

Updated Resettlement Plan

June 2018

People's Republic of China: Jilin Urban
Development Project (CBC11 Qinggong Road)

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 30 June 2018)

Currency unit	–	Chinese Yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.15
\$1.00	=	CNY6.62

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AP	–	affected person
AH	–	affected household
DMS	–	detailed measurement survey
EDZ	–	economic development zone
EDZPMO	–	economic development zone project management office
FAR	–	floor area ratio
GDP	–	gross domestic product
GFA	–	gross floor area
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
HH	–	household
HD	–	house demolition
LA	–	land acquisition
LAR	–	land acquisition and resettlement
PMO	–	project management office
RP	–	resettlement plan
VC	–	village committee

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

meter	–	m
mu	–	0.006 ha
square kilometer	–	km ²
square meter	–	m ²

NOTE

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

Prepared by the People's Government of Baicheng City for the Asian Development Bank.

This updated resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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确认函

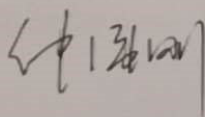
我们提交 CBC11 更新移民安置计划供您们审阅。

白城市项目办代表白城市政府，确认此更新移民安置计划的内容和确保资金及时到位，令人满意地实施征地和移民安置活动。

已经授权白城市项目办全面负责实施本项目和相应的移民安置工作。白城市项目办已经和相关的行政部门和管理局讨论并同意此更新移民安置计划。

在此也确认：从 2018 年 8 月 2 日到 8 月 9 日已经向受影响户披露了移民安置计划里的关键信息。请见附件里在披露期间拍摄的照片文件。

仲伟刚 先生



白城市项目办主任和

白城经济开发区管委会主任

抄送：吉林省项目办

白城市政府

Letter of Confirmation

We are submitting the Updated Resettlement Plan (URP) for CBC11 for your review.

The Baicheng Municipality PMO, representing the Municipal Government of Baicheng, confirms the contents of this URP and ensures the timely availability of funds and satisfactory implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities.

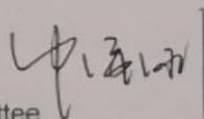
The Baicheng Municipality PMO has been authorized to have overall responsibility for the implementation of the Project and the corresponding resettlement work. The URP has been discussed and agreed with the concerned administrative departments and bureaus.

This is also to confirm that key information in the Updated Resettlement Plan has been disclosed to the affected households from 2 August to 9 August 2018. Please see attached photo-documentation during the disclosure activity.

Mr. Zhong Weigang.....

Director, Baicheng Municipality PMO and

Director, Baicheng Economic Development Zone Committee



CC:

Jilin PMO

Municipal Government of Baicheng

Jilin Urban Development Project

Updated Resettlement Plan for CBC11: Xinggong Road

June 2018

Updated Resettlement Plan for CBC11: Xinggong Road

This updated resettlement plan (RP) should be read together with the agreed RP as of May 2014 available at <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/80920/46048-002-rp-03.pdf>.

A. Final Design

1. For CBC11, final design for the Xinggong Road started in July 2017 and it was completed/approved in October 2017. It will affect Baosheng Village, Baicheng Municipal Government.

Table 1: Feasibility Study Report vs Final Design

Baicheng Municipal Government	Feasibility Study (From May 2014 RP)	Final Design (2017)
Xinggong Road	Total Length : 2,979 m Total Width : 20 m	Total Length : 2,985.615 m Total Width : 20 m

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and House Demolition Impacts

2. Following completion of final design, detailed measurement survey was carried out from July 2017 to October 2017. The following tables present the changes, if any based on DMS. As presented in Table 2 above, there are changes in the total number of affected households and the area of acquired land and structure demolition is increased. The changes are mainly due to the more accurate survey during the final design than the Feasibility Study. Although there is almost no change for the length and width of the road, the increase of land acquisition area is due to the more detailed survey during final design than the feasibility study, thus more accurate results. This involves the increase in the number of LA households (persons) from 5 (16) to 44 (143), with 39 (127) new increase. Storage house demolition with an area of 59.16 m² made of brick-wood materials is owned by one household. The structure has no certificate. The attached house is used for temporary resting purpose for farm tending and temporary storage of shovels, agricultural machinery tools, etc.

Table 2: Summary of LA/HD Impacts

Time of Survey	Arable Land (mu)	Park Land (mu)	Wood Land (mu)	Homestead Land (mu)	Subtotal (mu)	HD area (m ²)	No. of AHs	No. of APs
May 2014	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	5	16
October 2017	73.66	0	0	0	0	59.16	44	143
Difference	+68.86	0	0	0	0	+59.16	+39	+127
LAR Activities Completed by February 2018	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

Table 3: Affected Ground Attachments

Item	Unit	Quantity	
		RP (May 2014)	URP (June 2018)
Greenhouse	mu	0	0

Item	Unit	Quantity	
		RP (May 2014)	URP (June 2018)
Plastic shed	mu	0	0.81
Motor-pumped well	No.	0	18
Trees bearing fruits*	No.	0	3,099
Trees bearing no fruits*	No.	0	2,393
Vines bearing grapes	No.	0	614
Lumber	No.	0	1,800
Sapling**	No.	0	779
Wall	m ²	0	82.80

Note:

*Some of the fruit trees (except self-consumption) and forestry trees (lumber) are for commercial purposes, and the loss will be compensated in cash and income loss will be recovered through implementing the livelihood and income rehabilitation measures.

**This saplings are not fruit-bearing trees, but poplar and pine trees for prevention of sand blown by the wind in the area. The loss of saplings will not result in the income losses of the affected households.

