve the rights and profits of Aps.
- (iii) If possible, the local government should construct and provide the resettlement houses for AHs before their old house demolished.
- (iv) An unified and high effective implementation organization with clear responsibilities and power should be established to keep the smooth implementation of RP.
- (v) Sufficient resettlement budget should be provided and delivered in time.

II. ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

2.1 Definition of Project Impacts

1. A physical survey scope of the project impact is determined according to the project planning scope provided by the design institute (Lanzhou Urban Construction Design Institute).

2. The Project impacts are defined as follows:

- (i) Permanent occupied state-owned land: all varieties of cultivated land and uncultivated land owned by government or other institutesto be used permanently within the scope of the Project, including barren hills and acquired collective-owned land in the project area.
- (ii) Permanent acquired collective-owned land: all varieties of cultivated land and uncultivated land owned by rural collective economic organizationto be used permanently within the scope of the Project. Cultivated land mainly includes irrigated land, dry land, and so on; uncultivated land mainly includes waste hills, housing site, and idle land and so on.
- (iii) Temporary land acquisition: all varieties of land to be used temporarily during construction period, which can be recovered after construction.
- (iv) Relocated houses: all houses within the scope of the Project, mainly including brick-concrete houses, brick-wood houses, earth-wood houses, etc.
- (v) Affected attachments to the ground: attachments to the ground within the scope of the Project, mainly includingsimple facilities for living and production and trees.
- (vi) Affected family households: any family household with land, houses and attachments to the ground within the scope of the project or affected directly by the Project.
- (vii) Affected villages and groups: any villages and groups with land, houses and attachments to the ground within the scope of the project or affected directly by the Project.
- (viii) Affected work unit: any work unit with land, houses and attachments to the ground within the scope of the project or affected directly by the Project.
- (ix) APs: all members of the affected households.
- (x) Affected laborers: laborers engaging in agricultural production on the land for acquisition.
- (xi) Vulnerable groups: vulnerable groups are those who are easy to be harmed, lack capability of responding to social changes, and stand in the unfavorable status due to their weak social disability, poverty and others, mainly including family with

minimum living allowance, handicapped person and patient, single-woman headed family, etc.

2.2 Project Impact Survey

3. In the first half of 2012, LMC and the Design Institute conducted an overall survey which includes the quantity of affected persons, houses, land and other facilities. In order to analyze the social impacts and make a feasible RP, from December 2012 to November 2013, with the help of BPMO, LMC and affected village committees, Beijing Blue Sky Angle Environmental Protection and Scientific Technology Ltd. (the resettlement consultants) conducted a social-economic survey, households interview census survey, public consultations and resettlement due diligence investigations. The survey consisted of the present situation of the affected areas, which includes 68 households in Nanshanwei Village of Liuchuan Township and Xintian Village of Santan Township, and the impact scope of the Project on local society and economy. Due to the site change of the first primary water supply plant (but still in the same village group), LMC with the help of the affected village committee, using the same questionnaire, conducted an additional survey involving 22 households in November 2013.

4. The contents of resettlement survey are divided into three parts as follows:

- (i) Literature survey
 - a. Statistics of social economy of Baiyin City, Jingyuan County and the project area; and
 - b. Laws and regulations related to LAR of the State, Gansu Province, Baiyin City and Jingyuan County.
- (ii) Social and economic background survey
 - a. Survey of basic circumstances of the affected families and vulnerable families in the area affected by the Project
 - b. Public opinions and suggestions; and
 - c. Survey of basic circumstances of the affected villages' population, labor force, industrial structure and cultivated land, etc.
- (iii) Preliminary measurement survey of affected objects in LAR
 - a. Circumstance of land acquisition: location, category and area;
 - b. Relocated houses and other attachments to the land: location, category, quantity and property rights.

5. Based on the survey and consultation with the village committees, representatives of affected households, and local relevant government departments, policies, measures and suggestion about resettlement were discussed.

6. The survey scopes are listed as follows:

7. Nanshanwei Village of Liuchuan Twp. Xihuan Road and bridges construction will take place in LIP. Permanent land acquisition will affect Nanwan Group and housing demolition will affect both Nanwan Group and Zhangchuan Group.

8. Xintian Village of Santan Twp. Permanent land acquisition for the primary water supply plant (water source) will affect Group 3 and Group 4 (only 1 house demolition involved). Water transmission line will temporarily occupy land of Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4.

9. Lantong Farm. Permanent land acquisition for the pumping station (water intake) of the primary water supply plant will affect part of the land of the farm.

10. State-owned barren hills. The secondary water supply plant is located in LIP and will occupy barren hills only. The WWTP is also located in LIP and will occupy barren hills for most of the land within the site.

2.3 Collective Owned Land Acquisition

2.3.1 Impacts of Land Acquisition

11. Xihuan Road construction will permanently occupy 560.05 *mu* land, of which 280.31 *mu* collective-owned land was acquired in 2013, (see Appendix II: The Resettlement Due Diligence Report) and 199.74 *mu* are collective-owned still to be acquired from Nanwan Group of Nanshanwei Village of Liuchuan Township; 33 households and 127 persons will be affected, of which 22 HHs and 87 persons will also be affected by house relocation.

12. The primary WSP will acquire from Groups 3 and 4 in Xintian Village of Santan Township 198 *mu* of collective-owned land, 18 HHs and 130 persons are affected (1 HH and 10 persons are also affected by house relocation).

13. Collective-owned land acquisition of the Project is shown in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Collective-owned Land Acquisition of the Project

Subproject	Township	Village	Collective-owned Land (<i>mu</i>)					
			Subtotal	Irrigated	Housing	Idle	HHs	APs
Xihuan Rd (section south of the National Highway 109)	Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	199.74	154.87	31.87	13	33	127
1 st WSP & Pumping Station	Santan	Xintian Group 4	133.2	132	0.7	0.5	18	130
		Xintian Group 3	64.8	0	0	64.8	0	0
		Total	397.74	286.87	32.57	78.3	51	257

Source: SES in January and November 2013.

2.3.2 Land Loss Induced by LA

14. Collective-owned cultivated land, village groups, households, households and persons affected by the project are shown in Table 2-2. LA proportion of Nanwan Group of Nanshanwei Village of Liuchuan Township is 7.82% and LA proportion of Group 4 of Xintian Village of Santan Township is 10.71%.

Table 2-2: Land Acquisition by the Project in Group Level

Group	Total Cultivated land	HHs	Population	Cultivated land per HH	Cultivated land per Capita	Cultivated land Acquired	AHHs	APs	LA per AHH	LA per AP	LA Proportion in Group Level
	<i>mu</i>	HH	Person	<i>mu</i> /HH	<i>mu</i> /person	<i>mu</i>	HH	Person	<i>mu</i> /HH	<i>mu</i> /person	%
Nanwan	1,980	140	660	14.14	3	154.87	33	127	4.69	1.22	7.82
Group 4	1,232	280	1,120	4.4	1.1	132	18	130	7.33	1.01	10.71

Source: Provided by the affected villages during SES. Group 3 of Xintian Village involves idle land only, which does not have adverse impact on income on any household.

15. LA proportion per AHHs is 7.33 *mu* in Group 4 of Xintian Village, which is much higher than the 4.4 *mu* per HHs (average of contracted land). Survey found that the land to be acquired by the Project is irrigated land developed by farmers but accepted by the village committee and LMC.

16. LA of Xihuan Road will affect 33 HHs in Nanwan Group of Nanshanwei Village. Cultivated land of the AHs before and after acquisition are shown in Table 2-3. Among them, the land loss for 2 HHs will be less than 10%, the most land loss for 1 HH will be 100%, and the rest of 30 HHs or 91% of the total affected households will have their land loss between 20 to 67%. The Project will acquire from Nanwan Group 154.87 *mu* cultivated land, which is 31% of the total Cultivated land holding by the 33 HHs.

Table 2-3: Cultivated Land of AHs Before and After LA in Nanwan Group

Household No.	Cultivated Land before LA (<i>mu</i>)	LA (<i>mu</i>)	Cultivated Land after LA (<i>mu</i>)	LA Proportion (%)
1	64	4	60	6%
2	12	6	6	50%
3	19.6	4.6	15	23%
4	6	4	2	67%
5	10	6	4	60%
6	6	3	3	50%
7	10	4	6	40%
8	25	5	20	20%
9	5	3	2	60%
10	15	3	12	20%
11	7	2	5	29%
12	25	5.57	19.43	22%
13	10	2	8	20%
14	12	4	8	33%
15	10	5	5	50%
16	23	10	13	43%
17	17	5	12	29%
18	9	2	7	22%
19	25	8	17	32%
20	9	3	6	33%

Household No.	Cultivated Land before LA (mu)	LA (mu)	Cultivated Land after LA (mu)	LA Proportion (%)
21	13.8	3.8	10	28%
22	13	1	12	8%
23	12	6	6	50%
24	13	5	8	38%
25	10	4	6	40%
26	16	6	10	38%
27	5	5	0	100%
28	12	4	8	33%
29	18	6.9	11.1	38%
30	10	4	6	40%
31	29	10	19	34%
32	20	8	12	40%
33	4	2	2	50%
Subtotal	495.4	154.87	340.53	31%

Sources: Resettlement plan in January and November 2013.



Figure 2-1: Site Existing Condition of Xihuan Road

17. The primary WSP will acquire 132 *mu* irrigated land from 18 HHs of Group 4 of Xintian Village in Santan Township, which is 56% of the total cultivated land holding by the 18 HHs. Cultivated land of AHs before and after acquisition are shown in Table 2-4. All the affected HHs will lose 44% to 62% of their land, except 1 HH, which will have land loss of 100% (this household will also be affected by house demolition).

Table 2-4: Cultivated Land of AHs Before and After LA in Xintian Village Group 4

Household No.	Before LA (<i>mu</i>)	LA (<i>mu</i>)	After LA (<i>mu</i>)	LA Proportion (%)
1	23	23	0	100%
2	8	4	4	50%
3	13	8	5	62%
4	10	6	4	60%
5	17	9	8	53%
6	16	8	8	50%
7	12	6	6	50%
8	9	4	5	44%
9	9	5	4	56%
10	15	7	8	47%
11	9	4	5	44%
12	11	5	6	45%
13	10	5	5	50%
14	18	8	10	44%
15	16	9	7	56%
16	15	8	7	53%
17	10	6	4	60%
18	13	7	6	54%
Subtotal	234	132	102	56%

Data source: Resettlement plan in January and November 2013.

18. The primary WSP will also acquire 64.8 *mu* of idle land from Group 3 of Xintian Village in Santan Township which never allocated or contracted to HHs. These were waste land and no population will be affected.



Figure 2-2: Site Existing Condition of 1st WSP (Left) and Layout of the Pumping station, the 1st WSP and the Sludge Landfill Site (Right)

19. The distribution of the affected households is presented in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5: Proportional Distribution of AHs with Different Cultivated Land Area

HH Cultivated land Holding (<i>mu</i>)	Land Loss rate (households)						Total
	<10%	11% ~20%	21%~40%	41%~60%	61%~80%	81-100%	
Nanshanwei Village Nanwan Group							
L≤5				2	1		3
5<L≤10		1	6	3			10
10<L≤15	1	1	4	2			8
15<L≤20			5				5
20<L≤25		1	2	1			4
25<L≤30			1			1	2
30 <L≤70	1						1
Subtotal	2	3	18	8	1	1	33
%	6.06	9.09	54.55	24.24	3.03	3.03	100
Xitian Village Group 4							
5<L≤10				7			7
10<L≤15				5	1		6
15<L≤20				4			4
20 <L≤25						1	1
Subtotal	0	0	0	16	1	1	18
%	0	0	0	88.89	5.56	5.56	100
Total							
≤5 <i>mu</i>	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
5<L≤10 <i>mu</i>	0	1	6	10	0	0	17
10<L≤15 <i>mu</i>	1	1	4	7	1	0	14
15<L≤20 <i>mu</i>	0	0	5	4	0	0	9
20<L≤25 <i>mu</i>	0	1	2	1	0	1	5
25<L≤30 <i>mu</i>	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
30 <L≤70 <i>mu</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2	3	18	24	2	2	51
%	3.92	5.88	35.29	47.06	3.92	3.92	100.00

20. The average per capita land holding will be reduced from 2.8 *mu* to 1.7 *mu* by 40% in average, please refer to Table 2-6.

Table 2-6: Per Capita Cultivated Land of APs before and after LA

Village Group	APs	Cultivated Land Area before LA	LA	Cultivated Land Area after LA	Cultivated Land per Capita before LA	Cultivated Land per Capita after LA
/	person	(<i>mu</i>)	(<i>mu</i>)	(<i>mu</i>)	<i>mu</i> /person	<i>mu</i> /person
Nanwan	127	495.4	154.87	340.53	3.9	2.68
Xintian Group 4	130	234	132	102	1.8	0.78
Total	257	729.4	286.87	442.53	2.8	1.7

Sources: SES in January and November 2013.

2.3.3 Income Loss Caused By LA

21. Income loss caused by LA in Group Levelis presented in Table 2-7. The average per capital income loss rate in Nanwan Group of Nanshanwei Village is 21.55%, and in Group 4 of Xintian Village is 17.51%.

Table 2-7: Income Loss Caused by LA on Affected Households

Group	Income per capita	Agricultural Income per capita	Agricultural Income Proportion	AHs	APs	Before LA	Cultivated LA	Average income loss or AHs	Average income loss or APs	Average per capita income Loss rate
	CNY	CNY	%	HH	Persons	<i>mu</i>	<i>mu</i>	CNY	CNY	%
Nanwan Group	9,960	6,570	65.96	33	127	495.4	154.87	8,260	2,146	21.55
Xintian Group 4	10,207	3,160	30.96	18	130	234	132	12,907	1,787	17.51

Note: Per capita annual income and agriculture income is in Table 3-2-2.

22. Among the 51 AHs affected by cultivated land acquisition, 26 HHs or 50.98% of the AHs will lose their annual income between 10%-20%, 21 HHs or 41.18% of the AHs will lose their income between 20%-40%. The income loss rate for 2 HHs is less than 10% and 2 HHs more than 40%. See details in table 2-8.

Table 2-8: Income Loss Caused by LA in HH Level

Family Income Loss Rate (%)	Affected Households		Total	Percent
	Nanwan	Xintian Group 4		
R ≤ 10	2	0	2	3.92%
10 < R ≤ 20	9	17	26	50.98%
20 < R ≤ 40	20	1	21	41.18%
40 < R ≤ 60	1	0	1	1.96%
60 < R ≤ 80	1	0	1	1.96%
80 < R ≤ 100	0	0	0	0.00%
Total	33	18	51	100.00%

Note: Family income loss = land loss percentage % X agricultural income proportion.

2.4 Permanent State-owned land occupation

23. The water intake pumping station will acquire 6 *mu* of irrigated land from state-owned Lantong Farm. 4 HHs and 23 persons are affected. They rent the land under an annual short-term agreement with Lantong Farm. A sludge landfill site (SLS) will be constructed at a distance of 200 m north of the primary WSP. 462 *mu* of state-owned barren hills will be taken for SLS. The secondary WSP in LIP will occupy 150 *mu* state-owned barren hills. The WWTP will be located in LIP and occupy 180 *mu* state-owned land, of which 138.96 *mu* are state-owned barren hills and 41.04 *mu* is within LIP (acquired already in August 2012, see Appendix II, "The Resettlement DDR" which explains that this was previously collective-owned land of dry earth land and dry sand land from Chaoyang Village of Santan Township). Xihuan Road construction will permanently occupy 360.31 *mu* state-owned land (including state-owned barren hills 80 *mu* and 280.31 *mu* is within LIP, which was acquired in 2013, see Appendix II, "The Resettlement DDR"). In total, 1158.31 *mu* state-owned land will be utilized by these project components with 4 HHs and 23 APs affected.

The current condition of the sites is shown in Figure 1-3.



Figure 2-3: Sites of the Secondary WSP (left) and WWTP (right) (December 2013)



Figure 2-4: Site Existing Condition of the Pumping Station and the Yellow River

Table 2-9: State-owned Land to be Utilized by the Project

Subproject	Item	Impact Area	State-owned Land (mu)			Subtotal	Population	
			Barren Hills	Farm	Acquired By LIP earlier		HHs	APs
Xihuan Road (section north of National Highway 109)	LIP and Nanshanwei Village		80	0	280.31*	360.31	0	0
Water Supply	2 nd WSP	Xitian Village	150	0	0	150	0	0
	Water Intake	Lantong Farm	0	6	0	6	4	23
	Sludge Landfill Site	Xitian Village	462			462	0	0
WWTP	WWTP	LIP & Chaoyang Village	138.96	0	41.04*	180	0	0
Total			830.96	6	321.35	1,158.31	4	23

* This land was acquired earlier by LIP. The number of APs is discussed in Appendix II.

24. Land acquisition and house demolition completed before the Project is summarized in Table 2-10.

Table 2-10: Summary of Affected Households by LA and HD in LIP before the Project

Impacts Subproject	LA (<i>mu</i>)	HD (m ²)	AHs by LA	APs by LA	AHs by HD	APs by HD
WWTP	41.04	0	21	103	0	0
North Section of Xihuan Road	280.31	0	24	117	0	0
Total	321.35	0	45	220	0	0

Note: Sewer collection network and water distribution network go along the new roads in LIP which has completed their LAR, see details in appendix II.

2.5 Temporary Land Use

25. Xihuan Road construction will take the advantage of the open spaces of LIP and will not occupy temporary land. Water distribution network and wastewater collection network will be laid as part of the new roads of LIP to be constructed, so there is no additional temporary land occupation. The water transmission pipeline between the primary and secondary WSPs will occupy temporarily 155 *mu* of land, including 100 *mu* irrigated land and 55 *mu* dry sand land, from Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Xintian Village in Santan Township, 46 HHs and 243 persons will be affected. Construction will be done section by section so land will be occupied temporarily for 1 year.

Table 2-11: Temporary Land Occupation by the Project

Subproject	Affected Village	Affected Group	Temporary Land Use (<i>mu</i>)	AHs	APs	Remarks
Water Transmission pipeline	Xintian Village	1, 2, 3 & 4	155	46	243	To be used in one year

2.6 Residential Houses Demolition

26. The total area of residential houses to be demolished for the Xihuan Road construction is 8,052.41 m², affecting 34 households with 146 persons of rural residents. The total area of residential house to be demolished for the primary WSP is 200 m², affecting 1 household with 10 persons of rural residents. In total, the Project will affect 8,252.41 square meters of rural residential houses and 156 persons. Table 2-10 presents the details. Among the affected HHs by HD, 22 HHs with 89 persons in Nanwan Group and 1 HH with 10 persons in Group 4 in Xintian Village are also affected by LA. See details in table 2-12.

Table 2-12: Rural Residential Houses to Be Demolished

Household Number	House Floor Area (m ²)			Subtotal
	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	
Nanshanwei Village Zhangchuan Group				12 HHs 57APs
1	130.32	69.36	0	199.68
2	0	211.69	0	211.69
3	316.45	0	35.4	351.85
4	0	57.41	0	57.41
5	150.29	105.87	57.62	313.78

Household Number	House Floor Area (m ²)			Subtotal
	Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Earth-wood	
6	0	54.54	24.42	78.96
7	430.17	0	0	430.17
8	419.67	0	0	419.67
9	0	44.72	0	44.72
10	0	0	32.21	32.21
11	0	65.68	0	65.68
12	98.82	0	57.77	156.59
Subtotal	1,545.72	609.27	207.42	2,362.41
Nanshanwei Village Nanwan Group				
22 HHs 89APs				
1	180	0	0	180
2	470	0	0	470
3	300	0	0	300
4	300	0	0	300
5	260	0	0	260
6	240	0	0	240
7	0	200	0	200
8	0	540	0	540
9	0	380	0	380
10	0	156	0	156
11	0	388	0	388
12	0	295	0	295
13	0	183	0	183
14	0	150	0	150
15	0	143	0	143
16	0	260	0	260
17	0	210	0	210
18	0	70	0	70
19	0	308	0	308
20	0	215	0	215
21	120	140		260
22	0	0	182	182
Subtotal	1,870	3,638	182	5,690
Xintian Village Group 4				
1 HH 10APs				
1	0	200	0	200
Total	3,415.72	4,447.27	389.42	8,252.41

Sources: SES in January and November 2013. Accurate house type will be determined by house appraisal.



Figure 2-5: Rural Residential Houses to Be Demolished

2.7 Affected Gound Attachments and Auxiliary Structures

27. Trees affected are presented in Table 2-13.

Table 2-13: Trees Affected

Category of Trees	Unit	Quantity		Total
		Nanwan	Xintian Group 4	
Elm				
11-15cm	Item	28	0	28
21-25cm	Item	76	0	76
31-35cm	Item	52	0	52
41-45cm	Item	16	0	16
Fruit Tree				
6-10cm	Item	610	8,000	8,610
11-15cm	Item	390	6,000	6,390
16-21cm	Item	260	0	260
21-25cm	Item	2,784	0	2,784
31-35cm	Item		3,600	3,600
Date Tree				
3-5cm	Item	36	0	36
6-10cm	Item	30	0	30
11-15cm	Item	260	0	260
White Poplar				
3-5cm	Item	280	0	280
6-10cm	Item	150	0	150
11-15cm	Item	1,260	0	1,260
16-20cm	Item	390	0	390
21-25cm	Item	910	0	910
Wolfberry				
1 year old	Item	4,524	0	4,524
2 years old	Item	1,560	0	1,560

Category of Trees	Unit	Quantity		Total
		Nanwan	Xintian Group 4	
5 years old	Item	7,800	900	8,700
Grape Tree				
1 year old	Item	39,300	0	39,300
2 years old	Item	5,200	0	5,200
Willow sapling	Item	335,218	0	335,218
Elm sapling	Item	13,800	0	13,800
Pagoda sapling	Item	249,600	0	249,600
Pine and Cypress sapling	Item	26,000	0	26,000
Safflower Pagoda	Item	7,072	0	7072
Total		697,606	18,500	716,106

Sources: SES in January and November 2013.

28. The details of Affected Auxiliary Structures are presented in Table 2-14.

Table 2-14: Affected Auxiliary Structures

Item	Unit	Zhangchuan			Total
		Group	Nanwan Group	Xintian Group 4	
Garage	m ²	60.86	599.24	200	760.1
Simple Storage Shed	m ²	48.92	355	0	403.92
Simple Shelter	m ²	41.17	0	0	41.17
Internal red brick floor	m ²	220.23	0	0	220.23
Internal brick floor	m ²	544.22	0	0	544.22
External cement surface	m ²	794.15	0	0	794.15
External red brick surface	m ²	163.3	0	0	163.3
Gate	m ³	72.5	90.5	15	178
Simple Gate	Item	3	15	0	18
Brick wall	m ³	61.77	198.52	14	274.29
Earth wall	m ³	26.4	0	0	26.4
Concrete foundation	m ³	37.56	0	0	37.56
Vegetable Cellar	m ²	0	366	0	366
Vegetable Cellar	m ³	3	0	0	3
Cellar	m ³	18	18	0	36
Water cistern	m ³	1,268.42	370	0	1,638.42
Water trough	Item	1	0	0	1
Water cellar	m ²	42.39	765	0	807.39
Latrine	Item	12	22	2	36
Brick bed	Item	31	4	8	43
Earth bed	Item	12	22	0	34
Stove	Item	14	0	6	20
Cowshed	m ²	381.93	30	0	411.93
Pigsty	m ²	433.78	3,653	0	4,086.78
Donkey stall	m ²	13.44	0	0	13.44
Sheepfold	m ²	34.4	1,697	0	1,731.4
Kennel	Item	11	9	0	20
Chicken home	Item	4	7	0	11
Ammonia tank	m ³	0	32	0	32
Plastic greenhouse	m ²	0	1,600	0	1,600

Sources: SES in January and November 2013. Accurate type of auxiliary structures will be determined by house appraisal.



Figure 2-6: Affected Auxiliary Structures—Chicken Home and Simple Storage Shed

2.8 Affected Population

2.8.1 Summary

29. 114 households with 580 persons will be affected by the project, including 67 households with 337 persons affected permanently and 46 households with 243 persons affected temporarily. In the permanently affected population, 56 households with 286 persons will be affected by the acquisition of collective and state owned land, 35 households with 156 persons by the demolition of residential houses, 23 households with 99 persons by both LA and HD. See details in Table 2-15.

Table 2-15: Summary of the Affected Population

Subproject	Location	Affected Persons							
		LA		HD		Both LA & HD		Subtotal	
		HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP
Xihuan Rd	Nanshanwei	33	127	34	146	22	89	45	184
Pumping Station	Lantong Farm	4	23					4	23
1 st WSP	Xintian	18	130	1	10	1	10	18	130
SLS	Xintian							0	0
2 nd WSP	LIP							0	0
WWTP	LIP							0	0
Subtotal of permanently APs		55	280	35	156	23	99	67	337
Water delivery Pipeline (temporary land use)	Xintian	46	243					46	243
Total affected persons		101	523	35	156	23	99	113	580

Data sources: SES in January and November 2013

2.8.2 Affected Vulnerable Group

30. Vulnerable groups are mainly divided as follows:

- (i) Poor family: families under the minimum living guarantee line (MLGL).
- (ii) Single-parent family: the head of the family is single and has underage child.

- (iii) The disabled: the persons, in psychology, physiology or body constitution, having some tissue or function lost or off-normal, or the ability of participating in some activity in the normal way lost totally or partially.
- (iv) Other families having special difficulties

31. According to the survey, there are 4 vulnerable families with 20 members to be affected by the Project (5.88% of the total AHs). 3 HHs are from Nanwan Group, of which the 1st family consists of an old couple over 70 years old (their children live in nearby villages), the 2nd family has 3 children and their mother who were all suffering hereditary poor eyesight (the 4 family members got surgery just recently and their eyesight improved pretty much), and the 3rd family is headed by a single mom with two teenage boys (the father passed away). The other family is from Xintian Village Group 4 and under minimum living guarantee allowance because of big family size (10 members). All these 4 HHs are affected both by land acquisition (8%, 22%, 60% and 100% respectively) and house demolition. Their distribution and family status is presented in Table 2-16.

Table2-16: Affected Vulnerable Families

Group Name	HH No.	Family size	Family Type	Irrigated Land Holding(mu)	LA		HD
					LA (mu)	Irrigated Land loss rate (%)	(m ²)
Nanwan Group	1	2	Elderly	13	1	7.69	182(earth-wood)
	2	5	Disable	9	2	22.22	120(brick-concrete) +140 (brick-wood)
	3	3	Single mom	5	3	60	70(brick-wood)
Xintian Group 4	4	10	Poor and big Family	23	23	100	200(brick-wood)
Total		20		50	29	58	712

Data source: SES of resettlement plan in January and November 2013.

32. The 2013 minimum living guarantee allowance of Jingyuan County is divided by 4 levels at CNY159, CNY117, CNY90 and CNY50 a month respectively. These 4 project affected families get Level 3 minimum living guarantee allowance.

2.8.3 Affected Ethnic Minority

33. In Liuchuan Township, only 45 people are ethnic minorities including 29 Hui, 3 Tibetan, 3 Inner Mongolian, 1 Zhuang, 1 Tujia, 4 Dai and 4 Li. In Nanshanwei Village there is 1 household with 6 members of Hui minority. After the investigation and confirmation, no ethnic minority families or village groups will be affected by the Project.

2.8.4 Affected Women

34. Among the permanently affected 337 APs, 167 persons are female accounting for 49.56%. As the members of AHs, the females will be affected by LA and HD of the Project. The details of Gender analysis are included in section 3.4, and a Gender Action Plan was prepared for this Project, see details in the Social Assessment Report for this Project.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

3.1.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Baiyin City, Jingyuan County and LIP

Baiyin City

1. The Project will be carried out mainly in the Liuchuan Industrial Park in Jingyuan County of Baiyin City. Baiyin City is located in the middle of Gansu Province and close to Lanzhou city, and downstream of the Yellow River. Being a city of important nonferrous metal industrial base of the nation, Baiyin used to be well known as a city of copper in China and ranked No. 1 of the industry in annual copper production, annual product value, and profit taxation in 18 consecutive years. But Baiyin was listed as one of the resource-exhausted cities, the first batch in the nation, in March 2008 and thus started its journey of economic transformation from then.

2. Three counties of Huining, Jingyuan and Jingtai and two urban districts of Baiyin and Pingchuan are under the jurisdiction of Baiyin municipality, with a total area of approximately 21,200 square kilometers (km²) and a total population of approximately 1.8 million in 2012. Total GDP of 2012 reached to CNY43.4 billion, with three industry ratio of 11.2:57.31:31.49. Urban resident disposable income per capita is CNY18,532 and rural resident net income per capita is CNY4,497 (vs that of China CNY7917, equal to 56.8%).

Jingyuan County

3. Jingyuan County is located in the east of Baiyin City with a total area of 5,809 square kilometers and a total population of 469,879, of which 415,067 are rural residents, taking up 88.33%. The built-up area of the county is 6.3 square kilometers with urbanization rate of 27.05%. Located in the western inland draught area with severe natural condition and weak economic foundation, Jingyuan County is a typical county of dominant agriculture, backward industry and poor financing capability.

4. There are 18 townships, 175 villages and 10 communities in Jingyuan County. Geographically, the county is divided into three parts, namely Yellow River water gravity irrigation area, high-lift irrigation area and draught and semi draught mountain area. There are 1.16 million *mu* of cultivated land, of which 0.55 million are effective irrigated land. Jingyuan County is the important production base of vegetable, livestock, poultry, and fruits. Baby mutton, wolfberry, and Xiaokou dates are local brand products that are protected by national geographic marks system. The total GDP of 2012 is CNY5,441 million with three industry proportion ratio of 34.0:28.7:37.3. Urban resident disposable income per capita is CNY12,980; rural resident net income per capita is CNY4,386.

Liuchuan Industrial Park (LIP)

5. LIP is located in Liuchuan Township in the northeast of Jingyuan County. The planning area of LIP occupies part of Nanchuan Village and part of Nanshanwei Village. LIP is about 100 km away from Lanzhou City, 20 km away from Baiyin City, 15 km away from Jingyuan County, and 10 km away from the Yellow River. Though the total planning area is 100 square kilometers, current development took place within detailed planning area of 23 square kilometers, of which most of the land are barren hills with the advantage of low development cost. On March 15, 2010,

the People's Government of Jingyuan County issued a Circular on Planning and Construction of Liuchuan Industrial Park (see Appendix I).

6. In March 2012, Baiyin City was appointed by the Ministry of National Land and Resources and Gansu Province as a pilot city for developing and utilizing wasteland such as low hilly land and waste river bank. "Baiyin City Special Planning for Developing and Utilizing Wasteland such as Low Hilly Land and Waste River Bank (2011-2020)" passed the evaluation on June 27, 2012 by the evaluation panel organized by the Ministry of National Land and Resources. On the premise of protecting and improving the ecological environment, proper development of the low hilly land and waste river bank will be carried out and gradually playing the safeguard role for eco-safety and food safety, and providing land for new development, so to achieve social and economic sustainable development. There are 3,000 hectares of low hilly land and waste river bank resource available in total, of which 1,200 hectare are in LIP and 800 hectare defined for the pilot area. So far 14,001.77 *mu* (933.45 ha) of various land have been acquired by LIP.

3.1.2 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Townships

7. Liuchuan Township is located in the northwest of Jingyuan County, about 30 km away from the Jingyuan County Town and Baiyin City. The total land area is 422 km². Liuchuan Township consists of 10 administrative villages and 62 village groups. The total population in 2012 was 322,000. Population density is 77.49/km² and urbanization rate 4.7%. There are 483,000 *mu* of cultivated land in total and Cultivated land per capita is 1.5 *mu*. The net income per capita of rural resident in 2012 was CNY5,170.

