



Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Report

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PRC: Gansu Baiyin Integrated Urban Development Project

Prepared by Gansu Baiyin Project Management Office
Gansu Province, PRC

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Gansu Baiyin Integrated Urban Development Project

(ADB No: PRC 3202)

External Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Report (No.5)

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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 Bureau
LIP	Liuchuan Industrial Park
LMC	Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Committee
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGL	Minimum Living Guarantee Line
Mu	1mu = 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

Note: All abbreviations were explained in the text.

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0 Memorandum of Understanding

(8–11 August 2016) Reply

23. **Land acquisition and resettlement.** Under LIP Infrastructure Development Component, WWTP completed collective-owned land acquisition in August 2012 and 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 has been prepared during the PPTA period, which was approved by the ADB. The remaining land required by the WWTP and all the land needed for the sludge landfill site (SLS) and the secondary WSP are all state-owned barren hills and will be allocated to the Project for free. It is noted that the land acquisition, house relocation and resettlement are critical for the primary WSP and pipelines and Xihuan Road construction (south section of National Highway 109).

24. The updated resettlement plan (RP) was approved and disclosed in ADB website in August 2016.

25. By end of July 2016, the acquisition of a total of 900.57 mu land was completed, including 80 mu of state-owned land and 389.77 mu of collective land, which involved 29 households. 35 AHs due to the Xihuan Road are under evaluation. The new resettlement site within Industrial Park is being constructed and 127 houses were completed. The public facilities are all in place. Totally about 300 houses with area of 173m² for each will be constructed for relocation purpose. The new house will be sold to AHs at CNY 305,000 for each unit. It's planned that land acquisition and house demolition of the Xihuan Road will be completed by the end of March 2017.

Reply: 9 HHs demolition have been finished till now. They all built by themselves, of which 8 HHs' houses have been completed, the other one no more being built.

1 Project Description

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. Meanwhile a due diligence report on completed resettlement has been prepared as an appendix of this RP.

2 Overall Resettlement

2.1 Overall Resettlement

The executing agency (EA) of Gansu Baiyin Integrated Urban Development 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 Subprojects) is Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Committee (LMC), who is responsible for detailed works in the project preparation and implementation of LIP Infrastructure Development Component. The implementing agencies (IA) for the resettlement of the Project are Land Resources Bureau of Jingyuan County, Liuchuan Village and Santan Village and the Land Administrative Division of LMC, who are responsible to implement this RP.

7 households impacted by the wastewater pipeline project have completed the housing acquisition during the pipeline construction process of this project, and all of them belong to the historical problem of acquisition and demolition for road. The APs go to work when they gain the compensation fee.

Xihuan Road project has accomplished 9 households demolition with the housing area of 1,949.48 m²; as well as the land acquisition of 57 households (215 persons) with the land acquired area of 250.8 mu. The total compensation fee of housing demolition and land acquisition RMB 14,824,000 has been paid. The survey shows that the APs chose to settle down by themselves, of which 8 HHs have been built up, and the other one no more being built.

The updated RP has been approved by ADB.

2.2 Land for Wastewater Pipeline

The length of the wastewater pipeline is 37.125 km, where are all in the LIP. LIP began the land acquisition in 2007, involving Nanshanwei, Nanchuan, Xintian,

Chaoyang, Lianhe, totally 5 Villages. The park occupies 50 km². And within 23 km², 14366.51 mu of land needs to be acquired, where 362 households will be affected. These villages are all compensated according to the policies. The land acquisition of the 2 km of Nanhuan Road within the range of the wastewater pipeline project is under preparation now, estimated to be finished by the end of 2016. 24.65 mu of Yuannan road have been acquired and finished the compensation.

The land for wastewater pipeline accounts for 23 km² of the LIP. And 99% of the land acquisition is completed without problems remained.



Picture 2-1 Construction Sketch of the Wastewater Pipeline

3 Project Impact

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 during the PPTA period, which was approved by the ADB. The livelihood restoration measures for these APs are on gonging.

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

There are 5 village groups and 3 villages in Liuchuan and Santan Townships affected by the Project. In total, 755.21 mu of collective owned land will be acquired permanently, among which 493.52 mu are irrigated land, 27.86 mu housing site land, 144.05 mu idle land, 0.89 mu forest belt, 1.73 mu agricultural land, 29.35 mu saline land, 1.05 mu droughts and floods dam, 1.56 mu collective land, 55.2 mu new development land, with 109 HHs (526 persons) affected. In addition, 1,267.77 mu of state-owned land (includes 830.96 mu of state-owned barren hills) will also be occupied.

The total area of houses to be demolished is 9459.81 m² (including 1 shop with 309.06 m² brick-concrete and 785.78 m² brick-wood), with 35 HHs (156 persons) affected, of which 33 HHs (147 persons) will be affected both 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. Among the APs, 4 HHs (20 persons) belong to vulnerable group. See details in Table 3-1

Table 3-1: 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	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP
Xihuan Rd	Nanshanwei	1026.98	469.77	80	0	389.77	557.21	9259.81	85	354	34	146	32	137	87	373
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		2022.98	1267.77	830.96	6	430.81	755.21	9459.81	107	507	35	156	33	147	109	526
Main Pipeline (temporary land use)	Xintian	155	0	0	0	0	155	0	46	243	0	0	0	0	46	243

Data source: The updated RP.

4 Resettlement Process

4.1 Land Acquisition Process

By 30 Sept.. 2016, the project has totally acquired/occupied 900.57 mu lands, including occupied state-owned land 649.77 mu, acquired collective land 250.8 mu. The wastewater pipeline temporarily occupied 27.5 mu. See details in Table 4-1 about the land acquisition. Land acquisition will affect 57 households with 215 APs, which are done by 44.5% of all the planned acquired/occupied land. See details in Table 4-2 about the acquired collective land.

Table 4-1 Summary of LA (By 30 Sept. 2016) Unit: mu

		Plan			Actual			%
		State-owned	Collective	Subtotal	State-owned	Collective	Subtotal	
Subproject	Location	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	
Xihuan Rd.	Nanshanwei	469.77	557.21	1026.98	469.77	250.8	720.57	70.2%
Pumping Station	Lantong Farm	6	0	6		0	0	0.0%
1st WSP	Xintian Village	0	198	198		0	0	0.0%
Sludge Landfill Site	Xintian Village	462	0	462		0	0	0.0%
2nd WSP	Liuchuan Industry Park	150	0	150		0	0	0.0%
WWTP	Liuchuan Industry Park	180	0	180	180	0	180	100.0%

		Plan			Actual			%
		State-owned	Collective	Subtotal	State-owned	Collective	Subtotal	
Subproject	Location	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	
0	Total	1267.77	755.21	2022.98	649.77	250.8	900.57	44.5%
Main Pipeline (temporary land use)	Xintian Village	0	155	155		27.5		

Table 4-2 The Acquired Collective Land (By 30 Sept. 2016)

Subproject	Village	Group	Plan											Actual			%			
			Irrigated land	Home stead	Idle land	Forest belt	Farm land	Saline land	Drought and flood dam	Collective land	New development	Subtotal	APs	Land	HH	APs	Land	HH		
			mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	HH	APs	mu	HH	APs		
Xihuan Rd	Liuchuan	Nanshanwei Nanwan	217.5	16.06	31.7	0.89	1.25	2.66	1.05	0	0	271.11	37	143	79.19	10	42	29.21%	27.03%	
		Nanshanwei Zhangchuan	45.82	9.7	33.65	0	0	26.69	0	0	55.2	171.06	32	159	103.08	32	128	60.26%	100.00%	
		Nanchuan Wujiachuan	98.2	1.4	13.4	0	0.48	0	0	1.56	0	115.04	16	62	68.53	15	45	59.57%	93.75%	
		Subtotal	361.52	27.16	78.75	0.89	1.73	29.35	1.05	1.56	55.2	557.21	85	364	250.8	57	215	45.01%	67.06%	
1 st WSP	Santan	Xintian village	132	0.7	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	133.2	18	130	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	

Subproject	Village	Group	Plan											Actual			%		
			Irrigated land	Home stead	Idle land	Forest belt	Farm land	Saline land	Drought and flood dam	Collective land	New development	Subtotal	APs		Land			Land	HH
			mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	mu	HH	APs	mu	HH	APs		
		4 th group																	
		Xintian village 3 rd group	0	0	64.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	64.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
		Subtotal	132	0.7	65.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	18	130	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Total			493.52	27.86	144.05	0.89	1.73	29.35	1.05	1.56	55.2	755.21	103	494	250.8	57	215	33.21%	55.34%

4.2 House Construction

By 30 Sept. 2016, 8 household has been relocated. These APs have a stable life now. See details in Table 4-3 about land acquisition and house APs.