Table 4: Total Number of AH/APs

	RP May 2014	URP (June 2018)
No. of AHs affected by Land Acquisition	5/16	43/139
No. of AHs affected by Structure Demolition	0/0	1/1
No. of AHs affected by both LA and Structure Demolition	0/0	1/4
Total	5/16	44/143

C. Socio-economic Profile

3 From May to June 2018, Baicheng Survey Group conducted a survey on the scope affected by the LA and HD according to the project design, carried out a socio-economic survey on the villages, visited the relevant government departments and discussed the resettlement compensation policies. The group also held discussions and interviews with villager representatives and cadres of some villages and discussed possible resettlement plans, etc. A total of 150 households were sampled for the survey, accounting for 38.17% of all AHs (393HHs).

4 The survey covering contract packages CBC1, 2, 11 and 16 packages investigated 7 villages including Xiangyang village, Baoping village, Chaoyang village, Erlong vellage,

Dongxing village, Baosheng village and Changqing village since the various packages are within the Baicheng Economic Development Zone and the same villages are affected. The sample is 150 households. Resettlement Plans for CBC1, 2, and 16 are prepared separately. For selection of respondents, we opted for 38.17% villagers to interview by random sampling method on list of covering houses and lands. We took all into consideration to gender sensitivity so that we deeply interviewed rural female consciously.

5 **Baicheng** is located in the northwest of Jilin Province and at the junction of Jilin, Heilongjiang and Inner Mongolia. In 2016, the total area of Baicheng was 26,000 square kilometers, with a population of 1.9346 million, including people of 29 nationalities, such as Han, Mongolian, Manchu, Korean, Hui, etc.

6 Baicheng has characterized economy and is a state-level large commodity grain base. Currently, Baicheng has become an important production area of rice, tobacco, beef cattle, reeds, cotton, fish, oil-bearing crops, sugar-bearing crops, grains and beans and other agricultural products. Its industry is dominated by textile and garment, auto parts, machinery, building materials, food, pharmaceuticals, and paper making and printing industry. Please refer to Table 6 for socioeconomic profile of Baicheng in 2016.

Table 5: Socioeconomic Profile of Baicheng in 2016

No.	Item	Unit	Baicheng
1	Land area	km ²	25,759
	Arable land area	mu	1,181,949.17
2	Population	10,000 persons	193.46
2.1	Agricultural population	10,000 persons	117.25
2.2	Non-agricultural population	10,000 persons	76.21
2.3	Ethnic Minority	10,000 persons	14.03
3	GDP	CNY 100 million	700.14
3.1	Primary industry	CNY 100 million	109.71
3.2	Secondary industry	CNY 100 million	312.24
3.3	Tertiary industry	CNY 100 million	278.20
3.4	GDP per capita	CNY / person	36,190
4	Per capita disposable income of urban residents	CNY / person	21,300
5	Per capita net income of rural residents	CNY / person	8,370

Data Source: Baicheng Statistical Yearbook 2017.

7 Baicheng Economic Development Zone is the first provincial-level development zone of Baicheng. In the second entrepreneurship economic zoning adjustment of development zones of Baicheng in 2010, the development zone was expanded from the original 4 km² to 171 km², covering 3 subdistrict offices, 14 administrative villages, 9 communities, with a population of nearly 70,000. In 2016, the GDP of the development zone reached CNY4.9 billion. Please refer to Table 7 for the socio-economic profile of Baicheng Economic Development Zone.

Table 6: Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Zone (2017)

	No. of HHs	Popu. (no.)*	wherein, agricultural popu. (no.)	Labor force (no.)	Arable land (mu)	Average popu. on of HH (no.)	Arable land per capita (mu/capita)	Total income of the urban residents (CNY 10,000)	Per capita net income of farmers (CNY 10,000/capita)
Baicheng Economic Development Zone	33,654	103,318	25,182	82,783	90,682.35	3.07	0.88	34,526.31	1.02

Data source: Statistical Statement 2018 provided by Baicheng Economic Development Zone and village group survey questionnaire.

* The total population includes both rural and urban residents.

1.3 Socioeconomic profile of the affected villages

8 The LA and HD of CBC1, 2, 11 and 16 packages for the Jilin Urban Development Project involve seven (7) villages in Baicheng Economic Development Zone. Of the total affected households and populations, 1,132 persons from 393 households have been surveyed. The family size is 2.88 persons per household. In these affected villages, farmers' per capita net income ranges from CNY 7,400-11,900. Dongxing Village has the highest per capita net income at CNY 11,900, and Changqing Village the lowest at CNY 7,400. The total area of arable land of seven (7) villages is 30,477 mu or 2.29 mu per capita. Changqing Village and Baoping Village have a smaller area of arable land per capita mainly because they are located in the urban fringe. Please refer to Table 7 for socio-economic profile of the affected villages.