8. Santan Township is located in the north of Jingyuan County and the west bank of Yellow River. Santan Township is a neighbor of Liuchuan Township to the west. The total land area is 229.3 km². Santan Township consists of 7 administrative villages and 42 village groups. The total population in 2012 was 22,000. There are 271,000 *mu* of cultivated land in total and Cultivated land per capita is 1.23 *mu*. The net income per capita of rural resident in 2012 was CNY5,515.

3.1.3 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Villages and Groups

9. Xihuan Road construction affects Nanshanwei Village of Liuchuan Township. The total land area is 11.9 km². There are 720 households with a total population of 3,121. There are 5 village groups with 5,200 *mu* of cultivated land in total and cultivated land per capita is 1.66 *mu*. In 2012, net income per capita of rural residents was CNY4,900. Maize is the major grain plant and fruits such as high grade peach and organic wolfberry and sheep breeding are the major products in the area.

10. Xihuan Road construction affects Zhangchuan and Nanwan Groups of Liuchuan Township in terms of permanent land acquisition and house demolition. Per capita cultivated land in these 2 village groups is 2.5 *mu* and 3 *mu* respectively. Agricultural income accounts for 66% of total income in average, while non-agricultural income accounts for 34%.

11. The primary WSP and the water intake (pumping station) construction affect Xintian Village of Santan Township. There are 5 village groups and 1,050 households with a total population of 4,893. There are 6,446 *mu* of cultivated land, including 4,446 *mu* of water irrigated land and per capita 0.7 *mu* and 2,000 *mu* dry land and per capita 0.4 *mu*. In 2012, net income per capita of rural residents was CNY5,200. Rice and corn are the major grain plants, potato and green bean are the major cash vegetables, and fruits are the major products in the area.

12. The primary WSP construction affects Group 3 and 4 of Santan Township. Per capita cultivated land in these 2 village groups is 1.1 *mu*. Agricultural income accounts for 31% of total income in average, while non-agricultural income accounts for 69%.

3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Population

13. In order to understand more about the basic information of the affected residents, and to analyze the impacts of the Project on local people, the LMC conducted an investigation on the resettlement impact inventory, and the RP preparation institute conducted a census survey of affected HHs in affected villages.

3.2.1 Basic Information of Affected Households

14. Xihuan Road construction causes house relocation of 12 households with 57 persons in Zhangchuan Group of Nanshanwei Village. Xihuan Road construction also causes land loss of 33 households with 127 persons in Nanwan Group, of which 22 households with 89 persons will also be relocated. The primary WSP construction causes 198 *mu* land loss from Groups 3 and 4 of Santan Villagewith 23 households and159 persons affected, of which 1 household with 10 family members will be affected also by house relocation (including 4 HHs and 23 APs working on Lantong Farm).

15. Characteristics of APs are presented in Table 3-1. AHHs are 67 and APs are 337, of which 170 are male and 167 are female. 74.48% are between 17 to 60 years old.77.24% of the able-bodied laborers got education above middle school. 67.27% of them are farmers and there are few migrant workers (14.39%) and fewer businessmen.

Table 3-1: Age, Gender, Education and Occupation of APs

Item	Zhuangchuan		Nanwan		Xintian			Total		Subtotal	%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Household	12 HHs		33 HHs		22 HHs			67 HHs				
Family size	4.7		3.8		6.9			5				
Age												
≤6	5	4	4	2	5	4	14	8.24	10	5.99	24	7.12
7~16	2	1	7	5	4	4	13	7.65	10	5.99	23	6.82
17-25	3	6	13	8	11	15	27	15.88	29	17.37	56	16.62
26-35	10	6	18	15	16	18	44	25.88	39	23.35	83	24.63
36-49	5	7	14	12	15	18	34	20.00	37	22.16	71	21.07
50-60	3	3	8	10	8	9	19	11.18	22	13.17	41	12.17
61-70		1	5	2	10	11	15	8.82	14	8.38	29	8.61
≥71		1	2	2	2	3	4	2.35	6	3.59	10	4.29
Total	28	29	71	56	71	82	170	100	167	100	337	100
Education												
Illiteracy		1	2	2	2	3	4	2.80	6	4.08	10	3.45
Primary School	3	3	10	14	12	14	25	17.48	31	21.09	56	19.31
Middle School	7	7	19	13	19	23	45	31.47	43	29.25	88	30.34
High School	8	10	23	18	20	23	51	35.66	51	34.69	102	35.17
College or Above	3	3	6	2	9	11	18	12.59	16	10.88	34	11.72

Item	Zhuangchuan		Nanwan		Xintian			Total			Subtotal	%
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	%	F	%		
Total	21	24	60	49	62	74	143	100	147	100	290	100
Occupation												
Students	3	3	11	8	9	9	23	16.67	20	14.29	43	15.47
Farmers	18	20	37	36	27	49	82	59.42	105	75.00	187	67.27
Workers					3		3	2.17	0	0.00	3	1.08
Migrates*			10		18	12	28	20.29	12	8.57	40	14.39
Businessmen				2	1		1	0.72	2	1.43	3	1.08
Administrators				1	1		1	0.72	1	0.71	2	0.72
Total	21	23	58	47	59	70	138	100	140	100	278	100

* Migrated out for work year-round and their income included in figures.

Sources:SES of RP in January and November 2013.

3.2.2 Income and Expenditure of AHs

16. The agricultural resources, residential House and family assets are presented in Table 3-2-1. Income and expenditure information is presented in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2: Agricultural Resources, Residential House and Family Assets of the Affected Households

Type	Unit	Zhangchuan NanshanweiV.		Nanwan NanshanweiV.		Xintian Group 4	
		Subtotal	Per HH	Subtotal	Per HH	Subtotal	Per HH
A. HH Basic Data	HH	12		33		22	
B. Agriculture							
1. Cultivated land	<i>mu</i>						
(1) Irrigated Land	<i>mu</i>	46.5	3.87	154.87	4.69	132	5.74
(2) Housing Site	<i>mu</i>	10.7	0.89	31.87	0.97		
(3) Idle Land	<i>mu</i>	3.36	0.28	13	0.39		
2. Crops	<i>mu</i>						
(1) Grain Crops	<i>mu</i>	47.52	3.96	147.47	4.47	122	5.30
(2) Fruits	<i>mu</i>	1.32	0.11	5	0.15	10	0.43
(3) Vegetable Field	<i>mu</i>	0.48	0.04	2.4	0.07		
C. Area of House	m ²	2,362.41	196.86	5,512	250	4,600	200
D. Family Assets							
1. Electrical Appliances							
(1) TV set		16	1.33	32	0.97	26	1.17
(2) Refrigerator		8	0.67	14	0.42	22	0.94
(3) Washer		12	1	23	0.70	23	1
(4) Shower		5	0.42	12	0.36	7	0.30
(5) Cellular Phone		38	3.17	57	1.73	52	2.3

Type	Unit	Zhangchuan NanshanweiV.		Nanwan NanshanweiV.		Xintian Group 4	
		Subtotal	Per HH	Subtotal	Per HH	Subtotal	Per HH
(6) Computer		5	0.42	7	0.21	0	0
(7) Other		19	1.58	44	1.33	58	2.56
2. Vehicles							
(1) Auto or Van		4	0.33	9	0.27	15	0.67
(2) Bicycle		12	1	26	0.79	38	1.65
(3) Tractor		8	0.67	18	0.55	19	0.83
(4) Motorcycle		8	0.67	13	0.39	23	1
(5) Tricycle		11	0.92	4	0.12	3	0.13
(6) Others		1	0.08	18	0.55	3	0.13

Source: SES of RP in January and November 2013.

17. Income and expenditure structures are presented in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3: Family Income and Expenditure of AHHs

Type	Nanshanwei/Zhangchuan Group (12 HHHs)		Nanshanwei/ Nanwan Group (33 HHHs)		Xintian/ Group 3 & 4 (23HHs)	
	Per capita (CNY)	Percent	Per capita (CNY)	Percent	Per capita (CNY)	Percent
I. Annual Income	9,793	100%	9,960		10,207	
1. Wages	450	4.60%	315	3.16%	354	3.47%
2. Agriculture	6,430	65.66%	6,570	65.96%	3,160	30.96%
3. Seasonal job	1,390	14.19%	1,180	11.85%	3,716	36.41%
4. Livestock	1,500	15.32%	1,500	15.06%	1,371	13.43%
5. Fruit	0	0.00%	335	3.36%	1535	15.04%
6. MLG, Pension	23	0.23%	60	0.60%	71	0.70%
II. Annual Expenditure	7,705	100%	7,967	100%	5,636	100%
1. Daily Expenses	1,688	21.91%	1,756	22.02%	1,258	22.32%
2. Agricultural Production	4,980	64.63%	4,850	60.81%	2,830	50.21%
3. Education Cost	711	9.23%	982	12.31%	1,308	23.21%
4. Medical Cost	326	4.23%	379	4.75%	240	4.26%
III. Net income	4,813		5,110		7,377	4,813

Source: SES of RP in January and November 2013.

3.3 Willingness of Compensation and Resettlement

18. According to the survey for willingness of LAR compensation, all AHHs except 1 accepted the resettlement house in the resettlement zone and all AHHs accepted monetary compensation for land acquisition. They are willing to use the compensation for daily consumption, education and deposit. They hope to get employment in the secondary and tertiary industry in LIP. Willingness of use compensation is presented in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4: Willingness to Use Compensation

Type	Unit	Affected HHs	
		HHs	Percent (%)
1. Replied to "Use of LAR compensation"	HHs	56	100
Invest in Breeding	%	0	0.00
Employment in 2nd or 3rd industry in LIP	%	45	80.36
Seasoning Job	%	17	30.36
Invest in irrigation facility	%	0	0.00
Invest in Low Quality Cultivated land	%	0	0.00
Deposit	%	11	19.64
Purchase or build new house	%	1	1.79
Daily consuming	%	11	19.64
Purchase social insurance	%	0	0.00
Education	%	11	19.64
2. Replied to "Method of Compensation for House"	HHs	35	100
Purchase new Resettlement house	%	33	94.29
Build new house by self	%	2	5.71
Purchase house in other area	%	0	0

3.4 Gender Analysis

19. In the Project area, women have the same rights and social status as men have and play a very important role in local socioeconomic development. Women take care of farm work and household chorus and know better the economic status of their families. During the census survey, they expressed their interests, worries, and concerns regarding LA&R, income rehabilitation, and other relevant issues. The Project will provide the same training opportunity for men and women. Priority will be given to women when positions are proper for women. From the employment and economic development point of view, the status of women will be improved after the Project's accomplishment.

20. **Gender difference in education.** As indicated in Table 3-1, there are slight differences in educational levels between male and females, but illiteracy ratio of women is 4.08%, which is higher than their male counterpart (2.8%).

21. **Gender difference in employment.** There are also some differences in employment status between male and females: (i) 59.42% male labors and 75% female labors engaged in farming; (ii) 20.29% of male labors are doing migrant work but it is only 8.57% for female

22. **Gender difference in income.** Men’s contribution to HH seasonal job income is 80% and women’s contribution is 20%.

23. **Opinions on resettlement.** Compared with the males, the females showed more concern about income loss, suitability for new jobs, subsidies and separation from relatives. As the Project aims at rural urbanization and development and provides the resettlement living area, the APs don’t have to migrate to places far from their villages. The concern of women about separation from their relatives is not a serious issue. The different views of different genders are presented in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5: Gender Analysis

Item	Male		Female	
	Major	No-major	Major	No-major
1. Justice of compensation	✓		✓	
2. Timely compensation	✓		✓	
3. Start a new transaction	✓		✓	
4. Continue farming on new developed cultivated land		✓		✓
5. Loss of income		✓	✓	
6. Future employment	✓		✓	
7. Children's education	✓		✓	
8. Subsidies during the resettlement period		✓	✓	
9. Separation of children and relatives		✓	✓	

24. As for the impact on relocation, the residents will obtain far better dwelling conditions. For the women bearing most of labor services of the families, the improvement of dwelling conditions and environment may reduce their labor burden and lessen the impact of unfavorable environments.

25. At the design stage, attention was paid to women’s needs so that they can benefit more from these components. Public facilities or services, such as street lights, warning signs and green belts, TEVT program, resettlement houses, should be designed with the needs of women in mind.

IV. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICIES

4.1 General Requirements

1. The preparation and implementation of resettlement for the Project follow the laws and regulations promulgated by the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Gansu Province, and also meet the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009), especially safeguard requirement 2 on involuntary resettlement. The adopted unit rates of compensation rates and rehabilitation measures in the RP will also follow them during resettlement implementation. After detailed survey and measures in November 2014, the RP will be updated based on DMS and third-party assessment, and be submitted to ADB for review prior to the implementation of LAR and award of civil works contracts.

4.2 Policy Frameworks

4.2.1 Relevant Laws and Provisions Enacted by the Central Government

2. The RP for this Project follows the laws and regulations promulgated by the PRC, including:

- (i) The Law of Land Administration of the PRC implemented in January 1999, and the revision implemented on August 28, 2004;
- (ii) The Rural Land Contracting Law of the PRC implemented since March 1, 2003;
- (iii) Decisions on Deepening the Reform and Strengthening Land Administration issued by the State Council on October 21, 2004;
- (iv) Guidelines Regarding Improving Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement System (Guotuzifa [2004] 238) (effective on November 3, 2004);
- (v) Circular of the State Council on Strengthening the Land Control issued on August 31, 2006;
- (vi) Real Right Law of the PRC taking effect on October 1, 2007; and
- (vii) Provisions of the PRC on the Disclosure of Government Information taking effect on May 1, 2008.

4.2.2 Regulations and Policies Enacted by the People's Government of Gansu Province

3. The RP for this Project follow the laws and regulations promulgated by Gansu Province, including:

- (i) Implementation Measures for the Land Administration Law of PRC in Gansu Province promulgated on September 2, 1999, revised and effective since March 30, 2002;
- (ii) Opinion of Gansu Provincial Government on Deepening Reform and Strengthening Land Administration (Gansu Provincial Government Decree 48 of 2005) Promulgated in July 2005;
- (iii) Notice of Delivering the "Operating Procedures of the Minimum Standard of Living Security in Gansu Province" (Gansu Provincial Government Decree 36 of 2009);
- (iv) Gansu Province Implementation Details for Cultivated Land Occupation Tax (revised in October 1997);
- (v) Notice of Delivering the "Circular on District-Based Comprehensive Land Price for Land Acquisition and Compensation in Gansu Province and Uniform

Compensation Standards by Annual Output Value for Land Acquisition in Gansu Province” (Gansu Provincial Government Decree 151 of 2012) issued on December 28, 2012 and effective on January 1, 2013.

4.2.3 Regulations and Policies Enacted by the BMG and Jingyuan County

4. The RP for this Project follow the regulations promulgated by Baiyin City and Jingyuan County, including:

Detailed Implementation Measures of Old-Age Pension Insurance for Farmers of Land Acquisition in Jingyuan County (Trial, November 18, 2009).

4.2.4 ADB’s Policy Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement

5. The compilation of the RP and the implementation of resettlement work for the Project will be in accordance with the ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009). The implementation of resettlement will strictly follow the policy principles set in this RP, and its approval will be obtained from ADB. If any significant changes in the project detailed design must be made, the Project Resettlement Office will discuss them with the APs, and submit a final RP to ADB for review and concurrence.

4.3 Summary of Main Laws, Regulations and Policies

4.3.1 Summary of Relevant National and Provincial Laws and Regulations

(i) Provisions on land ownership and land-use right

6. The PRC implements a socialist public ownership, i.e. an ownership by the whole people and ownerships by collectives. Land in urban districts shall be owned by the State. Land in the rural areas and suburban areas, except otherwise provided for by the State, shall be collectively owned by peasants including land for building houses, land and hills allowed to be retained by peasants. **(Article 2 and 8 of the Law of Land Administration of the PRC)**

7. In order to meet the demands of public interests, it is allowed to requisition land owned collectively, houses owned by entities and individuals or other realties according to the statutory power limit and procedures. When requisitioning land owned collectively, it is required to, in accordance with law and in full amount, pay land compensation fees, placement allowance, compensations for the above-ground fixtures of the land and seedlings and other fees, arrange for social security fees for the farmers with land acquired, guarantee their livelihood, and protect their lawful rights and interests. When requisitioning the houses owned by entities and individuals or other realties, it is required to compensate for demolition and relocation in accordance with law and protect the lawful rights and interests of the owners of the acquired assets. When requisitioning the individuals' residential houses, it is required to guarantee the housing conditions of the owners of the acquired houses. **(Article 42 of the Real Right Law of the PRC)**

8. Women and men have equal rights to contract rural cultivated land. The legal rights and interests of women must be protected; any organization or individual cannot alienate or infringe on their rights of contracted management of land. During the period of contract, the contractors

shall not take back or adjust the land. (**Articles 6, 26 and 27 of the Law of the PRC on Land Contract in Rural Areas**)

(ii) Provisions on compensation standard of land acquisition

9. For requisitioning land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired. Compensation fees for land acquired include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation for attachments to or green crops on the land. The land compensation fees shall be 6-10 times the average output value of the three years preceding the requisition of the cultivated land. The resettlement fee shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land acquired by the per capital land occupied of the unit whose land is acquired. The resettlement fees for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be 4~6 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the acquisition of the cultivated land. But the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land acquired shall not exceed 15 times of the average annual output value of the two years prior to the requisition. (**Article 47 of the Law of Land Administration of the PRC**)

10. The local people's governments at and above county level shall take effective measures to make sure the living level of farmers whose Cultivated land is acquired won't be decreased for land acquisition. It is required to, in accordance with law and in full amount, pay land compensation fees, placement allowance, compensations for the above-ground fixtures of the land and seedlings and other fees. The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities who provide farmers for land compensation fees and placement allowance according to current laws and regulations but can't keep their original living standard and can't afford the social security fee of farmers who lose cultivated land due to land acquisition shall be approved to increase placement allowance. If the sum of land compensation fees and placement allowance reaches the regulated upper limit but can't keep the original living standard of farmers whose cultivated land is acquired, the local governments may use the income from the compensated use of the SOL for compensation. Provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities shall establish and promulgate the uniform compensation standards by annual output value or district-based comprehensive land price. The acquired land of the same level shall be compensated for the same price. The National Key Construction Projects shall take the land acquisition fee in full amount into rough calculation. (**Article 12 of Decisions on Deepening the Reform and Strengthening Land Administration by the State Council**)

(iii) Provisions on resettlement approaches of farmers whose cultivated land is acquired

11. People's governments at and above county level shall formulate concrete measures to guarantee the long-term means of living of farmers whose Cultivated land is acquired. For projects with stable earnings, farmers may become a shareholder through legally approved right to use construction land. Within planned urban areas, the local people's governments shall bring farmers who lose cultivated land due to land acquisition into the urban employment system and establish a social security system. Outside the planned urban areas, to requisition collectively-owned land, the local governments shall provide necessary cultivated land for farmers whose cultivated land is acquired within the local administrative area or arrange corresponding jobs; and make resettlement in host community for farmers without land and basic living conditions. (**Article 13 of Decisions on Deepening the Reform and Strengthening Land Administration by the State Council**)

12. The farmers whose Cultivated land is acquired may select the following resettlement approaches: (i) Placement on agricultural production. The acquisition of collectively-owned land outside the planned urban area should be made through rural collective mobile land, the land contractors voluntarily returned, added Cultivated land due to land circulation and land development and arrangement, firstly making sure the farmers whose Cultivated land is acquired have necessary Cultivated land to continue agricultural production. (ii) Placement on re-employment. Conditions shall be created in an active manner to provide free labor-skill training and arrange jobs for the farmers whose cultivated land is acquired. Under the same condition, the priority of employment should be given to farmers whose cultivated land is acquired by requisitioning units. For the acquisition of farmers' collectively-owned land within the planned urban area, farmers who lose cultivated land due to land acquisition should be brought into the urban employment system with the social security system established. (iii) Placement on shares dividends. For the land with long-term stable earnings at project sites, on a voluntary basis of farmers, after negotiation with requisitioning units, acquired rural collective economic organizations may buy shares by compensation allowance or convert the right of use of construction land into shares. By signing contract with rural collective economic organizations, farmers get returns through preference shares. (iv) Resettlement in Host Community. The farmers who lose cultivated land due to land acquisition but can't be provided with a basic living condition, after taking advices of acquired rural collective economic organizations and farmers, may be arranged by governments in uniform to make resettlement in Host Community. **(Article 2 of Guidelines Regarding on Improving Land Acquisition [Compensation](#) and Resettlement System)**

(iv) Provisions on transparency of land acquisition information

13. During land acquisition, it is required to protect the farmers' right of use of collectively-owned land and right to operate contracted land. Before applying for approval of land acquisition, it is required to inform the farmers whose cultivated land is acquired of the purpose, location, compensation rate and placement approaches of land to be acquired. The investigation result on condition of land to be acquired should be confirmed by acquired rural collective economic organizations and farmers; if necessary, related departments of Ministry of Land and Resources should organize public hearings according to related regulations. Related documents known and confirmed by farmers whose cultivated land is acquired shall be submitted for approval of land acquisition. It is required to accelerate establishing and improving conciliation and arbitration mechanism on disputes in LAR, to protect legal rights of farmers and land users whose cultivated land is acquired. Approved land acquisition, if no special condition, should be declared publically. **(Article 14 of Decisions on Deepening the Reform and Strengthening Land Administration by the State Council)**

14. Administrative organs should disclose government information promptly and correctly. In case of finding any false and incomplete information that affects or may affect social stability and disturb the order of social control, administrative organs should issue correct government information within the responsibility range to clarify. **(Article 6 of Provisions of the PRC on the Disclosure of Government Information)**

15. Administrative organs should be active in disclosing government information in ways easily known by the masses, such as government bulletin, government website, news conference, newspapers, radio, TV, etc. **(Article 15 of Provisions of the PRC on the Disclosure of Government Information)**

16. Governments at all levels should establish spots in the National Achieves and public libraries for consulting government information, and prepare accessory facilities to provide convenience for citizens, juridical persons and other organizations. Administrative organs may set up public reference rooms, file acquisition spots, information publicity board, and electronic information screens to disclose government information. Administrative organs should promptly offer disclosed government information to the National Achieves and public libraries. (**Article 16 of Provisions of the PRC on the Disclosure of Government Information**)

4.3.2 Abstracts of related regulations and rules of Gansu Province

17. Requisitioning rural collective land, with the average Cultivated land above 1 *mu*, the total of land compensation and resettlement allowance should not be less than 16 times of the AAOV; with the average Cultivated land above 0.5 *mu* but below 1 *mu*, the compensation should not be less than 22 times of the AAOV; with the average Cultivated land below 0.5 *mu*, the compensation should be 30 times of the AAOV. (**The Opinions of Gansu Provincial People's Government on Deepening Reform and Strengthening Land Administration, Gansu Provincial Government Decree 48 of 2005**)

18. The uniform annual output value for 20 administrative villages in Liuchuan Township and part of the three townships of Gaowan, Dalu and Mitan is CNY26,396/ha(equal to CNY1,759.7/*mu*), and the uniform compensation standard by annual output value is CNY580,702/ha(equal to CNY38,713.5/*mu*). (Notice of Delivering the "Circular on District-Based Comprehensive Land Price for Land Acquisition and Compensation in Gansu Province and Uniform Compensation Standards by Annual Output Value for Land Acquisition in Gansu Province" (**Gansu Provincial Government Decree 151 of 2012**))

19. Farmers who are over 16 years of age when the land is acquired shall participate in social pension insurance if the acquired land accounts for over 20% and less than or equal to 80% of their total contracted land. Farmers whose acquired cultivated land is more than 80% of their total contracted land are considered as complete land losers. These farmers shall return their remaining contracted land to village committees and become urban residents; they shall be transformed from rural residency registration (rural Hukou) into urban residency registration (urban Hukou); and enrolled into the basic pension insurance system for urban enterprise employees; if their living still can be supported by the remaining land, they can voluntarily enroll into the social pension insurance. (**Article 5 of Detailed Implementation Measures of Pension Insurance for the Farmers of Land Acquisition in Jingyuan County**) (**Trial**) Taking Effective on November 18, 2009)

20. After the new rural social pension insurance³ is implemented, partial land acquired farmers should follow the methods of the new rural social pension insurance and continue to pay the social pension insurance, the entirely-owned account will combine them and by the age of pension distribution, monthly pension will be calculated and distributed according to the calculation measures stipulated in the new rural social pension insurance. (**Article 13 of Detailed Implementation Measures of Pension Insurance for the Farmers of Land Acquisition in Jingyuan County**) (**Trial**) Taking Effective on November 18, 2009)

³ New Rural Social Pension Insurance (NRSPI): farmers who enrolled in the NRSPI should pay premiums in accordance with relevant regulations. Annual premium amounts are CNY 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 respectively at present. Farmers make their own choice for the premium amount (except that CNY100 and 200 are set for special group of people) and the more they pay the higher pension they will get.

21. Please refer to Appendix III for more provisions of pension insurance.

4.3.3 ADB's Relevant Policy Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement

22. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009) safeguard requirement 2 provides systematic guiding policies and operation instructions for the resettlement of its loan projects.

23. The objectives of involuntary resettlement by ADB are:

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

24. The principles of involuntary resettlement by ADB consist of:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comp cultivated access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide

them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language (s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

4.3.4 Comparison of ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy with the PRC's LAR Policies

25. Generally speaking, there are many similarities between the ADB's involuntary resettlement policies and the PRC's LAR policies, which include:

- (i) Both of them attach an importance to avoiding or reducing resettlement during the planning and design stage of a project;
- (ii) Both of them attach an importance to the restoration and improvement of the livelihood of APs;
- (iii) Both of them attach an importance to the openness and transparency of the resettlement policies;
- (iv) Both of them attach an importance to the participation and awareness of the public during resettlement;
- (v) Both of them require that the formulation and implementation of the resettlement compensation standards must be based on the law and according to the law.

26. However, there are still some differences in some aspects between ADB's involuntary resettlement policy requirements and the PRC's LAR policies, which include:

- (i) ADB attaches more importance to the planning prior to the implementation of resettlement, and it requires that a feasible RP must be compiled;
- (ii) The ADB's resettlement policies require that during resettlement, all losses of all APs must be compensated according to replacement costs, including those without legal title to land. However, the LAR policies of the PRC provide a different compensation policy to non-registered structures;
- (iii) ADB attaches more importance to the special care extended to the vulnerable people during resettlement; and
- (iv) ADB attaches more importance to monitoring and checking during resettlement.

27. Based on the above analysis, during the preparation for resettlement, this Project takes full account of the relevant policies of ADB and takes the following measures to meet the demands of ADB:

- (i) The preparation of the Project must be based on concrete socio-economic survey and physical survey, and the RP must be prepared in details;
- (ii) Special care must be given to vulnerable people during resettlement implementation;
- (iii) Make compensation to non-registered structures constructed before the cut-off date, based on replacement value of structures;
- (iv) Establish internal and external monitoring systems for resettlement.

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

4.4 Cutoff Date of Compensation

29. Upon the completion of LIP planning concept, the People's Government of Jingyuan County issued the Circular on Planning and Construction of Liuchuan Industrial Park in 2010 (see Appendix I) and disclosed the boundaries of LIP of 50 km². This Circular took effect from the day it was issued and became the basis of the land use existing physical status of LIP planning area. Three subprojects of Liuchuan Infrastructure Development Component will be implemented in LIP. So, the cut-off date for any new construction in the affected areas of all subprojects was also set as March 15, 2010. In June 2010, the LMC checked that APs in the planning area of LIP were aware of the contents of the Circular on Planning and Construction of the Liuchuan Industrial Park issued by the People's Government of Jingyuan County.

30. The village committees have announced the potential project construction and affected area as well as relevant regulations to the villagers. Any addition of new structures will not be considered for compensation. According to the survey in the project area, there are no new structures built after the cut-off date.

4.5 Compensation Rates

4.5.1 Compensation Rates for Collective Land Acquisition and State owned Land Occupation

31. Compensation standards are set up according to relative laws and regulations of the PRC, Gansu Provincial Government, BMG and ADB's policies. Compensation rates for land acquisition and occupation are presented in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Compensation Rates for Collective Land Acquisition and State-owned Farmland Occupation

Type	AAOV/ <i>mu</i> (CNY)	Times of AAOV	CNY/ <i>mu</i>
Irrigated land	1,759.7	22	38,713.5
Idle land, housing site land, saline-alkali land, newly developed but not cultivated land	-	-	19,356.75
Dry sand land	-	-	13,186.2
Dry earth land	-	-	11,186.2
Young crop compensation fee			1,759.7

Note: These compensation rates are provided by the Land Bureau of Jingyuan County in their new compensation rates proposal (December 2013)

32. According to the survey and interviews, Land circulation price in Liuchuan Twp. is CNY10,000/*mu* in May 2014, as a result, about 4 *mu* of irrigated land can be purchased with 1 *mu*'s compensation rate. Land circulation price in Santan Twp. is about CNY5,000/*mu* and about 8 *mu* of irrigated land can be purchase with 1 *mu* compensation rate. Therefore, the compensation rates for LA in the project area are in compliance with the principle of replacement value.

33. For the collective land acquisition, all the compensation fee will be paid to the rural residents who hold the land; the village committee will not retain any part. For the state owned farmland occupation, the compensation fee will be paid to the Lantong Farm, and the young crop compensation fee (one year AAOV:CNY1,759.7/*mu*) will be paid to the farmers who lease the land. The Lantong Farm will promise the affected persons can lease other land with the priority.

34. In addition, taxes include (i) fee for using new construction land, (ii) fee for land creation, and (iii) farmland acquisition tax, as presented in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: Fees and Taxes for Land Acquisition

Name	Category	Unit	Standard
Fee for land creation	-	CNY/m ²	10
Fee for using new construction land	-	CNY/m ²	14
Farmland acquisition tax	Irrigated land	CNY/m ²	16
	Dry land	CNY/m ²	12

4.5.2 Compensation Rates for House Demolition

35. The final compensation rates for demolished houses in project areas will be determined by the market price assessment based on replacement costs. An independent appraisal company (Jingyuan Lucheng Housing Appraisal Services Company) has been engaged to conduct this assessment. The guidance prices of HD compensation are presented in Table 4-3. Additionally, moving subsidy to relocated HHs will be provided at the standard of CNY200 per capita; transition subsidy will be provided at CNY80 per capita per month for actual months of transition period. Every HH will be granted with bonus of CNY20,000 after the agreement of HD is signed and the structures are demolished before the deadline published by the local government.

36. During house demolition and relocation, AHs need to “pay or retain the difference “between actual appraisal value of the old houses and the physical cost of the new resettlement houses; the original housing plot will be compensated with the rate of LA (CNY19,356.75/mu), the new housing site will be provided to the AHs for free.

37. As per the survey in the project area and interview with the Real Estate Bureau, most of the general houses appraisal values in LIP are from CNY350,000 to 400,000 which are higher than the purchase cost of the new resettlement house with 173.2m² and CNY305,000.

Table 4-3: Guidance Price of House Demolition Compensation

Type		Unit	Replacement Price	Note
Brick-concrete	1st class	CNY/m ²	1,300	1.The last compensation rates will be determined by the market price assessment based on replacement costs 2. AHs need to “pay or retain the difference “between actual appraisal value of the old houses and the physical cost of the new resettlement houses
	2nd class	CNY/m ²	1,000	
	3rd class	CNY/m ²	800	
	4th class	CNY/m ²	600	
Brick-wood	1st class	CNY/m ²	1,200	
	2nd class	CNY/m ²	900	
	3rd class	CNY/m ²	650	
	4th class	CNY/m ²	400	
Earth-wood	1st class	CNY/m ²	800	
	2nd class	CNY/m ²	650	
	3rd class	CNY/m ²	300	
Simple Storage Shed	1st	CNY/m ²	300	
	2nd	CNY/m ²	260	
	3rd	CNY/m ²	200	
Simple Shelter	1st	CNY/m ²	150	
	2nd	CNY/m ²	100	
	3rd	CNY/m ²	50	
Moving subsidy		per capita	200	Once
Transition subsidy		CNY/person month	80	for actual months
Relocation Bonus		HH	20,000	After the agreement of HD is signed and the structures are demolished before the deadline published by the local government
Plot site	The original housing plot will be compensated with the rate of LA (CNY19,356.75/mu), the new housing site will be provided to the AHs for free.			