Table 4-3 LA and house APs (By 30 Sept. 2016)

Subproject	Planned							Actual						
	HD	LA		HD		LA+HD		HD	LA		HD		LA+HD	
	m ²	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP	m ²	HH	AP	HH	AP	HH	AP
Xihuan Rd	9259.81	85	364	34	146	32	137	1949.48	57	215	9	41	9	41
Pumping Station	0	4	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1st WSP	200	18	130	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sludge Landfill Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd WSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WWTP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	9459.81	107	517	35	156	33	147	1949.48	57	215	9	41	9	41
Main Pipeline (temporary land use)	0	46	243	0	0	0	0	0.0	6	18	0	0	0	0
Percentage (Planned/Actual)	20.61%	41.18%	30.66%	25.71%	26.28%	27.27%	27.89%							

5 Compensation method and standard

5.1 Land Acquisition Policy

Compensation standards are set up according to relative laws and regulations of the PRC, Gansu Provincial Government, BMG, JCG and ADB's policies. Bureau of land and resources of Jingyuan County announced No.34 (2016) *The Resettlement and Acquisition Plan of Baiyin Liuchuan Industry Park of ADB-loaned Project* in 2016. Compensation rates for land acquisition and occupation are presented in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Compensation Rates for Collective Land Acquisition and State-owned Farmland Occupation

Type	Planned	Actual No.34 (2016)	
	Compensation standard	Type	Compensation standard
	CNY/mu		CNY/mu
Irrigated land	38,713.5	Irrigate land	38,720
Idle land, housing site land, saline-alkali land, newly developed but not cultivated land	19,356.75	Homestead	37,820
Dry sand land	13,186.2	Idleland	15,000
Dry earth land	11,186.2	Dry sand land	8,246
Young crop compensation fee	1,759.7	Dry land	7,378
Temporary land use	3,520	Economic green crops	3,520
		Food green crops	1,760

5.2 The Notice of Jingyuan County People's Government on the Issuance of Baiyin Liuchuan Industrial Park Land Resettlement and Acquisition Plan (2011) No.8

5.2.1 Land Acquisition Compensation (The policy before 2016)

1 Land tenure and category

The land acquired in the Baiyin Liuchuan Industrial Park belongs to Liuchuan, Mitan and Santan collective land. The land can be divided into ten categories: the second level irrigated land (including agricultural drainage), the newly developed irrigated land (facilitated but not farmed), dry sand land, dry land, rural residential land, commercial land, industrial land, rural road, idle land (including grind), saline etc.

2 Acquisition Ways

Both monetary and land exchange are used as the land compensation. In accordance with the AP's willing, they can choose either monetary compensation or exchanging newly developed irrigated land, which will gain CNY 3,500 yuan/mu as the land improvement fee (CNY 1,500 yuan/mu for the first year, CNY 1,000 yuan/mu for the second and the third year).

3 Acquisition Methods

(1) The yield value calculation

The second level irrigated land is calculated by the cultivation of wheat and corn per year, 320 kg/mu of wheat with CNY 1.8 yuan/kg, which is CNY 576 yuan/mu; 480 kg/mu of corn with CNY 1.5 yuan/kg, which is CNY 720 yuan/mu; 1,600 kg/mu of straw with CNY 0.2 yuan/kg, which is CNY 320 yuan/mu. The total yield of the three kinds is CNY 1,616 yuan.

(2) Land compensation times

① The compensation of the second level of irrigated land (including agriculture drainage) is 16 times over the yield per year per mu (including 10 times over the land compensation and 6 times over the resettlement compensation).

- ② The compensation of the rural road is 10 times over the yield per year per mu.
- ③ The compensation of the rural residential land is 12 times over the yield per year per mu. Industrial land is CNY 84 yuan/m², and commercial land is CNY 90 yuan/ m².
- ④ The compensation of the space (including the grind land) is 8 times over the yield per year per mu.
- ⑤ The compensation of the saline is 8 times over the yield per year per mu.

(3) Acquisition compensation standard

The second level irrigated land (including agricultural drainage) is CNY 25,856 yuan/mu. The rural road is CNY 16,160 yuan/mu. The rural residential is 19,392 yuan/mu. The commercial land is CNY 60,030 yuan/mu. The industrial land is CNY 56,028 yuan/mu. The space (including the grind) is CNY 12,928 yuan/mu. The saline is CNY 12,928 yuan/mu.

4 The Land Compensation Standard Description

(1) The dry land originally contracted to the farmers in the planning area is given the compensation of CNY 5,000 yuan/mu for the dry sand land and CNY 4,500 yuan/mu for the dry land.

(2) The newly developed land which has been facilitated but no been farmed cannot be determined as yield regularly, so it is compensated according to the plan of the dry land to irrigated land that 1 mu dry land equals to 0.3 mu irrigated land, which is CNY 15,000 yuan/mu.

(3) The saline is originally contracted to the farmers. Because of the salinization, the land cannot be farmed so that it has been wasted for many years. It is compensated as a half of the irrigated land, which values CNY 12,928 yuan/mu.

5 The Compensation Standard of Italic, Ground Attachments and Trees

(1) The young crop compensation. According to the current year's cultivation, the food crops equals to one-year yield (CNY 1,616 yuan/mu), and the economic crops equals to two-years yield (CNY 3,232 yuan/mu).

(2) The ground attachment and the trees compensation. They are compensated according to the relevant provincial and municipal standards.

6 Land Acquisition Costs and the Payment Deadlines and Ways

After signed the land acquisition compensation agreement, the land compensation, crops compensation, ground attachments and trees compensation should be paid to the APs by lump sum payment within ten days.

5.2.2 Resettlement

A centralized resettlement areas is planned to be built, which is planned, construction and resettlement as a whole. Those who choose to relocate in the resettlement areas can conduct the residential and the housing property exchange according to the principal of “return one by demolish one”, which will be charged the difference between the housing physical assessment before the demolishment and the resettlement housing costs; The monetary compensation will be paid for the homestead out the range of relocation. The rural houses, shops, factories, enterprises and the public facilities, which need to be demolished in the Baiyin Liuchuan concentrated industrial Park should register after assessed according to the relevant state standards published by the Department of Housing. The resettlement agreement should be signed by the committee of Liuchuan Industrial Park and the APs. The APs will enjoy a rental compensation fee for one year, which means per person per month can get CNY 80 yuan as the rental compensation and CNY 200 yuan per person as the moving expense paid by lump sum during the transitional period.

5.2.3 Preferential Policies

1 The APs can enjoy the social pension insurance according to the relevant policies of The Rules of the social pension insurance for those who land acquired in the Jinyun County.

2 Those who have the capability to work will be recommended to the enterprises after being trained. Scheduled signing, a lump sum bonus of CNY 20,000 yuan will be given.

5.2.4 Capital Management

Resettlement compensation funds set up the special account with a closed operation and independent accounting to make sure its ear-marked.

5.2.5 Safeguards

1 The resettlement work implements the “two bulletins, one public” policy that the resettlement compensation standards will tell the public in time to ensure the resettlement project is conducted in an open, fair and just atmosphere.

2 The resettlement project is led by the committee of the Baiyin Liuchuan Industrial Park, and is responsible by Liuchuan, Santan, Mitan and County Land Resources Bureau and the Housing Bureau etc.