Table 7: Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Villages

Village	No. of HHs	Popu. (no.)	Of which agri. popu. (no.)	Labor force (mu)	Area of arable land (mu)	Arable land per capita (mu/capita)	Average arable land per capita (mu/capita)	Total income of agriculture (CNY10,000)	Per capita net income of farmers (CNY10,000/capita)	% of agri. income
Xiangyang	683	2,117	1,860	1,487	9,240	3.1	4.97	2,053.49	0.97	38.64
Baosheng	693	2,134	1,762	1,386	5,056	3.08	2.37	2,381.31	1.12	31.51
Dongxing	577	2,129	1,750	936	3,750	3.49	1.76	2,527.06	1.19	43.77
Baoping	934	2,961	2,429	1,995	3,967	3.17	1.33	3,241.18	1.09	33.17
Chaoyang	427	1,465	1,252	867	3,647	3.43	2.49	1,344.00	0.92	41.39
Erlong	695	2,037	1,731	1,369	3,680	2.93	2.65	1,785.00	0.88	53.37
Changqing	910	2,529	2,093	1,528	1,137	2.78	0.45	1,574.00	0.74	28.43
Total	4,919	15,372	12,877	9,568	30,477	3.14	2.29	14,906.04	0.97	51.57

Source: Statistical Statement 2017 provided by Baicheng Economic Development Zone and village discussion list

2 Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Affected Population

2.1 Basic economic situation of the affected population

9 Based on the socioeconomic survey conducted in May to June, 2018, the characteristics of the surveyed people affected by LAR are presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Characteristics of the Surveyed People Affected by LAR

Item Age	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
≤6 years old	14	1.23	5	0.45	19	1.68
6-16 years old	40	3.50	34	3.04	74	6.54
16-60 years old	468	41.37	417	36.81	885	78.18
≥60 years old	83	7.34	71	6.26	154	13.60
Subtotal	605	53.44	527	46.56	1,132	100.00
Education Level						
No formal education	14	1.28	5	0.41	19	1.69
Primary school	209	18.46	234	20.68	443	39.13
<i>(in school)</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>1.68</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>1.86</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>3.53</i>
<i>(graduated)</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>16.78</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>18.82</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>35.60</i>
Junior high school	329	29.04	248	21.93	577	50.97
<i>(in school)</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>3.09</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>2.30</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>5.39</i>
<i>(graduated)</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>25.97</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>19.63</i>	<i>516</i>	<i>45.58</i>
Senior high school and above	53	4.67	40	3.54	93	8.21
<i>(in school)</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0.88</i>
<i>(graduated)</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>4.15</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>3.18</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>7.33</i>
Subtotal	605	53.44	527	46.56	1,132	100.00
Labor force	468	57.50	347	42.50	814	100.00

2.2 Age distribution

10 Among the 1,132 surveyed people from 393 households, people below 6 years old accounts for 1.68% of the total population; people from 6 to 16 years old accounts for 6.54%; people from 16 to 60 years old accounts for 78.18%; and people above 60 years old accounts for 13.60%. Of the total affected people, the male accounts for 53.44% and the female for 46.56%. Among the 885 people from 16 to 60 years old, the male accounts for 41.37% and the female accounts for 36.81%.

2.3 Education level

11 Among the 1,132 people to be affected by LAR, 19 people are illiterate, accounting for 1.69%, 443 people have primary school educational level or below, accounting for 39.13%; 577 people have junior high school educational level, accounting for 50.97%; 93 people have senior high school educational level or above, accounting for 8.21%.

2.4 Production resources

12 Among the total households and people to be affected by LAR, they have arable land of 30,477 mu, or 1.98 mu per capita and 6.20 mu per household. The plants are mainly rice and vegetables. The CBC11 will lose 73.66 mu of arable collective land permanently. Within the ROW, partial collective land of Baosheng Village will be acquired, and 1.46% of farmland will be lost, and the impact is small to the affected village.

Table 9: Land Loss Analysis of Permanent Land Acquisition for CBC 11

VC	Before Land Acquisition			Land Use by the Project			Ratio of Land Loss (%)	Remaining Farmland (mu)
	Total HHs (No.)	Total APs (No.)	Total Farmland Area (mu)	AHs (No.)	APs (No.)	Total Farmland Area (mu)		
Baosheng	577	2,129	5,056	44	143	73.66	1.46%	4,982.34
Total	577	2,129	5,056	44	143	73.66	1.46%	4,982.34

2.5 Annual household income and expenditure

13 Among the 1,132 affected people in 393 households, the household income and gross expenditure as presented in Table 10.

Table 10: Annual Income and Expenditure of Rural Households Affected by LAR

Item		Annual income per capita (CNY/person)	Ratio (%)
Annual household income	Wage income	3,118.21	16.53%
	Business income	6,852.34	36.33%
	Farming income	5,211.56	27.63%
	Forestry and fruit income	2,812.42	14.91%
	Livestock income	855.89	4.54%
	Subsistence allowance income	8.50	0.06%
	Total	18,858.92	100.00%
Annual household expenditure	Agricultural expenditure (pesticides, seeds, fertilizers, etc.)	1,585.76	12.93
	Daily expenditure (food, clothing, etc.)	4,802.23	39.17
	Education expenditure	1,578.14	12.87
	Medical expenditure	1,478.24	12.06
	Traveling expenditure	547.14	4.46
	Communication expenditure	247.85	2.02
	Gift expenditure	2,022.14	16.49
	Total	12,261.50	100.00%
Net income		6,597.42	/

2.6 Resettlement willingness survey

2.6.1 Willingness survey of households affected by LA

14 Sample survey was conducted on the willingness with regard to land acquisition of households affected by LA and the results are as follows:

- (1) Level of understanding: Among the households affected by LA, 73.58% households know clearly about the project construction; 20.89% are not clear;

and 5.53% know nothing about the project construction. About 76.86% of the surveyed households are clear about the LA compensation policies and 23.14% know nothing about the policies.

(2) Support attitude: 89.11% households are in favor of the project construction, and 89.17% support the LA of the Project. 34.25% think that the project construction is beneficial to the country; 48.27% think that the project construction is beneficial to the collective; 17.48% think that the project construction is beneficial to individuals.