38. Housing classes criteria are as following:

- (i) Class 1: Beam, girder and rafter are all well, with upturned eaves, elegant decoration, high grade material used, internal and external conditions are excellent, facilities completely equipped
- (ii) Class 2: Beam, girder and rafter are all well, nice decoration, good material, internal and external conditions are good. Facilities are good enough to meet living requirement.
- (iii) Class 3: Simple structure, without decoration, meeting basic living requirement
- (iv) Class 4: Simple structure, with doors and windows, without decoration, facilities not complete equipped or some items missing

4.5.3 Compensation Rates for Temporary Land Occupation

39. If any cultivated land is used temporarily for the project construction, the compensation will be provided to APs. The transmission pipe of the primary water treatment plant will temporarily occupy 100 *mu* of irrigated land and 55 *mu* of dry sand land from Xintan Village of Santan Twp. The compensation standard is 2 years times AAOV per *mu* for one year occupation (CNY3,520/*mu*) and 3 years times AAOV for two years occupation (CNY5,280/*mu*). The cost of land restoration is additional and will be included in civil work contract of each subproject.

4.5.4 Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Attachments

40. Compensation rates for attachments are presented in Table 4-4. Tree compensation rates according to tree's diameters are presented in Table 4-5. Economic value of different kinds of tree (shown in Table 4-6) will be considered during evaluation of tree compensation.

Table 4-4: Compensation Rates for Attachments and Auxiliary Structures

Item	Unit	CNY	Note
Garage	m ²	700	
Gate 1st class	m ²	600	
Gate 2nd class	m ²	400	
Gate 3rd class	m ²	300	
Gate 4th class	m ²	200	
Simple gate	Set	500~1,000	
Brick wall	m ³	200	
Earth wall	m ³	120	
Concrete surface	m ²	40~60	
Concrete foundation	m ²	300	
Internal red brick floor	m ²	50~80	
Internal brick floor	m ²	50~80	
External cement surface	m ²	40~60	
External red bricks surface	m ²	40~60	
Water cellar	m ³	200	
Water cistern	m ³	200	

Item	Unit	CNY	Note
Water trough	Set	200	
Vegetable cellar	m ²	200	
Vegetable cellar	Set	260	
Brick bed	Set	400~1200	
Earth bed	Set	600	
Stove	Set	400~1,000	
Latrine	Set	200~1,000	
Cowshed	m ²	240~350	
Pigsty	m ²	240~350	
Donkey Stall	m ²	240~350	
Sheepfold	m ²	240~350	
Dog kennel	Item	200	
Chicken home	Item	200	
Ammonia tank	m ³	200	
Plastic greenhouse	m ²	22	

Table 4-5: Compensation Rates for Ecological Trees

Diameter (cm)	(CNY/item)	(CNY/item)
Saplings of Willow, Elm, Pagoda, Pine and Cypress, Safflower Pagoda	20	10
14~15.9 cm	360	140
26~27.9 cm	1,200	380
32~33.9 cm	1,400	600
40~41.9 cm	1,800	1,000

Table4-6: Compensation Rates for Economic Trees/Plants

Type	Diameter (cm)	CNY
Grape Vine	1 year old	60
	2 years old	100
Wolfberry	1 year old	60
	2 years old	100
	5 years old	300
Fruit Tree	6~7.9 cm	200
	14~15.9 cm	700
	18~19.9 cm	900
	26~27.9 cm	1,150
Date Tree	6~7.9 cm	200
	14~15.9 cm	700

4.6 Entitlement Matrix

41. The entitlement matrix has been established in accordance with the applicable policies in this chapter, as shown in table 4-7.

Table 4-7: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impacts	Degree of Impact	Impact Scope	Entitled Persons	Compensation and Resettlement Policy	Compensation Rates
Permanent acquisition of collective land	Acquisition of 397.74 <i>mu</i> Collective land	Nanshanwei Village in Liuchuan township, Xintian village in Santan township	51 HHs with 257 persons In 4 groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Cash compensation: as per the AAOV rates published by the Gansu Provincial Government (2) Replacement land and land circulation: provide land replacement with newly developed land for APs, and they can purchase land through land circulation around the project area. (3) Nonagricultural employment: getting the APs reemployed with public service jobs, social employments and jobs under the Project (4) Skills training: offering agricultural and nonagricultural skills training to the APs for free either by JHRSSB's regular training program or by TVET component financed by ADB. (5) Social security: offering endowment insurance for LEFs. Farmers who lose more than 20% of their land are eligible to participate in the pension insurance system. Farmers will pay 40% of the insurance and local government will pay 60%, 	<p>Irrigated land: CNY38,713.5/<i>mu</i>,</p> <p>Housing plot, idle land: CNY19,356.75/<i>mu</i></p> <p>Young crop compensation fee: CNY1,759.7/<i>mu</i></p> <p>100% of Compensation will be paid directly to APs.</p>
Permanent occupation of state-owned land	Occupation of 1,158.31 <i>mu</i> State-owned land (including 6 <i>mu</i> of farmland)	State owned Barren Hills and Lantong Farm	4 HHs with 23 persons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) State-owned barren hills will be allocated to the Project for free. (2) Land occupation compensation fee will be paid to Lantong Farm as per the AAOV rates published by the Gansu Provincial Government (3) The young crops compensation fee will be paid to the APs who leased and cultivated the land. (4) The affected APs can lease other land in Lantong Farm with priority 	<p>Irrigated land rate for Lantong Farm: CNY38,713.5/<i>mu</i> for Lantong Farm</p> <p>Young crop compensation fee for the land lessee: CNY1,759.7/<i>mu</i></p>
Residential house demolition	8,252.41 m ² of rural residential houses	Nanshanwei Village in Liuchuan township, Xintian village in Santan Twp	35 HHs with 156 persons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Cash compensation: The AHs will be compensated as per the replacement price determined by the independent market assessment. (2) Resettlement houses: each AH can receive a new resettlement house with 173.2 m² in the resettlement living area, and 	<p>Guidance Price of House Demolition Compensation:</p> <p>The standards for housing replacement costs are as follows:</p> <p>Brick-concrete structure: CNY600-1,300/m²;</p> <p>brick-wood structure:</p>

Type of Impacts	Degree of Impact	Impact Scope	Entitled Persons	Compensation and Resettlement Policy	Compensation Rates
				they need to “pay or retain the difference” between the appraisal price of the old house and the physical cost (CNY305,000) of the new resettlement house. (3) Housing Plot site: AHHs will get for free (0.7 <i>mu</i>) the new house site, and cash compensation for the original housing site at CNY19,356.75/ <i>mu</i>	CNY400-1,200/m ² ; earth-wood structure: CNY300-800/m ² ; simple structure: CNY200-300/m ² . Moving subsidy: CNY200/person Transition subsidy: CNY80/person month for actual months. Relocation Bonus: CNY20,000/HH
Temporary land occupation	155 <i>mu</i> of temporary land use	4 groups of Xintian village in Santan Twp	46 HHs with 243 persons	(1) Cash compensation: young crops compensation fee will be provided to APs. (2) The temporarily occupied land will be restored by the construction agency.	Compensation of 2 years times AAOV (CNY3,520/ <i>mu</i>) will be paid directly to APs.
Young Crops and Attachments	Affected trees, other agricultural production facilities and auxiliary structures	Nanshanwei Village in Liuchuan township, Xintian village in Santan township	The affected persons, villages, or entities according to the entitlement	The cash compensation will be paid directly to the affected persons or entities as per the replacement price.	See details in Table 4-3, Table 4-4 and Table 4-5
Vulnerable groups	LA and HD	Nanshanwei Village in Liuchuan township, Xintian village in Santan township	4 HHs with 20 persons	(1) Vulnerable group assistance fund will be established for the special assistances provided to vulnerable HHs by LMC and village committees according to the actual situations. (Such as renting vehicles, hiring help hands and delivering coal and other necessity in winter, etc.) (2) Vulnerable groups will receive employment opportunities and other restoration measures from LMC with priority (3) LMC and village committees will help them to build their new houses.	
Grievances and appeals		Nanshanwei Village in Liuchuan township, Xintian village in Santan township	All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the Project contingencies	

V. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

1. In the decision process of the planning, feasibility study and preparation of the Project, Jingyuan County government, LMC and relevant Twps took the opportunity of socioeconomic and physical surveys to propagandize the basic information of the Project in various ways, conduct consultations with all kinds of APs on their common concerns. The public participation and consultation provide a basis for the improvement of the RP.

2. On March 15, 2010, the People’s Government of Jingyuan County issued a circular on the Planning and Construction of Liuchuan Industrial Park by television, broadcasting and notice posting. The Circular states: “LIP is now expanding from the original planning area of 14 square kilometers to 50 square kilometers both towards the east and the west. It is 7 kilometers from the east to the west and 7.6 kilometers from the north to the south. The four direction boundaries are: production area of the Rare Earth Group Co. to the east, Jigeng Road in front of Nanchuan Primary School to the south, Sluice #7 to the west and the natural hill body to the north.” The Circular declared that “This Circular takes effect from the day it is issued.” On January 25, 2011, the Government of Liuchuan Township issued a letter to People Affected by Land Acquisition and House Relocation Due to Liuchuan Industrial Park Construction. In the letter, March 15, 2010 was reconfirmed as the cut-off date for the physical condition.

5.1 Public Participation and Consultation Activities During Preparation Stage

3. Main disclosure and consultation activities so far are shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Main Activities of Information Disclosure and Consultation

No.	Time	Content of Disclosure and Consultation	Participant	No. of AP Participants	Organizer
1	2010.3— 2012.9	Optimization of project design scheme	Lanzhou Urban Construction Design Institute, Affected Villages and Representatives of APs	60 (20 females)	LMC
3	2010.3— 2013.12	Amount of LAR	LMC, Lanzhou Urban Construction Design Institute, Land Bureau, Real Estate Bureau, Affected Villages and Households	85 (26 females)	LMC
4	2010.3— 2012.9	Compensation rate for land acquisition	LMC, Affected Villages and Representatives of APs	85 (26 females)	LMC
5	2012.3— 2013.1	Compensation rate for houses	LMC, affected villages and APs	55 (15 females)	LMC
6	2012.3— 2013.11	Social impact of the project	LMC, Lanzhou Urban Construction Design Institute, Resettlement Consultants, APs	110 (30 females)	LMC
7	2012.3— 2012.12	Resettlement mode and willingness	LMC, Lanzhou Urban Construction Design Institute, Resettlement Consultants, APs	110 (30 females)	LMC
8	2012.3— 2013.11	Resettlement policies	LMC, Lanzhou Urban Construction Design Institute, APs	110 (30 females)	LMC
9	2012.3— 2013.12	Negotiation on resettlement living area locations	LMC, Lanzhou Urban Construction Design Institute, APs	35 (10 females)	LMC

4. On December 11, 2012 LMC and Liuchuan Twp. Government organized a public consultation meeting; affected villages and representatives of APs attended the meeting. LMC answered question raised by them and distributed “Survey on Resettlement Desire of House Affected Households by LIP”.

Table 5-2: Questions Concerning House Relocation and Resettlement willingness

Questions from APs	Answers from LMC
1 How many types of resettlement houses available?	Two types, i.e.flat houses of 163.88m2and two-story houses of 173.2m2
2 Schedule for completion of the resettlement houses?	Construction commenced this year, 30 houses will be completed first, and all the others will be completed by the end of 2014.
3 What facilities in the resettlement living area?	School, hospital, kindergarten, relax facility, park, shops, communication facility, lighting, landscaping, with clean street, pretty environment and convenient transport
4 What facilities in the resettlement houses?	Water supply, drainage system, power supply, heating supply
5 What preferential policies for APs?	1. RelocationBonus: CNY20,000/HH 2. Priority to be employed 3. Moving subsidy and transition subsidy 4. Pension insurance of LEFs 5. Provide housing plot to vulunrable HHs to construct new houses by themseleve.
6 Price of the resettlement houses must be pretty high?	Houses were designed by a professional design institute; construction cost of the houses was verified by the engineering estimation department, about CNY295,000 of a flat house and CNY305,000 of a two-story houseAPs purchase at the cost price. Cost for infrastructures such as water supply, drainage system, power supply and heating supply will be borne by LMC.
7 Can we move in directly after demolishing our old houses?	LMC will coordinate with contractors to speed up on the premise of quality guarantee. APs will get transition living subsidy if it is needed to rent a temporary place.

5. On January 14, 2013, RP preparation agency hosted a public consultation meeting with 15 representatives of APs expressed their needs and concern relating to resettlement.

Table 5-3: Resettlement Needs and Concerns from APs

Questions from Resettlement Consultant	Answers from APs
1 How LA affects your agricultural income?	Greatly, and weconcern very much about LA.
2 Land reallocation to households or village groups possible? What about in the past or in the future?	There is no possibility to get land reallocation, not in the past and not in the future.
3 What measures to take to minimize farming loss, increase family income? What assistance do you expect from the government to restore livelihood?	Go to take migrant jobs. Hope to get employment and technical and skills training arranged by the government. Local labor is cheap. CNY1,500/month for women and CNY1,800/month for men.
4 Do you know how to get land compensation and how did you know land acquisition? Any requirements for land compensation?	Compensation will be paid by LMC to Twp to village then to individual. Notices were posted in Twp, village, and Group. Household visits made by administratives from village, Twp and Land Division of LMC. Hope land compensation rate could be

Questions from Resettlement Consultant		Answers from APs
		higher.
5	Willing to move to the resettlement living area? Any suggestions and requirements for the resettlement houses? Any comments for house compensation?	Yes, like to move to the resettlement living area. Choice confirmed in the villagers' meeting.
6	What assistance needed?	Provision of proper resettlement allowance, necessary life safeguard, and employment for APs and children. Continuous attention to APs from the government will make our life better.

6. On November 5, 2013, the resettlement consultants and resettlement consultant from PPTA team had a meeting with relevant county department of HRSSB, Land Bureau, Civil Affairs Bureau, and Real Estate Bureau to obtain policies on social development and land acquisition and house relocation.

Table 5-4: Consultation with Relevant County Bureaus

Bureau	Questions from Resettlement Consultants	Answers from Relevant County Bureaus
Civil Affairs Bureau	Rural minimum living guarantee line	Annual net income per capita: CNY1784
	Rural MLG allowance	Level 1: CNY159/m Level 2: CNY117/m Level 3: CNY90/m Level 4: CNY50/m
JHRSS	Pension insurance for land acquired farmers	Land completely loss farmers will enroll in the urban employer pension insurance system, and pay 15 years insurance premiums at least, of which about CNY35,000 to be paid by government and CNY25,000 by individual. CNY600~700 will be the monthly pension at the age. Partial land loss farmer will enroll in the social pension insurance system for rural residents. Insurance premiums range from CNY100~1,000 per year. CNY55 is the current monthly basic pension amount (granted by the government), which may increase year by year according to national policy. Besides, personal pension will be provided with the amount of 1/139 of the personal account.
	Training program for land loss farmers	15 training institutes and more than 20 training courses managed by JHRSS at present. 2 types of training including short term training and career training (at least 3 months). Farmers are welcome and training free of charge or subsidized.
Real Estates Bureau	How a house is appraised?	Factors for appraisal: House structures Material used Labor cost by the material used Current market price
	Items for house compensation	House compensation includes items below: House structure Housing site Auxiliary structures and facilities Moving subsidy Transition living subsidy Relocation Bonus Most of the houses appraised in LIP are compensated from CNY350,000 to 400,000.
	Dealing with disputes	Appraisal result will be confirmed by the AP. In the case of dispute, re-appraisal will take place till AP sign their names on the appraisal

Bureau	Questions from Resettlement Consultants	Answers from Relevant County Bureaus
		sheet.
Land Bureau	Land Compensation Rate	On December 28, 2012 Gansu Provincial Government issue Decree No. (2012)151, which takes effect on January 1, 2013. AAOV is CNY1759.7/mu and compensation rate is CNY38,713/mu for irrigated land. Temporary land occupation will be compensated with 2 years times AAOV for 1 year land occupation or 3 years times AAOV for 2 years land occupation.
	Land Acquisition Taxes and Fees	Land acquisition fees and taxes: Fee for land creation: CNY10/m ² Land acquisition administrative fee: CNY14/m ² Cultivated land acquisition tax: CNY16/m ² for irrigated land, CNY12/m ² for dry land
	Land use approval	Land use approval required for every piece of land.

7. On November 5, 2013 the resettlement consultants and resettlement consultant from PPTA team had a meeting with 10 representatives of APs to understand their current living standard and listen to their comments and income rehabilitation plans.

Table 5-5: Income Rehabilitation Plans of APs

No.	Questions	Answers
1	Main source of family income	Agricultural income is the main source for family income.
2	Input of seasonal job	At least 1 member from every family goes for seasonal job for 3~4 months a year. About CNY250-300/d for skilled labor and CNY180-200/d for unskilled labor.
3	Women' responsibilities	Women take care of farm work, children and elderly.
4	Livelihood restoration plan for after LA	Employment in LIP and development of small business.
5	Comments on the resettlement houses in the resettlement living area.	Like the resettlement houses very much and willing to move to the resettlement living area. The area is pretty close to the planned China Railway High-Speed Station and is a good location for a small business, small shop or restaurant.
6	Land circulation price in the surrounding area	LIP causes price hiking of the land circulation in the surrounding area. Several families in Zhangchuan Group have purchased irrigated land in the neighboring villages. Land circulation can be acknowledged when signing land circulation agreement with the witness of village committee.
7	Pension Insurance	All enrolled in the social pension insurance for rural residents to pay CNY100~1,000 per person a year.
8	Usage of Land Compensation proceeds	Rental/purchase of circulation land Development of small business Payment for kids' tuition Deposit in the bank and obtain

5.2 Improvement Measures on Public Participation and Consultation

8. The opinions and advice put forward by the public during March 2010 to December 2013 have been taken into consideration when updating project engineering design, and fully absorbed when formulating the RP. Measures for improvement include:

9. Determine the final affected scope as soon as possible and inform affected population. Then relocated HHs can arrange their living gear. At the same time, it is advised that relevant information of the project should be widely spread to give affected population profound understanding and sufficient knowledge in a palpable manner, such as broadcast, television, notice posting, regular meeting, etc.

10. LMC and relevant resettlement divisions should disseminate relevant compensation rates before the construction and make the masses well-informed.

11. It is advised that strict institutional and financial disclosure should be implemented, such as disclosure of compensation rate, measurement size, evaluation grade, etc. After the determination of compensation funds, they should be posted for disclosure and subject to the participation and supervision of affected population. Compensation fees are directly paid to land affected farmers or deposit into the bankbooks of house affected farmers for them to get resettlement houses.

12. To hand out resettlement manuals and establish channels for complaints and feedback, for instance, hot line for complaints and suggestion boxes. To set up a consultative system. To hold as many as possible consultation meetings participated by project office, township offices, and representatives of villagers' committees and displaced persons. To find solutions for problems.

5.3 Consultation Plans During the Implementation Stage

13. With the continual advance of the preparation and construction of the Project, the LMC shall carry out further consultation activities. Main contents of consultation include:

- (i) distribution of the RIB,
- (ii) DMS results verification,
- (iii) public participation for determination/implementation of income restoration program,
- (iv) public participation for housing site selection,
- (v) public participation for training program and employment promotion, and
- (vi) other problems concerned by displaced persons.

14. Before the construction, LMC shall inform the APs along the lines of the design information and the specific effects of the project. At the beginning of the construction, LMC will implement DMS along the lines and determine the concrete positions and sizes and so on of structures with relevant village committees. For places with which the masses aren't very satisfied, LMC will organize the design department again to revise the design on the premise that engineering standards are met.

15. See Table 5-6 for schedules arrangement for further consultation meetings of ROs at all levels and APs. According to assignment of the LMC, villagers shall hold consultation meetings on an irregular basis and report relevant situations to the LMC. Besides participating in the consultation activities organized by LMC, monitoring departments also should hold meetings on other monitoring problems and collect the complaints and suggestions of affected people, and then provide monitoring information to land acquisition departments at all levels.

Table 5-6: Plans for Public Participation and Consultation during Implementation Stage

Contents	Timeline	Participants
Distribution of the RIB	2014.5	BPMO, LMC, Land Bureau, Twp government, RO of villages,
Comments on the engineering design	2014.1–2014.8	BPMO, LMC, design institute,
DMS results verification	2014.8–2014.12	BPMO, LMC, Land Bureau, Twp government, RO of villages,
Public participation for Determination / implementation of income restoration program	2014.1–2014.12	BPMO, LMC, Land Bureau, Twp government, RO of villages,
Public participation for Housing site selection	2014.1–2014.12	BPMO, LMC, Land Bureau, Twp government, RO of villages,
Public participation for Training program and employment promotion	2014.1–2014.12	BPMO, LMC, Land Bureau, Twp government, RO of villages,
Issues occur during project implementation	During the whole process of implementation	LMC, RO of Twp, RO of villages, external M & E agency
Collecting suggestions and complaints	During the whole process of implementation	LMC and monitoring department

5.4 Information Disclosure Plans

16. In order to let all APs understand timely and thoroughly the resettlement policy and implementation details of the project so that resettlement can be carried out openly, fairly and transparently, LMC will adopt the following measures:

- (i) on March 15, 2010, news of LIP planning and construction was broadcasted by wire television and posting notices;
- (ii) each affected village has disclosed its situation of APs, compensation rates, resettlement measures, and complaint and appeal channels in villagers meeting and in public;
- (iii) provide one Resettlement Information Booklet for each affected household before May 30, 2014; and
- (iv) before June 30, 2014, the RP for the Project will be available at the public libraries or other public places of affected areas, to which all APs may refer at any moment.

17. The Resettlement Information Booklet will be handed to APs after the RP is approved by the JCG and ADB, and its pattern is as shown in APPENDIX VI. The RP will be posted on ADB Website in compliance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement after approved by the BMG and ADB.

VI. RESETTLEMENT AND RESTORATION PLAN

6.1 Objectives and Principles

6.1.1 Objectives of resettlement and rehabilitation

1. The overall objective of the resettlement of the Project is to rehabilitate as soon as possible and improve as much as possible the living conditions of affected population. The concrete objectives are as follows:

- (i) affected households will obtain compensation calculated by replacement cost, and the area, structure and living environment of their new houses in the resettlement living area or reconstructed houses may reach and exceed the levels prior to relocation;
- (ii) all kinds of attachments to the ground affected are compensated by replacement cost;
- (iii) farmers whose land is acquired will be properly compensated, and their incomes will be guaranteed and increased by provision with employment or improving production conditions. All of the affected farmers will be assisted to fully restore their livelihoods after land acquisition; and
- (iv) with full consideration of land loss completely due to the new industrial park construction, concrete social security measures should be applied.

6.1.2 Principles of Resettlement and Rehabilitation

2. Following principles shall be adopted during the resettlement and rehabilitation implementation:

- (i) APs will participate in the whole process of resettlement.**

3. For issues including compensation rates of houses and facilities, selection of resettlement houses, schedule of relocation, schedule of rehabilitation, and schedule of compensation payment, APs or their representatives must be involved and consulted with to reach an agreement. Symposia of representatives and consultation meetings of affected villagers will be held.

- (ii) All compensation will be completely and directly given to the APs.**

4. Set up special account for compensation fund to keep any unit and individual (including township and villagers' committee) from retaining compensation fund.

- (iii) Compensation for houses, attachments and other properties and special facilities will be calculated by full replacement cost.**

5. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on fair market value, transaction cost, accrued interest, transition and restoration cost and other potential reasonable costs.

6. The amount of compensation shall not be retained, depreciated or levied taxes. The compensation obtained by property owners must be calculated by the publicized rates. All the property of originally built structures shall belong to property owners. There shall be no depreciation of property values based on age. The residual value of surplus material left after

relocation shall not be deducted from compensation. Taxes for re-registering land, property and other fees will either be waived or will be paid by the IA.

(iv) Help and care will be offered to vulnerable groups.

7. Vulnerable families should be given priority in selection of resettlement housing, in employment opportunities created in the process of project implementation, in distribution of service networks at resettlement sites, etc.

(v) The purpose of the Project is to promote urbanization in the future.

8. Therefore, the local farmers will lose part of their land because of the Project at this time but will experience future expansion of the industrial park and urbanization and will lose more or all lands. Farmers who lose more than 80% or all land will transfer into urban residents and enroll into urban social insurance system.

(vi) ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009)

9. It requires the borrowers to consider the future impact of involuntary resettlement. Considering that the farmers are likely to lose all land in the next 5-10 years due to the expansion of the industrial park, a livelihood restoration plan will be designed for them that emphasize non-farm activities. LMC promised to take the same compensation standards and livelihood restoration measures for other farmers in the same villages who will be affected due to future expansion. Farmers who lose all land will be offered necessary skill training and priority to be employed.

6.2 Rehabilitation Programs for Aps Affected by Land Loss

10. APs in Zhangchuan Group and Nanwan Group of Nanshanwei Village in Liuchuan Twp are located in the 23 square meters of LIP and may lose all of their contracted land in the future. APs in Group 4 of Xintian Village in Santan Twp will lose 56% of their contracted land on average. The average per capita income loss rate in these two villages exceeds 10%, and they are considered to be affected significantly. During RP preparation, APs strongly expressed their wishes to get employment for themselves and for their children to safeguard their livelihoods. LMC will take employment promotion as the key measure to rehabilitate APs livelihoods. But first of all, if they want to continue their agriculture activities after LA, they can obtain new cultivated land through land replacement and circulation.

6.2.1 Land Replacement and Circulation

11. AHs who want to continue agricultural production can choose to receive new irrigated land developed by government. As the policy in LIP, AHs with 60% or over irrigated land loss can be replaced with newly developed land by a ratio of 1:1 for 60% of the acquired land and the remaining 40% with cash compensation (but replacement land area cannot exceed 1.5 *mu* per capita, the remaining proportion are paid in money). Additionally, the AHs will receive land improvement subsidy of CNY3,500/*mu* for the replacement land (CNY1500/*mu* for the first year and CNY1,000/*mu* for the second and third year respectively). For instance, the Xiaonanchuan Land Development Project in Mitan Twp (the neighbor of the resettlement living area to the south) provides the availability of land replacement of 84.76 hectares.

12. On the other hand, AHs who want to continue agricultural production can also consider to lease good quality irrigated land for a long term from villagers in the surrounding area with the

compensation fee of LA, which is a common practice around project area. Land circulation price in Liuchuan Twp has reached to CNY10,000/*mu* because of LIP development, as a result, about 4 *mu* of irrigated land can be purchased with 1 *mu* compensation fee provided by the Project. Land circulation price in Santan Twp is about CNY5,000/*mu* and about 8 *mu* of irrigated land can be purchase with 1 *mu* compensation fee. Land circulation will be acknowledged when signing agreement (the transfer of the management right to farm the land) with the witness of village committee, or the holding farmer return the contracted land to the village committee and the displaced farmer will sign the agreement with the village committee.

13. About 15% of the AHs, mainly with the aged population and lack of young labors, opted this option. Naormally, they just want to continue their former agriculture activities and not be used to new crops.

14. The land resources available for land circulation around the project area are shown in Ttable 6-1.

Table 6-1: Resources Available for Land Circulation around the Project area

Township	Village	Location	Land area	Circulation Price
Liuchuan Twp	Zhaotang Village	Next to Nanshanwei Village in the west about 1 to 2 km	1,800 <i>mu</i>	About CNY10,000/ <i>mu</i>
	Zhangtan Village	Next to Nanshanwei Village in the west about 1 to 2 km	1,000 <i>mu</i>	
	Laiyao Village	2 to 3 km to Nanshanwei Village in the West	1,600 <i>mu</i>	
Santan Twp	Xintian Village	Located in the Project Village	1,200 <i>mu</i>	About CNY5,000/ <i>mu</i>

6.2.2 Nonagricultural Employment

15. The affected labor force is 251 (124 males and 127 females between 17~60 years old) with 3.75 laborers per household. There are following job opportunities in LIP for APs

- (i) In 2013, Landscaping Co., Sanitary Co., and Water Co. were established in LIP. It is anticipated that 100 people will be hired in 2014. APs will become workers to undertake tree planting, street sanitation, and cleaning. These positions are suitable for women. As the construction progress of LIP, infrastructure maintenance co., security co., public bus co. will also be established and there will be more positions available for APs. Monthly wage will be CNY1,500-2,000.
- (ii) Gansu Hongtai Aluminum Co. is constructing an Electro- Aluminum Plant of 1 million tons with a total investment of CNY2.9 billion. The plant will be completed in five years and employ 6,000 people. The Construction commenced in September 2012 and the first phase of 100,000 ton will start production by March 2014 with 600 electrolytic aluminum process operators. There is no skill requirement for qualification. LMC will refer 200 unskilled workers to the plant and their monthly wage will be CNY4,500.
- (iii) The 20 Production Lines of Gansu Kaisi Ceramic High Quality Wall Bricks commenced construction in June 2013. It will occupy a site of 2,300 *mu*, will be completed in 3 years with total investment of CNY3 billion, and will recruit 7,000 employees. The first phase will be put into operation in March 2014 with 700

employees. LMC will refer 200 unskilled workers to the enterprise. Monthly wage will be CNY3,000.

Skilled positions in Kaisi Co. includes welders, pliers workers, electric technicians with working experience and operation license, wages can be as high as CNY4000/m-6000/m. JHRSSB takes the responsibility to train the new employees (400 people) for (i) Laws and regulations of the state and charters of the company; (2) Operation instructions and safety operation procedures of the position.



Figure 6-1: Gansu Hongtai Aluminum Co. (left) and Gansu Kaisi Ceramic High Quality Wall Bricks (right) (December 2013)

- (iv) During subproject construction period, some unskilled labors will be required. According to the preliminary estimations, the subproject will provide about 200 unskilled positions with an average monthly wage of CNY1,500~2,000 during construction period. LMC will coordinate contractors to employ APs to the maximum extent in order to increase their family income.
- (v) On the opposite side of the resettlement living area an agricultural product refrigerating and wholesale enterprise is under construction. It will engage in fruit and vegetable product purchasing, packing, refrigerating and wholesale business. It is anticipated to hire 400 workers and the wage will be CNY1,500 to 2,000 per month.

16. Unskilled positions (APs are easily qualified) from present enterprises and future enterprises in LMC in the coming 5 years are presented in Table 6-2. These positions will bring more employment opportunities to local residents including APs.

Table 6-2: Unskilled and skilled Positions from Enterprises in LIP at Present and In Future by 2018

No.	Enterprises	Unskilled Positions by 2018	skilled Positions by 2018
1	Gansu Hongtai Aluminum Co.	6,000	600
2	Gansu Kaisi Ceramic High Quality Wall Brick	7,000	700
3	Baiyin Jiarui Ceramics Co. Ltd.	165	20
4	Gansu Huawu Aluminum Co.	1,564	150
5	Gansu Lantong Cable Co. — Rare Earth High Iron Aluminum Alloys Cable and Special Cable Production Line Project	530	50
Total		15,259	1520

Source: LMC

6.2.3 Skill Training

17. The amount of \$2.5 million has been allocated to Component (3) Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) of Gansu Baiyin Urban Development II Project,. The implementing agency of the TVET component will be Jingyuan County Human Resources and Social Security Bureau (JHRSSB). The TVET component will address skills needs of new and emerging industries in the LIP and training needs of local farmers, laid-off workers, and surplus laborers to enhance local employment opportunities; strengthening of the existing short training courses and development of new short courses in Jingyuan County; and strengthening public employment services in Jingyuan County through developing and managing labor market information to serve the need of local farmers, laid-off workers and surplus laborers who seek information on employment opportunities, and career guidance and counseling. LMC will take the full advantage of this loan arrangement and collaborate closely with JHRSSB to provide skill targeted training for local farmers including all of the LEFs and ensure their successful employment in the enterprises in LIP.