5.3 Baiyin Liuchuan Industrial Park Land Resettlement and Acquisition Plan (2016) No.34

5.3.1 Land Acquisition Compensation

1 Land tenure and category

The land acquired in the Baiyin Liuchuan Industrial Park in the ADB-loaned project belongs to Liuchuan and Santan counties’ collective land. The utility status of these land: agricultural land (farm land, garden land, forest land, facilities agricultural land, rural roads, irrigation land etc); construction land (house-site, highway, mining land), and unused land (others).

2 Acquisition Methods

In order to guarantee the APs’ long-term stability of the Baiyin Liuchuan Industry Park ADB-loaned project, monetary compensation is adopted; Meanwhile, for those who

are qualified, the minimum living standard, social insurance and public welfare job will be applied to them.

3. Land Compensation Standard

See Table 5-1 and 5-2.

4. Compensation Standard of Green Crops, Land attachments

See Table 5-3.

5. The payment Term and Method of the Compensation Fee

Land acquisition compensation, green crops compensation, land attachment compensation and trees compensation should be paid to the APs by lump sum with 10 days after the land acquisition compensation agreement has been signed.

5.3.2 Resettlement

1. Resettlement Methods

In order to maintain the benefit of the APs of Baiyin Liuchuan Industry Park ADB-loaned Project, according to the new county construction standard, a centralized resettlement areas is planned to be built, which is planned, construction and resettlement as a whole. Those who choose to relocate in the resettlement areas can conduct the residential and the housing property exchange according to the principal of “return one by demolish one”, which will be charged the difference between the housing physical assessment before the demolition and the resettlement housing costs; The monetary compensation will be paid for the homestead (based on the land certification) out the range of relocation.

2. Compensation Standard

The house compensation standard is shown in Table 5.4. The APs will be covered one-year rental expense: RMB 80 per person-month for housing subsidy and one-off payment RMB 200 for moving expense.

5.3.3 Preferential Policies

The APs can enjoy the social pension insurance. Those who have the capability to work will be recommended to the enterprises after being trained.

5.3.4 Capital Management

Resettlement compensation funds set up the special account with a closed operation and independent accounting to make sure its ear-marked.

5.3.5 Safeguards

1 The resettlement work implements the “two bulletins, one public” policy that the resettlement compensation standards will tell the public in time to ensure the resettlement project is conducted in an open, fair and just atmosphere.

2 The resettlement project is led by the Liuchuan and Santan Governments, guided by counties’ Land and Resources Bureau, Real Estate Board etc., and coordinated by Baiyin Liuchuan Industrial Park, and each involved village committees.

3. The staff related to this project should perform on its own functions strictly and together to ensure the land compensation being conducted smoothly.

**Table 5-1 The Land Compensation Standard of Baiyin Liuchuan Industrial Park
(One)**

		Before Jan. 1, 2016			No. 34 (2016)
	Land Category	Yield Per Mu	Compensation	Standard	Standard
		Yuan	Times	Yuan/mu	Yuan/mu
Farmland	The second level irrigated land, the agriculture drainage	1,616	16	25,856	38,720
	Newly developed irrigated land (facilitated but not farmed)			15,000	38,720
	Saline, Space, Grind land	1,616	8	12,928	15,000
	Rural roads	1,616	10	16,160	
	Dry sand land			5,000	8,246
	Dry land			4,500	7,378
Constructio n Land	Collective construction land, residential land	1,616	12	19,392	78,000
	Industrial land		84 yuan/m ²	56,028	57,300
	Commercial land		90 yuan/m ²	60,030	119,300

**Table 5-2 The Land Compensation Standard of Baiyin Liuchuan Industrial Park
(Two)**

		Before Jan. 1, 2016	No. 34 (2016)	
Type	Unit	Standard	Type	Standard
		Yuan		Yuan
Greenhouse	m ²	22	Greenhouse	40
Cold canopy	m ²	10	Cold canopy	15-20
Green Crops of onion and leek	mu	2200	Economic Crops	3520
Green crops of pepper	mu	2200	Food Crops	1760

Table 5-3 The Land Compensation Standard of Baiyin Liuchuan Industrial Park

(Three)

Trees Diameter Specifications	Jan. 2016		No. 34 (2016)		
	Economic Forest	Timber Forest	Diameter	Economic Forest	Timber Forest
	Yuan/per	Yuan/per	cm	Yuan/per	Yuan/per
below 3	3	2	Below 2	10	5
3-5	20	10	2-3.9	60	10
6-10	220	18	4-5.9	100	20
11-15	360	25	6-7.9	200	60
16-20	800	60	8-9.9	400	80
21-25	1000	120	10-11.9	500	100
26-30	1200	200	12-13.9	600	120
31-35	1400	300	14-15.9	700	140
36-40	1600	400	16-17.9	800	160
41-45	1800	500	18-19.9	900	180
46-50	2000	600	20-21.9	1000	220
Special economic seedlings	Trees Diameter Specifications				
	cm	Yuan/per			
Vines	10 years	300	22-23.9	1050	250
	12 years	400			
	18 years	600			
Rose	10 years	30	24-25.9	1100	300
Cherry tree	5-10	420	26-27.9	1150	380
Osmanthus	10-15	220	28-29.9	1200	440
	6-10	100			
Landscape tree	10-15	420	30	1250	500

Table 5-4 The Land Compensation Standard of Baiyin Liuchuan Industrial Park

(four)

			Before Jan. 1, 2016		No. 34 (2016)
Type	Type Level	Unit	Unit	Notes	Unit
			Yuan		Yuan
Shops	I	M ²	1600	Determined by business license and tax registration	2400

			Before Jan. 1, 2016		No. 34 (2016)
Type	Type Level	Unit	Unit	Notes	Unit
			Yuan		Yuan
				certification	
	II	M ²	1200		1600
Building	II	M ²	1050		1100-1450
Brick and concrete bungalow	I	M ²	900		1300
	II	M ²	800		1000
	III	M ²	700		800
	IV	M ²	500		600
Brick-wooden	I	M ²	800		1200
	II	M ²	700		900
	III	M ²	550		650
	IV	M ²	400		400
Earth-wooden	I	M ²	650		800
	II	M ²	500		650
	III	M ²	300		300
Simple miscellaneous room	I	M ²	240		300
	II	M ²	200		260
	III	M ²	160		200
Trench	I	M	300		300
	II	M	200		200
Simple woodshed		Unit	200		
Door	I	M ³	350		600
	II	M ³	300		400
	III	M ³	260		300
	IV	M ³	200		200
Simple door		Unit	500		500-1000
Brick wall		M ³	120		200
Earth wall		M ³	80		120
Brick floor		M ²	12		30-40
Concrete floor		M ²	30		40-60
Concrete foundation		M ³	150		300
Floor tile	I	M ²	50		80
	II	M ²	40		60
	III	M ²	30		50

			Before Jan. 1, 2016		No. 34 (2016)
Type	Type Level	Unit	Unit	Notes	Unit
			Yuan		Yuan
Terrazzo		M ²	70		80
Porcelain painting		M ²	150		200
Kang		Unit	800-600		400-1200
Kitchen		Unit	600-400		400-1000
Basement		M ²	600		600
Kiln		M ³	200		200
Sheung SHui			600		
Pool		M ³	200		200
WC		Unit	200		200-1000
Simple Shed	I	M ²			150
	II	M ²			100
	III	M ²			5

5.3 Compensation Sample Survey

Sample survey shows that the APs all have compensated according to the policy, and have received the compensation fee on time. The APs accept the compensation standard. The compensation sampling survey shows in Table 5-5 and Table 5-6..