(3) Compensation allocation and use:

- 93.24% of the surveyed households hope that the compensation is paid directly to the households affected by the LA;
- 6.76% of the surveyed households hope that part of the compensation is paid to affected households and part to the village;

(4) Use of the compensation:

- The surveyed households hope that most of the compensation will be paid to affected households and a small part to the village and they hope that 79.89% of compensation paid to the village will be used for the improvement of village infrastructure and public welfare, 10.25% of compensation paid to the village will be used for collective investment for dividend income, and 9.86% for depositing in the banks for dividend income.

(5) Production and life restoration after the LA:

15 After LA, 37.54% still would like to invest in agriculture. According to plant development plan, the income will be increased to a great extent.

- 29.17% of the surveyed households hope to invest in a small business or in processing;
- 1.56% of the surveyed households hope to buy a vehicle for transport;
- 28.42% of the surveyed households choose farmland improvement or greenhouse construction;
- 9.12% of the surveyed households hope to plant (try) high-input and high-production crops;
- 3.01% of the surveyed households hope to go out to work in a city;
- 2.35% of the surveyed households hope to receive technical training (mainly on technologies for working in a factory, planting and breeding techniques, construction techniques and catering services);
- 9.85% of the surveyed households hope to deposit the compensation in a bank or lend it to earn interest;
- 11.28% of the surveyed households hope to participate in various social endowment insurances (such as new social endowment insurance for rural residents and endowment insurance for landless farmers, etc.);
- 5.24% of the surveyed households choose other methods to protect the basic livelihood of the future.

16 The results of the public opinion survey of the households affected by LA are presented in Table 10

Table 11: Summary of the Public Opinion Survey of Households Affected by LA

No.	Question	Answer	Ratio of opinions of AHs (%)									Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Are you clear that the project is to be constructed?	(1) Yes (2) Not very clear (3) Not at all	73.58	20.89	5.53	\	\	\	\	\	\	100
2	Are you in favor of the project construction?	(1) Yes (2) No (3) Indifferent	89.11	5.39	5.50	\	\	\	\	\	\	100
3	Who do you think this Project is beneficial to?	(1) the country (2) collective (3) Individuals	34.25	48.27	17.48	\	\	\	\	\	\	100
4	Are you clear about the LA compensation policies?	(1) Yes (2) No	76.86	23.14	\	\	\	\	\	\	\	100
5	Are you willing to support LA for the Project?	(1) Yes (2) No	89.17	10.83	\	\	\	\	\	\	\	100
6	If you lose your land due to LA, how would you use your compensation? (multiple choices allowed)	(1) Investing in a small business or processing (2) Buying a vehicle for transport (3) Improving farmland or building greenhouses (4) Planting (trying) high-input and high-production crops (5) Going out to work in a city (6) receive technical training (mainly on technologies for working in a factory, planting and breeding techniques, construction techniques and catering services); (7) Depositing the money in a bank or lend it to earn interest (8) Buying insurance (9) Other	29.17	1.56	28.42	9.12	3.01	2.35	9.85	11.28	5.24	\

7	How do you want to allocate the compensation for LA?	(1) All money is given to households; (2) Part is arranged by the collective and part is given to households; (3) All money is arranged by the collective.	93.24	6.76	\	\	\	\	\	\	\	100
8	If all or part of the LA compensation is paid to the village, how do you want it to be used?	(1) Deposit the money in the bank and receive dividends of interest; (2) Make investment by the collective and receive dividends of profits; (3) Improve village infrastructure or for public expenditure (4) provide subsidies for low-income farmers (5) others	9.86	10.25	79.89	\	\	\	\	\	\	100
9	As for the LA, what are you most concerned about or what do you want to know most? Please choose 1-3 items.	(1) Fair and reasonable compensation (2) Prompt compensation (3) Making the compensation rates public (4) Proportion of compensation to be paid to households (5) Providing job opportunities (6) Future livelihood (endowment guarantee) (7) Relocation of graves (8) Others	35.88	21.53	11.25	8.21	3.58	12.88	0.45	6.22	\	\
10	If the government provides free training, what training do you want to receive most? (multiple choice)	(1) Small business or processing (2) Housekeeping (e.g. nannie, housekeeper, etc.) (3) Techniques for working in a factory (4) Planting techniques (5) Farming techniques (6) Building technology (7) Catering service skills (8) Others	30.58	4.78	5.68	20.57	21.78	5.20	10.02	1.39	\	\

Data source: Statistics of sample survey of resettlement willingness of AHs conducted by the resettlement survey group

2.6.2 Willingness survey of households affected by HD

17 The survey on the willingness to resettle of households affected by LA was conducted and the results are as follows:

- (1) Level of understanding: Among the households affected by HD, 52.12% households know clearly about the project construction; 28.59% are not clear; and 19.29% know nothing about the project construction. 69.32% households are clear about the HD compensation policies and 30.68% know nothing about the policies.
- (2) Support attitude: The surveyed households in favor of the project construction and that supporting the HD respectively account for 85.12% and 88.25%.
- (3) 100% of the surveyed households affected by HD think that the project construction is beneficial to the country, the collective and individuals.
- (4) Housing: Among the respondents involved in HD, 15.25% choose to buy commercial houses by themselves; 70.25% choose unified resettlement; 2.59% choose to purchase existing houses of others. Meanwhile, 8.98% are in favor of monetary compensation; besides, 2.93% would decide their method of resettlement based on the amount of compensation.
- (5) Concerns: 28.52% of the respondents are concerned about compensation is not paid in a timely manner; 25.12% are concerned on the resettlement house is too far from schools and hospitals; the ratios of respondents concerned about the floor of the house is too high and the transport is not convenient in the area of resettlement house are 20.41% and 12.20% respectively. Although the APs concerns about the distance from schools and hospitals, the actual resettlement houses arranged for them is about 1 km away from schools and 300 m from the hospitals, with public buses to get access to these social services.