18. Skill training will be free-of-charge or subsidized. Children of the displaced farmers, after middle school or high school, can also be enrolled into a three-year formal education program for logistics management at local TVET school and their tuitions will be waved.

Table 6-3: Annual Training Plan in Jingyuan County by JHRSSB (from 2014-2018)

Training Subject	Total trainees (Person times)	Female trainees (Person times)	Laid-off workers and unemployed (Person times)	Agency responsible	Funding source	Remarks
1.Skill training				JHRSSB	Special	The APs of the Project will share the priority of participation of these training.
1.1 Skill training	15,798	11,976	1,327		fiscal	
1.2 Middle or high school graduates	700				funds	
1.3 Farmers	13,771				from	
2.Business Creation					government	
2.1 Business Creation	650	281	279		nt of	
2.2 College or University Graduates	51				different	
2.3 Rural laborers	320				level	
3.Newly recruited employees	268					
4.Farming, breeding and planting techniques	11,432					

Data source: JHRSSB

19. Skill training provided by JHRSSB included catering, hotel services, beauty care, hairstyling, knitting, household care, computer operation, building construction, electric technician, welder, driving, excavator and loader operatio, auto repair, etc.

20. At present, employment information collection and disclosure channels include:

- (i) Open positions information provided by walk-in employers.
- (ii) Employment opportunity information collected by the training center during visits to the enterprises.
- (iii) Display open position information on LED screen in JHRSSB.
- (iv) Post employment opportunity information on the JHRSSB's website.
- (v) Disclose employment opportunity by the employment information service platform of townships.
- (vi) Announce employment opportunity information by local TV.

21. Training information disclosure channels include:
- (i) distribute county government document of training assignments to the townships at the beginning of the year,
 - (ii) disclose training information by TV subtitles,
 - (iii) disclose training information by cellular phone message system, and
 - (iv) disclose training information by the LED screen in JHRSSB.

22. JHRSSB is planning to establish a network information platform and set up a employment and training information center in townships and communities, appoint specific staff to be responsible for the implementation, to send out the employment and training information at the first moment or outreach to every potential trainee, and to provide better employment service for the whole county including LIP affected population.

6.2.4 Pension Insurance for LEFs

23. LMC will implement “Old-age Pension Insurance Methods for Jingyuan County Farmers Affected by Land Acquisition” issued by Jingyuan County Government in 2009 during the implementation of the Project. The method covers farmers of partial land acquisition and complete land acquisition. Farmers who lose more than 20% of their land are eligible to participate in the pension insurance system. Farmers will pay 40% of the insurance and local government will pay 60%, please refer to Appendix III for details.

24. According to the social security policy for LEFs, land completely loss farmers will enroll in the urban employer pension insurance system, and pay 15 years insurance premiums at least, of which about CNY35,000 to be paid by government and CNY25,000 by individual. About CNY600~700 of the monthly pension can be obtained when the men reach 60 years old or the women reach 55 years old. The pension level will increase on the basis of the CPI correspondingly. One fifteenth out of the total amount for individual payment will be deducted every year for men who are older than 60 and individual proportion will be waived if he or she is 75 full years old.

25. Partial land loss farmer will enroll in the social pension insurance system for rural residents. Insurance premiums range from CNY100 to 1,000 per year. CNY55 is the current monthly basic pension amount (granted by the government), which may increase year by year according to national policy. And the rest part of the pension will be paid at the level of the individual account divided by 139. In fact, all the farmers in the project affected area have enrolled in the new rural social pension insurance three years ago. Annual insurance premiums amounts are at the range of CNY100 to 1,000 a year, and decisions on the proper amount are made with the consideration of their personal financial conditions.

6.2.4 Other Measures

26. During the construction period, APs can place a stall or open a shop or restaurant providing catering services or selling food, cigarettes, beer, soft drinking etc. to the construction workers. APs can also open a small shop or restaurant in the resettlement living area. Initial investment is about CNY50,000 and annual net income is about CNY20,000.

27. APs may spend more time for migrant jobs which could be another option for income rehabilitation. Male farmers used to take seasonal jobs for 3 months each year and earn income of CNY9,000 to 10,000. After land acquisition, they can take a migrant job for about eight months each year and earn about CNY24,000 annually.

28. For APs who are ineligible for pension and have limited capacity to start a new business, they can deposit the compensation payment into their bank accounts and earn interest, which is simple and without risk. At present, interest rate for five year certificate deposit is 4.75%, and interest income from CNY3,8713.5 from 1 *mu* compensation payment is CNY1,838.9, which is much higher than the annual net income of farmland (about CNY1,000/*mu*).

6.2.5 Supplementary Action Plan for the APs whose land acquired by LIP

29. As of the date of this report, part of the LA in LIP had been completed and the compensation for APs has been disbursed already, but the livelihood restoration measures were being implemented (see details in the DDR in appendix II). In order to promote the implementation of all resettlement measures, fulfill the resettlement objectives, and ensure that the living standards and production levels of these APs are well restored, the LMC has drafted the following supplementary action plan:

- (i) Assist the AHs to obtain cultivated land through land replacement or land circulation if they wish to continue agriculture activities after LA;
- (ii) Provide skill training for the labors of these AHs, provide the same rights of receiving training from local government.
- (iii) Assist the labors of these AHs to be employed in LIP after skill training
- (iv) Assist these AHs to start small business in resettlement community through provide training and small sum guaranteed loan, etc.
- (v) Integrate all the progress and effects of the rehabilitation measures in both the internal and external monitoring and evaluation report which submitted to ADB.

6.3 Resettlement Programs for HD

6.3.1 Resettlement Plan for Rural House Relocation

30. Based on the survey of AHs, preferences of house relocation households is shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3: Preferences of House Relocation Households

Group Name	HHs	APs	Relocation Place	Resettlement Living Area	
				HHs	Housing Site (<i>mu</i>)
Zhangchuan Group	12	57	Resettlement Living Area	12	8.4
Nanwan Group	22	89	Resettlement Living Area	22	15.4
XT Group 4	1	10	Cash compensation and building a house by themself		
Total	35	156		34	23.8

Note: The AH in Xintian Village Group 4 chose to be compensated with cash for the resettlement living area is far from their current place.

31. The resettlement plan for house relocation of rural households is as follows:

- (i) AHs are satisfied with the location of the resettlement living area. The resettlement houses are under construction at present and will be completed by the end of 2014. 34 out of 35 AHs who chose resettlement houses in the resettlement living area shall move in directly and may not experience transition period. The original

houses and housing sites will be cash compensated at CNY19,356.75/*mu* and it/m up to the property owners to keep or sell the materials from house demolition.

- (ii) Houses in the resettlement living area consist of two-story houses and flat houses with yards enclosed by walls for each unit. APs confirmed their choices from the two types of houses before construction. The resettlement housing design has been updated in accordance with their needs and suggestions. A flat house with building area of 163.88 m² costs CNY295,000. A two-story house with building area of 173.2 m², 4 bedrooms and 2 washrooms, costs CNY305,000. Each unit occupies a site area of 0.7 *mu*. According to most appraisal results in LIP, the overall compensation fees for the demolished houses are enough to get a new resettlement house in the resettlement living area. See examples in Table 6-4 and Figure 6-2.

Table 6-4 Compensation for House Relocation in LIP in 2013

Name of Household	Compensation Fee (Yuan)	Moving Subsidy (Yuan)	Relocation Bonus (Yuan)	Total Compensation Amount (Yuan)	Remarks	Deducting Value of the Resettlement House (Yuan)	Date
Lu Defu	499,690.00	800.00		500,490.00	Bonus unpaid		2013.05.07
Wang Tingcui	381,701.30	400.00	20,000.00	402,101.30	Bonus paid	305,000.00	2013.05.08
Ma Zhengxiong	320,880.00	1,200.00	20,000.00	342,080.00	Bonus paid	305,000.00	2013.05.14
Bai Xiancai	322,980.00	800.00	20,000.00	343,780.00	Bonus paid	305,000.00	2013.05.14
Yue Pengchuan	352,329.00	800.00	20,000.00	373,129.00	Bonus paid	305,000.00	2013.05.23
Yang Yongchuan	405,305.70	1,400.00	20,000.00	426,705.70	Bonus paid	305,000.00	2013.08.07
Zhang Keman	338,044.20	1,000.00	20,000.00	359,044.20	Bonus paid	305,000.00	2013.08.08
Chen Shengyang	371,377.20	1,000.00	20,000.00	392,377.20	Bonus paid	305,000.00	2013.08.08
Yang Xuedong	314,077.30	800.00	20,000.00	334,877.30	Bonus paid	305,000.00	2013.08.08
Wang Youshan	325,747.10	1,200.00	20,000.00	346,947.10	Bonus paid	305,000.00	2013.08.13
Zhou Zhengsheng	291,464.50	1,000.00	20,000.00	312,464.50	Bonus paid	305,000.00	2013.08.30
Li Liandong	283,375.60	1,200.00	20,000.00	304,575.60	Bonus paid	305,000.00	2013.09.10
Yang Yongxiang	324,012.20	600.00	20,000.00	344,612.20	Bonus paid	305,000.00	2013.09.11

Note: Data sheet provided by LIP. Please refer to (#10 in the list) Wang Youshan' House Relocation agreement in Sample 1 in the DDR (Appendix II) .

32. A copy of the original sheet is shown below:

2013年房屋拆迁安置情况

姓名	房屋拆迁款	搬家费	奖金	共计	备注	收扣安置房款	时间
陆得富	499,690.00	800.00		500,490.00	奖金未付		2013.05.07
王廷翠	381,701.30	400.00	20,000.00	402,101.30	奖金已付	305,000.00	2013.05.08
马正雄	320,880.00	1,200.00	20,000.00	342,080.00	奖金已付	305,000.00	2013.05.14
白显彩	322,980.00	800.00	20,000.00	343,780.00	奖金已付	305,000.00	2013.05.14
岳鹏川	352,329.00	800.00	20,000.00	373,129.00	奖金已付	305,000.00	2013.05.23
杨永川	405,305.70	1,400.00	20,000.00	426,705.70	奖金已付	305,000.00	2013.08.07
张克满	338,044.20	1,000.00	20,000.00	359,044.20	奖金已付	305,000.00	2013.08.08
陈生杨	371,377.20	1,000.00	20,000.00	392,377.20	奖金已付	305,000.00	2013.08.08
杨学栋	314,077.30	800.00	20,000.00	334,877.30	奖金已付	305,000.00	2013.08.08
王有山	325,747.10	1,200.00	20,000.00	346,947.10	奖金已付	305,000.00	2013.08.13
周振生	291,464.50	1,000.00	20,000.00	312,464.50	奖金已付	305,000.00	2013.08.30
李连东	283,375.60	1,200.00	20,000.00	304,575.60	奖金已付	305,000.00	2013.09.10
杨永祥	324,012.20	600.00	20,000.00	344,612.20	奖金已付	305,000.00	2013.09.11

Figure 6-2: Compensation for House Relocation in LIP in 2013

- (iii) Due to the far distance from the resettlement living area and unwillingness to move from their original location, the only AH (with MLG allowance) from Xintian Group 4 of Santan Township wishes to purchase a piece of house site (the price is same with the compensation rate of house plot land) and build a new house by themselves in the home village. This AH lives in a brick-wood house of 200 square meters and the compensation is estimated at CNY180,000.
- (iv) A HD household can still move in the new resettlement house in the resettlement living area if their house compensation fee is lower than the physical cost of the resettlement house. Such household can sign a promissory note with the LMC to pay the difference in the years to come.
- (v) Xintian village committee promised to allocate a new housing site to this AH in Group 4 near the original site who is not willing to move into the new resettlement community which is about 15km from their original house.

6.3.2 Planning of the Resettlement Living Area

33. The resettlement living area is located to the south of LIP and about 3 kilometers away from farmers contracted land (see the locations in figure 1-2). It occupies an area of 566 *mu* with a total planned building area of 642,000 m². It is divided into residential zone, commercial zone, central services zone, central scenery zone and roads and landscaping. There are 324 houses in the residential living area with a total building area of 56,000 m². For the residential houses, there will be water supply (provided in November 2013), drainage system, and heating supply by natural gas network running through the area. Within the area, there will be medical clinic and health care, hospital, kindergarten, shops, relax and recreation facilities. It is anticipated to

complete construction by the end of 2014. The total cost of construction will be CNY1,687,381,000 and LMC takes the responsibility to get the project approval, raise and use the fund, engineering design, organize the physical construction and monitor the construction quality.



Figure 6-3: Resettlement Houses under Construction in LIP Resettlement Living Area (November 2013)



Figure 6-4: Layout of the Resettlement Living Area

6.4 ASSISTANCE MEASURES FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

6.4.1 Special Provisions for Affected Vulnerable Households

34. Minimum Living Guarantee (MLG): Minimum Living Security Line of rural residents in Jingyuan County is CNY1,784 per capita per year in 2013. MLS allowance of rural residents in Jingyuan County is divided into four levels of CNY159, 117,90 and 50 per month, respectively. Individual proportion of medical insurance premiums of rural residents under MLS Level 1 and Level 2 is covered by a medical assistance fund in rural areas.

35. The 4 levels MLG households are defined as follows:
- (i) Level 1. Household with key family member suffering severe disabled, or without labors, or without income; key member suffering sickness all year round, with financial burden, can not make the two ends meet; single headed households can not make living because accident or family disaster.
 - (ii) Level 2. Family with difficulty, family with two girls and family with university student.
 - (iii) Level 3. Though there is labor, but family with disabled or sick member, can not keep the basic living.
 - (iv) Level 4. Family with difficulty to keep basic living.

36. The LMC and village committees will provide special supports for vulnerable people who will be affected by the Project.

- (i) The LMC and village committees will offer laborers to help vulnerable families to move to new houses.
- (ii) The LMC and village committees will arrange transition houses for vulnerable families if needed.
- (iii) The families of vulnerable groups have priority in selecting houses in the resettlement living area.
- (ii) For houses suitable for small business in the resettlement living area, the vulnerable families are given priority to rent them.

37. A total of CNY30,000 is set up as the assistance fund for vulnerable groups and other households who need special assistance during project implementation, for instance, to rent vehicles, pay labor service, provide coal and other necessity in winter, etc.

38. This project component has identified 4 vulnerable families and 3 out of the 4 are from Nanwan Group in Liuchuan Twp. (1) The families consists of single Mom (widow) and 2 teenager boys of middle school students, and LMC will help the 3 people to find a job (if the 2 boys wish so after middle school graduation). (2) The family consists of 5 people and the Mom and 3 children suffer hereditary poor eyesight, and their eyesight got much improved by recent surgery. Special attention will be given to this circumstance when LMC arrange jobs for this family. (3) The family consists of a couple over 70, and they will get land compensation CNY38,713.5 for 1 *mu* out 13 *mu*, which is about 22 times of the AAOV (CNY1,759.5/*mu*) and the impact is not that much this time. They will get assistance from Vulnerable Group Assistance Fund in case of any difficulty. If this household will loss all of the land because of LIP construction in the future, the old couple will get land compensation as well as benefit from the urban employees' pension insurance system without paying a penny (men over 75 years old and women over 70 years old can enroll into this system for free, and current monthly pension is CNY603 or over). (4) Another family is from Xintian Village Group 4 of Santan Twp with 100% land loss. There are 10 people in the family and 7 of them are able-bodied labors. The head of the family has requested the LMC to help the children to get jobs in LIP and LMC promised to help their 5 children to get employed.

39. For house relocation, Jingyuan County Government and LMC have allocated a piece of land of 10 *mu* housing sites in the resettlement living area to solve the resettlement issue for poor households. 0.7 *mu* is set for each house. Poor households can built their new house by themselves with lower cost (they can use the original materials from the demolished house and they can save part of the labors cost with the assistance of relatives and local governments).

LMC is responsible to provide the housing design and pay water and electricity consumption during house construction. So far no HD affected household chose this option.

40. Vulnerable Family No. (2) and (3) can purchase the resettlement house directly with the demolition compensation. Only the family No. (1) may change their mind and turn to build new house by themselves in the resettlement living area for the floor area of their original house is much small. If such scenario occurs, LMC will arrange the contractor of the resettlement houses to help the family to build a new house in the resettlement living area. The material cost will be covered by the house compensation fee and labor cost will be covered by Vulnerable Group Assistance Fund of this Project.

6.5 Women's Development Measures

41. Women must have equal participation chances to express their interests, worries, and concerns regarding LA&R and other relevant issues.

42. In the process of RP preparation, LMC had consulted women on their concerns and preferences on resettlement and income rehabilitation. Their concerns and suggestions are basically incorporated into this RP.

43. Women will be encouraged to participate in RP implementation and will play a key role in implementing income rehabilitation activities raised in RP. Meanwhile, at least one female official shall be commissioned in the resettlement office to enable better communication and participation for women. Some employment opportunities will be provided to women during construction. Meanwhile, the gender action plan (GAP) and SDAP of the Project will specify such opportunities for women to participate in and benefit from the Project.

44. Project affected women used to take care of the farming and family daily life. After land acquisition they entitle the same rights as their male counterparts to receive training and to be employed. Priority will be given to women when positions are proper for them (for instance, public service positions in LMC). If the wage for a woman is CNY1500 per month, her annual income will be $1,500 \times 12 = \text{CNY}18,000$, which is about 10 times of the AAOV of cultivated land (CNY1,760/mu).

45. JHRSSB's training facilities offer women-tailored courses, such as knitting, beauty care and hairstyle, catering, hotel service, family care, etc. With these skills women can either start their own business or find a job in service industry. They might start their business in their yards. The initial investment for a small business is CNY50,000 and annual net income could be CNY20,000. Moreover, the national government has mobilized and is promoting family-based elderly care and community-based elderly care. Women are believed to make great contributions in this new field.

46. The TVET component will support the development of new short training courses (small business operation, logistic management, etc.) to meet skills needs of new and emerging industries in the LIP and enhance employment opportunities for women.

VII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

7.1 Resettlement Budget

1. The resettlement budget of this project is mainly composed of six parts, i.e. (i) land acquisition compensation, (ii) relocation compensation, (iii) attachment and auxiliary structure compensation, (iv) administrative cost, (v) other relevant fees and taxes, and (vi) contingency budget.

2. According to the compensation rates and statistical data of all kinds of affected items, the total resettlement fund of the ADB financed project – Liuchuan Industrial Park Infrastructure Development Component is about CNY96.5399 million. See Table 7-1 for fund budget, and the details are presented in Appendix VI. The investment schedule is presented in Table 7-2.

3. The resettlement fund of the Project is raised by the JCG. The resettlement fund of this project will be allocated to different receivers according to the property rights of affected items. Monetary compensation for land acquisition will be paid 100% to affected households and entities. House compensation will be paid to affected households through the special account.

4. For the sake of full and timely payment of compensation to affected people and entities, the roles of independent monitor, internal monitor and national auditing bureau will be given full play to supervise, and intermediate links will be minimized for paying the resettlement fund in a simple and convenient way.

Table 7-1: Resettlement Budget

Item	Unit	Rates (CNY) per unit	Project Component Costs (CNY)							
			Xihuan Road	1 st WSP	Pumping Station	Transmission	WWTP	Total	Percent (%)	
I. Land Compensation				7,136,668.3	6,620,047.5	242,841	0	0	13,999,556.8	14.5
Land Compensation	Irrigated Land	mu	38,713.5	5,995,559.7	5,110,182.0	232,281			11,338,022.7	11.74
	Housing Site	mu	19,356.75	616,899.6	13,549.7	0			630,449.3	0.65
	Idle Land	mu	19,356.75	251,637.8	1,263,995.8	0			1,515,633.5	1.57
Young Crops Compensation	Irrigated Land	mu	1760	272,571.2	232,320.0	10,560			515,451.2	0.53
II. Temporary Land Occupation		3,520	0	0.0	0	545,600	0	5,456,000	0.57	
III. Housing Compensation				17,254,822.7	440,300.4				17,695,123.1	18.33
Rural Residential houses	Brick concrete	m ²	1,300	4,440,436					4,440,436	4.6
	Brick wood	m ²	1,200	5,096,724	240,000				5,336,724	5.53
	Earth wood	m ²	800	311,536					311,536	0.32
	Bonuses	HH	20,000	680,000	20,000				700,000	0.73
	Moving subsidy	Person	200	29,200	2,000				31,200	0.03
	Transition subsidy	Person/y	960	140,160	9,600.0				149,760	0.16
	Subtotal			10,698,056	271,600	0	0	0	10,969,656	11.36
Resettlement Site Cost for 34 HHs	Site Construction	mu	22,152	1,348,170.7	15,506.4				1,363,677.1	1.41
	Infrastructure Construction	HH	95,504	3,247,136	95,504				3,342,640	3.46
	Other Cost (Formality, certificate, etc.)	HH	57,690	1,961,460	57,690				2,019,150	2.09
	Subtotal			6,556,766.7	168,700.4				6,725,467.1	6.97
VI. Auxiliary Structures & Ground Attachments Compensation				20,447,843	6,698,400		4,400,000		31,546,243	32.68
	Garage	m ²	700	462,070	140,000				602,070	0.62
	Simple storageshed	m ²	300	121,176					121,176	0.13
	Simple shelter	m ²	150	6,175.5					6,175.5	0.01
Auxiliary Structures	Red brick	m ²	80	17,618.4					17,618.4	0.02

Item	Unit	Rates (CNY) per unit	Project Component Costs (CNY)							
			Xihuan Road	1 st WSP	Pumping Station	Transmission	WWTP	Total	Percent (%)	
floor										
Brick floor	m ²	80	43,537.6						43,537.6	0.05
External Cement Surface	m ²	60	47,649						47,649	0.05
External red brick surface	m ²	60	9,798						9,798	0.01
Concrete foundation	m ³	300	11,268						11,268	0.01
Gate	m ³	600	97,800	9,000					106,800	0.11
Simple gate	Set	1,000	18,000	1,000					19,000	0.02
Brick wall	m ³	200	52,058	2,800					54,858	0.06
Earth wall	m ³	120	3,168						3,168	0
Vegetable cellar	m ³	200	73,200	2,600					75,800	0.08
Vegetable cellar	Set	260	780						780	0
Cellar	m ³	200	3,600						3,600	0
Water cellar	m ³	200	161,478						161,478	0.17
Watercistern	m ³	200	327,684						327,684	0.34
Watertrough	Set	200	200						200	0
Latrine	Set	500	17,000	500					17,500	0.02
Bricked	Set	1,200	42,000	6,000					48,000	0.05
Earthed	Set	600	2,0400						20,400	0.02
Stove	Set	1,000	17,000	3,000					20,000	0.02
Cowshed	m ²	350	144,175.5						144,175.5	0.15
Pigsty	m ²	350	1,430,373						1,430,373	1.48
Donkey stall	m ²	350	4,704						4,704	0.00
Sheep fold	m ²	350	605,990	3,500					609,490	0.63
Dog Kennel	Set	200	4,000						4,000	0
Chicken Home	Set	200	2,200						2,200	0
Ammoniatank	m ³	200	6,400						6,400	0.01
Plastic greenhouse	m ²	22	35,200						35,200	0.04
Subtotal			3,786,703	168,400					3,955,103	4.10
Ground Attachments	Elm									
	14-15.9cm	/	140	3,920					3,920	0
	26-27.9cm	/	380	28,880					28,880	0.03

Item	Unit	Rates (CNY) per unit	Project Component Costs (CNY)						
			Xihuan Road	1 st WSP	Pumping Station	Transmission	WWTP	Total	Percent (%)
32-33.9cm	/	600	31,200					31,200	0.03
40-41.9cm	/	1,000	16,000					16,000	0.02
Fruit trees								0	0.00
6-7.9cm	/	200	122,000			1,600,000		1,722,000	1.78
14-15.9cm	/	700	273,000	1,400,000		2,800,000		4,473,000	4.63
18-19.9cm	/	900	234,000					234,000	0.24
26-27.9cm	/	1,150	3,01,600					3,201,600	3.32
32-33.9cm	/	1,350	0	4,860,000				4,860,000	5.03
Datetree									
6-7.9 cm	/	200	13,200					13,200.0	0.01
14-15.9 cm	/	700	182,000					182,000	0.19
WhitePolar									
6-7.9 cm	/	60	25,800					25,800	0.03
12-13.9 cm	/	120	151,200					151,200	0.16
18-19.9 cm	/	180	70,200					70,200	0.07
26-27.9 cm	/	380	345,800					345,800	0.36
Wolfberry									
1yearold	/	60	271,440					271,440	0.28
2yearsold	/	100	156,000					156,000	0.16
5yearsold	/	300	2,340,000	270,000				2,610,000	2.70
Grape tree									
1yearold	/	60	2,358,000					2,358,000	2.44
2yearsold	/	100	520,000					520,000	0.54
Willowsapling	/	10	3,352,180					3,352,180	3.47
Elm sapling	/	10	138,000					138,000	0.14
Pagoda sapling	/	10	2,496,000					2,496,000	2.59
Pine and cypress sapling	/	10	260,000					260,000	0.27
Safflower sapling	/	10	70,720					70,720	0.07
Subtotal			16,661,140	6,530,000		4,400,000		27,591,140	28.58
I~VI Sub-total	BasicCost		44,839,334.0	13,758,747.9	242,841	4,945,600	0.0	63,786,522.9	66.07
V. Tax and various fees			16,060,949.7	6,381,906.1	178,293.1	370,920	984,960	23,977,028.9	24.84
Administrative Cost		3.50	1,569,376.7	481,556.1765	8,499.435	173,096		2,232,528.3	2.31
External M & E		2.00	896,786.7	275,174.958	4,856.82	98,912		1,275,730.5	1.32
Staff Training		1.00	448,393.3	137,587.479	2,428.41	49,456		637,865.2	0.66
Survey, measurement & evaluation expenses		1.00	448,393.3	137,587.479	2,428.41	49,456		637,865.2	0.66

Item	Unit	Rates (CNY) per unit	Project Component Costs (CNY)						Total	Percent (%)
			Xihuan Road	1 st WSP	Pumping Station	Transmission	WWTP			
Fee for using new construction land	CNY/m ²	14	4,480,466.5	1,848,000	56,028	0	383,040	6,767,534.5	7.01	
Fee for land creation	CNY/m ³	10	3,200,333.2	1,320,000	40,020	0	273,600	4,833,953.2	5.01	
Irrigated land acquisition tax	CNY/m ²	16	3,787,200	2,112,000	64,032	0	0	5,963,232.0	6.18	
Dry land acquisition tax	CNY/m ²	12	1,000,000.0	0		0	328,320	1,328,320.0	1.38	
Vulnerable group assistance fund			230,000	70,000	0	0		300,000.0	0.31	
I~V Sub-total			60,900,283.7	20,140,654	421,134.1	5,316,520	984,960.0	87,763,551.8	90.91	
VI. Contingency			6,090,028.4	2,014,065.4	42,113.4	531,652	98,496	8,776,355.2	9.09	
	Basic contingency	5.00%	3,045,014.2	1,007,032.7	21,056.7	265,826	49,248	4,388,177.6	4.55	
	Price contingency	5.00%	3,045,014.2	1,007,032.7	21,056.7	265,826	49,248	4,388,177.6	4.55	
Total (I-VI)			66,990,312.1	22,154,719.4	463,247.5	5,848,172	1,083,456	96,539,907	100	
Percent (%)			69.39	22.95	0.48	6.06	1.12	100		

Table 7-2 Cost Estimated for External Monitoring and Evaluation

No.	Item	Contents	Cost (CNY)
1	Field survey		
1.1	Communication cost	70 person times in 7 phases	112,000
1.2	Salary for the members during field survey	770 person days in 7 phases	231,000
1.3	Hotel and catering expense for the members during field survey	770 person days in 7 phases	154,000
1.4	Bonus for corporation during questionnaire survey	700 person times in 7 phases	14,000
1.5	Contingence	10% of 1.1~1.4	51,100
2	Reporting		
2.1	Data process and analysis	175 person days for 7 phases	105,000
2.2	Report preparation and revision	560 person days for 7 phases	448,000
2.3	Translation	7 reports	140,000
2.4	Report printing and posting, etc.	7 reports	20,000
Total (1-2)			1,275,100

Table 7-3: Investment Schedule of Resettlement Fund

Year	2014	2015	2016	Total
Proportion%	0.6	0.2	0.2	1
Amount (CNY)	57,923,944	19,307,981	19,307,982	96,539,907
Baiyin 60%	34,754,366	11,584,789	11,584,789	57,923,944
Jingyuan 40%	23,169,578	7,723,192	7,723,192	38,615,963

7.2 Payment, Management and Monitoring of Resettlement Fund

7.2.1 Payment of resettlement fund

5. The payment of resettlement fund will be implemented in conformity with the following principles:

- (i) All the expenses related to land acquisition will be counted in the total construction budget estimate. Subcomponent implementing agencies should review the respective compensation fees and apply for payment approval from LMC and LMC will directly pay compensation fees through special accounts to affected Twps and villages;
- (ii) The affected families shall get paid for compensation fees and all the other resettlement allowances in the form of bankbooks before relocation is implemented; and
- (iii) Land compensation should be paid after the agreement signed and before land acquisition is implemented.

6. Therefore, the compensation payment process includes:

7. Jingyuan Financial Bureau \n * MERGEFORMAT ess includeson Hs

7.2.2 Management and monitoring of resettlement fund

8. The payment of resettlement fund must be implemented in strict accordance with relevant laws and regulations of the state on LAR as well as the policies in the RP, and should not be lower or less than the compensation rates and range stipulated in the plan.

9. LMC should report monthly construction scheduling to the BPMO. The village committee and Twp RO offices should submit reviewed payment reports with signatures of principals in charge to the LMC for payment.

10. LMC should examine and approve land compensation, housing compensation, compensation for ground attachments and auxiliary structures, compensation for physical relocation (including indoor facilities), moving allowances, transition allowances, and bonuses.

11. LMC will engage accounting organizations to conduct regular internal check of use of resettlement fund of ROs.

12. The financial department and auditing department of Jingyuan County are entitled to monitor and audit the use of the special fund.

13. The external monitor will carry out special follow-up monitoring of the payment of compensation for affected families.