Table 5-5 Sampling Survey (Land Acquisition) (Oct. 2015)

Village	Name	Irrigated Land	Dry Sand Land	Dry Land	Saline Space	Homestead	Subtotal	Compensation
		Mu	Mu	Mu	Mu	Mu	Mu	Yuan
Nanchuan	Ma Wencai	0	0	2.34	1.52	0.59	4.45	48,337.6
Nanchuan	Wang Youshan			3.26	1.95	1	6.21	68,627.8
Nanchuan	Gao Buyang	0.4	0	0	0	0.75	1.15	43,994.24
Nanchuan	Zhang Fulu			2.5	3.51	0.83	6.84	79,897.64
Nanwei	Lu		2		2.9	1.1	6	94,322.4

Village	Name	Irrigated Land	Dry Sand Land	Dry Land	Saline Space	Homestead	Subtotal	Compensation
		Mu	Mu	Mu	Mu	Mu	Mu	Yuan
	Yongqiang							
		0.4	2	8.1	9.88	4.27	24.65	335,179.68

Table 5-6 Sampling Survey (Land Acquisition) (One) (Mar. 2016)

Village	Group	Name	Population	ExsitingFar m Land	Acquired land	Property	Acquired Farm Land	Aquired Homestead	Subtotal
			person	mu	mu		mu	mu	mu
Nanchuan	Wujiachan	Song Zhanwei	4	5.3	5.3	Collective	5.3		5.3
Nanshanwei	Nanwan	Zhang Kebo	9	13.1	3.1	Collective	3.1	1.21	4.31
Nanshanwei	Nanwan	Wang Xiongming	2	26.31	21.31	Collective	21.31		21.31
Nanshanwei	Nanwan	Li Zicheng	3	14.89	4.89	Collective	4.89		4.89
Nanshanwei	Zhangchuan	Ouyang Xia	3	10.78	1.78	Collective	1.78		1.78
Nanshanwei	Nanwan	Liang Lin	2	19.26	9.26	Collective	9.26		9.26
Nanshanwei	Nanwan	He Chunbao	4	11.18	5.18	Collective	5.18		5.18
Nanshanwei	Nanwan	Zhang Dezhi	5	20.07	4.07	Collective	4.07		4.07
Nanshanwei	Nanwan	Zhu Caihong	3	9.56	4.56	Collective	4.56		4.56
Nanshanwei	Nanwan	Wang Jiaxin	6	8.24	1.24	Collective	1.24	1.24	2.48
Nanchuan	Wujiachan	Zhang Lincheng	6	7.51	7.51	Collective	7.51	2.1	9.61
Nanchuan	Wujiachan	Li Yun	4	14.12	4.12	Collective	4.12		4.12
Nanchuan	Wujiachan	Dong Yanjun		3.16	3.16	Collective	3.16	1.16	4.32
Nanchuan	Wujiachan	Wu Guanqiang							0
Nanchuan	Wujiachan	Dong Chengxiang							0
Subtotal			51	163.48	75.48		75.48	5.71	81.19

Table 5-6 Sampling Survey (Land Acquisition) (Two) (Mar. 2016)

Village	Group	Name	Ground Attachment	No. of Grand Attachment	Farmland (Homestead)	Idle Land	Land Compensation	Attachment Compensation	Subtotal	Paid	Time
				Unit	Yuan/mu	Yuan/mu	Yuan	Yuan	Yuan	Yuan	
Nanchuan	Wujiachan	Song Zhanwei	Trees	25,917	38,720		205,216	223,405	428,621	428,621	2016.2.3
Nanshanwei	Nanwan	Zhang Kebo	Trees	8,377	38,720		174,232	36,050	210,282	210,282	2016.2.25
Nanshanwei	Nanwan	Wang Xiongmeng	Trees	1,149	38,720		890,943.2	65,820	956,763.2	956,763.2	2016.2.25
Nanshanwei	Nanwan	Li Zicheng			38,720		18934,018		189,340.8	189,340.8	2016.2.25
Nanshanwei	Zhangchuan	Ouyang Xia			38,720		68,921.6		68,921.6	68,921.6	2016.3.2
Nanshanwei	Nanwan	Liang Lin	Trees	19,393	38,720		358,547.2	97,290	455,837.2	455,837.2	2016.3.4
Nanshanwei	Nanwan	He Chunbao	Trees	6,250	38,720		200,569.6	100,160	300,729.6	300,729.6	2016.3.4
Nanshanwei	Nanwan	Zhang Dezhi	Trees	27,107	38,720		157,590.4	91,200	248,790.4	248,790.4	2016.3.4
Nanshanwei	Nanwan	Zhu Caihong	Trees	1,818	38,720		176,563.2	76,900	253,463.2	253,463.2	2016.3.9
Nanshanwei	Nanwan	Wang Jiaxin	Green Crops			15,000	18,600	1,056	19,656	19,656	2016.3.9
Nanchuan	Wujiachan	Zhang Lincheng	Water tank 18m ³ Trees	3,596	38,720	15,000	322,287.2	151,770	474,057.2	474,057.2	2016.3.3
Nanchuan	Wujiachan	Li Yun			38,720		159,526.4		159,526.4	159,526.4	2016.3.3
Nanchuan	Wujiachan	Dong Yanjun	Alfalfa 1mu, Trees	4,731	38,720	15,000	151,140.8	224,180	375,320.8	375,320.8	2016.3.15
Nanchuan	Wujiachan	Wu Guanqiang	Trees	15,800				163,400	163,400	163,400	2016.3.15
Nanchuan	Wujiachan	Dong Chengxiang	Water tank 66.4 m ²					13,280	13,280	13,280	2016.3.15
Subtotal				114,138			21818,156	1244,511	4317,989.4	4317,989.4	

Table 5-6 Sampling Survey (Land Acquisition) (Three) (Oct. 2016)

Village	Name	Irrigated	Dry sandy	Dry land	Salty land	Idly land	Homestead	New development	Subtotal	Irrigated	Dry sandy	Dry land	Salty land	Idly land	Homestead	Attached	Compensation	Date
		Mu	Mu	Mu	Mu	Mu	Mu	Mu	Mu	Yuan/Mu	Yuan/Mu	Yuan/Mu	Yuan/Mu	Yuan/Mu	Yuan/Mu	Yuan	Yuan	
Nanchuan	Dong Yanjun					0.68	0.48		1.16	38,720				15,000	38,720		375,320.8	20160305
	Wu Guanqiang								0							163,400		20160315
	Wu Guanqiang	4.18							4.18	38,720							555,939.6	20160315
	Lu Wang	9.09				2.26			11.35	38,720				15,000			698,024.8	20160921
	Liu Yupeng			1.55					1.55			7,378					17,263.9	20160908
	Ma Tingjiu			1.08					1.08			7,378					10,128.24	20160908
	Zhu Caihong	4.56							4.56	38,720							253,463.2	
	Jiang Zhonglin					3.18	1.34		4.52					1,500	38,720		100,584.8	20160911

5.4 Liuchuan House Demolition Policy

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. 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.

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.

Table 5-7 is house compensation standards.

Table 5-7 House Compensation Standards

Type	Planned				Actual			
	1 st Class Yuan/m ²	2 nd Class Yuan/m ²	3 rd Class Yuan/m ²	4 th Class Yuan/m ²	1 st Class Yuan/m ²	2 nd Class Yuan/m ²	3 rd Class Yuan/m ²	4 th Class Yuan/m ²
Brick-concrete	1,300	1,000	800	600	1,300	1,000	800	600
Brick-wood	1,200	900	650	400	1,200	900	650	400
Earth-wood	800	650	300		800	650	300	
Simple Storage Shed	300	260	200		300	260	200	
Simple Shelter	150	100	50		150	100	50	
Moving Subsidy (Yuan/Person)	200				200			
Transition Subsidy (Yuan/Person month)	80				80			
Relocation Bonus (Yuan/HH)	20,000				20,000			
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.							

The sampling survey shows that the APs all choose relocated by themselves, which their houses have been built already after they received the compensation. The Sampling survey shows in Table 5-8 and Table 5-9.