18 Please refer to Table 12 for results of the public opinion survey of the households affected by HD.

Table 12: Summary of the Public Opinion Survey of Households Affected by HD

No.	Question	Answer	Ratio of opinions of AHs (%)									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
1	Are you clear that the project is to be constructed?	(1) Yes (2) Not very clear (3) Not at all	52.12	28.59	19.29	\	\	\	\	\	\	100
2	Are you in favor of the project?	(1) Yes (2) No (3) Indifferent	85.12	9.25	5.63	\	\	\	\	\	\	100
3	Who do you think this project is beneficial to? (Multiple choices allowed)	(1) Country (2) Collective (3) Individuals	9.66	39.57	50.77	\	\	\	\	\	\	100
4	Are you clear about the HD compensation policies?	(1) Yes (2) No	69.32	30.68	\	\	\	\	\	\	\	100
5	Are you willing to support the HD and resettlement work?	(1) Yes (2) No	88.25	11.75	\	\	\	\	\	\	\	100
6	What's your choice of resettlement?	(1) Buying a commercial house on your own (2) Exchanging for a planned house for resettlement (3) Purchasing an existing house of others (4) Renting a house for long (5) Monetary compensation (having other houses) (6) Others	15.25	70.25	2.59	\	8.98	2.93	\	\	\	\
7	If you choose unified resettlement, you want your house to be:	(1) about 50m ² (2) 50-70m ² (3) 70-90m ² (4) 90-120m ² (5) abover 120m ²	2.88	35.89	40.36	13.27	7.60	\	\	\	\	100
8	How far do you want your new house to be from the original house?	(1) within 0.5km (2) 0.5-1km (3) 1-2km (4) It doesn't matter (5) Other	52.25	12.25	18.78	15.89	0.83	\	\	\	\	100
9	As for house resettlement, what are you most concerned? Please choose 1-3 items	(1) Compensation is not paid in a timely manner; (2) The resettlement house is too far from schools and hospitals (3) The floor of the house is too high; (4) The transport is not convenient in the area of resettlement house; (5) Unable to buy a house with appropriate area (too large or too small); (6) The unified-construction houses are not suitable for the original production and lifestyle; (7) The construction period of resettlement houses is too long; (8) Quality problem of resettlement houses (9) Others	28.52	25.12	20.41	12.20	3.42	0.82	3.48	6.03	\	

Data source: Statistics of sample survey of resettlement willingness of AHs conducted by the resettlement survey group.

3 The number of affected vulnerable households was also verified during DMS, no vulnerable people identified. However, efforts will be made for further identification of vulnerable households during the LAR implementation. Vulnerable households are those who belong to the minimum living guarantee, five-guarantee households, disabled and female-headed households.

D. Legal and Policy Framework

1. New Policies/Regulations Issued.

- Notice of Baicheng Municipal Government on Implementing Standards of Unified Annual Input (Beizhengfa [2017] No. 6)

2. Compensation Standards.

20 Compensation Rate for Land. In the Beizhengfa [2017] No.6 document, the compensation rate at replacement cost is CNY 130 /m², however, based on the local AAOV, negotiation and acceptance by the APs via meetings, the compensation rate for land is increased from CNY 120/m² to CNY 300 /m². Among the CNY 300/m², the AH can get CNY 279.2/m², while the village committee will reserve CNY 20.8 /m². The compensation standards for young crops based on Land Administration Regulations of Jilin Province are the same as in the RP 2014 as there have not been any changes in the compensation standards since 2014.

Table 14: Compensation Rate for Land

No.	Land Type	RP May 2014*			URP (June 2018)		
		Land Compensation Rate (CNY/m ² or mu)	Resettlement Compensation Rate (CNY/m ² or mu)	Total (CNY/m ² or mu)	Land Compensation Rate (CNY/m ²)	Resettlement Compensation Rate (CNY/m ²)	Total (CNY/m ²)
1	Collective Agricultural	48/32,000	72/48,000	120/80,000	130/m ²	170/m ²	300/m ²
2	State-owned Agricultural Land and Grain Ration Farmland		72/48,000			Unchanged	

* RP May 2014 Table 4-2.

Note: The annual agricultural production value in 2017 was CNY 12/m², and the compensation multiplier is 25 times, thus the total compensation is CNY CNY200,000.00, which is CNY 120,000 higher than the rate in the RP May 2014.

Table 15: Compensation Rate for Young Crops

No.	Land Type	RP May 2014*	URP (June 2018)
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1	Collective / State-owned agricultural land	CNY3,333.3/mu for leek and CNY2,333.3/mu for other crops, such as cucumber, eggplant, pepper, rape and cabbage	CNY3,333.3/mu for leek and CNY2,333.3/mu for other crops, such as cucumber, eggplant, pepper, Youcai and cabbage
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21 In the RP 2014, the compensation rate for attached houses is 470 yuan/m². Considering the brick-wood structure, although the affected houses are attached house, compensation rate for house demolition apply the compensation rate of brick-wood structure for main house in the RP 2014. The final compensation will be determined based on the appraisal conducted by qualified agency. No provision of moving allowance, transition subsidies, heating subsidies and award for moving out in advance will be made to the attached house demolition because it is not used as residential purpose but for storage and rest area only.