7.3 Schedule of Resettlement Activities

14. The civil engineering of subprojects of this component plans to commence in March 2015. The draft RP shall be submitted to ADB for review and approval in April 2014. In order to guarantee that affected population will be properly resettled, land acquisition will be finished prior to civil engineering of the subproject. See Table 7-4 for the schedule of all kinds of resettlement activities

Table 7-4: Schedule of Resettlement Activities

No.	Resettlement Activities	Objective	Responsible Organization	Schedule	Notes
1	Information Disclosure				
1.1	RP Information Booklet	2 villages	LMC	2014-5-30	
1.2	Posting RP on the ADB website		BPMO & ADB	2014-5-30	
2	The Budget Approval and RP Updating				
2.1	Approval of draft RP and Budget (including compensation rates)	CNY96,539,907	JCG & LMC	2014-4-30	
2.2	DMS	2 villages	LMC	2014-11	
2.3	Finalize RP according detailed design	2 villages	LMC	2014-12-30	
3	LA announcement				
3.1	Disclosure of the final RP	2 villages	BPMO & LMC	2015-1	
3.2	Release of the LA announcement	2 villages	JCG	2015-2	
4	Compensation Agreement				
4.1	Land Agreement Signed and Paid	AHs in 2 villages	LMC & Villages	2015-3	
4.2	House Agreement Signed and Paid	1 HH	LMC and Santan Twp	2015-3	
		34 HHs	LMC and Liuchuan Twp	2015-12	
4.3	Demolish old houses	1 HH	LMC and Santan Twp	2015-4	
		34 HHs	LMC and Liuchuan Twp	2016-1	
5	Resettlement Houses Building				
5.1	Completion of construction	34 HHs	LMC, Villages and APs	2014-12-31	
5.2	Moving to new houses	35 HHs	LMC, villages and APs	2016-1	
6	Livelihood Rehabilitation				
6.1	Livelihood Rehabilitation and Employment Plans	AHs in 2 villages	LMC & JHRSS, Villages and APs	2015-3~2017-12	
6.2	Implementing Training Plan	AHs in 2 villages	LMC & JHRSS, Villages and APs	2015-3~ 2017-12	
6.3	APs Employed by the Project	AHs in 2 villages	LMC and employers	2015-3~2017-12	
6.4	Vulnerable Group Assistance	Affected Vulnerable Group	LMC and Village Committees	2015-3~ 2017-12	

No.	Resettlement Activities	Objective	Responsible Organization	Schedule	Notes
7	Institutional Capability Building				
7.1	Staff Training for LMC and Land Bureau, etc.	50 persons	BPMO and LMC	2015-1	
7.2	Staff Training for the county, township and villages	200 persons	BPMO and LMC	2015-2	
8	Monitoring & Evaluation				
8.1	Baseline Survey	AHs in 2 villages	External M & E Agency	2015-1	
8.2	Establish internal M & E	By RP	BPMO & LMC	2014-6	
8.3	Engage External M & E Agency	1 agency	BPMO & LMC	2014-6	
8.4	Internal M & E Reports	Semi-annual	LMC & BPMO	2014-6~2017-12	
8.5	External M & E Reports	Semi-annual	External M & E Agency	2014-8-30 2015-2-28 2015-8-30 2016-2-28 2016-8-30	Rep.1 Rep.2 Rep.3 Rep.4 Rep.5
8.6	External Evaluation Reports	Annual	External M & E Agency	2017-8-30 2018-8-30	Rep.6 Rep.7
8.7	Resettlement Completion Report	1 report	LMC and BPMO	2019-12-30	
9	Records of Public Participation		LMC	2014-6-1~2017-12-30	
10	Records of Complaints and Appealing		LMC	2014-6-1~2017-12-30	
11	Disbursement of compensation fees				
11.1	Disbursement to the LMC	Initial funds	JCG	2015-1	
11.2	Disbursement to Liuchuan and Santan Town	Initial funds	LMC	2015-2	
11.3	Disbursement to AHs	Initial funds	Town government	2015-3	
12	Commencement of civil construction				
12.1	WWTP			2014-6~2017-12	LAR completed in 2012
12.2	WSP			2015-9~2019-11	
12.3	Xihuan Road			2016-4~2018-9-	

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RESETTLEMENT

8.1 Organizations

1. The executing agency (EA) of Gansu Baiyin Urban Development II Project is the BMG. The Baiyin ADB Project Management Office (BPMO), on behalf of the BMG, is responsible for organizing the implementation of Baiyin Project and practicing the specific management functions. The implementing agency (IA) for the Project (LIP Subcomponent) is Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Commission (LMC), who is responsible for detailed work in the project preparation and implementation of LIP Infrastructure Development Component. The implementing agency (IA) for the resettlement of the Project is the Land Administrative Division of LMC, who is responsible to implement this RP with support from Jingyuan County Land Resource Bureau and Jingyuan Real Estate Bureau and with assistance of township offices and affected village committees. Resettlement organizations for the Project are shown in Figure 8-1.

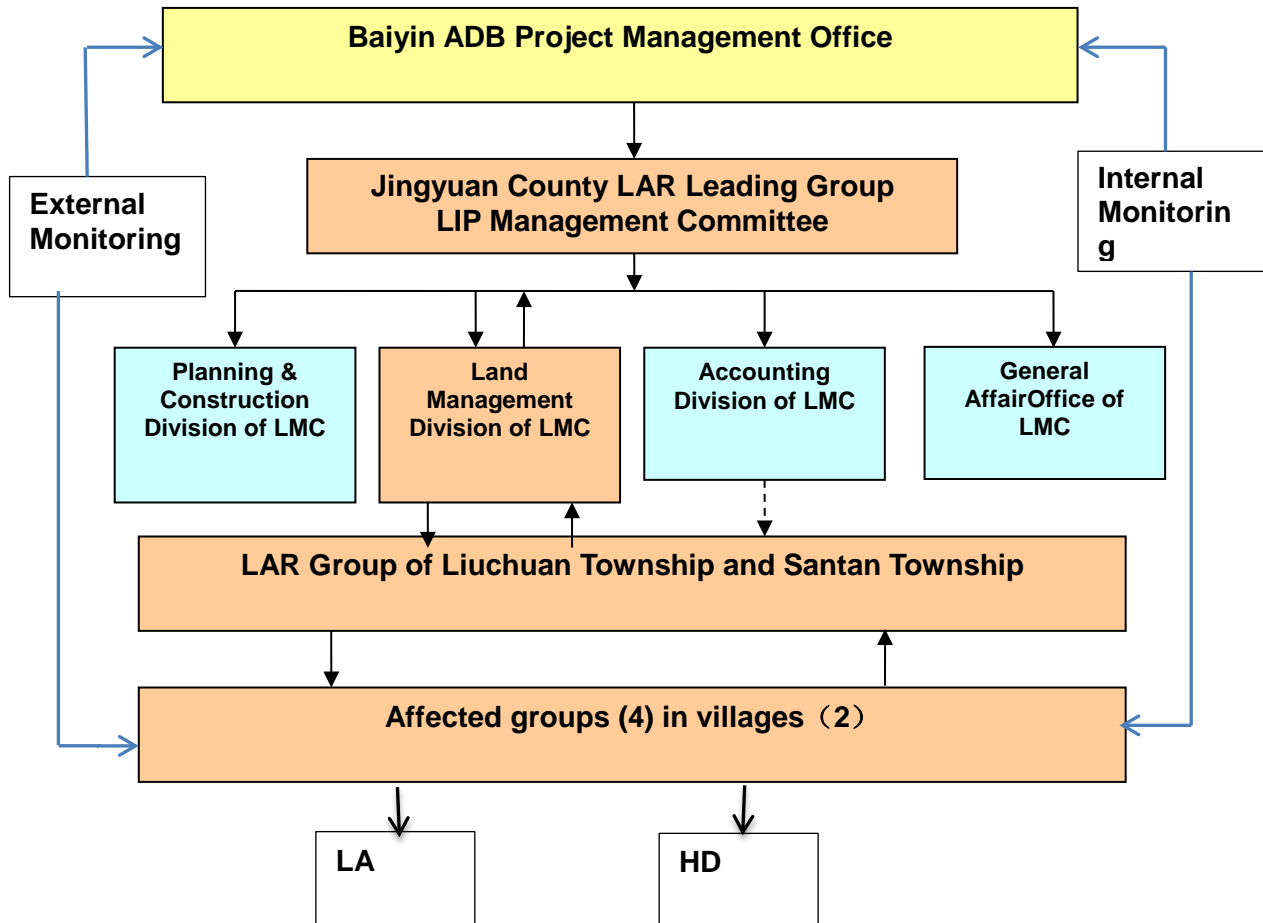


Figure 8-1: Resettlement Organizations for the Component

8.2 Responsibilities

1. Baiyin ADB Project Management Office (Baiyin PMO)

2. As the project management office, it is responsible for:

- (i) entrusting resettlement external monitoring agency,
- (ii) preparing RP and updating RP based on final design,
- (iii) supervising and monitoring the implementation of RP,
- (iv) dealing with grievance and appeals of displaced persons in the process of resettlement
- (v) receiving the ADB staffs for project inspection,
- (vi) submitting implementation progress reports to ADB, and
- (vii) submitting/forwarding Internal and External Monitoring reports to ADB.

2. Jingyuan County Resettlement Leading Group for Liuchuan Industrial Park Development

3. Resettlement Leading Group led by the principal leader from the county government and deputy by director of LMC and sector leader from the county government, consists of: the Development and Reform Bureau, Financial Bureau, Land Resources Bureau, Transport Bureau, Housing and Urban Construction Bureau, Civil Affairs Bureau, Water Administration Bureau, Environment Protection Bureau, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Real Estate Bureau, Masses Letters and Visits Bureau and other relative organizations. The main duty of this Group is to reinforce the Project leadership to ensure the smooth implementation of land acquisition and resettlement. The Group is in charge of resettlement policy formulation and relationship coordination.

3. Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Committee

4. As the project implementing agency, it is responsible for:

- (i) applying to relevant department for land planning license and land use and construction license;
- (ii) preparing the RP and updating RP based on final design;
- (iii) organizing public consultation and participation and advocating resettlement policies;
- (iv) implementing the RP;
- (v) raising, supervising and managing resettlement fund;
- (vi) dealing with grievance and appeals of displaced persons in the process of resettlement;
- (vii) establishing resettlement data base and managing resettlement files;
- (viii) supporting the socio-economic survey and resettlement survey;
- (ix) coordinating internal and external inspection agencies; and
- (x) preparing resettlement implementation progress report and resettlement internal M&E report and submitting the reports to BPMO.

4. Jingyuan County National Land and Resources Bureau

5. As the local national land resource administrative department, it is responsible for rural land acquisition for this project. Its main duties are:

- (i) determining affected areas with the project design institute;
- (ii) participating in preparation of resettlement plans and cooperating implementation;
- (iii) organizing public benefit discussions and advocating resettlement policies;
- (iv) organizing measurement of the affected land;
- (v) carrying out formalities relating to land acquisition;
- (vi) managing data file on land acquisition and resettlement;
- (vii) providing support to external monitoring with site activities;
- (viii) drawing up land acquisition process reports and submitting them to LMC.

5. Jingyuan County Real Estates Bureau

- (i) Participating in the preparation of resettlement plans and cooperating implementation;
- (ii) Organizing public benefit discussions and advocating resettlement policies;
- (iii) Appraising affected houses and structures;
- (iv) Going through formalities relating to house relocation;
- (v) Managing data file on resettlement;
- (vi) Providing support to external monitoring with site activities; and
- (vii) Drawing up house relocation process reports and submitting them to LMC.

6. Township Resettlement Office

6. The Group consists of personnel from township government; land administrative station, police office and village committee. The leaders of township government are in charge. Its main duties are:

- (i) participating in preparation of resettlement plan;
- (ii) assisting LMC to implement the RP
- (iii) organizing public discussion and advocating resettlement policies;
- (iv) implementing, inspecting, supervising, and recording all resettlement activities in the affected villages;
- (v) managing and issuing compensation payment to APs of house relocation;
- (vi) managing resettlement files;
- (vii) reporting land acquisition, house relocation and resettlement implementation progress to LMC;
- (viii) dealing with grievance and appeals of displaced persons in the process of resettlement; and
- (ix) helping vulnerable HHs.

7. Village Committee Resettlement Office

7. Most members of the village committee resettlement team will contribute to settling resettlement issues. Their duties are:

- (i) participating in socioeconomic and project impact research;
- (ii) participating in preparation of resettlement plan;
- (iii) organizing public discussion and advocating resettlement policies;

- (iv) assisting LMC to implement the RP;
- (v) recording all resettlement activities in the village;
- (vi) managing and issuing compensation payment to land users;
- (vii) managing resettlement files;
- (viii) reporting resettlement implementation progress to monitoring authorities;
- (ix) reporting AP on lement vitiesand advocatmonitoring authorities;
- (x) dealing with APs grievances and complaints; and
- (xi) providing assistance to vulnerable HHs.

8. External Monitoring Organization

8. During the implementation of the RP, the external monitoring organization is responsible for external monitoring of resettlement and for submitting resettlement monitoring and evaluation progress reports and completion reports to LMC and BPRO. The responsibilities of this organization are described in detail in the chapter concerning external monitoring.

8.3 Personnel and Facilities of Resettlement Organizations at All Levels

9. There are four personnel in the BPRO. They are very capable of implementing organization and coordination, have rich experience in resettlement, and are skillful in using computers. They have successfully fulfilled the resettlement plan for Baiyin Urban Development I Project financed by ADB. They are familiar with ADB resettlement guidelines and policies and lessons learned from the Phase I Project will benefit Phase II Project significantly. All subcomponents resettlement organizations are also composed of high-quality and experienced personnel. See Table 8-1 for personnel roster and arrangement.

Table 8-1: Arrangement of Personnel of Resettlement Organizations at All Levels

Resettlement organizations	Total number of personnel	Personnel and qualification	Work duration
Baiyin ADB PMO	4(3 F)	The person in charge has five years of resettlement experience, university degree education background	March, 2010 – completion of resettlement
Land Division of LMC	8 (1 F)	The person in charge has five years of resettlement experience, college degree education background	March, 2010 – completion of resettlement
Resettlement Team of Liuchuan Township	5 (1 F)	Long-term experience in similar work, with an educational background of college or above level	March, 2010 – completion of resettlement
Resettlement Team of Santan Township	5 (1 F)	Long-term experience in similar work, with an educational background of college or above level	March, 2010 – completion of resettlement
RO of Nanshanwei Village of Liuchuan Twp	5 (1 F)	Long-term experience in similar work, with an educational background of high-school or above level	March, 2010 – completion of resettlement
RO of Xintian Village of Santan Twp	5 (1 F)	Long-term experience in similar work, with an educational background of high-school or above level	March, 2010 – completion of resettlement
Independent external monitoring institutions	Several (at least 1 F)	Long-term experience in similar work, with an educational background of undergraduate or above level	July, 2010 – completion of resettlement

8.4 Measures for Institutional Strengthening

10. The BPMO will organize a series of trainings for subproject resettlement staffs on: (i) ADB's policy requirements on involuntary resettlement, (ii) related national policies; and (iii) good practices of similar projects in Gansu and other provinces. The training will be carried out by study visits and seminars/lectures and start in September 2014. ADB will be requested by BPMO to provide assistances to train the resettlement staffs. About CNY660,000 is anticipated for staff training and included in the resettlement budget of this RP.

IX. COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS

1. To ensure the complaints of displaced persons can be handled smoothly and rapidly, the resettlement division of the JCG and LMC will establish a transparent and feasible collecting and handling procedure of dissatisfaction and complaints to deal with such issues objectively and efficiently.

9.1 Methods of Collecting Dissatisfaction and Complaints

2. Methods of collecting dissatisfaction and complaints consist of:

- (i) reports of the ROs of villages and townships, which includes complaints of the masses, the progress of resettlement, working measures and existing problems;
- (ii) construction log faxed to the owner by the construction organizer, which shows whether and how the masses affect the construction;
- (iii) the site inspection of the BPMO, during which the problems relating to the LAR may be found;
- (iv) relevant information provided by the independent monitoring organization;
- (v) letters and visits of the displaced persons;
- (vi) information provided by the workstation of the owner;
- (vii) relevant problems found by auditor and discipline inspection departments;
- (viii) information on payment of land compensation shown on the fund transfer list provided by the bank; and
- (ix) specific survey of internal and external monitoring agency.

9.2 Procedure of Complaining and Appealing

3. The Procedures of complaining and appealing are suggested as follows although APs have the ability to access the civil legal system at all stages of the process:

Phase 1:

4. The displaced persons give their oral or written complaints to the village committee. In the case of oral complaint, the village committee must keep a written record and give a clear reply within 2 weeks.

Phase 2:

5. If the reply given in the Stage 1 fails in satisfying the complainer, the complainer may appeal to the township RO, and the township RO shall give a clear reply within 2 weeks.

Phase 3:

6. If the reply given in the Stage 2 fails in satisfying the complainer, the complainer may appeal to the Land Division of LMC within 1 month after receiving the decision of Stage 2. The Land Division shall make a decision on the appeal within 3 weeks

Phase 4:

7. If the complainer is dissatisfied with the decision of the Land Division of LMC, he or she may appeal to the BPMO RO within 4 weeks after receiving the reply of stage 2. The BPMO RO will give its comment within 4 weeks. If there are no agreements, administrative arbitration can be implemented.

8. At any stage, the AP may also bring a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC.

9. Affected persons can decide to go through the legal system directly or may decide not to use project level grievance channels. An aggrieved person may also express grievance to the external monitor, who would then report to it to HPMO. Alternatively, the aggrieved person(s) may submit a complaint to the ADB project team to try to solve the problem. If good faith efforts are still unsuccessful, and if there are grievances that stemmed from a violation of ADB's safeguard policy, the affected persons may appeal directly to ADB in accordance with ADB's accountability mechanism.⁴

9.3 Principles of Handling Complaints

10. The ROs at various levels must carry out site survey on the complaints of the masses, collect their opinions and negotiate with them patiently, in accordance with the principles and standards stipulated in the rules and regulations of the state and the RP, and give comments objectively and reasonably. The RO shall report those problems that cannot be handled on its own to the superior RO timely and assist the latter in carrying out relevant survey.

11. If the RO of the previous stage fails in giving a reply within the specified period to the complaint, the complainer has the right of appeal.

12. During the resettlement, some special complaints and appeals of women may occur; therefore the project office plans to hire at least one female employee for each resettlement team to deal with women's complaints. The local governmental and non-governmental organizations, such as the Bureau of Civil Affairs and the Women's Association will supervise the resettlement to ensure the rights and interests of the displaced persons, especially that of affected women.

9.4 Contents and Ways of Replying to Complaints

(i) Replies to complaints are as follows:

- (a) Brief description of the complaint
- (b) The result of investigation
- (c) The principles and standards stipulated in the rules and regulations of the state and the RP; and
- (d) Comments on handling the complaint and its basis.

(ii) Ways of replying complaints are:

- (a) as to the individual complaint, written reply shall be sent to the complainer directly;

⁴ For more information, see <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

- (b) as to the common complaint, the reply shall be announced in the village meeting or shall be notified to the village in the form of formal document; and
- (c) whatever way of replying is adopted, the reply shall be sent to the corresponding RO of the complainer.

9.5 Records of Complaints and Appeals and Relevant Feedback

13. During the implementation of the RP, the village committee and township ROs shall keep a record of complaints and the results of handling and submit a monthly written report to the Land Division of LMC. The Land Division of LMC will put them together and submit the monthly written report to BPMP, which will carry out a regular inspection on the record of complaints handling.

9.6 Contact information for Complaints and Appeals

14. The ROs of the villages and townships shall arrange the principals to collect and receive the complaints and appeals of the displaced persons. See Table 9-1 for their names, office addresses, and telephone numbers. Complaints can also be sent directly to BPMP (see table 9-1) if the local grievance redress mechanism is not addressing their concerns. BPMP will be responsible to deal with complains or send officials to investigate and deal with complains.

Table 9-1: Information of Organizations and Persons for Receiving Complaints and Appeals of Displaced Persons

Organization	Contact Person	Address	Telephone
Baiyin ADB PMO	Director Zhou	Baiyin Development and Reform Commission	0943-8255330
Land Division of LMC	Mr. Li, Division Chief	LMC	13893090411
RO of Liuchuan Twp	Mr. Wei	Liuchuan National Land Resources Station	and 13893039629
RO of Santan Twp	Mr. Bao, Station Chief	Santan National Land Resources Station	and 15214180836
RO of Nanshanwei Village of Liuchuan Twp	Director Zhang	Nanshanwei Village of Liuchuan Twp	Committee 13649307980
RO of Xintian Village of Santan Twp	Director He	Xintian Village of Santan Twp	15693967111

9.7 Budget for Complaints and Appeals Management

15. The cost for managing complains and appeals during the project implementation is included in the administration budget of the resettlement plan.

X. RESETTLEMENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1. Resettlement monitoring will constantly investigate, inspect, monitor and evaluate resettlement activities according to the Resettlement Plan. Resettlement monitoring consists of internal monitoring and external monitoring.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

10.1.1 Purpose of the Internal Monitoring

2. The internal monitoring aims to ensure the sound implementation of the RP and livelihood rehabilitation of APs. LMC (IA) will undertake the internal monitoring and evaluation.

10.1.2 Procedures of internal monitoring

3. During RP implementation, IA will report to BPMP quarterly and the latter will then submit an internal monitoring report or progress report that covers all subprojects to ADB every half a year.

10.1.3 Contents of internal monitoring report

4. The internal monitoring report shall include the following:

- (i) organization, personnel assignment and capacity building;
- (ii) implementation of resettlement policy and compensation rate;
- (iii) progress of land acquisition, house relocation and resettlement;
- (iv) resettlement budget and implementation;
- (v) production and employment resettlement of landless displaced persons (including vulnerable groups);
- (vi) resettlement of displaced persons of house relocation (including vulnerable groups);
- (vii) complaint, appeal, public involvement, negotiation, information publicity and independent monitoring;
- (viii) handling of the relevant issues stated in the inspection memorandum of the ADB; and
- (ix) existing problems and solutions.

10.1.4 Internal monitoring agency and personnel assignment

5. The personnel of resettlement agency relating to internal monitoring are shown in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1: Personnel of Internal Monitoring in Resettlement Agencies

Resettlement organization	Number of standing personnel	Number of personnel in peak period
Resettlement office of the Baiyin PMO	2	4
Land Division of LMC	8	12
Affected Villages Committees	12	15

10.2 External Monitoring and Evaluation

6. BPMO will engage an independent agency to carry out the external monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement as per ADB requirement. It will make follow-up monitoring of the level of production and livelihood rehabilitation of APs in the light of the RP. External monitoring and evaluation includes baseline survey and regular monitoring. The TOR (terms of reference) for external monitoring and evaluation is presented in Appendix V.

10.2.1 The Living Standards Baseline Survey of Displaced Persons

7. The external monitoring agency will conduct a baseline survey of the affected villages and HHs. The baseline data include the production level and standards of living of AP. Census survey will be applied.

8. The baseline survey will cover family size, production and business, Housing area, family income, employment, family expenditure, transport vehicles, water supply, power supply, heating supply, living environment, and subjective judgment of production status and living conditions.

10.2.2 Regular Monitoring and Evaluation

9. During the implementation of the RP, the external monitoring agency will monitor the resettlement activities twice a year. Major monitoring indicators include:

- (i) whether the compensation rates of houses and other attachments to the ground are determined in accordance with the replacement cost principle;
- (ii) whether the compensation is paid with full amount and in time;
- (iii) construction and distribution of relocation houses;
- (iv) whether the time of relocation is arranged reasonably;
- (v) whether the transition allowances and moving cost are paid;
- (vi) whether the physical losses are fully compensated;
- (vii) whether the infrastructure (including water, power and heat supply and roads) of the new resettlement area is completed and who is responsible for it;
- (viii) whether it is convenient to go to hospital and school from the new resettlement area;
- (ix) whether the compensation rates of various land are determined in accordance with relevant laws of the state;
- (x) whether the transfer procedure of land compensation fund can ensure the affected village and group to acquire their deserved amount;
- (xi) whether the amount of land acquired, compensation rate, compensation amount are publicized in the village and by which means they are publicized;
- (xii) which preferential policies are enjoyed by vulnerable groups in the resettlement;
- (xiii) whether vulnerable groups received assistance during the moving;
- (xiv) whether special requirements of affected women have been fully considered in the design of resettlement measures;
- (xv) whether vulnerable groups, especially women, can acquire employment opportunity relating to the project and how many vulnerable persons are employed in the construction of the project.
- (xvi) whether APs have got any training (by gender) and how many of them got jobs (by gender) and they are happy with compensation, resettlement and income restoration plan (by gender).
- (xvii) the progress and effects the livelihood restoration measures for the AHs whose land acquired by LIP before the Project.

10. The external monitoring agency will attend some of the public participation and consultation meetings and evaluate the results of such activities. The external monitoring agency will visit the affected villages, and inquire of the township governments and the implementing agencies regarding the reporting and disposition of complaints, and propose corrective measures and suggestions for outstanding issues.

10.2.3 Follow-up Survey of displaced persons

11. The external monitoring organization will investigate the affected households annually after the resettlement completed and go on for two year at least. The external monitoring organization shall try to investigate the objects of living standard baseline survey. The follow-up surveys, using the baseline survey structured questionnaire, will be applied to assess the change in living standard, livelihoods and income of the displaced persons. Meanwhile, the subjective comments on the resettlement of the displaced persons shall be collected. These will be the basis to determine whether resettlement has been successfully completed.

10.2.4 Reporting System for Independent External Monitoring

12. The external monitor shall submit reports to the BPMP, the LMC and ADB as planned schedule in Table 10-2.

- (i) Conduct a survey on the AP’s living standards and situation and submit a resettlement baseline report at the very beginning of resettlement implementation;
- (ii) Conduct investigations and submit a monitoring and evaluation report every six months on February 28th and August 30th, respectively until LAR including house relocation activities are completed;
- (iii) Conduct two annual evaluations and submit reports to verify the resettlement has restored the livelihoods, incomes and living standards of APs

Table 10-2: Schedule for Reports Submission

Report Number	Submission Date
External Monitoring Report No.1	August 30, 2014
External Monitoring Report No.2 (including Baseline Survey)	February 28, 2015
External Monitoring Report No.3	August 30, 2015
External Monitoring Report No.4	February 28, 2016
External Monitoring Report No.5	August 30, 2016
External Evaluation Report No.6	August 30, 2017
External Evaluation Report No.7	August 30, 2018

13. The external monitor shall submit the reports both in English and in Chinese to the BPMP and ADB, which at least will include the followings: (i) monitoring objects; (ii) the progress of the resettlement; (iii) main findings of the independent monitoring organization; (iv) main existing problems; and (v) basic appraisal, comments and suggestions of independent monitoring organization.

APPENDIX I: JINGYUAN COUNTY'S CIRCULAR ON THE PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF LIUCHUAN INDUSTRIAL PARK

By The People's Government of Jingyuan County

Liuchuan Industrial Park (LIP) is the important integrated part of Jingyuan County's "two belts and five zones" development strategy and has been listed as the key functioning zone for Lanzhou-Baiyin Metropolitan Economic Circle. LIP is significant in terms of accelerating the implementation of the strategy of forming industrial strong county and promoting the county's economic development. In order to quicken the construction pace of LIP, the relevant issues are hereby notified as follows:

1. LIP is now expanding from the original planning area of 14 square kilometers to 50 square kilometers both towards the east and the west. It is 7 kilometers long from the east to the west and 7.6 kilometers long from the north to the south. The four direction boundaries are: production area of the Rare Earth Group Co. to the east, Jigeng Road in front of Nanchuan Primary School to the south, Sluice #7 to the west and the natural hill body to the north.
2. Organizations, groups, enterprises or individuals are strictly prohibited from building, opening up, digging, planting, burying, exploiting, enclosing, and/or occupying without permission the newly adjusted planning area of LIP. Those who persist or are pervasive to destroy the land existing status of LIP shall be severely punished in accord with the Law of Land Administration of the People's Republic of China and other relevant laws and regulations. Criminal liability shall be investigated if the circumstances are serious.
3. LMC together with Liuchuan Township, Santan Township and Mitan Township have attached great importance to LIP, cooperated closely, and established an enforcement and inspection team to conduct regular patrol. If any serious damage to the land existing status occurs due to undefined responsibility, improper measures and poor supervision, the personnel concerned shall be held accountable.
4. This Circular takes effect on the day it is issued.

March 15, 2010

靖远县人民政府 关于规划建设刘川工业区的通告

刘川工业区是靖远县“两带五区”发展战略的重要组成部分，已被列为兰白都市经济圈重点功能区，对于加快实施工业强县战略，推动县域经济发展具有十分重要的意义。为加快刘川工业区建设步伐，现将有关事宜通告如下：

一、刘川工业区规划面积在原 14 平方公里规划范围的基础上，向西、向东扩展到 50 平方公里，东西长约 7 公里，南北长约 7.6 公里。四至范围为：东至甘肃稀土集团公司生产厂区，南至南川小学门前机耕路，西至七号渡槽，北至自然山体。

二、严禁任何单位、团体、企业或个人在新调整的规划范围内乱建、乱垦、乱挖、乱栽、乱埋、乱采、乱圈、乱占，对制止无效、屡禁不止，私自破坏规划范围内土地现状者，将根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》和有关法律法规严肃查处，情节严重者追究其刑事责任。

三、刘川工业区管委会及刘川乡、三滩乡、糜滩乡要高度重视，密切协作，成立执法检查组，开展经常性巡回检查工作。因责任不明、措施不当、监管不力，造成严重破坏土地现状的，严肃追究有关责任人的责任。

四、本通告自发布之日起执行。



二〇一〇年三月十五日

APPENDIX II: RESETTLEMENT DUE DILIGENCE REPORT ON LAND ACQUISITION AND HOUSE RELOCATION BY LIP DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT

1. Background of the Project

1. Liuchuan Industrial Park (LIP) Infrastructure Development component under the proposed ADB financed Baiyin Urban Development II Project consists of three subprojects including: (i) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Pipelines; (ii) WSPs and Pipelines; (iii) Road and Bridge Construction. The land acquisition for WWTP was completed in August 2012 and land acquisition of the section north of National Highway 109 for Xihuan Road was completed by two steps in March 2011 and November 2013. In the light of ADB's guidelines, this Resettlement Due Diligence Report (DDR) is prepared. The government plans to start the construction for WWTP and sewer networks from June 2014 and this due diligence covers their LAP impacts.

2. This DDR also covers the LAR of the whole LIP (including local government financed road network, sewer collection network and water distribution network) and the resettlement living area.

2. Overall Resettlement Progress and Measures of LIP

3. Land acquisition and house demolition affected by the whole LIP development is summarized in Table 1.

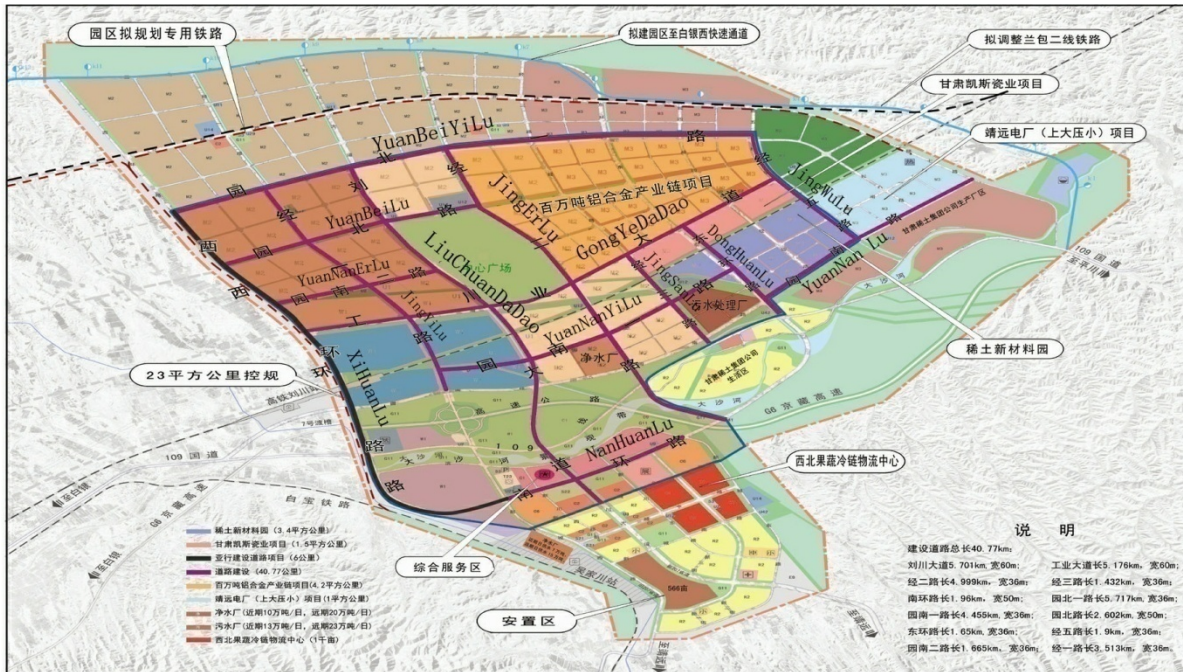
Table 1: Summary of Affected Households by LA and HD

Item	HHs by LA	APs by LA	HHs by HD	APs by HD
LIP in total	362	1,648	181	824
WWTP	21	103	0	0
North Section of Xihuan Road	24	117	0	0
The Resettlement Living Area	61	268	0	0
12 Roads in LIP	0	0	28	156

Note: sewer collection network and water distribution network go along the roads in LIP.