Table 5-8 Sampling Survey (House Demolition) (Oct. 2015)

Village	Name	Population	Resettlement Methods	Bonus	House	Moving Expenses	Others	Subtotal	Transition Costs	Date of Sign the Agreement
		Person		Yuan	Yuan	Yuan	Yuan	Yuan	Per Person Per Month	
Nanchuan	Ma Wencai	6	By themselves	20,000	177,623	1200	0	198,823	80	20150827
Nanchuan	Wang Youshan	2	By	20,000	127,988.2	400	0	148,388.2	80	
Nanchuan	Gao Buyang	3	By	20,000	191,316.9	600	0	211,916.9	80	
Nanchuan	Zhang Fulu	3	By	20,000	41,360.6	600	800	62,760.6	80	20151013
Nanwei	Lu Yongqiang	4	By	20,000	290,637.2	800	0	311,437.2	80	20140306
Subtotal		18		100,000	828,925.9	3600	800	933,325.9		

Table 5-9 Sampling Survey (House Demolition) (One) (Mar. 2016)

AP	Construction Project	Resettlement Method	Resettled Person	Reward	Housing Demolition	Moving fund	Total	Temporary subsidy	Resettlement
			Person	Yuan	Yuan	Yuan	Yuan	Person-month	
Dong Yanjun	Xihuan Road	By themselves	1	20,000	242,642.05	200	262,842.05	80	Liuchuan, Nanchuan
Ma Rulin	Xihuan	By themselves	6	20,000	102,265.6	1,200	123,465.6	80	Nanshanwei, Zhangmachuan

AP	Construction Project	Resettlement Method	Resettled Person	Reward	Housing Demolition	Moving fund	Total	Temporary subsidy	Resettlement
			Person	Yuan	Yuan	Yuan	Yuan	Person-month	
Liu Yuansheng	Xihuan	By themselves	5	20,000	267,381.4	1,000	288,381.4	80	Beiwangaoya
			12	60,000	612,289.05	2,400	674,689.05		

Table 5-9 Sampling Survey (House Demolition) (Two) (Mar. 2016)

	North room	East room	Miscellaneous room	Garage	Pigpen	West room	Subtotal
	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²
Dong Yanjun	106.64	28.52	13.61	21.7	0	0	170.47
Ma Rulin	54.54	24.42	42.39	10.56	0	0	131.91
Liu Yuansheng	109.2	39.65	6	0	30.96	127.3	313.11
Total							615.49

Table 5-9 Sampling Survey (House Demolition) (Three) (Oct. 2016)

APs	Project	Resettlement	Population	Reward (Yuan)	HD	Remove	Land	Subtotal
Ma Rulin	Xihuan Rd.	By self	6	20,000	102,265.6	1,200		123,465.6
Lu Shitai	Xihuan Rd.	By self	4	20,000	290,637.2	800		311,437.2
Liu Guihua	Xihuan Rd	By self	1	20,000	20,701	200	34,848	76,349

APs	Project	Resettlement	Population	Reward (Yuan)	HD	Remove	Land	Subtotal
Niu Dingfu	Xihuan Rd.	By self	6	20,000	366,216	1,200		367,416
Li Xiaohong	Xihuan Rd.	By self	4	20,000	412,010.6	800		412,810.6
Jiang Zhonglin	Xihuan Rd.	By self	3	20,000	330,515.6	600		331,115.6
Xie Fushan	Xihuan Rd.	By self	5	20,000	411,439.6	1,000	106,220	538,659.6
Xie Fushan	Xihuan Rd.	By self			144,917.9		16,500	161,417.9
Subtotal				140,000	2,078,703.5	5,800	157,568	2,322,671.5

Table 5-9 Sampling Survey (House Demolition) (Four) (Oct. 2016)

	North house	East house	Miscellaneous room	Garage	Pig pen	West room	Subtotal
	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²	m ²
Ma Rulin	78.96						78.96
Lu Shitai							0
Liu Guihua	26		6.21				32.21
Niu Dingfu	104.31	41.58	15.4			88.83	250.12
Li Xiaohong	151.7	87.1				48.36	287.16
Jiang Zhonglin	215.4	23.26			60.3	56	354.96
Xie Fushan	164	63.25	45.4				272.65

	North house	East house	Miscellaneous room	Garage	Pig pen	West room	Subtotal
	m²	m²	m²	m²	m²	m²	m²
Xie Fushan	37.13	20.8					57.93
小计	777.5	235.99	67.01	0	60.3	193.19	1333.99

5.5 Pension Insurance for APs

JCG is going to provide pension insurance to the farmers who have lost partly or totally land contract and management rights caused by the infrastructure construction of LIP.

6 Income & Livelihood Recovery and Sampling Survey

6.1 Socioeconomic Situations of the Affected Areas

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.

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 2014 is CNY 6.53billion. Urban resident disposable income per capita is CNY16,746; rural resident net income per capita is CNY6,246.

6.2 Design for Sample Survey

The monitoring and evaluation team surveyed the sample on Jul. 2014 and Oct. 2015 separately, including the livelihood data of the sample by two methodology: (1) Interview for the county's basic information with village leaders; (2) Interview for the family's basic information with sample families.

The number of the sample household for original data is 15.

Table 6-1 The Sample Households for the Original Data

Town	Village	HH
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	15
Santan	Xintian	0
Total		15

6.3 Sample Households Survey

Table 6-2 presents the average income and resources of the sample households. The 2015 data is: the average population is 4.3 persons; the average income per person is 13,500 Yuan; the average income per household is 58,600 Yuan; the average arable land per person before LA is 2.89 mu.

The original data of the 15 sample families are as follows: 13 color TVs, 11 refrigerators, 12 wash machines, 15 tractors, 12 motorcycles, 16 pumps, 1 livestock, 9 network, 24 phones, 11 cars. The properties of the sample households are summarized in Table 6-3.

By 30 Sept. 2016, 3 of the sample households have been acquired land.

Table 6-2 The Income and Resources of the Sample Households (2015)

Town	Village	Name	Population	Farming	Migrant work	Subtotal	Before LA	LA	Compensation	Received Time
			Person	10 Thousand Yuan	10 Thousand Yuan	10 Thousand Yuan	mu	mu	10 Thousand Yuan	
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	WANG Mingye	4	2	0.8	2.8	20	0		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	WANG Shirong	4	2	3	5	10	0		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	GUO Changzhen g	3	3.5	3.5	7	18	12	29	Winter, 2012
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	ZHANG Li	6	3	3.1	6.1	14	8	20	2013
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	CUI Xinfu	3	3	4	7	23	0		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	JIA Rucong	6	2	6	8	8	0		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	LIU Xinyu	4	1	9	10	7	0		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	LU Shitai	6	4	2	6	10	10		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	WANG Pengde	3	2	4	6	20	0		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	LI Mingyi	3	2	6	8	10	0		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	LIU Yongjie	5	1.5	4.5	6	4	0		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	ZHANG	7	1.8	2.2	4	10	0		

Town	Village	Name	Population	Farming	Migrant work	Subtotal	Before LA	LA	Compensation	Received Time
			Person	10 Thousand Yuan	10 Thousand Yuan	10 Thousand Yuan	mu	mu	10 Thousand Yuan	
		Zihu								
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	WANG Renxian	4	2	3	5	13	0		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	GAO Binhua	5	0	4	4	11	0		
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	CHANG Guoyu	2	1	2	3	10	0		
		Subtotal	65	30.8	57.1	87.9	188	30		
		Per person		0.47	0.88	1.35	2.89	0.46		

Table 6-3 The Property of the Sample Households (2015)

Town	Village	Name	House	Area	TV	Refrigerator	Wash Machine	Tractor	Motorcycle	Pump	Livestock	Network	Phone	Car
			Unit	m ²	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	WANG Mingye	12	140	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	3	0
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	WANG Shirong	10	120	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	1
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	GUO	14	160	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	1

Town	Village	Name	House	Area	TV	Refrigerator	Wash Machine	Tractor	Motorcycle	Pump	Livestock	Network	Phone	Car
			Unit	m ²	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit
an	anwei	Changzheng												
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	ZHANG Li	14	160	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	CUI Xinfu	11	130	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	JIA Rucong	10	120	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	LIU Xinyu	15	150	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	1
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	LU Shitai	10	120	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	1
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	WANG Pengde	15	150	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	LI Mingyi	12	140	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	LIU Yongjie	10	120	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	ZHANG Zhihu	10	120	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	WANG Renxian	7	100	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	GAO	10	120	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

Town	Village	Name	House	Area	TV	Refrigerator	Wash Machine	Tractor	Motorcycle	Pump	Livestock	Network	Phone	Car
			Unit	m ²	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit	Unit
an	anwei	Binhua												
Liuchuan	Nanshanwei	CHANG Guoyu	4	60	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Total	164	1910	13	11	12	15	12	16	1	4	24	10
		Per HH	10.93	127.33	0.87	0.73	0.80	1.00	0.80	1.07	0.07	0.27	1.60	0.27

7 House Relocation

The resettlement living area is located to the south of LIP and about 3 kilometers away from farmers contracted land. It occupies an area of 566 mu with a total planned building area of 64,200 m². It is divided into residential Park, commercial Park, central services Park, central scenery Park and roads and landscaping. There are 316 houses in the residential living area with a total building area of 56,000 m². For the residential houses, there will be water supply, 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. 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. As at 30 Sept., 2016, 16 households have been demolished. See details in Table 7-1 about the process of house demolition.