Table 16: Compensation Rate for HD

Nature of Housing	Compensation Category		Unit	CNY	Remark
Rural / Urban House Demolition	Residential housing	Brick wood	CNY /m ²	1,200	The actual rates are determined on the basis of market valuation

Note: ¹ CBC11, Xingong Road construction will involve the demolition of brick-wood attached house, the compensation will be accordance with brick-wood compensation standards.

22 Compensation rates for fruit trees are the same or higher than in the RP 2014 based on Beizhengfa [2017] No.6 document, negotiation and agreement with the APs based on the rates of other similar projects in the city. Compensation Rate for Attachments and Infrastructure are the same as in the RP 2014.

Table 17: Compensation Rate for Fruit Trees and Woods

Type	Unit	Type of Trees	Compensation Rate (CNY)		
			RP (May 2014)	URP (June 2018)	
Fruit tree	Fruit trees bearing no fruits (grown less than 1 year)	tree	Grape	3	5
		tree	Anli pear	5	60
		tree	plum	3	5
	Fruit trees bearing fruits	tree	Grape	100	100
		tree	Anli pear	500	500
		tree	plum	100	200
Timber stands	Timber tree	tree	Poplar	350	Compensation rate which is determined by forestry expert will be paid
	Timber tree	tree	Willow	350	Compensation rate which is determined by forestry expert will be paid
	Sapling	tree	Poplar	1.5	Compensation rate

Type	Unit	Type of Trees	Compensation Rate (CNY)	
			RP (May 2014)	URP (June 2018) which is determined by forestry expert will be paid

Table 18: Compensation Rate for Attachments and Infrastructure

RP May 2014			URP (June 2018)		
Item	Unit	Compensation rate	Item	Unit	Compensation rate
Simple structure (including stone-footed earth wall, brick-walled asbestos house and barn)	CNY /m ²	360	No change		
Brick wall	CNY /m ²	For walls equal to or higher than 2 meters, compensation of CNY100 is provided for each meter in length; for walls of lower than 2 meters, compensation of CNY 50 will be provided for each meter in length.			
Hand-operated well	CNY/well	500			
Well with a 3-inch submersible pump or below	CNY/well	2,000			
Well with a submersible pump of above 3 inches	CNY/well	Compensation of CNY 2,000 is provided for every inch added			
Plastic greenhouse (cold canopy)	CNY /mu	10,853			
Plastic greenhouse (warm canopy)	CNY /mu	39,580			

E. Resettlement and Restoration

23 The project will acquire a total of 73.66 mu of farmland in Baosheng Village, and the affected village will lose 1.46% and 19.13% of the farmland for the affected village and households respectively. However, for the total family income averaged at CNY 11,200 per year with 21.26% share (or CNY 2,381.31) of income from agricultural farming, it is calculated that the income loss from their land is average at 4.03% of their total family income or CNY 451.48 per household per year, thus we could see that agricultural income has less share of the family income of the affected households. The livelihood restoration program will be sufficient to restore their losses and their living standards will be improved. The income restoration measures for affected farmers are the same as presented in section 5.1.2 in the RP (May 2014). The income restoration plan by household is presented in the following table. All the 44 households will lose less than 10% of their income. Although the impacts are not significant, the 44 households are eligible to participate in the diversified livelihood restoration measures stated in the agreed RP (job placement, skills training and social security). The livelihood activities will start in August 2018.

Table 19: Land Loss Impact Analysis on Households

No.	Items	Baosheng Village Committee
I	Impacts	
1	Affected Households by LA (No.)	44
2	Affected Rural Population by LA (No.)	143
3	Total Farmland of Affected Households (mu)	385.00
4	Total farmland to be acquired by Project (mu)	73.66
5	Per capita farmland (mu) before LA	2.69
6	Per capita farmland (mu) after LA	2.18
7	Percentage of farmland loss for AHs (%)	19.13%
8	Percentage of Income loss for AHs (%)	4.03%
II	Income Sources of AHs	
12	Agriculture (CNY)	2,381.31
	- (%)	21.26%
13	Total Household Average Annual Disposable Income	11,200.00
III	Land Loss % by Households	
14	< 10%	15
15	> 10% - 30%	22
16	> 30% - 50%	7
17	> 50% - 70%	0
18	> 70% - 90%	0
19	> 90%-100%	0
20	100%	0
21	Total	44
IV	Income Loss % by HHs	
22	< 10%	44
23	> 10% -30%	0
24	> 30% - 50%	0
25	> 50%-70%	0
26	> 70% - 90%	0
27	> 90%-100%	0
28	100%	0
	Total	44

24 Based on the willingness survey and after public participation and consultation with the relevant government departments, the same modes of resettlement for rural and urban HD include: (i) monetary compensation; and (ii) property exchange in a unified resettlement site. All AHs can select relocation houses (or property exchange). Three (3) relocation site are offered to the AHs, which include Eco-Home (Shengtaijiayuan), Siji Huacheng, and Shanty Town Reform Move-back District. Introduction of Eco-Home (Shengtaijiayuan), Siji Huacheng is presented in section 5.2.2 in the RP (May 2014). Replacement house is provided based on 1 m² demolished house for 1 m² relocation house (Six storey building) or 1.1 m² relocation houses (more than six-storey building). The relocation house will be provided based on the principle of "1 m² new house for 1 m² demolished house". The building in this community has 11-17 storeys, so 1 m² demolished house for 1.1 m² relocation houses will be applied.