(1) Planning Area of LIP

4. Liuchuan Industrial Park is located in Liuchuan Township, northeast of Jingyuan County. The planning area of LIP occupies part of Nanchuan Village and part of Nanshanwei Village in Liuchuan Township. LIP is 100 km away from Lanzhou City, 20 km away from Baiyin City, 15 km away from Jingyuan County, and 10 km away from the Yellow River. The total planning area is 100 square kilometers, but current development took place within 23 square kilometers, in which most of the land are barren hills with the advantage of low development cost.



Note: The outer red line in the map is the boundary of the Long-term planning area (50 km²); and the inner blue line is for the current planning area (23 km²).

Figure 1: Master Plan of Liuchuan Industrial Park with 12 Roads

(2) Organization Arrangement

5. In order to strengthen the leadership, Jingyuan County established a Leading Group for Land Acquisition, House Demolition and Resettlement for Liuchuan Industrial Park. The Mayor of Jingyuan County takes the lead, director of LMC and sector responsible leader from the County take the deputies, members are from county level development and reform commission, financial bureau, bureau of national land and resources, public transport and communication, housing and construction, industrial and information, civil administration, water administration, agriculture and animal husbandry, environmental protection, investment promotion, human resource and social security, real estates, culture and sports, broadcasting, movie and TV, police, administration of justice, complaint letters and calls, and leaders from relevant township administrations. The Leading Group will be responsible for origination and coordination of the project to ensure land acquisition, house demolition, compensation and the resettlement being carried out properly, smoothly, and in accord with laws and regulations.

(3) LA Completed or to Be Done in the Future

6. LIP started to acquire land in March 2011 (before the spring farming season). Up till now LIP has completed land acquisition of 14,001.77 mu from Nanshanwei Village and Nanchuan Village in Liuchuan Townships as well as Lianhe Village, Chaoyang Village and Xintian Village in Santan Township. Land acquisition and house relocation affected 362 HHs with 1,648 APs. 181 AHs by HD have been appraised and 87 of them have moved to the new houses in the resettlement living area in the south of the LIP.

7. Table 5 indicates that LIP acquired 11,684.34 mu land from Liuchuan Township, of which 847.41 mu is irrigated land, accounting for 7.3% only. Most of the 2,317.43 mu land acquired from Santan Township is low-yield land, including dry earth land, dry sand land, newly developed land and trails, so there was no significant adverse impact to the family income of AHs of Santan Township. 41.04 mu land for the proposed WWTP and 321.35 mu land for the proposed construction of Xihuan Road (on the north section of National Highway 109) and 524.23 mu land for the resettlement living area are all included in the quantities.

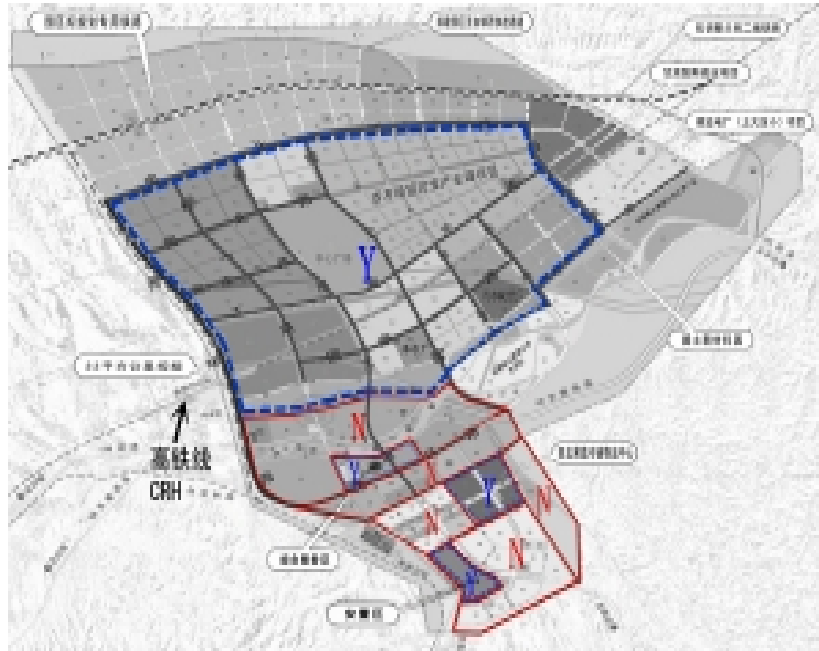
Table 2: Land Acquisition Completed in LIP
(mu)

Type	Liuchuan Township			Santan Township			Total
	Nanshanwei V.	NanwanV.	LianheV.	Chaoyang V.	Xintian V.		
Irrigated Land	847.41	6,053.16					6,900.57
Dry Earth Land	1,021.83	1,344.46	476.09	415.36	207.3		3,465.04
Saline-alkali Land	15.34	390.13	0	0	0		405.47
Dry Sand Land	12.86	143.52	537.8	376.36	168.56		1,239.10
Idle Land	80.36	568.42	0	0	0		648.78
Housing Site Land	13.51	211.11	0	0	0		224.62
Newly Developed	49.12	36.91	72.51	42.25	0		200.79
Trail	0	0	21.2	0	0		21.20
XiangyuanFarm	0	896.2	0	0	0		896.2
Total	2,040.43	9,643.91	1,107.6	833.97	375.86		14,001.77
Grand Total		11,684.34			2,317.43		14,001.77
Remarks	362 HHs with 1,648 persons affected by land acquisition and house relocation. There are 181 HHs completed their house appraisal, of which 87HHs moved into the resettlement living area.						

8. LMC will follow LIP development plan and continue LAR in the time being. In addition to the land acquisition for the proposed ADB financed LIP Infrastructure Component (under Baiyin Urban Development II Project), LIP will acquire more land located southwest to the LIP short term planning area of 23 square kilometers, level the land and get ready for enterprises to settle down. It is anticipated that 4,529 mu of land will be acquired from farmers of Nanwan Group of Nanshanwei Village and Group 1 and Group 2 of Nanchuan Village in Liuchuan Twp. Besides, 219 HHs with 1,076 persons will be affected by LA. See details in table 3.

Table 3: Liuchuan Twp Land Acquisition Plan in 5-10 years
(mu)

Types of Land	Nanwan Group of Nanshanwei Village	Group 1 of Nanchuan Village	Group 2 of Nanchuan Village
Irrigated Land	2,339	300	900
Dry Earth Land	0	0	100
Saline-alkali land	0	0	230
Idle land	220	70	160
Housing site	100	30	80
Total	2,659	400	1,470
Grand total	2,659		1,870
Note	In total, 4,529 mu of land to be acquired which located southwest to the LIP short term planning area of 23 square kilometers, and 219 HHs and 1076 persons will be affected in 5-10 years according to the long term plan of LIP.		



Note: Land acquired is indicated by blue letter “Y”, locations of future land acquisition are indicated by red Letter “N”. CRH: Future China High-Speed Railway Station

Figure 2: Map of LIP Land Acquisition Completed or to Be Acquired in Future

9. There are altogether 12 roads in the LIP and LAR of the roads is shown in Table 2. Master Plan of Liuchuan Industrial Park with 12 Roads is shown in Figure 2.

Table 4: LAR of 12 Roads in LIP

Road Name	Total Land		HDs	APs	Payment	Resettlement
	Utilization (mu)	LA (mu)				
Yuannan Yi Lu	336	112	5	32	Done	Done
Jing Yi Lu	265	120	3	19	Done	Done
Gongye Da Dao	531	227	6	27	Done	Done
Liuchuan Da Dao	545.14	230	6	34	Done	Done
		148.86	0	0	0	0
Jing Wu Lu	164	20	0	0	Done	Done
Jing Er Lu	375	50	0	0	Done	Done
Nanhuan Lu	177	150	5	28	Done	Done
Donghuan Lu	173	20	0	0	Done	Done
Yuannan Er Lu	132	20	3	16	Done	Done
Jing San Lu	118	20	0	0	Done	Done
Yuanbei Yi Lu	535	80	0	0	Done	Done
Yuanbei Lu	262	40	0	0	Done	Done
Total	3,613.14	1,089	28	156		

10. Construction schedule for sewer collection network is shown in Table 4 and Figure 3.

Table 5: Construction Schedule for Sewer Collection Network

Location of the Pipes	Main Pipe (km)	Branch Pipe (km)	Schedule
Pipes Proposed for ADB Loan (in Pink Color in Figure 2) along Nanhuan Lu, Yuannan Lu, Yuannan Yi Lu, Gongye Da Dao, Yuannan Er Lu, Yuanbei Lu, Xihuan Lu, Jing Yi Lu, Liuchuan Da Dao, Jing Er Lu and Donghuan Lu	46.035	-	2014.4- 2015.12
Pipe along Jing San Lu (in Green Color in Figure 2)	1.4	0.25	2014.3-2014.11
Pipe along Binghe Lu (in Blue Color in Figure 2)	3.18		2016.4-2016.11
Pipe along Jing Wu Lu (in Yellow Color in Figure 2)	1.89	0.34	2017.3-2017.11
Total	52.505	0.59	

11. Construction schedule for Water Distribution Network is shown in Table 6 and Figure 4.

Table 6: Construction Schedule for Water Distribution Network

Location of the Pipes	Main Pipe (km)	BranchPipe(km)	Schedule
Provincial Highway 207 (Original), National Highway109,Jing Er Lu	7.5	0	Constructed
Jingsan Rd. Yuannan No.1 Rd./Liuchuan Ave./Yuanbei Rd./Industrial Ave./Xihuan Rd.	1.5	0	Constructed
Industrial Ave. Pipeline	3.35	1	2015.9 --2019.11 (ADB financed)
Nanhuan Rd. Pipeline	2.28	0.57	2014.3 --2014.11
Yuanan No. 1 Rd./Donghuan Rd. Pipeline	2.69	0.5	2015.3 --2015.11
Yuannan No.1 Rd./Jingyi Rd. Pipeline	4.37	0.8	2016.4 --2016.11
Yuanan Rd./Jingwu Rd. Pipeline	2.86	0.5	2017.4 --2017.11
Yuanjing No.2 Rd./Liuchuan Ave./Yuannan No.2 Rd. Pipeline	2.84	0.5	2018.4 --2018.11
Total Pipeline System	41.36	3.87	

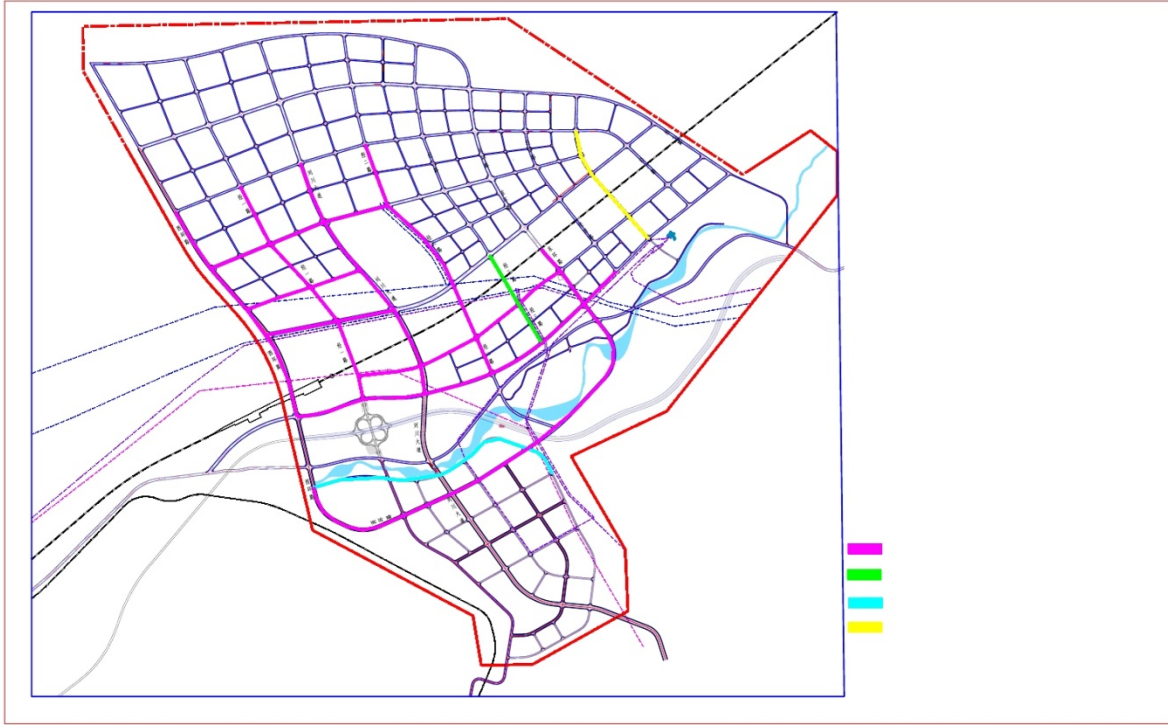


Figure 3: Sewer Collection Network in LIP

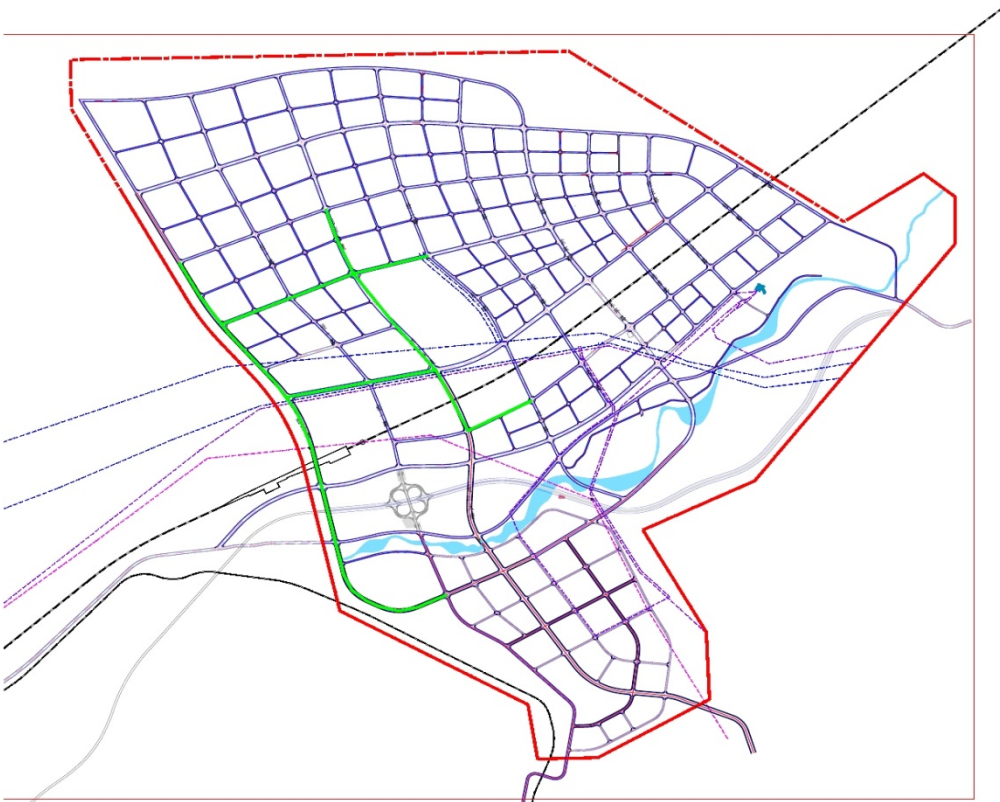


Figure 4: Water Distribution Network of LIP

(4) Compensation Rates for LA in LIP

12. On March 15, 2010, the People’s Government of Jingyuan County issued a Circular on Planning and Construction of Liuchuan Industrial Park (see Appendix I). On January 26, 2011 the People’s Government of Jingyuan County issued “Measures for Baiyin Liuchuan Industrial Park Land Acquisition, House Relocation Compensation and Resettlement”, see Table 7.

Table 7: Compensation Rates for Land Acquisition

Type	AAOV (CNY)	Times of (AAOV)	Compensation Rate (CNY/mu)
Class II Irrigated Land and Irrigation Canal	1,616	16	25,856
Cultivated land Newly Developed and Equipped but not ploughed yet	N.A.	N.A.	15,000
Saline-alkali Land, Idle Land and Rolling and Drying Place	1,616	8	12,928
Farming Trail	1,616	10	16,160
Dry Sand Land	N.A.	N.A.	5,000
Dry Earth Land	N.A.	N.A.	4,500
Construction Land	Construction Land	12	19,392
	Industrial Land	N.A.	CNY84/m ²
	Commercial Land	N.A.	CNY90/m ²

Note: Compensation rate for irrigated land (including irrigation canal) is 16 times of the annual production value per *mu*, of which 10 times are for land compensation, and 6 times for resettlement allowance. N.A.: Not applicable.

13. According to the survey and interviews, Land circulation price in Liuchuan Twp. was CNY5,000/mu in 2011, as a result, about 5.5 mu of irrigated land can be purchased with 1 mu’s compensation rate. Therefore, the compensation rates for LA in the project area was in compliance with the principle of replacement value.

14. There are three types of cultivated land local farmers contracted: irrigated land, dry earth land and dry sand land. Agricultural income is generated from the land irrigated with water from the Yellow River. Dry earth land and dry sand land is hard to cultivate because of high saline-alkali and poor soil. Dry sand land is to cover the dry earth land with river sands, which is a unique farming technique in the area. The river sand layer helps rainwater permeate into the ground and effectively prevent evaporation. But farmers usually give up old dry sand land after a few years because it takes more energy to replace the old sand with new sand than just cover a new piece of land with sand. Dry earth land is unable to take the advantage of the Yellow River and relies very much on the precipitation. It rains little and so is the harvest. In recent years young farmers prefer migrant jobs in the cities and dry earth land and sand land is neglected. However, irrigated land still generates good revenue.

15. Land acquisition is done in two steps. In the first step, LIP defined the impact scope of LIP’s 23 square kilometers during March 2010 and March 2011 and village committees reached agreements with AHs on land acquisition and compensation and paid 30% (please refer to Figure 5). In the second step, during March 2011 and November 2013, as LIP’s land leveling progress, LIP took the land from the AHs gradually and paid the remaining 70% (please refer to Figure 6). AHs still get harvest and kept the income themselves before they transfer their land to LIP.

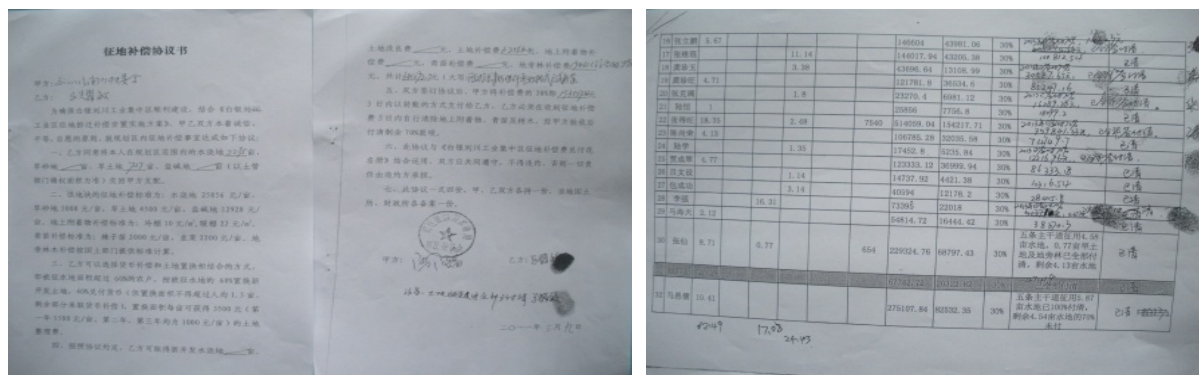


Figure 5: Land Acquisition and Compensation Agreement with 30% Payment Signed and List of Compensation Receivers

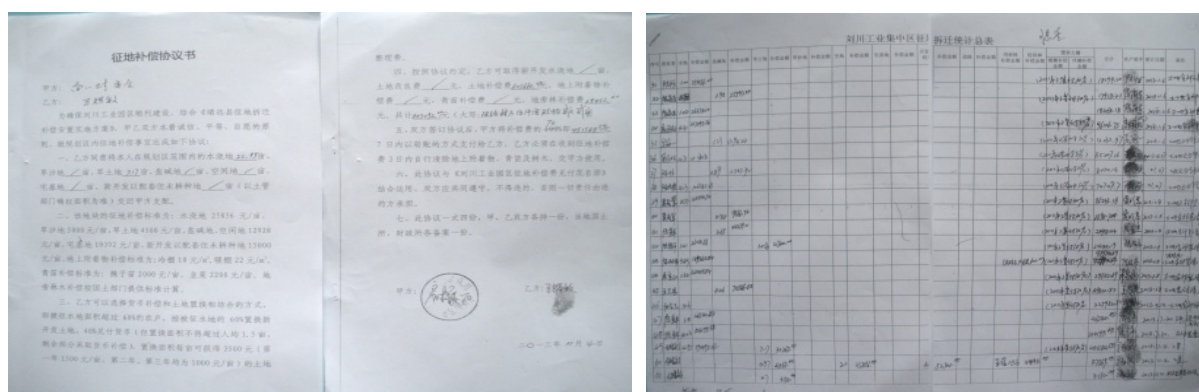


Figure 6: Land Acquisition and Compensation Agreement with 70% Payment Signed and List of Compensation Receivers

16. With the consideration of two harvests (summer and fall) in a year, LIP arranged AHs to hand in their land before spring plough, after summer harvest and before fall plough, or after fall harvest, so to reduce to the greatest extent income loss of AHs. Therefore, there is no young crops compensation.

(5) Main restoration measures for LA

(i) Cash compensation and land replacement

17. Article 3 in both of the village LA agreements states that AHs may choose to be compensated by both money and land replacement, i.e. AHs with 60% or over irrigated land loss can be replaced with newly developed land of 60% and the remaining 40% with money (but replacement land area cannot exceed 1.5 mu per capita, the remaining proportion are paid in money). AHs can also get subsidy of CNY3,500/mu (CNY1,500/mu for the first year and CNY1,000/mu for the second and third year respectively) for the replacement land.

18. Resettlement consultants held a public consultation meeting in November 2013. 15 AHs representative, Nanshanwei Village and Xintian Village administratives, and LMC attended the meeting. AHs stated that they are not interested in the newly developed replacement land

because raw land does not generate good profit in 3 to 5 years. They prefer money compensation and then purchase irrigated land in neighboring villages served by high-lift irrigation facility. At present, land circulation (the right to farm the land) price is CNY10,000/mu, i.e. they can purchase 2.5 mu with this Project compensation fee of CNY25,856/mu for irrigated land acquisition. This can be done in two ways. One way, the land holding farmer can return his contracted land to the village committee, then the LEFs will sign new land contract with the village committee. The other way, the two parties can sign an agreement for land circulation with the witness of village committee, so the agreement is acknowledged. Land circulation price used to be CNY3,000/mu.

(ii) Employment in LIP

19. Unskilled positions (APs are qualified now) and skilled positions (after skill training) from present enterprises are provided for the APs with the assistance of LMC. These positions will bring more employment opportunities and stable wage income (CNY1,500-3,000/month) to APs.

20. In 2013 Landscaping Co., Sanitation Co. and Water Co. were established in LIP. At present they are small in size and hired 45 displaced farmers with monthly wage of CNY1,500~2,000. As the progress of LIP construction, Landscaping Co., Sanitation Co. and Water Co. will expand their size and be able to hire more displaced farmers.

21. Gansu Rare Earth Co. with total assets of CNY700 million is a neighbor of LIP. In 2013 the company hired 2,000 temporary workers and 500 of them are displaced farmers with monthly wage of CNY3,000.

22. In March 2014, Gansu Kaisi Ceramic High Quality Wall Bricks Co. hired 157 land affected farmers of which 133 are men and 24 are women. 50 men and 6 women are from Nanshanwei Village, 85 men and 16 women are from Nanchuan Village. Wages for men are CNY2,500~5,000/month and for women CNY1,500~3,000/month. Lodging is free and dining is subsidized. The company will pay social pension insurance and provide other welfares for their employees. After working one full year, employees will get raise of CNY80/month. Job-skill training organized by JHRSS in 2013 benefited 13,271 farmers and business creation training 320 farmers.

(iii) Social insurance

23. Jingyuan County Government will provide social pension insurance for farmers who lose their contracted land partially or completely due to LIP infrastructure construction. "Pension Insurance Implementation Details for Land Acquired Farmers in Jingyuan County" (issued on November 18, 2009) stated, farmers who are over 16 years of age when the land is acquired shall participate in social pension insurance if the acquired land accounts for over 20% and less than or equal to 80% of their total contracted land. Farmers whose acquired cultivated land is more than 80% of their total contracted land are considered as complete land losers. These farmers shall return their remaining contracted land to village committees and become urban residents. They shall be enrolled into the basic pension insurance system for urban employees; or they can enroll voluntarily into the pension insurance as partial land losers if their living still can be supported by their remaining land.

24. Farmers whose acquired land is less than 20% of their total contracted land will not be taken into the pension system for now. When they are involved in land acquisition again in the

future, the total amount of lost land can be accumulatively calculated and these policies will be implemented.

25. Farmers of complete land losers who are enrolled into the basic pension insurance system for urban employees take 60% of the average annual income of enterprise employees of the previous year as the basis of the minimum cost for social pension insurance, and multiply 20% proportion and 15 years to get the total insurance premium amount, i.e. CNY32,906 (Gansu 2011 average employee annual income) X 60% X 20% X 15.

26. The cost of the land acquired farmers' pension (partial or total land loss) is paid by the individuals and the government jointly, for which individuals pay 40%, subtracting from the land compensation fees and resettlement fees, and the government takes 60%.

27. The basic pension insurance amount for urban enterprise employees is calculated as follows:

$CNY32,906(2011 \text{ Gansu employee average annual salary income}) \times 60\% \times 20\% \times 15 \times 40\% = CNY23,700$ for the individual to pay

$CNY32,906(2011 \text{ Gansu employee average annual salary income}) \times 60\% \times 20\% \times 15 \times 60\% = CNY35,500$ for government to cover

28. Farmers who are close to the retirement age are apt to enroll into the insurance system for urban employees and will get pension CNY603 or more/month at the age. Younger farmers are apt to enroll into the social pension insurance for rural residents to pay CNY100 ~1,000 a year and will get basic pension CNY55/month (current amount) from the government grant plus certain amount from his/her individual account balance in the future .



Figure 7: Public Participation and Consultation in November 2013

3. LA of Wastewater Treatment Plant and Pipelines Network

29. A new wastewater treatment plant will be constructed in Liuchuan Industrial Park with proposed ADB financing. It will occupy 180 mu of land and the treatment capacity for the short run (up to 2020) will be 35,000 m³/d and for the long run (2030) 130,000 m³/d. New pipeline network will be 46.035 km.

30. The wastewater treatment plant acquired land contracted by Group 3 of Chaoyang Village of Santan Township. The plant acquired 41.04 mu of collective-owned land in total, including

19.36 mu of dry sand land and 21.68 mu dry earth land. Collective-owned land acquisition affected 21 HHs with 103 persons.

31. The People's Government of Jingyuan County broadcasted through cable TV an announcement to acquire cultivated land, residential houses, and other types of land within the planning area of Liuchuan Industrial Park on March 15, 2010. On January 26, 2011 the People's Government of Jingyuan County issued Measures of Land Acquisition, House Demolition, Compensation and Resettlement for Baiyin Liuchuan Industrial Park.

32. On May 20, 2012, the People's Government of Santan Township established a leading group for the LIP land acquisition. Director of the Township administration takes the lead; members are cadres from Santan township administration, staff from station of land administration, and directors of relevant village committees. Then, the leading group posted land compensation policies on the information board in the township office yard, and on the noticeable places along roads and streets in the town and the villages.

33. Chaoyang Village established a working team led by the head of the village committee with six members. By the end of May, the village committee held a villagers' meeting, announced land acquisition matter, disclosed compensation policies, and collected villagers' opinions. Before the end of July the working team, land administration station at township level and Land Division of LMC visited affected families and listened to their needs.

34. LMC takes the lead in land acquisition and land administration bureau at county level and land administration station at township level take the responsibility. In early August 2012, the survey team of the planning institute under the Gansu provincial department of land and resource administration came to measure the land. The Land Acquisition and House Demolition Division and the Land Utilization Division of Land Administration Bureau at county level, Land Division of LMC, township administration, land administration station at township level, village committee, and villagers from the affected village were all present at the site and observed and witnessed the land measuring. APs each signed on the measurement report sheet and confirmed the quantity of their contracted land to be acquired at the site. Land Administration Bureau at county level, township administration, land administration station at township level, village committee, also signed on the report sheet. On August 16, 2012, APs in person came to the township office to sign Land Acquisition and Compensation Agreement and received land compensation in cash in full amount right away.

35. As a matter of fact, all the APs by the wastewater treatment plant preferred to cash compensation.

36. The wastewater treatment plant only acquired dry sand land and dry earth land. The article on types of land in the "Measures on Land Acquisition, House Demolition, Compensation and Resettlement for Baiyin Liuchuan Industrial Park" stated that dry sand land and dry earth land in the planning area of the LIP have been farmers' contracted dry cultivated land and will be compensated upon confirming the actual quantity of land with contract right, i.e. CNY5,000/mu for dry sand land and CNY4,500/mu for dry earth land.

37. Land acquisition by the wastewater treatment plant affected 21 HHs of Group 3 in Chaoyang Village of Santan Township. 7 HHs out of 21 got 100% land compensation payment of CNY96,800 in total for 19.39 mu of dry sand land at CNY5,000/mu. They received the payment on August 16, 2012. The rest 14 HHs got 100% land compensation payment of CNY97,560 in

total for 21.68 mu of dry earth land at CNY4,500/mu. They received all the payment on August 16, 2012 (see Figure 8).