Table 7-1 The Process of House Demolition (By 30 Sept. 2016)

Village	Planned					Actual					%
	HH	Person	Relocation Plan	Relocation Together		HH	Person	Relocation Plan	In the resettlement living area		
				HH	Homestead (mu)				HH	Homestead (mu)	
Zhangchuan	12	61	The resettlement living area	12	8.4	7	35	1 HH in Zhaotang Village, 1 in Zhangtan, 3 in Zhangchuan have been built. 1HH no more built	0	2.45	58.33%
Nanwan	20	81	The resettlement living area	22	15.4	1	4	Nanwan, 1 HH has been built	0	0.35	5.00%
Xintian 4th group	1	10	Cash compensation; Building by their own	0	0	0	0		0	0	0.00%
Nanchuan Wujiachuan	2	4		0	0	1	2	1 HH Wujiachuan		0.35	
Subtotal	35	156	Subtotal	34	23.8	9	41		0	3.15	25.71%

8 Infrastructure Rehabilitation

By now, the infrastructures in the project area still work well in that the process of the construction has not affected to them yet.

9 Resettlement Budget and Funding

The budge of land acquisition and resettlement is funded by the LMC. By now, the fund can meet the needs of land acquisition and resettlement caused by the project. By 30 Sept. 2016, 14,824,000 Yuan has been paid for housing demolition, which accounts for 12.1% of the total budget for the LA and resettlement. See details in Table 9-1 about the Budget of Resettlement.

Table 9-1 The Fund of LA and Resettlement (Unit: 10 Thousand Yuan)

Type	Planned						Actual						
	Xihuan Rd	1st WSP	Pumping Station	Main Pipeline	WWTP	Subtotal	Xihuan Rd	1st WSP	Pumping Station	Main Pipeline	WWTP	Subtotal	Percentage
1. LA	1824.8	635.0	24.3	0.0	0.0	2484.1	812.3	0.0	0.0	33.5	0.0	845.9	34.1%
2. Temporary land occupied	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.6	0.0	54.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
3. HD	1832.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1876.0	299.7	0.0	0.0	93.3	0.0	393.1	21.0%
4. Ancillary buildings and ground attachments	2046.3	633.8	0.0	440.0	0.0	3120.2	243.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	243.5	7.8%
5. Others	2815.4	633.5	17.8	37.1	98.5	3602.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
6. Contingencies	851.9	194.6	4.2	53.2	9.8	1113.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Total	9370.4	2141.0	46.3	584.8	108.3	12250.9	1355.6	0.0	0.0	126.9	0.0	1482.4	12.1%

10 Participation and Information Disclosure

The project focuses on public participation.

In early July 2014, the resettlement specialist team interviewed grassroots cadres in the affected town to monitor the process of resettlement, as well as the attitudes and comments of the APs.

On March 2015, a symposium has been held to the public for the pipeline construction. There are still 2 households to be demolished, and so far it is under preparation.

From Mar. 2015 to Oct. 2015, a public participation has been held among the APs of the land acquisition and housing demolition. The APs agree with the compensation standard of *The Notice of Jingyuan County People's Government on the Issuance of Baiyin Liuchuan Industrial Park Land Resettlement and Acquisition Plan*

In Oct. 2015 and Mar. 2016, a public participation meeting had been held among the APs of land acquisition and housing demolition. The APs agreed with the compensation standard of *Baiyin Liuchuan Industry Park ADB-loaned Project Resettlement and Acquisition Plan No.34 (2016)*.

11 Resettlement Organizations

Baiyin Municipal Government ensures the process from project preparation to the implementation of the resettlement issues by establishing organizations and enhancing capabilities, which set up relevant organizations of Baiyin Integrated Urban Development Project at all levels, as well as made the responsibility clear enough. The main organizations related to the project include:

- (1) Baiyin ADB Project Management Office (Baiyin PMO);
- (2) Jingyuan County Resettlement Leading Group for Liuchuan Industrial Park Development;
- (3) Liuchuan Industrial Park Management Committee
- (4) Jingyuan County National Land and Resources Bureau
- (5) Jingyuan County Real Estates Bureau

(6) Township Resettlement Office

(7) Village Committee Resettlement Office

(8) Shanghai Yiji Construction Consultants Co., Ltd

Data have proven the abilities of each agency to conduct this RP.

12 Monitoring and Evaluation

LIP (resettlement implementing agency) is responsible for internal monitoring and evaluation.

Shanghai Yiji Construction Consultants Co., Ltd takes the responsibility of the resettlement external independent monitoring and evaluation. By 31 Oct. 2016, five phases of the monitoring and evaluation issues have been completed.

13 Conclusion and Suggestion

13.1 Conclusion

(1) Land acquisition and resettlement have progress.

(2) Resettlement plan is built by the APs' selves.

(3) Land acquisition progress is slow.

13.2 Suggestion

(1) Still 2 HHs in the wastewater pipeline project area have not agreed with the demolition agreement. (Jia Shiai (planned to deal in Mar. 2017); Wang Mingcong (planned to deal in Dec. 2016)).

(2) Work plan for land acquisition and demolition should be set quarterly and annually according to the gross, as well as each subproject's construction progress of the project. To inspect quarterly, and sum up the reasons in order to accelerate the progress of LA and HD.

14 Gender and Society

14.1 Gender Monitoring

Women opinions have been asked during the plan and project design of the Liuchuan Industrial Park; Land acquisition and resettlement plan and relevant policies have published to the women; The women have the rights to gain the compensation fee; Women opinions have been asked for the construction of Liuchuan Industrial Park and the land acquisition and housing demolition which have already conducted so that women's rights have been guaranteed. Preparation has been made for the women participation to the projects which haven't been carried out. Table 14-1 shows the gender action monitoring.

14.2 Social Monitoring

14.2.1 Public participation

25 Aug. 2015, the local residents wanted to solve the religious activities during the construction of pressure pipeline 0+480-0+660 section by Capital Engineering & Research Incorporation Ltd., (hereinafter called "CERI"). The Land branch of the Committee of Liuchuan Industrial Park, Liuchuan Government, Nanchuan Village, CERI have made consultations with the APs. The villagers required convenience for those Buddhist who want to go to the temple on the other side of the river. CERI has installed a culvert, providing a convenience for the old, which is welcomed by the local people.

18 July, 2015, Because of the design, the water flushed the farm across the No. 109 national highway after the rain. The Plan and Construction Department of the Committee of Liuchuan Industrial Park, CERI and the APs consulted together. The leaders of the Plan and Construction Department conducted a deep survey among the farmers with CERI, and they immediately decided the plan about the outlet of the rain water on the south of the national highway. That is to say, the plan will elongate the pipeline for outlet and the open channel as well to enable the rainwater discharge to the river directly. The problem has been solved so that the project of sewers on the north of the national highway could construct successfully.

14.2.2 Employment

CERI, Gansu Construction Engineering Co., Ltd. and Shandong Tiancheng Municipal Highway Engineering Co., Ltd hire formal workers 65 person-months with the salary of CNY 4,000 yuan to CNY 5,000 yuan per month, and employ 324 workers per month with the salary of CNY 3,300 yuan to CNY 3,500 yuan. Among them, there are

89 migrant workers per month, 6 ethnic minorities per month, 105 women per month and 53 poor people per month.