25 The replacement house for attached house will be based on 1 m² demolished house for 0.6 m² relocation house. This has been consulted with the AH during feasibility study phase, and they agreed with this option. According to the RP in May 2014, the demolition of main brick-wood house compensation standard is CNY 1,200/m² in 100% monetary replacement value (total 59.16 m² should be compensated at the amount of CNY 70,992). The actual replacement house for attached house will be based on 1 m² demolished house for 0.6 m² relocation house. For the demolished 59.16 m² attached house, 45 m² of replacement house will be provided (provision of

45 m² relocation houses if the demolished area is less than 45 m²), as a result of the compensation change from monetary value to replacement house (valued at CNY 126,000), the compensation standard in the URP has increased than the standard in the original RP.

26 Summary of Shanty Town Reform Move-back District in the west of Economic Development Zone: Shanty town reform move-back district in the west of Economic Development Zone is another community to be constructed for resettled people who are affected by the Project and others due to urban development of Baicheng city. It is a comprehensive community with commercial and trade services. The services near the community include hospital, schools, supermarket, and public transportation. The community construction started in September 2016 and will be completed in December 2018. Other information is presented in Table 21.

Table 21: Options of HD APs*

	Monetary Compensation	Property Exchange: Eco-Home	Property Exchange: Siji Huacheng	Property Exchange: <u>Shanty Town Reform Move-back District in the West of Economic Development Zone</u>	Total
Baosheng Village	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	0	0	1	1

Table 22: Summary of Shanty Town Reform Move-back District Community in the west of Economic Development Zone

No.	Name	Unit	Quantity	Ratio (%)
I	Total land area	m ²	58,024.7	\
Including	Area of municipal roads	m ²		\
	Planning area	m ²	58,024.7	100
1	Construction area	m ²	7,465	12.9
2	Path and square area	m ²	29,476.5	50.8
3	Greenbelt area	m ²	21,063	36.3
II	GFA	m ²	130,963	\
1	Residential area	m ²	116,246.96	\
2	Management room	m ²	14,715.94	\
3	Area of other ancillary facilities	m ²	120	\

III	Total resident households	Household	1,488	\
IV	Building density	%	12.86	\
V	FAR	%	2.24	\
VI	Greening rate	%	36.3	\
VII	Parking spaces	/		341



27 Assistance Measures for Affected Vulnerable Groups

28 Xinggong Road construction will not involve any vulnerable groups based on the detailed measurement survey. During the project construction, if vulnerable people are identified, the assistance measures for affected vulnerable groups of CBC6 Xinhua Road and CBC7 Shengli Road will be adopted, which is: in addition to the living and production resettlement measures under the RP, vulnerable groups will be provided certain assistance to improve their living and production conditions as follows:

- 1) one member of each household will receive skills training, and job opportunities and employment information will be provided;
- 2) The local governments will pay pensions;

3) A special support fund (based on CNY2,000 /HH) will be established for the Project in cooperation with the Labor and Social Security Bureau, Civil Affairs Bureau, and Women's Federation and other government agencies, which will be used for the following purpose: (a) more vulnerable group will be included in the local minimum living system if they are entitled, and the Civil Affairs Bureau is responsible for this. (b) urgent cash assistance will be provided if the HHs have serious illness in addition to the subsidy paid under rural cooperative medical care system; (c) if the vulnerable groups have difficult to support the children's education, they can apply to Civil Affairs Bureau for fund assistance for children's education; and (d) women headed HHs can apply for assistance to Women's Federation if they have some difficulties, and (e) and other vulnerable households such as the poor or low income households. During implementation, the vulnerable can apply assistance to the village committee, and the village committee will check and endorse the application, and then transfer to the responsible government agencies. Although there is no vulnerable group identified during DMS, this status is dynamic, and the special support fund standard at CNY2,000 per household is included in the URP in case there is vulnerable people to be identified during LAR implementation. This is included in the contingency costs.

4) provision of 45 m² relocation houses if the demolished area is less than 45 m².

29 **Women's Development Measures** are the same as in the section 5.4 of the RP 2014.

F. Public Participation, Complaint and Appeal

30 All AHs have taken part in the process of impact survey, confirming the impact survey result, compensation rates, negotiating resettlement agreements and livelihood measures.

Table 23: Completed and Planned Public Participation

Purpose	Mode	Time	Unit	Participant	Discussion Topic
DMS	Field survey	May 2017 to September 2017	EDZPMO, Development and Reform Commission, Land and Resources Bureau, General Office of Land and House Acquisition, the affected sub-district offices and village cadre	All HHs	Impact
Resettlement willing, meetings which are relative to land acquisition	Meeting	May 2017	EDZPMO, Development and Reform Commission, Land and Resources Bureau, General Office of Land and House Acquisition, the affected subdistrict offices and village cadre	All 44 HHs	Compensation policy and rates; Income restoration measures; Training;
Resettlement	Meeting	May 2017	EDZPMO,	All HHs	Compensation policy