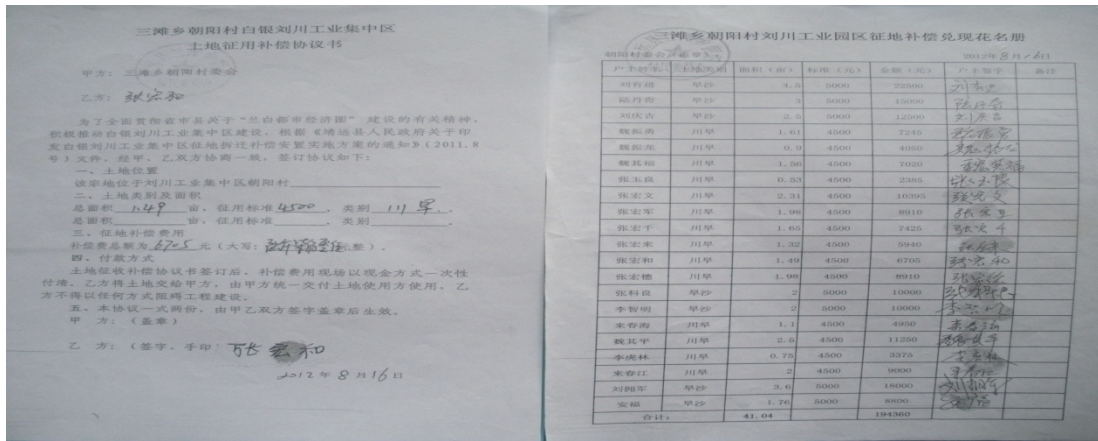


Figure 8: Land Acquisition and Compensation Agreement with Payment Signed and List of Compensation Receivers

38. On January 15, 2013, the RP preparation agency held a resettlement due diligence investigation meeting attended by members from the village committee and representatives of APs. Basic status of the AP representatives is shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Basic status of the AP representatives

No.	Age	Family size	Annual income per Capital (CNY)	Education	Seasonal Job	LA(mu)	LA Payment (CNY)
1	40	4	>6,000	Middle school	Construction (3 months/year)	1.1	4,950
2	50	4	>10,000	Middle school	Freight Transportation(2 or 3months/year)	2	10,000
3	50	6	About 10,000	College	No	0.75	3,375
4	60	2	>7,000	Middle school	No	2	10,000

Data source: Due Diligence investigation in January 2013.

39. The 4 representatives clearly indicated that they have received 100% land compensation payment, the compensation practice is fair, compensation rate is satisfactory, and there is no issue pending. They do not think land acquisition undermine their family income or livelihood.

40. This Project acquired only poor dry land from Chaoyang villagers and their irrigated land is not located in the project area. Therefore, the land acquisition of this project has no impact on their actual income. But on the contrary, CNY4,500/mu or CNY5,000/mu land compensation received by APs is equal to 45 or 50 years' product value of their dry land. In addition of 100% compensation payment to APs, LMC did and will provide APs with technical training and employment opportunities by LIP or by the companies in LIP in order to meet the APs' demand to earn more income.

41. Villagers of Chaoyang Village enrolled into the new rural pension and pay premium CNY100~1,000/year based on their financial status and choice.



Figure 9: Due Diligence Meeting with and APs Representatives at the Chaoyang Village Office of Santan Twp in January 2013

4. LA of ADB Financed Xihuan Road-Section on the North Side of National Highway 109

42. Subproject Xihuan road will construct a new road in LIP according to the master plan. Xihuan Road begins at Xincheng West Road, and ends at Yuanbei No.1 Road, with a total length of 6,022 m, width of 50 m and additional 6 m on each shoulder of the road. The cross-section of the road is 6 carriageways for two-direction traffic.

43. Xihuan Road construction requires 560.05 mu of land, of which 280.31 mu of land (including 132.68 mu of irrigated land, 16.63 mu of housing land, 6 mu of idle land and 125 mu dry earth land) on the north side of National Highway 109 have been acquired from Zhangchuan Group in Nanshanwei Village of Liuchuan Township. 24 HHs and 117 APs were affected.

44. Zhangchuan Group farmers' houses are spread out, so they were informed of news on LIP construction and policies of land acquisition and resettlement at the villagers meeting. They signed agreement with their village committee on the land acquisition for the 30% payment in March 2011 (LIP did not take the land from them till LIP paid them in full) and for the remaining 70% payment in November 2013. During the interval, they ploughed their farmland and get the harvest for themselves.

45. In order to carry out land acquisition and house relocation for LIP, speed up the LA and implement resettlement, Liuchuan Township Resettlement Leading Group was established, with the director of Liuchuan Township government as the head and members from the township administration, Land Station of the township, directors from Nanshanwei Village and Nanchuan Village.

46. In November 2013, the resettlement consultants conducted a due diligence investigation on Zhuangchuan's resettlement.

47. Table 9 summarizes 2010 to 2013 family incomes by representatives of AHs from Zhangchuan Group. They earned more incomes year by year in terms of both agricultural income and income from seasonal jobs.

Table 9: Incomes of AHs in Recent Years

No. of AHs	Agricultural Income (CNY)				Income of Seasonal Jobs (CNY)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	20,000	22,000	22,000	24,000	10,000	13,000	13,000	16,000
2	900	1,000	1,000	1,500	3,200	4,000	4,500	6,000
3	1,600	1,800	1,800	2,000	4,500	4,500	5,000	6,000
4	8,000	10,000	15,000	18,000	4,000	6,000	10,000	15,000

Data source: Land acquisition and resettlement due diligence investigation in November 2013

48. Zhangchuan Group AHs representatives have received land compensation in full amount and they are satisfied with the compensation fee. They support the project and believe that the project will improve their livelihood.

49. Villagers of Zhangchuan group enrolled into the new rural pension and pay premium CNY100~1,000/year based on their financial status and choice.

5. Resettlement Progress of the Resettlement Living Area

50. In order to safeguard the entitlement and interest of the displaced farmers, LMC is building a resettlement living area under the principle of uniform planning, construction and placement and with the standard of new county side development. The total land needed for the resettlement living area is 566 *mu* and total building area will be 64,200 m². It is located in the south of the LIP with the new provincial Highway 207 to the east and the original provincial Highway 207 to the west. New roads will be constructed in the north and south of the resettlement living area.

51. **Residential zone:** total building area of 56,000 m², 324 single houses, housing site 0.7 *mu* per house, flat house floor area of 163.88 m² with total cost of CNY295,000, two-story house floor area of 173.2 m² with total cost of CNY305,000.

52. **Public building zone:** for public services such as kindergarten, office buildings and community health and medical services, total building area of 5,500 m².

53. **Commercial buildings zone:** Buildings along the Liuchuan Avenue and at the public square in the east, to provide services for local residents and visitors, total building area of 5,472m².

54. Land to be used by roads, public squares, landscaping, etc. will be 180 *mu*, making up 32%.

55. Total cost for the resettlement living area will be CNY168.7381 million, LMC is responsible to get approval, raise and manage the fund, organize the engineering design and construction and conduct quality monitoring. The resettlement living area will be completed in three phases:

56. Phase 1: preparation, March 2012 to September 2012, to select the site, level the site, planning and designing and submission for approval (completed)

57. Phase 2: construction, September 2012 to November 2014, to build all the residential houses and public buildings and facilities (on schedule)
58. Phase 3: completion, inspection and turn to usage in December 2014.
59. Land acquisition completed for the resettlement living area is shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Land Acquired for the Site of the Resettlement Living Area

Type of Lands	Irrigated	Dry Earth	Saline-alkali	Idle	Newly Developed	Total
LA (mu)	158.5	6.06	289.52	65.96	4.19	524.23
Affected Scope	Group 2 and Group 3 of Nanchuan Village of Liuchuan Township with 61AHs and 268APs affected.					

Data source: LMC

60. In December 2012 Liuchuan Twp a public participation and consultation meeting was held by Liuchuan Township Government and LMC. Administrators from Nanchuan Village and Nanshanwei Village and representatives of affected farmers attended the meeting. LMC presented the planning of building the resettlement living area and distributed a survey sheet of "LIP Resettlement House Preference of Displaced Households". Afterwards the two villages organized villagers use household representatives of affected farmers attended the meeting. LMCs to put their choice for the resettlement houses on the survey sheet. They had two options, i.e. to be replaced in the resettlement living area to choose among flat house and two-story house, or to refuse to come to the resettlement living area for a written reason. Displaced farmers cared very much about their choice. Upon the completion of the first couple of resettlement houses, people came over and only found the two-story houses nicer than the flat ones. Those chose flat houses changed their mind and asked for the two-story houses instead. LMC respected the masses instead. LMC uses changed their mind and ask to terminate any new construction of the flat houses (only 9 built).

61. Resettlement Due Diligence investigation in November 2013 found 1 HH out of 13 HHs got total compensation payment of CNY304,575 which is little lower than CNY305,000, the cost of the two-story resettlement house. All the remaining HHs got compensation payment enough to get a new resettlement house. Each of the 87 HHs got a bonus of CNY20,000 and each displaced person got a moving allowance of CNY200. The average compensation payment per HH was CNY380,000, which is enough to get a replacement house and also able to pay part of the decoration cost. The agreement between Liuchuan Township Government and a displaced household for house relocation and resettlement is shown in Figure 5 (sheet of asset inventory with appraisal price conducted by Jingyuan Lucheng Housing Appraisal Services attached to the agreement).

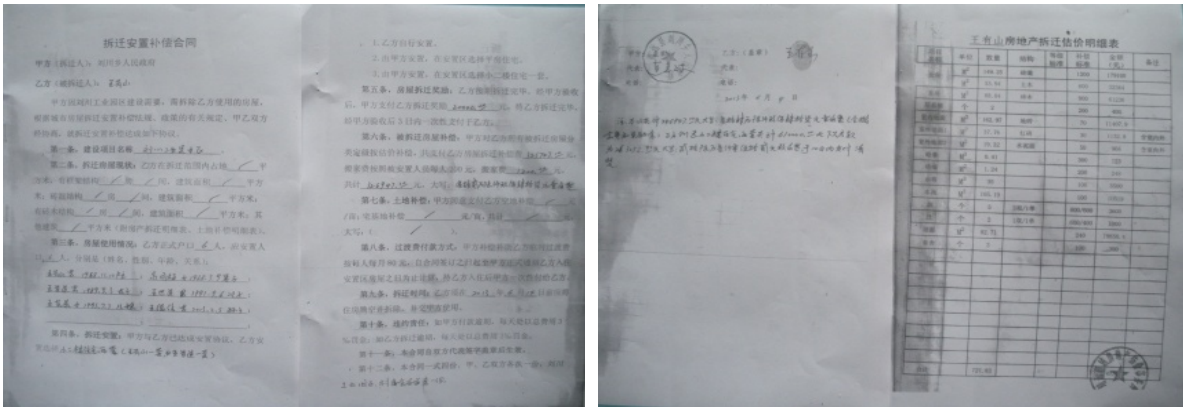


Figure 10: House Relocation and Compensation Agreement with the People's Government of Liuchuan Township

Sample Agreement on House Demolition Relocation Resettlement Compensation

Party A (Demolisher): Liuchuan Township Government

Party B (House Owner): Wang Youshan

Party A will demolish Party B's house due to the development of Liuchuan Industrial Park. After negotiation, Party A and party B reached an agreement on the house demolition, relocation and compensation in accord with relevant laws and regulations of urban house demolition relocation Resettlement Compensation.

Article 1. Project Name: Liuchuan Industrial Park

Article 2. Existing condition of the house: Within the scope of the project impact, Party B's house occupies land /m², frame / house / rooms, floor area / m²; brick - concrete/ house/rooms, floor area / m²; brick-wood/ house / rooms, floor area / m²; other structures / m² (assets demolition breakdowns and land compensation breakdowns attached).

Article 3. House users: registered family members 6 (handwritten) persons, entitled to be displaced 6 (handwritten) persons, and they are (name, gender, age, relationship to the head of the household):
(handwritten hereafter)

Wang Youshan, M., 1968.11.10, household head, Gao Guomei, F, 1968.3.9, Wife
Wang Shoudao, M., 1989.9.3, First Son, Wangshidao, M., 1991.9.6, Second Son,
Wang Yuntai, F., 1991.7.1, Daughter- in-Law, Wang Dejun, M., 2013.2.3, Grandson

Article 4: Demolition and Resettlement: Party A and Party B have reached an agreement for resettlement. Party B Chose (handwritten hereafter) 2 two-story resettlement houses (1 for Wang Youshan and 1 for Wang Shoudao) among the following choices:

1. Party B relocates by self.
2. Party B displaced by Party A in a flat house in the resettlement area.
3. Party B displaced by Party A in a two-story house in the resettlement area.

Article 5: House relocation bonus: After Party B demolishes their house and moves out on time and Party A conducts inspection and acceptance , Party A will pay Party B relocation bonus CNY 20,000 (handwritten) at one time within 3 days.

Article 6: House compensation: Party A will compensate Party B all the structures by type and by class at the appraisal value in a total amount of CNY325747.10 (handwritten). Moving subsidy payment is at CNY 200 per resettlement person in a total amount of CNY1200.00 (handwritten). The grand total amount of compensation is CNY326947.10 (handwritten), in capital letter Three Hundred Twenty Six Thousand Nine Hundred Forty Seven Yuan and Ten Jiao (handwritten).

Article 7: Land compensation: Party A agrees to pay Party B compensation for open spaces / yuan/mu, for housing site / yuan/mu, in total /yuan, and in capital letter (/).

Article 8: Transition allowance: Party A will pay Party B transition allowance at CNY80/person/month. Transition period starts from the day this agreement signed and ends on the day Party A informs Party B to move into the new resettlement house. Party A will pay Party B at one time after Party B moves into the new house.

Article 9: Relocation date: Party B shall move all the assets and demolish the house before 2013 (handwritten) Year 6 (handwritten) Month 14 (handwritten) Day and hand it to Party A for usage.

Article 10: Default penalty: If Party A delays payment, the rate of penalty shall be 3‰ of the total compensation fee for every day. If Party B delays demolition, the rate of penalty shall be 3‰ of the total compensation fee for every day.

Article 11: This agreement will take effect upon signing and being stamped.

Article 12: This agreement is in quadruplicate and each party holds one copy, LIP and Village Committee each holds one copy (handwritten).

Party A: Jingyuan County Liuchuan Township
People's Government (Stamped)

Party B: Wang Youshan
(Signed and with Thumb Finger Print)

Representative: Lian Zongzheng (Signed)
2013

(handwritten) July 4th

(Handwritten hereafter)

Note: Grand total payment is CNY346947.10, in capital letter Three Hundred Forty Six Thousand Nine Hundred Forty Seven Yuan and Ten Jiao (including moving subsidy and relocation bonus). Party B has chosen 2 two-story resettlement houses with a total value of CNY610000.00, being short of CNY263052.90 and in capital letter Two Hundred Sixty Three Thousand Fifty Two Yuan and Ninety Jiao, and will pay in full within 10 days.

Breakdowns of Real Estates Demolition and Relocation Appraisal for Wang Youshan

Item	Unit	Quantity	Type	Compensation rate	Amount	Remarks
North House	m ²	149.25	Brick-concrete	1200	179100	
	m ²	53.94	Earth-wood	600	32364	
East House	m ²	68.04	Brick-wood	900	61236	
Simple Shelter	Item	2		200	400	
Internal Floor	m ²	162.97	Brick	70	11407.9	
External Ground Surface 1	m ²	37.76	Red Brick	30	1132.8	Including internal and external red bricks
External Ground Surface 2	m ²	19.32	Cement	50	966	Including internal and external cement
Concrete Foundation	m ³	0.41		300	123	
Brick Wall	m ³	1.24		200	248	
Water Cellar	m ³	35		9900	3500	
Water Cistern	m ³	105.19		100	10519	
Brick Bed	Item	5	3 king size/1 queen size	800/600	3600	

62. Visits to new houses of the displaced farmers in the resettlement living area found decoration is pretty up to date and at expenses about CNY50,000 to CNY100,000. Typical layout of 3 bedrooms upstairs, 1 bedroom downstairs, 1 kitchen and 2 washrooms meets the need of a family size quite often one couple with a daughter and a son and 1 or 2 elderly. The market price of the resettlement house is going up.



Bedrooms Upstairs 79-year-old Grandma
Living in the Bedroom Downstairs



Figure 11: New Home of a Displaced Farmer (November 2013)
(Bottom pictures: Sitting Room–left, Kitchen–middle, and Washroom–right)

6. Supplementary Livelihood Restoration Action Plan for the APs whose land acquired by LIP

63. As of the date of this report, part of the LA in LIP had been completed and the compensation for APs has been disbursed already, but the livelihood restoration measures were being implemented. In order to promote the implementation of all resettlement measures, fulfill the resettlement objectives, and ensure that the living standards and production levels of these APs are well restored, the LMC has drafted the following supplementary action plan:

- (i) Assist the AHs to obtain cultivated land through land replacement or land circulation if they wish to continue agriculture activities after LA;
- (ii) Provide skill training for the labors of these AHs, provide the same rights of receiving training from local government.
- (iii) Assist the labors of these AHs to be employed in LIP after skill training
- (iv) Assist these AHs to start small business in resettlement community through provide training and small sum guaranteed loan, etc.

- (v) Integrate all the progress and effects of the rehabilitation measures in both the internal and external monitoring and evaluation report which submitted to ADB.

7. Conclusion

64. On March 15, 2010 Jingyuan County Government issued a circular to announce the planning and construction of Liuchuan Industrial Park and marked the beginning of LIP. Up till now, 14,001.77 mu of different types of land have been acquired by LMC from farmers of Liuchuan Twp and Santan Twp and affected 362 HHs (house relocation as well) and 1,648 persons. Housing appraisals have done for 181 HHs and 87 of them have moved in the resettlement living area.

65. Resettlement consultants conducted resettlement due diligence investigation in January and November 2013. Compensation fees for land acquisition are paid 100% to the HHs and they are satisfied with the compensation payment. 87 HHs received their house compensation fees in full amount and they like the new two-story houses in the resettlement living area very much. Only one family moved in the flat house. They are satisfied with their new homes. Various rehabilitation measures have been implemented by the LMC to restore the livelihood of APs, such as cash compensation, land replacement, employment in LIP, social insurance, etc.

66. This Due Diligence Report includes land acquisition for ADB financed Liuchuan Wastewater Treatment Plant and Xihuan Road (section on the north side of the National Highway 109) , the whole LIP and the resettlement living area. At present, compensation for APs has been disbursed already, and the AHs by HD moved in the new resettlement houses, but the livelihood restoration measures were being implemented. Supplementary action plan was provide to fulfill the resettlement objectives and all the progress and effects will be included both in the internal and external monitoring and evaluation reports. .

APPENDIX III: PENSION INSURANCE FOR LEFS

1. Jingyuan County Government will provide social pension insurance for farmers who lose their contracted land due to LIP infrastructure development. "Detailed Implementation Measures of Pension Insurance for Farmers of Land Acquisition in Jingyuan County" (Trial) effective on November 18, 2009 stipulated measures as follows:

2. Article 3. Jingyuan County Government is responsible for providing the pension insurance for farmer whose contracted cultivated land is acquired uniformly, while different government divisions of labor safeguard, land resource, finance and agriculture are responsible for the work according to their own duties.

3. Article 4. Social pension insurance pooling of partial land losers is over-sighted by the county for now. They shall have entirely-owned pension insurance account which will be combined with the new rural pension insurance system. The pension insurance agency will carry out separate bookkeeping and keep the accountability independently. The government financial department will set up special pension fund accounts for APs and conduct special management. Villagers who lose their land totally shall be enrolled into the basic pension insurance system for urban enterprise employees. Their pension insurance will be provided by the same methods as to urban enterprise employees.

4. Article 5. Farmers who are over 16 years of age when the land is acquired shall participate in social pension insurance if the acquired land accounts for over 20% and less than or equal to 80% of their total contracted land. Farmers whose acquired cultivated land is more than 80% of their total contracted land are considered as complete land losers. These farmers shall return their remaining contracted land to village committees and become urban residents; they shall be transformed from rural residency registration (rural Hukou) into urban residency registration (urban Hukou); and enrolled into the basic pension insurance system for urban enterprise employees; if their living still can be supported by the remaining land, they can voluntarily enroll into the social pension insurance.

5. Farmers whose acquired land is less than 20% of their total contracted land will not be taken into the pension system this time. When they are involved in land acquisition in the future, the total amount of lost land can be accumulatively calculated and these policies will be implemented.

6. Article 8. The cost of the landless farmers' pension (for total land losers and partial land losers) is paid by the individuals and the government, for which individuals pay 40%, subtracting from the land compensation fees and resettlement fees, and the government takes 60%. For the case of land transfer, the government's part comes from the income of selling the land; for the case of land allocation, it comes from the county treasury. The county financial bureau shall reserve a proper amount of adjusting funds.

7. Article 11. Social pension insurance minimum payment amount takes the rural resident net income per capita in the last year as the base, every 10% land acquisition proportion as one level. The concrete calculation of the payment amount is as follows: 3 times of the net income per capita for 20% to 30% land loss; 4 times of net income per capita for 30% to 40% land loss; 5 times of net income per capita for 40% to 50% land loss; 6 times of net income per capita for 50% to 60% land loss; 7 times of net income per capita for 60% to 70% land loss; 8 times of net income per capita for 70% to 80% land loss; individual payment and government contribution are

all credited to the personal entirely-owned account. One fifteenth out of the total amount for individual payment will be deducted every year for men who are older than 60 and individual proportion will be waived if he or she is 75 full years old.

8. Article 13. After the new rural social pension insurance is implemented, partial land acquired farmers should follow the methods of the new rural social pension insurance and continue to pay the social pension insurance, the entirely-owned account will combine them and by the age of pension distribution, monthly pension will be calculated and distributed according to the calculation measures stipulated in the new rural social pension insurance.

9. Article 16. Farmers of complete land losers who are enrolled into the basic pension insurance system take 60% of the average annual income of enterprise employees in the province of the previous year as the basis of the minimum cost for social pension insurance, and multiply 20% proportion and 15 years to get the total payment amount, i.e. The proportion paid by individuals will be all credited into their entirely-owned accounts, and the proportion paid by the government will be credited into the unified fund pooling. One fifteenth out of the total amount for individual payment will be deducted every year for man who are older than 60 and for women who are older than 55. Individual proportion will be waived if he is 75 full years old or she is 70 full years old.

10. Article 18. Procedures to apply for the social pension insurance include: the village collective committee will provide a list of applications of APs with quantity of affected land, persons, etc., publish the list of applications in the village for 7 days, if there are no objections, be checked by the township administration and submitted to relevant safeguard agencies of the county, together with the county land administrative agencies, to define them by total land losers or partial land losers and keep them under separate management.

APPENDIX IV: TOR OF EXTERNAL M&E

1. Background

ADB Financed Gansu Baiyin Urban Development II Project consists of three components including: (I) Liuchuan Industrial Park Infrastructure Development; (II) Baiyin Intelligent Traffic Management System; (III) Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Institutional Capacity Building. The total cost will be CNY1.25 billion of which CNY610 million (or USD100 million will be covered by ADB loan). Component (1) involves land acquisition, house relocation and resettlement, and components (2) and (3) will not cause any resettlement impacts. The Baiyin Municipal Government (BMG) will be the executing agency (EA) for Gansu Baiyin Urban Development II Project. Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Committee (LMC) will be the implementing agency for the LIP Infrastructure Development Component. The Baiyin ADB Project Management Office (BPMO) will assume the overall responsibility for the management and monitoring of the LAR, including the compiling and implementation of the RP, the planning of the LAR, internal monitoring and engagement of external monitoring.

BPMO and LMC have prepared a Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Project, and the final RP will be updated based on the detailed and final design of the Project, a census survey of inventory of losses, socio-economic survey of affected households, and on-going extensive consultations with the AHs/APs, in accordance with the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement of 2009 (SPS2009) and Law of Land Administration of the People's Republic of China.

The RP has provided a necessary details for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of the Project by identifying i) the extent of losses; ii) the policy and framework for compensation payments and relocation; (iii) institutional framework for participation and implementation; and (iv) responsibilities for monitoring the implementation measures. BPMO and LMC will implement the land acquisition and resettlement activities according to the updated RP.

By agreement between the BMG, an External Monitoring and Evaluation Agency (EMEA) with the necessary experience and resources will be engaged to provide independent monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RP.

2. Purpose of External Monitoring and Evaluation

The specific overall purpose of the external monitoring contract is for the EMEA to provide independent monitoring of the implementation of the RP and of its impact. The EMEA will conduct observation visits, questionnaire surveys and consultations with project affected people and communities to determine the effectiveness of compensation and related assistance, and of measures to replace or relocate services and amenities which contribute to their welfare and livelihoods.

In particular, the EMEA is required to examine and report rigorously on the effectiveness or otherwise of measures taken, including physical works and compensation, to ensure that the means of production, structures, livelihoods and welfare of project affected people is restored through these measures, for each affected individual, and household, to at least the level which they enjoyed prior to the impact of the Project; that their knowledge of planned resettlement actions, grievance procedures and compensation, their participation in the consultation process, in decision making and in the improvement and replacement of structures and services is consistent with the planned objectives of the resettlement program; and that they are assisted to

take part in and benefit by development opportunities arising from resettlement and from the Project.

3. Institution and Personnel of External Monitoring and Evaluation

To carry out the external monitoring of this project's resettlement effectively, an independent agency will be recruited by PMO. The team leader of EMEA should have senior title, and have more than 10 years' seniority of resettlement monitoring and evaluation for similar projects. The following factors should be taken into consideration for the selection of team members for resettlement monitoring institute.

- (1) The staff should know well about the involuntary resettlement policies of ADB and relevant laws and regulations of the state and local government;
- (2) The principal staff should have more than 2 year seniority of resettlement monitoring and evaluation for similar projects, and be good at conducting social survey and public consultation independently;
- (3) The staff should include some female members with a certain proportion.

4. Assignments of the External Monitoring and Evaluation

The EMEA will undertake the activities to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Project's RP as followed:

(1) Compensation of land acquisition

In accordance with the features of the land acquisition of this project, the independent monitoring on the land acquisition and livelihood rehabilitation should be focused on the followings:

- a) Whether the compensation rates of various land are determined in accordance with relevant laws of the state;
- b) Whether the transfer procedure of land compensation fund can ensure the affected villages and groups to acquire their deserved amount;
- c) Whether the amount of land acquired, compensation standards, compensation amount are publicized in the villages and by which means they are publicized;
- d) Whether a definite and feasible plan is made for the collective use of land compensation;
- e) Whether the use plan of land compensation fund is designed on the basis of the consultation with related villagers and how the use plan is finally determined;
- f) How the benefits brought by land compensation are distributed and how to guarantee the actual economic benefits of the affected persons.

(2) The resettlement of relocated persons

Many rural residential houses are involved in this project. The resettlement of relocated persons is the emphasis of the independent monitoring. As to these relocated persons, the followings are the main concerns of the independent monitoring works:

- a) Whether the compensation rates of houses and other attachments to the ground are determined in accordance with the replacement cost principle;
- b) Whether the compensation is paid with full amount and in time;
- c) Construction and distribution of relocation houses;
- d) Whether the time of relocation is arranged reasonably;
- e) Whether the transition allowances and moving cost are paid;
- f) Whether the physical losses are fully compensated;
- g) Whether the infrastructure (including water, power and heat supply and roads) in the new resettlement site is completed and qualified, and who is responsible for it;
- h) Whether it is convenient to go to hospital and school from the new resettlement living area.

(3) The operation and capability of resettlement organizations

Capable, specialized and efficient ROs is the guarantee of the success of resettlement. So the operation and capability of ROs is an important part of independent monitoring. The monitoring agent should visit to the ROs and inspect their working data and records. The main content of monitoring on ROs includes:

- a) Whether the personnel structure of the ROs at various levels meets the requirements of the resettlement task;
- b) Whether necessary working conditions are provided for the ROs at various levels;
- c) Whether the capability of resettlement personnel meets the requirements of the resettlement task;
- d) The resettlement staff training;
- e) The internal management information system for the ROs.

(4) The resettlement of vulnerable groups

The vulnerable groups should be given special attention not only by the ROs but also by the independent monitoring agent. The agent shall follow up and monitor the resettlement of vulnerable groups through door-to-door interview, questionnaire, individual case analysis, and the main indicators of monitoring includes:

- a) Which preferential policies are enjoyed by vulnerable groups in the resettlement process;
- b) Whether the affected poor household in the urban area can afford a new house and their living standards have been improved;

c) Whether special requirements of affected women have been fully considered in the design of resettlement measures;

d) Whether vulnerable groups, especially women, can acquire employment opportunity relating to the project and how many vulnerable persons are employed in the construction of the project;

e) Whether there is a female staff member in each RO to deal with the affairs of women.

(5) The living standard baseline survey of affected households

Before the launch of the resettlement, the independent monitoring agent should collect the basic information for the affected households through sampling survey. Structured questionnaires are adopted for the survey. Cluster sampling should be carried out, taking all the affected households involved in the socio-economic survey at the preparation phase of the project as the sample bank. The proportion for living standard baseline survey will be 100%.

The living standard baseline survey of the affected households will cover as follows: family population structure, production conditions, gross floor area of the houses, annual income of the household, employment structure, annual expenditure of the household, traffic conditions, water supply and power supply conditions, living environment, subjective assessment of their production and living conditions.

(6) The effectiveness of resettlement

After the implementation of the resettlement, the independent monitoring agent should follow up and monitor the effectiveness of the resettlement continuously.

The independent monitoring agent should investigate the affected households half a year after the resettlement. The follow-up survey should conduct sampling survey by means of structured questionnaires, which is similar to the living standard baseline survey of the affected households, as to show the effectiveness of resettlement on the production and living of the households investigated. And the effectiveness of resettlement should be evaluated on the basis of the follow-up survey.

The principle of the selection of samples of the follow-up survey is the same as that in living standard baseline survey. The independent monitoring agent should try to investigate the same sampling households compared with living standard baseline survey. After the living standard baseline survey, the independent monitoring team should establish the database of the survey samples, which will be the basis of the follow-up survey. As to some survey samples which are hard to investigate again due to various reasons, they should be replaced by similar affected households in the same community according to the database established upon the earlier socio-economic survey.

The contents of the follow-up survey shall be consistent with those in living standard baseline survey, so as to carry out comparison analysis of the production and living conditions of the affected households before and after the resettlement. Meanwhile, the subjective assessment on the resettlement of the affected persons should be collected and they will be referred to in the evaluation of the effectiveness of the resettlement.

(7) Allocation and usage of resettlement fund

The independent monitoring agent should supervise the financial discipline of resettlement management and implementation units; strengthen the supervision of the management and usage of resettlement funds, to ensure that the land acquisition compensation and resettlement subsidies be allocated in place, IPs' compensation fees be paid fully and timely. The agent also should supervise the infrastructure construction scale and standard which will be strictly controlled to ensure the compensation funds will not be appropriated and wasted.

(8) Policy guidance and consultation

The independent monitoring agent should supply policy guidance, consultation, suggestion for resettlement management and implementation units to make resettlement plan more scientific, fair, and operational, and reduce the troubles as far as possible due to the improper resettlement measures. Additionally, the EMEA should assist the PMO and IAs to conduct resettlement policies disclosure and consultation for IPs.

(9) Coordination

Assist PMO, IAs and other related units to coordinate and cooperate in resettlement implementation, make them support each other to form a collaborative relationship and orderly implement the resettlement plan.

(10) File management

EMEA should do a good job in data, information and file management in the process of resettlement monitoring and evaluation.

5. Means and Procedures of Independent Monitoring and Evaluation

The EMEA will adopt the following means to carry out the monitoring of resettlement.

(1) Door-to-door interview .On the basis of the DMS, the independent monitoring agent should set up a database for the impacted households and carry out door-to-door interview constantly. The agent will make full use of the information acquired through socio-economic survey and the resettlement management information system of the PMO, carry out dynamic management on the basic conditions of the affected households, and get to know the relevant information of the relocated persons all the time. According to the information shown in the database, the monitoring agent should visit the impacted households, get to know the progress of the resettlement, collect their complaints and suggestions, and inform them relevant policies of the state, relevant requirements of ADB and the construction information of the project.

(2) Focus group discussion. In the resettlement site with a large population, the independent monitoring agent should convene focus group discussion irregularly to collect the comments on important issues relating to the project and resettlement. The discussion meeting can be formal or informal. And the staff of the local RO may be or may not be invited to the meeting, which depends on the actual situation.

(3) Field survey. The staff of the independent monitoring agent should visit the resettlement area regularly and irregularly and observe the resettlement situation on site.