14.2.3 Eliminate the negative impact

The project is in the Industry Park, and the park has been built for 5 years. The roads have been formed. Those who haven't removed have the existing road traffic. A part of the roads are affected because of the buried pipeline, which affect people's travel for a short-term. In order to reduce the impact to the minimum, the residents have been communicated in advance and the workers will work overtime to recover the traffic as soon as possible to gain the understanding and support from the residents. When conducting the construction close to the residents, the work team stop the construction during the rest period to avoid noise, on the other hand, sprinkler is used to reduce the dust to reduce the environmental damage.

14.2.4 Safety and disease control

Coordinated by the park, health and epidemic prevention units of city and county levels organized prevention lectures, and distributed a variety of disease prevention manuals, publicity pictures and posting notice in the living area. When the workers enter the project office, a brochure will be given for each person, so they can basically master the common prevention precautions. There is health clinic near the site, as well as a factory's hospital, while there is no clinic on the site.

15 construction safety contracts have been signed, 68 times for safety education, 206 signs, 95 speed limit signs, 40 times disease prevention publicity. No epidemics occur.

14.2.5 Use of local building materials

Gansu Construction Engineering Co., Ltd. uses the materials from Hongyuan Sand Factory in the Jingyuan county: 1,500 ton sand, 2,700 ton stone, and 300 ton of cement from Baiyin Wangxian Cement Co., Ltd.

CERI uses 4,350 ton sand from Baiyin Pingchuan and Jingyuan Dongwan, 5,710 ton stone from Baiyin Jingyuan, 2,410 ton cement from Baiyin, 69,600 unit red-brick from Baiyin JIngyun.

Shandong Tiancheng Municipal Highway Engineering Co., Ltd. use 104 m³ sand from Gansu Jingyuan Hongda Sand Field, 25 ton cement from Baiyin Wangxian Cement Plant, 10,000 unit red-brick from Yingzuikejin Brick Plant.

The use of local construction materials has largely promoted the local economic development.

Table 14-2 shows the social action monitoring.

14.3 Conclusion and Suggestion

14.3.1 Conclusion

- (1) Each subproject has paid attention to the Social and Gender Action, and women's rights have been respected;
- (2) The construction company pays attention to the public participation and solves the problems during the construction in time.
- (3) There is an obvious effect on the employment, which hire 324 person-month, including the women and the poor family.
- (4) The construction unit pays attention to the construction safety and the disease control. No safety incidents or epidemic diseases happen.
- (5) During the construction , the local construction materials are mainly used, which improve the sales of these products.

14.3.2 Suggestion

- (1) The PMO shall conduct a training program concerning to the Social and Gender Action;
- (2) Enhance the publicity of the Social and Gender Action to the bid-win construction company;
- (3) There is a need to further implement the Social Action Plan to give enough attention to the social effects caused by the project, and promote the positive social benefits fully, as well as minimize the negative effects;
- (4) The construction companies shall implement measures about security, disease control, attracting local employees, and yield social benefits;
- (5) The construction companies shall prepare well according to the principle that design shall reduce the negative effects so as to make the local people convenient;
- (6) The construction companies shall make the recording work about the implementation of the Social Action well;
- (7) The construction companies shall utilize the local materials as much as possible during the construction.

Table 14-1 Gender Action Plan Monitoring

Proposed actions	Targets and indicators	Agencies concerned	Time	Funding source
Output 1: LIP Infrastructure Improvement				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of LIP master planning information and the project's detail design to women, and their consultation and participation • Participation of women in LIP's community management; • Disclosure of policies and programs on compensation for LA to women; women have the right to receive compensation fees. <p>Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public traffic safety awareness and education for residents and employee in LIP • Public hearing for water supply and wastewater treatment tariff in Jingyuan county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 70% of women around LIP (the four townships of Liuchuan, Mitan, Santan and Wulan) will be informed. • 40% of attendees shall be women. • 100% of affected women are aware of the LAR compensation program. • 30% of attendees shall be women. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants and elected representatives (sex disaggregated) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women representatives collect information and comments from community-based women focus group discussion 	<p>Agencies responsible: LMC, Design Agency, Women's Federation, Contractor</p> <p>Assisting agencies: BPMO, Planning Bureau, Communities, Enterprises</p>	2014- 2016	Basically reach the indicates
Output 2: Baiyin Intelligent Traffic Management Systems				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public traffic safety awareness and education for school and residents in Baiyin • Public traffic safety awareness and education for drivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% of attendees shall be women. • 30% of attendees shall be women. 	<p>Agencies responsible: Women's Federation, municipal traffic police detachment</p> <p>Assisting agencies: Mass media, Driver schools, taxi company communities</p>	2014- 2016	In preparation
Output 3: Technical and Vocational Education and Training, and Institutional Capacity Building				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More access of unemployed workers and surplus labor groups to training and employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 30% female teachers will be newly hired. • At least 40% female trainees will be enrolled for 3 existing and 5 new short-term training courses by the end of Year 5. • 40% of female instructors will participate in CBT and teaching-learning development activities. 	<p>Agencies responsible: Jingyuan County Secondary TVET School, County labor and social security bureau</p> <p>Assisting agencies: Municipal education bureau, municipal labor and social security bureau, LMC, pertinent enterprises, BPMO</p>	2014- 2019	In preparation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of women in capacity building for development of labor market information and employment services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of workshops for BHRSS personnel on data collection and management (40% female participants); • Numbers of BHRSS personnel receiving training in career guidance (40% female participants) 	<p>Agencies responsible: Municipal and county labor and social security bureaus</p> <p>Assisting agencies: LMC, BPMO</p>	2014- 2019	In preparation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of women in institutional strengthening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of BHRSS personnel and stakeholders participating in 	<p>Agencies responsible: Jingyuan County Secondary TVET School,</p>	2014- 2019	In preparation

	<p>management development workshops (30% female)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons participating in study tours and exchange of expertise (40% female) 	<p>municipal and county labor and social security bureaus</p> <p>Assisting agencies: Municipal education bureau, LMC, BPMO</p>		
For all outputs				
Project management				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BPMO and IA assign persons to be responsible specifically for the implementation and reporting of the SDAP and GAP; a certain percentage of project management staff members will be women; Social and gender experts or consultants are recruited at the implementation stage to support the implementation of the SDAP and GAP. PMOs and implementing agencies' staff are trained to ensure effective implementation of the project Sex-disaggregated data will be collected in the management information system to ensure the monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the SDAP and GAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of staff members of the BPMO and implementing agencies responsible for SDAP and GAP reporting Number of recruited social and gender experts Indicators involving social development and gender in PPMS 100% staff of PMO and implementing agencies receive the training (at least 30% representatives in all trainings) Women employees in LMC increase from 10% to 30%. 	<p>Agencies responsible: BPMO, LMC</p> <p>Assisting agencies: Social and gender experts</p>	2014- 2018	In preparation
Contractors and Enterprises' owners				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generating skilled and unskilled jobs at the construction and operation stages Ensure female workers are aware of the Labor Law. Ensure female workers sign labor contracts. Ensure work environment and conditions on construction sites are responsive to women's needs. Provide separate training on transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS for female and male employees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% of jobs at the construction and operation stages are available to women, and 20% of jobs for enterprises in LIP are provided to women (disaggregated by sex and position) (Baseline for female construction workers is 15%). 90% of female workers are aware of the Labor Law, and women's rights and interests (Baseline is 50%). 90% of female workers sign labor contracts (Baseline is 40%). Separate sanitary facilities (toilets) are available for women on all construction sites. 	<p>Agencies responsible: BPMO, LMC, contractor, enterprises in LIP, labor and social security bureau</p> <p>Assisting agencies: Women's federation, communities</p>	2014- 2018	In preparation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% women workers attend the HIV/AIDS training. 			
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BHRSS = Bureau of Human Resources and Social Security, BPMP = Baiyin project management office, CBT = competitive-based training, CNY = Chinese Yuan, GAP = gender action plan, HIV/AIDS = Human immunodeficiency virus infection / acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, LIP = Liuchuan industrial park, LMC = Liuchuan industrial park management committee, PMO = Baiyin project management office, SDAP = social development action plan, TVET = technical and vocational education and training.
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table 14-2 Social Action Plan Monitoring