Purpose	Mode	Time	Unit	Participant	Discussion Topic
willing, meetings which are relative to house demolition			Development and Reform Commission, Land and Resources Bureau, General Office of Land and House Acquisition, the affected sub-district offices and village cadre		and rates; Options of relocation houses
Further Physical quantity review	Field survey	September 2017	EDZPMO, Development and Reform Commission, Land and Resources Bureau, General Office of Land and House Acquisition, the affected subdistrict offices and village cadres	All HHs	Check the missing and supply the deletion, confirm the final affected quantity; Prepare basic compensation contract
Preparation and disclosure of detailed design and updated RP to APs Prior to Submission to ADB for Approval	Community meetings and focus group discussion	February 2018	EDZPMO, IA, and EDZ Government, and VCs	All 44 HHs	Meetings held with the APs to discuss all issues related with impacts, compensation, entitlements, livelihood rehabilitation measures, implementation schedule, appeal and redress mechanism, etc.
Training	training sessions	December 2017	Employment bureau, subdistrict offices and village cadres	All HHs	Chicken raising technology
Training	training sessions	April 2018	Employment bureau, subdistrict offices and village cadres	All HHs	Cattle raising technology
Training	training sessions	August 2018	Employment bureau, subdistrict offices and village cadres	All HHs	Agricultural planting technology
Training	training sessions	December 2018	Employment bureau, subdistrict offices and village cadres	All HHs	E-business technology
Monitoring	Meeting with villagers' participation	July 2017	Subdistrict offices and village cadres	All HHs	1) Resettlement progress and impact 2) Payment of Compensation funds 3) Information disclosure 4) Production

Purpose	Mode	Time	Unit	Participant	Discussion Topic
					and livelihood recovery, and HD resettlement recovery
Monitoring	Meeting with villagers' participation	November 2017	Subdistrict offices and village cadres	All HHs	1) Resettlement progress and impact 2) Payment of Compensation funds 3) Information disclosure 4) Production and livelihood recovery and HD resettlement recovery
Monitoring	Meeting with villagers' participation	March 2018	Subdistrict offices and village cadres	All HHs	1) Resettlement progress and impact 2) Payment of Compensation funds 3) Information disclosure 4) Production and livelihood recovery and HD resettlement recovery
Monitoring	Meeting with villagers' participation	July 2018	Subdistrict offices and village cadres	All HHs	1) Resettlement progress and impact 2) Payment of Compensation funds 3) Information disclosure 4) Production and livelihood recovery and HD resettlement recovery
Monitoring	Meeting with villagers' participation	December 2018	Subdistrict offices and village cadres	All HHs	Resettlement progress and impact Payment of Compensation funds Information disclosure 4) Production and livelihood recovery and HD resettlement recovery

31 A GRM has been established, which is same as presented in section 7.2 in the RP (May 2014).

G. Resettlement Budget

Table 24: Resettlement Expense Budget

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation Rate (CNY)	Quantity	LAR Cost (CNY 10,000)
1	Basic Cost		\	\	1,643.43
1.1	Land		\	\	1,497.75
1.1.1	Land acquisition	mu	200,000	73.66	1,473.20
1.1.2	Standing crops	mu	3,333	73.66	24.55
1.2	House Demolition		\	\	7.10
1.2.1	Compensation for house		1,200	59.16	7.10
1.3	Ground Attachment		\	\	138.58
1.3.1	Greenhouse	mu	39,580	0	0
1.3.2	Plastic shed	mu	10,853	0.81	0.88
1.3.3	Motor-pumped well	No.	2,000	18	3.6
1.3.4	Trees bearing fruits	No.	200	3,099	61.98
1.3.5	Trees bearing no fruits	No.	5	2,393	1.2
1.3.6	Vines bearing grapes	No.	100	614	6.14
1.3.7	Lumber	No.	350 ¹	1,800	63.00
1.3.8	Sapling	No.	1.5 ¹	779	0.12
1.3.9	Wall	m ²	200	82.80	1.66
2	Vulnerable Group Fund				0
3	Planning and Monitoring		\	\	12.53
3.1	Planning		\	\	6.42
3.2	M&E		\	\	6.11
4	Training		\	\	0.91
5	Tax		\	\	200.00
Subtotal (1-5)					1,856.87
6	Contingency* (10% of the total cost)		\	185.80	185.69
7	Total		\		2,042.56

Note: ¹ The actual compensation rate will be finally determined by the evaluation of the forestry expert based on the quantity of the trees grown into lumber. *Contingency cost include funds for vulnerable households in the event that they are identified during implementation

H. Resettlement Implementation Plan

No.	Task	Objective	Responsible Unit	Time	Remark
1	RP and its updates				
1.1	Measuring the impacts of LA and HD in detail after a detailed design	/	Resettlement Office	July-October 2017	
2	Signing Compensation Agreement and Disbursing Compensation				
2.1	Signing land compensation agreement and making payment	44 households	Resettlement Office/ AHs	Started from Jul 2018	
3	Rehousing				
3.1	House demolition	1 household	Resettlement Office / AHs	December 2018	
3.2	New house construction	1 household	Resettlement Office / AHs	September 2016 ~ September 2018	
3.3	Moving to new houses	1 AH	Resettlement Office/ AHs	APs will start moving to new house from December 2018	
4	Livelihood Restoration				
4.1	Skill training	50 APs in labor force	EDZPMO and Baicheng Government	2018.8	
4.2	Agricultural production Improvement	44 AHs	EDZPMO and Baicheng Government	2018.8	
4.3	Employment assistance	50 APs in labor force	EDZPMO and Baicheng Government	2018.9	
4.4	Pension insurance of farmers who Lost farmland	44 AHs	EDZPMO and Baicheng Government	2018.12	
5	Civil Works Commencement				
5.1	Baicheng Urban Development Project		Project construction bid winner	July 2018	

I. Resettlement Monitoring

32 Monitoring activities is being carried out as per May 2014 Resettlement Plan. An external monitor has been engaged and 6 semi-annual monitoring reports (including baseline survey report) have been submitted to ADB.