(4) Survey on individual case. The monitoring personnel should put emphasis on the special case occurred in the resettlement procedure, analyze the causes of the problems, find out solutions and propose suggestions.

(5) Questionnaire method. The monitoring agent should carry out sampling survey on the rehabilitation of the living and production conditions for the impacted persons; collect their comments on the resettlement, analyze the result in time, and work hard to solve the existing problems which can contribute to improve the resettlement work in the next stage.

6. Reporting System for External Monitoring and Evaluation

The EMEA should compile and submit independent monitoring reports based on the information acquired through observation and survey. The one purpose of this reporting is to objectively describe the progress of the resettlement and existing problems to the Asian Development Bank and the Owner, and another is to evaluate the social and economic effectiveness of the resettlement, propose constructive comments and suggestions for the improvement of the resettlement.

The independent monitoring agent should submit external monitoring and evaluation reports to ADB and the Owner, and the periods of reporting are confirmed as follows:

- (1) Submit a DDR monitoring report on the completed LA and HD of the whole LIP;
- (2) Submit a resettlement living standards baseline report to ADB and the Owner before the resettlement implementation;
- (3) Submit a resettlement progress report every six months during the RP implementation;
- (4) Submit a comprehensive resettlement evaluation report annually for 2 years after the completion of resettlement;

A routine monitoring report will at least include as followings: (I) monitoring objects of the report; (II) the progress of the resettlement; (III) main findings of the external monitoring agent; (IV) main existing problems; (V) basic comments and suggestions for resettlement works.

The EMEA should submit the report both in English and Chinese to the PMO and ADB.

APPENDIX V: RESETTLEMENT INFORMATION BOOKLET

The ADB Financed Gansu Baiyin Urban Development II Project Liuchuan Industrial Park Infrastructure Development

Resettlement Information Booklet

Respected:

Liuchuan Industrial Park Infrastructure Development component under Asian Development Bank (ADB) Financed Gansu Baiyin Urban Infrastructure Development Project (Project) will cover the place your family/working unit is located in, and this booklet is hereby issued in order to let you understand the general situation of the project, relevant land relocation policy of the country and affected family/working unit.

I. General situation of the project

ADB Financed Gansu Baiyin Urban Development II Project consists of three components including: (I) Liuchuan Industrial Park Infrastructure Development; (II) Baiyin Intelligent Traffic Management System; (III) Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Institutional Capacity Building. The total cost will be CNY1.25 billion of which CNY610 million (or \$100 million) will be covered by ADB loan. Component (1) involves land acquisition, house relocation and resettlement, and components (2) and (3) will not cause any resettlement impacts.



Figure 1: Liuchuan Industrial Park Infrastructure Development Project

Component (1) Liuchuan Industrial Park Infrastructure Development (the Project) consists of three subprojects including: (i) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Pipelines, daily capacity of 35,000 tons; (ii) Water Supply Plant (WSP) and Pipelines, daily capacity of 60,000 tons; (iii) Construction of Xihuan

Road of 6.022 km. According to the FSR, the construction of WWTP (LA completed in 2012) will commence in June 2014 and be completed in December 2017, WSP will commence in September 2015 and be completed in November 2019, and Xihuan Road will commence in April 2016 and be completed in September 2018.

Only the Xihuan Road construction subproject and Water Supply subproject will involve in land acquisition and house demolition.

The basic information of Xihuan Road subproject is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Xihuan Road Subproject

Item Name	From / to	Length (m)	Width (m)
Xihuan Road	From Xinchun West Road in the south to Yuanbei Road #1 in the north	6,022	62
Box Culvert	the Beijing-Tibet Expressway	Span 2x(12+10)	26
Bridge	Dasha River	Span 30x20	50

The basic information of the Water Supply subproject is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Water Supply Subproject

Item Name	Location	Capacity (tons/day)	Pipeline Length(m)
1 st WSP	Xitian Village	60,000	-
Water Intake	Lantong Farm	60,000	170
Sludge Landfill Site	Xitian Village	-	-
Transmission Pipeline	Xitian Village	-	14,300

II. Implementing agency

The agencies responsible for LA and HD in the Project are:

- Baiyin ADB Project Management Office (Baiyin PMO)
- Jingyuan County Resettlement Leading Group for Liuchuan Industrial Park Development
- Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Committee (LMC)
- Jingyuan County National Land and Resources Bureau
- Jingyuan County Real Estates Bureau
- Resettlement Office of Liuchuan Township and Santan Township

- Village Committee Resettlement Office
- External M&E agency

III. LA and HD impacts

In total, the Project will occupy 1,158.31 mu of state-owned land (including 830.96 mu of state-owned barren hills, 6 mu of irrigated land owned by Lantong Farm, and 321.35 mu of collective-owned land acquired already) and acquire 397.74 mu of collective-owned land permanently, including 286.87 mu of irrigated land, 32.57 mu of housing site land and 78.3 mu of idle land. The Project affected scope includes four (4) groups, two (2) villages, two (2) townships, affecting 67 rural households, and 337 persons in Jingyuan County due to the land acquisition and house relocation. 8,252.41 m² of rural residential houses will be demolished and 35 households and 156 persons in total will be affected, in which 23 HHs and 99 APs will be also affected by land acquisition. 155 mu of land will be occupied temporarily and 46 rural households and 243 persons will be affected. 4 households with 20 persons affected by the Project fall into vulnerable groups. See details in table 3.

Table 3: Summary of LAR Impacts

Sub-project	Location	Land Use						HD	Affected Persons							
		Total (Mu)	Sub-total (Mu)	State-owned Occupation (Mu)			Collective-owned acquisition (Mu)		LA		HD		Both LA & HD		Subtotal	
				Barren Hills	Farm	Acquired By LIP earlier		m ²	H H	AP	H H	AP	H H	AP	H H	AP
Xihuan Rd	Nanshanwei	560.05	360.31	80	0	280.31	199.74	8052.41	33	127	34	146	22	89	45	184
Pumping Station	Lantong Farm	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	4	23	0	0	0	0	4	23
1st WSP	Xintian	198	0	0	0	0	198	200	18	130	1	10	1	10	18	130
Sludge Landfill Site	Xintian	462	462	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd	LIP	150	150	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

WSP																
WWTP	LIP	180	180	138.9 6	0	41.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1556.0 5	1158.31	830.9 6	6	321.3 5	397.74	8252.4 1	55	28 0	35	15 6	23	99	67	33 7
Main Pipeline (temporary land use)	Xintian	155	0	0	0	0	155	0	46	24 3	0	0	0	0	46	24 3

IV. Policy frameworks and Compensation Rates of LA and HD

(1) Major Laws and Regulations

- The Law of Land Administration of the PRC
- Regulations on the Implementation of the Law of Land Administration of the PRC
- Property Rights Law of the PRC
- Suggestions of Gansu Provincial People's Government on Deepening Reform and Strengthening Land Management
- District-Based Comprehensive Land Price for Land Acquisition and Compensation in Gansu Province and Uniform Compensation Standards by Annual Output Value for Land Acquisition in Gansu Province
- Operational policy of involuntary resettlement of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009)

(2) Compensation rates

The compensation rates of LA and HD for the Project are presented as follows.

Table 4: Compensation Rates for Collective Land Acquisition and State-owned Farmland Occupation

Type	AOV/mu(CNY)	Times of AOV	CNY/mu
Irrigated land	1,759.7	22	38,713.5
Idle land, housing site land, saline-alkali land, newly developed land	-	-	19,356.75
Dry sand land	-	-	13,186.2
Dry earth land	-	-	11,186.2
Yong crop compensation fee			1,759.7

Table 5: Guidance Price of House Demolition Compensation

Type		Unit	Replacement Price	Note
Brick-concrete	1 st class	CNY/m ²	1,300	1.The last compensation rates will be determined by the market assessment based on replacement costs. 2. AHHs need to “pay or retain the difference” between actual appraisal value of the old houses and the physical cost of the new resettlement houses
	2 nd class	CNY/m ²	1,000	
	3 rd class	CNY/m ²	800	
	4 st class	CNY/m ²	600	
Brick-wood	1 st class	CNY/m ²	1,200	
	2 nd class	CNY/m ²	900	
	3 rd class	CNY/m ²	650	
	4 st class	CNY/m ²	400	
Earth-wood	1 st class	CNY/m ²	800	
	2 nd class	CNY/m ²	650	
	3 rd class	CNY/m ²	300	
Simple Storage Shed	1 st	CNY/m ²	300	
	2 nd	CNY/m ²	260	
	3 rd	CNY/m ²	200	
Simple Shelter	1 st	CNY/m ²	150	
	2 nd	CNY/m ²	100	
	3 rd	CNY/m ²	50	
Moving subsidy		per capita	200	Once
Transition subsidy		CNY/person month	80	for actual months
Relocation Bonus		HH	20,000	After the agreement of HD is signed and the structures are demolished before the deadline published by the local government
Housing site		AHHs will get cash compensation for the old housing sites at CNY19,356.75/mu and get the ew housing site (0.7 mu every house) for free..		

Table 6: Compensation Rates for Attachments and Auxiliary Structures

Item	Unit	CNY	Note
Garage	m ²	700	
Gate 1st class	m ²	600	
Gate 2nd class	m ²	400	
Gate 3rd class	m ²	300	
Gate 4th class	m ²	200	
Simple gate	Set	500~1,000	
Brick wall	m ³	200	
Earth wall	m ³	120	
Concrete surface	m ²	40~60	
Concrete foundation	m ²	300	
Internal red brick floor	m ²	50~80	
Internal brick floor	m ²	50~80	
External cement surface	m ²	40~60	
External red bricks surface	m ²	40~60	
Water cellar	m ³	200	
Water cistern	m ³	200	
Water trough	set	200	
Vegetable cellar	m ²	200	
Vegetable cellar	Set	260	
Brick bed	Set	400~1,200	
Earth bed	Set	600	
Stove	Set	400~1,000	
Latrine	Set	200~1,000	
Cowshed	m ²	240~350	
Pigsty	m ²	240~350	

Item	Unit	CNY	Note
Donkey Stall	m ²	240~350	
Sheepfold	m ²	240~350	
Dog kennel	item	200	
Chicken home	Item	200	
Ammonia tank	m ³	200	
Plastic greenhouse	m ²	22	

Table 7: Compensation Rates for Normal Trees

Diameter (cm)	(CNY/item)	(CNY/item)
Saplings of Willow, Elm, Pagoda, Pine and Cypress, Safflower Pagoda	20	10
14~15.9 cm	360	140
26~27.9 cm	1,200	380
32~33.9 cm	1,400	600
40~41.9 cm	1,800	1,000

Table8: Compensation Rates for Economic Trees

Type	Diameter (cm)	CNY
Grape Tree	1 year old	60
	2 years old	100
Wolfberry	1 year old	60
	2 years old	100
	5 years old	300
Fruit Tree	6~7.9 cm	200
	14~15.9 cm	700
	18~19.9 cm	900
	26~27.9 cm	1,150

Type	Diameter (cm)	CNY
Date Tree	6~7.9 cm	200
	14~15.9 cm	700

(3) Entitlement Matrix on LAR for the Project

The entitlement matrix has been established in accordance with the applicable policies of the Project, as shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Entitlement Matrix of LAR

Type of Impacts	Degree of Impact	Impact Scope	Entitled Persons	Compensation and Resettlement Policy	Compensation Rates
Permanent acquisition of collective land	Acquisition of 397.74 mu Collective land	Nanshanwei Village in Liuchuan township, Xintian village in Santan township	51 HHs with 257 persons in 4 groups	(1) Cash compensation: as per the AAOV rates published by the Gansu Provincial Government (2) Replacement land and land circulation: provide land replacement with newly developed land for APs, and they can purchase land through land circulation around the project area. (3) Nonagricultural employment: getting the APs reemployed with public service jobs, social employments and jobs under the Project (4) Skills training: offering agricultural and nonagricultural skills training to the APs for free either by JHRSSB's regular training program or by TVET component financed by	Irrigated land: CNY38,713.5/mu, Housing plot, idle land: CNY19,356.75/mu Young crop compensation fee: CNY1,759.7/mu 100% of Compensation will be paid directly to APs.

Type of Impacts	Degree of Impact	Impact Scope	Entitled Persons	Compensation and Resettlement Policy	Compensation Rates
				ADB. (5) Social security: offering endowment insurance for LEFs. Farmers who lose more than 20% of their land are eligible to participate in the pension insurance system. Farmers will pay 40% of the insurance and local government will pay 60%,	
Permanent occupation of state-owned land	Occupation of 1,158.31 mu State-owned land (including 6 mu of farmland)	State owned Barren Hills and Lantong Farm	4 HHs with 23 persons	(1) State-owned barren hills will be allocated to the Project for free. (2) Land occupation compensation fee will be paid to Lantong Farm as per the AAOV rates published by the Gansu Provincial Government (3) The young crops compensation fee will be paid to the APs who leased and cultivated the land. (4) The affected APs can lease other land in Lantong Farm with priority	Irrigated land rate for Lantong Farm: CNY38,713.5/mu for Lantong Farm Young crop compensation fee for the land lessee: CNY1,759.7/mu
Residential house demolition	8,252.41m ² of rural residential houses	Nanshanwei Village in Liuchuan township, Xintian	35 HHs with 156 persons	(1) Cash compensation: The AHs will be compensated as per the replacement price	Guidance Price of House Demolition Compensation:

Type of Impacts	Degree of Impact	Impact Scope	Entitled Persons	Compensation and Resettlement Policy	Compensation Rates
		village in Santan Twp		determined by the independent market assessment. (2) Resettlement houses: each AH can receive a new resettlement house with 173.2 m ² in the resettlement living area, and they need to “pay or retain the difference” between the appraisal price of the old house and the physical cost (CNY305,000) of the new resettlement house. (3) Housing Plot site: AHHs will get for free (0.7 mu) the new house site, and cash compensation for the original housing site at CNY19,356.75/mu	The standards for housing replacement costs are as follows: Brick-concrete structure: CNY600-1,300/m ² ; brick-wood structure: CNY400-1,200/m ² ; earth-wood structure: CNY300-800/m ² ; simple structure: CNY200-300/m ² . Moving subsidy: CNY200/person Transition subsidy: CNY80/person month for actual months. Relocation Bonus: CNY20,000/HH
Temporary land occupation	155mu of temporary land use	4 groups of Xintian village in Santan Twp	46 HHs with 243 persons	(1) Cash compensation: young crops compensation fee will be provided to APs. (2) The temporarily occupied land will be restored by the construction agency.	Compensation of 2 years times AAOV (CNY3,520/mu) will be paid directly to APs.
Young Crops and Attachments	Affected trees, other agricultural production	Nanshanwei Village in Liuchuan township, Xintian	The affected persons, villages, or	The cash compensation will be paid directly to the affected persons or entities as per the	See details in Table 4-3, Table 4-4 and Table 4-5

Type of Impacts	Degree of Impact	Impact Scope	Entitled Persons	Compensation and Resettlement Policy	Compensation Rates
	facilities and auxiliary structures	village in Santan township	entities according to the entitlement	replacement price.	
Vulnerable groups	LA and HD	Nanshanwei Village in Liuchuan township, Xintian village in Santan township	4 HHs with 20 persons	(1) Vulnerable group assistance fund will be established for the special assistances provided to vulnerable HHs by LMC and village committees according to the actual situations. (Such as renting vehicles, hiring help hands and delivering coal and other necessity in winter, etc.) (2) Vulnerable groups will receive employment opportunities and other restoration measures from LMC with priority (3) LMC and village committees will help them to build their new houses.	
Grievances and appeals		Nanshanwei Village in Liuchuan township, Xintian village in Santan township	All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the Project contingencies	

V. Complaints and appeals system

The Procedures of complaining and appealing are suggested as follows although APs have the ability to access the civil legal system at all stages of the process:

Phase 1:

The displaced persons give their oral or written complaints to the village committee. In the case of oral complaint, the village committee must keep a written record and give a clear reply within 2 weeks.

Phase 2:

If the reply given in the Stage 1 fails in satisfying the complainer, the complainer may appeal to the township RO, and the township RO shall give a clear reply within 2 weeks.

Phase 3:

If the reply given in the Stage 2 fails in satisfying the complainer, the complainer may appeal to the Land Division of LMC within 1 month after receiving the decision of Stage 2. The Land Division shall make a decision on the appeal within 3 weeks

Phase 4:

If the complainer is dissatisfied with the decision of the Land Division of LMC, he or she may appeal to the BPMO RO within 4 weeks after receiving the reply of stage 2. The BPMO RO will give its comment within 4 weeks. If there are no agreements, administrative arbitration can be implemented.

At any stage, the AP may also bring a suit in a civil court in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC.

Affected persons can decide to go through the legal system directly or may decide not to use project level grievance channels. An aggrieved person may also express grievance to the external monitor, who would then report to it to HPMO. Alternatively, the aggrieved person(s) may submit a compliant to the ADB project team to try to solve the problem. If good faith efforts are still unsuccessful, and if there are grievances that stemmed from a violation of ADB's safeguard policy, the affected persons may appeal directly to ADB in accordance with ADB's accountability mechanism⁵.

Table 10: Organizations and Persons for Receiving Complaints and Appeals of APs

Organization	Contact Person	Address	Telephone
Baiyin ADB PMO	Director Zhou	Baiyin Development and Reform Commission	0943-8255330
Land Division of LMC	Mr. Li, Division Chief	LMC	13893090411
RO of Liuchuan Twp	Mr. Wei	Liuchuan National Land and Resources Station	13893039629
RO of Santan Twp	Mr. Bao, Station Chief	Santan National Land and Resources Station	15214180836

⁵ For more information, see <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

RO of Nanshanwei Village of Liuchuan Twp	Director Zhang	Nanshanwei Village Committee of Liuchuan Twp	13649307980
RO of Xintian Village of Santan Twp	Director He	Xintian Village of Santan Twp	15693967111

VI. Resettlement Implementation Schedule

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

Table 11: Schedule of Resettlement Activities

No.	Resettlement Activities	Objective	Responsible Organization	Schedule	Notes
1	Information Disclosure				
1.1	RP Information Booklet	2 villages	LMC	2014-5-30	
1.2	Posting RP on the ADB website		BPMO & ADB	2014-5-30	
2	The Budget Approval and RP Updating				
2.1	Approval of draft RP and Budget (including compensation rates)	CNY96,539,907	JCG & LMC	2014-4-30	
2.2	DMS	2 villages	LMC	2014-11	
2.3	Finalize RP according to detailed design	2 villages	LMC	2014-12-30	
3	LA announcement				
3.1	Disclosure of the final RP	2 villages	BPMO & LMC	2015-1	
3.2	Release of the LA announcement	2 villages	JCG	2015-2	
4	Compensation Agreement				
4.1	Land Agreement Signed and Paid	AHs in 2 villages	LMC & Villages	2015-3	
4.2	House Agreement	1 HH	LMC and	2015-3	

No.	Resettlement Activities	Objective	Responsible Organization	Schedule	Notes
	Signed and Paid		SantanTwp		
		34 HHs	LMC and LiuchuanTwp	2015-12	
4.3	Demolish old houses	1 HH	LMC and SantanTwp	2015-4	
		34 HHs	LMC and LiuchuanTwp	2016-1	
5	Resettlement Houses Building				
5.1	Completion of construction	35HHs	LMC, Villages and APs	2014-12-31	
5.2	Moving to new houses	35 HHs	LMC, villages and APs	2016-1	
6	Life Rehabilitation				
6.1	Life Rehabilitation and Employment Suggestions	AHs in 2 villages	LMC & JHRSS, Villages and APs	2015-3~2017-12	
6.2	Implementing Training Plan	AHs in 2 villages	LMC & JHRSS, Villages and APs	2015-3~ 2017-12	
6.3	APs Employed by the Project	AHs in 2 villages	LMC and employers	2015-3~2017-12	
6.4	Vulnerable Group Assistance	Affected Vulnerable Group	LMC and Village Committees	2015-3~ 2017-12	
7	Institutional Capability Building				
7.1	Staff Training for LMC and Land Bureau, etc.	50 persons	BPMO and LMC	2015-1	

No.	Resettlement Activities	Objective	Responsible Organization	Schedule	Notes
7.2	Staff Training for the county, township and villages	200 persons	BPMO and LMC	2015-2	
8	Monitoring&Evolution				
8.1	Baseline Survey	AHs in 2 villages	External M & E Agency	2015-1	
8.2	Establish internal M & E	By RP	BPMO & LMC	2014-6	
8.3	Engage External M & E Agency	1 agency	BPMO & LMC	2014-6	
8.4	Internal M & E Reports	Semi-annual	LMC & BPMO	2014-6~2017-12	
8.5	External M & E Reports	Semi-annual	External M & E Agency	2014-8-30	Rep.1
				2015-2-28	Rep.2
				2015-8-30	Rep.3
				2016-2-28	Rep.4
				2016-8-30	Rep.5
8.6	External Evaluation Reports	Annual	External M & E Agency	2017-8-30	Rep.6
				2018-8-30	Rep.7
8.7	Resettlement Completion Report	1 report	LMC and BPMO	2019-12-30	
9	Records of Public Participation		LMC	2014-6-1~2017-12-30	
10	Records of Complaints and Appealing		LMC	2014-6-1~2017-12-30	
11	Disbursement of compensation fees				
11.1	Disbursement to the LMC	Initial funds	JCG	2015-1	
11.2	Disbursement to Liuchuan and Santan	Initial funds	LMC	2015-2	

No.	Resettlement Activities	Objective	Responsible Organization	Schedule	Notes
	Town				
11.3	Disbursement to AHs	Initial funds	Town government	2015-3	
12	Commencement of civil construction				
12.1	WWTP			2014-6~2017-12	LAR completed in 2012
12.2	WSP			2015-9~2019-11	
12.3	Xihuan Road			2016-4~2018-9	

VII. Booklet clarifications

The Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Committee, the implementing agency for the Project, will hold the right of clarifications of above resettlement information.

Thank you for your support to this Project!

Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Committee
Baiyin ADB Project Management Office

June, 2014

APPENDIX VI: RESETTLEMENT BUDGET DETAILS

Item	Unit	Rates(CNY)	Xihuan Road		1 st WSP		Pumping Station		Transmission Pipes		WWTP		Total			
			Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Percent (%)	
I. Land Compensation				7,136,668.3		6,620,047.5		242,841		0		0	0	13,999,556.8	14.5	
Land Compensation	Irrigated Land	mu	38,713.5	154.87	5,995,559.7	132	5,110,182.0	6	232,281				292.87	11,338,022.7	11.74	
	Housing Site	mu	19,356.75	31.87	616,899.6	0.7	13,549.7	0	0				32.57	630,449.3	0.65	
	Idle Land	mu	19,356.75	13	251,637.8	65.3	1,263,995.8	0	0				78.3	1,515,633.5	1.57	
Young Crops Compensation	Irrigated Land	mu	1760	154.87	2,725,71.2	132	232,320.0	6	10,560				292.87	515,451.2	0.53	
II. Temporary Land Occupation			3,520	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	155	545,600	0	0	155	5,456,000	0.57
III. Housing Compensation					17,254,822.7		440,300.4						0	17,695,123.1	18.33	
Rural Residential houses	Brick-concrete	m ²	1,300	3,415.72	4,440,436								3,415.72	4,440,436	4.6	
	Brick-wood	m ²	1,200	4,247.27	5,096,724	200	240,000						4,447.27	5,336,724	5.53	
	Earth-wood	m ²	800	389.42	311,536								389.42	311,536	0.32	
	Bonuses	HH	20,000	34	680,000	1	20,000						35	700,000	0.73	
	Moving	Pers	200	146	29,200	10	2,000						156	31,200	0.03	

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			Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Percent (%)
	subsidy	on													
	Transition subsidy	Person/y	960	146	140,160	10	9,600.0						156	149,760	0.16
	Subtotal				10,698,056		271,600		0	0	0	0	0	10,969,656	11.36
Resettlement Cost 35 HHs	Site Construction	mu	22,152	60.86	1,348,170.7	0.7	15,506.4						61.56	1,363,677.1	1.41
	Infrastructure Construction	HH	95,504	34	3,247,136	1	95,504						35	3,342,640	3.46
	Other Cost(Formality, certificate, etc.)	HH	57,690	34	1,961,460	1	57,690						35	2,019,150	2.09
	Subtotal				6,556,766.7		168,700.4						0	6,725,467.1	6.97
VI. Auxiliary Structures & Ground Attachments Compensation					20,447,843		6,698,400			4,400,000			0	31,546,243	32.68
	Garage	m ²	700	660.1	462,070	200	140,000						860.1	602,070	0.62
	Simple storage shed	m ²	300	403.92	121,176								403.92	121,176	0.13
	Simple shelter	m ²	150	41.17	6,175.5								41.17	6,175.5	0.01

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			Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Percent (%)	
Auxiliary Structures	Red brick floor	m ²	80	220.23	17,618.4								220.23	17,618.4	0.02	
	Brick floor	m ²	80	544.22	43,537.6								544.22	43,537.6	0.05	
	External Cement Surface	m ²	60	794.15	47,649								794.15	47,649	0.05	
	External red brick surface	m ²	60	163.3	9,798								163.3	9,798	0.01	
	Concrete foundation	m ³	300	37.56	11,268								37.56	11,268	0.01	
	Gate	m ³	600	163	97,800	15	9,000							178	106,800	0.11
	Simple gate	Set	1,000	18	18,000	1	1,000							19	19,000	0.02
	Brick wall	m ³	200	260.29	52,058	14	2,800							274.29	54,858	0.06
	Earth wall	m ³	120	26.4	3,168									26.4	3,168	0
	Vegetable cellar	m ³	200	366	73,200	13	2,600							379	75,800	0.08
	Vegetable cellar	Set	260	3	780									3	780	0
	Cellar	m ³	200	18	3,600									18	3,600	0
	Water cellar	m ³	200	807.39	161,478									807.39	161,478	0.17
	Water cistern	m ³	200	1638.42	327,684									1,638.42	327,684	0.34
Water trough	Set	200	1	200									1	200	0	

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			Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Percent (%)
Latrine	Set	500	34	17,000	1	500							35	17,500	0.02
Brick bed	Set	1,200	35	42,000	5	6,000							40	48,000	0.05
Earth bed	Set	600	34	20,400									34	20,400	0.02
Stove	Set	1,000	17	17,000	3	3,000							20	20,000	0.02
Cowshed	m ²	350	411.93	144,175.5									411.93	144,175.5	0.15
Pigsty	m ²	350	4,086.78	14,0373									4,086.78	1,430,373	1.48
Donkey stall	m ²	350	13.44	4,704									13.44	4,704	0.00
Sheepfold	m ²	350	1,731.4	605,990	10	3500							1,741.4	609,490	0.63
Dog Kennel	Set	200	20	4,000									20	4,000	0
Chicken Home	Set	200	11	2,200									11	2,200	0
Ammonia tank	m ³	200	32	6,400									32	6,400	0.01
Plastic greenhouse	m ²	22	1,600	35,200									1,600	35,200	0.04
Subtotal				3,786,703		168,400							0	3,955,103	4.10
Ground Attachments	Elm														
	14-15.9 cm	/	140	28	3,920								28	3,920	0
	26-27.9 cm	/	380	76	28,880								76	28,880	0.03
	32-33.9 cm	/	600	52	31,200								52	31,200	0.03
	40-41.9 cm	/	1000	16	16,000								16	16,000	0.02
	Fruit trees												0	0	0.00

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			Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Percent (%)
6-7.9 cm	/	200	610	122,000					8,000	1,600,000			8,610	1,722,000	1.78
14-15.9 cm	/	700	390	273,000	2,000	1,400,000			4,000	2,800,000			6,390	4,473,000	4.63
18-19.9 cm	/	900	260	234,000									260	234,000	0.24
26-27.9 cm	/	1150	2,784	3,201,600									2,784	3,201,600	3.32
32-33.9 cm	/	1350	0	0	3600	4,860,000							3,600	4,860,000	5.03
Date tree															
6-7.9 cm	/	200	66	13,200									66	13200.0	0.01
14-15.9 cm	/	700	260	182,000									260	182,000	0.19
White Polar															
6-7.9 cm	/	60	430	25,800									430	25,800	0.03
12-13.9 cm	/	120	1,260	151,200									1,260	151,200	0.16
18-19.9 cm	/	180	390	70,200									390	70,200	0.07
26-27.9 cm	/	380	910	345,800									910	345,800	0.36
Wolfberry															
1 year old	/	60	4,524	271,440									4,524	271,440	0.28
2 years old	/	100	1,560	156,000									1,560	156,000	0.16
5 years old	/	300	7,800	2,340,000	900	270,000							8,700	2,610,000	2.70
Grape															

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			Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Percent (%)
tree															
1 year old	/	60	39,300	2,358,000									39,300	2,358,000	2.44
2 years old	/	100	5,200	520,000									5,200	520,000	0.54
Willow sapling	/	10	335,218	3,352,180									335,218	3,352,180	3.47
Elm sapling	/	10	13,800	138,000									13,800	138,000	0.14
Pagoda sapling	/	10	249,600	2,496,000									249,600	2,496,000	2.59
Pine & cypress sapling	/	10	26,000	260,000									26,000	260,000	0.27
Safflower sapling	/	10	7,072	70,720									7,072	70,720	0.07
Subtotal			697,606	16,661,140		6,530,000				4,400,000			697,606	27,591,140	28.58
I ~ VI Sub-total	Basic Cost			44,839,334.0		13,758,747.9		242,841		4,945,600		0.0	0	63,786,522.9	66.07
V. Tax and various fees				16,060,949.7		6,381,906.1		178,293.1		370,920		984,960	0	23,977,028.9	24.84
	Administrative Cost		3.50	1,569,376.7		481,556.1765		8,499.435		173,096			0	2,232,528.3	2.31
	External M & E		2.00	896,786.7		275,174.958		4,856.82		98,912			0	1,275,730.5	1.32
	Staff		1.00	448,393		137,5		2,42		49,4			0	637,865	0.66

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			Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Percent (%)	
	Training			.3		87.479		8.41		56			.2			
	Survey, measurement & evaluation expenses	1.00		448,393.3		137,587.479		2,428.41		49,456			0	637,865.2	0.66	
I ~ V	Fee for using new construction land	CNY /m ²	14	320,033.32	4,480,466.5	132,000	1,848,000	4,002	56,028	0	0	27,360	383,040	483,395.3	6,767,534.5	7.01
	Fee for land creation	CNY /m ³	10	320,033.32	3,200,333.2	132,000	1,320,000	4,002	40,020	0	0	27,360	273,600	483,395.3	4,833,953.2	5.01
	Irrigated land acquisition tax	CNY /m ²	16	236,700	3,787,200	132,000	2,112,000	4,002	64,032	0	0	0	0	372,702	5,963,232	6.18
	Dry land acquisition tax	CNY /m ²	12	83,333.3	1,000,000.0	0	0			0	0	27,360	328,320	110,693.3	1,328,320	1.38
	Vulnerable group assistance fund				230,000		70,000		0	0	0			0	300,000	0.31
I ~ V Sub-total				60,900,283.7		20,140,654		421,134.1		5,316,520		984,960.0	0	87,763,551.8	90.91	

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			Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Quantity	Amount (Unit)	Percent (%)
VI. Contingency				6,090,028.4		2,014,065.4		42,113.4		531,652		98,496	0	8,776,355.2	9.09
	Basic contingency	5.00		3,045,014.2		1,007,032.7		21,056.7		265,826		49,248	0	4,388,177.6	4.55
	Price contingency	5.00		3,045,014.2		1,007,032.7		21,056.7		265,826		49,248	0	4,388,177.6	4.55
Total (I-VI)				66,990,312.1		22,154,719.4		463,247.5		5,848,172		1,083,456	0	96,539,907	100
Percent (%)				69.39		22.95		0.48		6.06		1.12		100	