Proposed actions	Targets	Agencies concerned	Time	Funding source	indicators	Results
<p>1.Local labor for the project construction and service</p>	<p>about 77859 jobs; 8392 about service work</p>	<p>project owners</p>	<p>2014-</p>		<p>Employment</p>	<p>The two companies hire formal workers 65 person-months with the salary of CNY 4,000 yuan to CNY 5,000 yuan per month, and employ 324 workers per month with the salary of CNY 3,300 yuan to CNY 3,500 yuan. Among them, there are 89 migrant workers per month, 6 ethnic minorities per month, 105 women per month and 53 poor people per month.</p>
<p>Jobs created during the project construction</p>	<p>By estimated, 131 technical jobs and 150 non-technical jobs</p>				<p>Employment</p>	<p>Ditto</p>

Proposed actions	Targets	Agencies concerned	Time	Funding source	indicators	Results
Jobs created during the project operation	By estimated, 75 technical jobs and 31 non-technical jobs				Employment	In preparation
Local labor	The poverty accounts for 40% of the employment, and 40% are women				The number of women	In preparation
Enhance the public awareness education and other activities	The women account for 30% of the targeted participants				The number of women	In operation
2. Traffic safety awareness training	The residents along the project	Owners, the Public Security Bureau, Department of Transportation and the Women's Federation			warning signs	In preparation
Provide the local community with					The amount of the	68 times for safety education, 206 signs, 95

Proposed actions	Targets	Agencies concerned	Time	Funding source	indicators	Results
publicity materials and educational activities					publicity materials	speed limit signs
3 Resettlement						
Fully compensation				(See RP)	Categorized by the nationality	A total amount of CNY 14,824,000 yuan of moving expenses has been paid
Special aids for the vulnerable groups					The times and kinds of the training (categorized by gender and the nationality)	In preparation
The recovery of the APs' income (refer to RP)						Income per capita CNY 13,500 yuan; Income per household CNY 58,600 yuan
To carry out non-farm						Has been trained

Proposed actions	Targets	Agencies concerned	Time	Funding source	indicators	Results
employment skills training						
To carry out women employment skills training						Has been trained

15 Appendix

15.1 Interview

10th Oct., 2016 Nanshanwei Village Secretary Mr.Wang Mingye

3,642 people in the village, in which 6 are Hui minority. 144 yuan/month for low-allowance HHs, 288 yuan/month for the first class, 194 yuan/month for the second class, 86 yuan/month for the third class and 42 yuan/month for the fourth class. They can receive allowance. The average income of the village is 5,400 yuan. 200 mu land has been acquired recently, and all the compensation fee has received, which dry land for 9,378 yuan/mu (including 2,000 yuan/mu land improvement costs), irrigation land for 38,720 yuan/mu. Farmers began their business on aquaculture and transport after they got the compensation. Construction is encouraged in our village. There is a ceramic factory in our industry park, in which 146 villagers work there, with the salary of 3,800 yuan for women, 3,600 yuan for the men. Much better than farming.

10th Oct., 2016 Liuchuan Industrial Park Section chief Mr. Yang

The construction is basically OK. However, the progress of land acquisition and resettlement is slow. Need to speed up the progress.

The following are the previous interviews:

28th March, 2016 Liuchuan Industrial Park Secretary Mr. Fang Section chief Mr. Yang

The construction is normal. Land acquisition is ongoing. Currently the construction site is mainly on the acquired land. The relevant department of the county has announced the ADB-loaned land acquisition compensation implementation plan, which has been accepted by the demolished households. After last monitor, 3 more households have been demolished. Totally 15 households have accomplished the land acquisition, which were conducted according to the standard. The entire resettlement is ongoing well; However, because of the difficulty of the land acquisition, the process is slow. The social and gender plan has been well conducted.

21st October, 2015 Liuchuan Industrial Park Secretary Mr. Fang Section chief Mr. Yang

The construction goes on well, and the land acquisition is in the process. Currently, the construction land mainly focuses to the acquired land. However, when it comes to the pipeline construction, there are some problems left by the land acquisition at that time: 5 households need to be demolished and the rest one is the sheep pen. Part of the land needs to be acquired. It is estimated that the land acquisition will be finished at the end of 2016. 30% to 40% of the 2015 workload has been completed. One of them called Lu Yongqiang has built his house.

21st October, 2015 Nansanwei Secretary Wang Minye

One of the APs called Lu Yongqiang in our village chose to build his house by himself, and the total compensation fee is CNY 311,437 yuan, which has been paid on June this year. The new house has been built with 12 rooms, and it is brick-wooden of 220 m². He lives in Luozhuang Group of my village, and now he has a stable life by running transportation business with the salary of CNY 50,000 yuan per year. All the problems have been resolved. There are totally 3,640 person in my village, and they are all Han; Besides, there are 5 groups, 5,000 mu land and 142 households enjoying the minimum living guarantee, which the A class is CNY 246 yuan/person-month; the second class is CNY 208 yuan/person-month; the third class is CNY 80 yuan/person-month; the fourth class is CNY 65 yuan/person-month. The minimum living guarantee is paid quarterly directly to the user's bank account. The average income is CNY 3,400 yuan per capita. No land has been acquired this year.

21st October, 2015 Construction Unit CERl Xu Zhanghua; Gansu Construction Engineering Co., Ltd. Hao Xiangxu; Gansu Xingchi Supervisor Wang Minli

The construction goes on well at present, but the payment is too low. The construction process has been affected because of a part of construction working plane is too small. The local people are hired as temporary workers as much as possible.

16th April, 2015 Liuchuan Industrial Park Section chief Mr. ZHAO, Mr. YANG, and GUO Hongchuan

The pipeline construction has been commenced on 25 March, 2015. The length of the pipeline is 37.125 km. Most of the construction is in the planned area of the acquired industrial park. There is no new land acquirement issue. 2 households concerning the pipeline construction need to be demolished, and it is under progress so far. However, due to the fund issue of the land acquisition, there is no progress so far, but it doesn't influence the construction. The two households will be relocated in the resettlement

area. As long as the fund issue is settled, there is no problem in the resettlement.

2nd July, 2014 Liuchuan, Nanshanwei, DOU Shirong Clerk

A total of 724 households, 3421 peoples, divided into five groups. There is a total of 4400 mu of irrigated land, and no dry land. Land acquisition began in 2010 for around 1000 mu of the arable land in the whole village, of which 400-500 mu land have been acquired with 25,856 yuan/mu. The land requisition has 100% paid to the APs, without any left in the village organization, which wins the people's satisfaction. The per capita annual income is more than 4,200 yuan, of which 70% is agricultural income, and others belong to migrant works. There are four companies in the village, including building materials, scrubbing and chemical engineering. Land acquisition has no problems.

There is a total of four people of my family, and with 10 mu land, mainly for wheat, flax and apple. The annual net income per mu is about 1000 yuan. Aquaculture will be developed, and the land requisition has been fully given.

2nd July, 2014 Liuchuan, Nanshanwei, WANG Mingye Village secretary

All of the demolished households are all relocated to the resettlement site. There are 143 households enjoying the minimum living guarantee, in which 14 households are first class with 159 yuan/per person-month; 23 households of second class with 119 yuan/per person-month; 74 households of third class with 80 yuan/per person-month; 32 households of fourth class with 50 per person-month.

2nd July, 2014 Liuchuan, Nanshanwei, CUI Xinfu

WWTP is located in Santan village. The land acquisition agencies include Land Bureau, Liuchuan government and the Land Management Bureau. The agreement concerning to the house is signed between the Liuchuan government and the APs; while, the agreement concerning to the land is signed between the village and the APs. The per capita net income of Liuchuan is 4,200 yuan in 2013.



Picture 15-1 Interview