

Resettlement Plan: Shuangluan District

November 2016

Proposed Loan

People's Republic of China: Hebei Elderly Care
Development Project

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 14 October 2016)

Currency unit – yuan (CNY)

CNY1.00 = \$0.1486

\$1.00 = CNY6.7280

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| ADB | – | Asian Development Bank |
| CAB | – | civil affairs bureau |
| EC | – | elderly care |
| ECS | – | elderly care system |
| EMP | – | environmental management plan |
| GRM | – | grievance redress mechanism |
| HCBC | – | home- and community-based care |
| HDRC | – | Hebei Development Reform Commission |
| HECDP | – | Hebei Elderly Care Development Project |
| HPFD | – | Hebei Province Finance Department |
| HPLG | – | Hebei project leading group |
| HPMO | – | Hebei project management office |
| ICT | – | information and communications technology |
| IEE | – | initial environmental examination |
| LAR | – | land acquisition and resettlement |
| MOF | – | Ministry of Finance |
| <i>mu</i> | – | Chinese unit of measurement (1 <i>mu</i> = 666.67 square meters) |
| PAM | – | project administration manual |
| PRC | – | People's Republic of China |
| YSU | – | Yanshan University |

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year of the Government of the People's Republic of China and its agencies ends on 31 December.
- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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ADB-financed Hebei Elderly
Care Development Project

Chengde Shuangluan District Haoren Health and Elderly Care Service Center Subproject

Resettlement Plan

Chengde Haoren Elderly Care Industry Co., Ltd. (HECI)

October 2016

Letter of Commitment

In order to cope with the trend population aging, meet elderly care needs of medium- and low-income old people in our district and surrounding areas, and promote the development of the elderly care industry, we have decided to apply for a loan with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the construction of the Chengde Shuangluan District Haoren Health and Elderly Care Service Center Project (hereinafter, the "Subproject"), which must be implemented in accordance with ADB's social safeguard policies. The Subproject's design and construction land will be approved by the competent authorities of Hebei Province.

This RP complies with the applicable state, provincial and local laws, regulations and policies, and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

We hereby acknowledge the contents of this RP, and warrant that resettlement and budgeting will be conducted pursuant to this RP. This RP is based on the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject and data from the preliminary socioeconomic survey. If the final scope of the Subproject differs from that described in the Feasibility Study Report, thereby affecting this RP substantially, this RP will be revised accordingly, and the revised RP will be approved by ADB before implementation.



| Agency | Signature | Date |
|--------|---|---------|
| |  | 2016.10 |

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Basic Information of the Subproject..... | 1 |
| 1.1 Brief Description of the Subproject..... | 1 |
| 1.2 Beneficiary and Affected Areas..... | 2 |
| 1.2.1 Beneficiary Area | 2 |
| 1.2.2 Affected Area | 2 |
| 1.3 Measures to Reduce Resettlement Impacts | 3 |
| 1.4 Gross Investment and Funding Sources | 3 |
| 1.5 Implementation Progress of the Subproject | 3 |
| 2. Preparation of the RP | 4 |
| 2.1 Survey Methods..... | 4 |
| 2.2 Technical Route | 4 |
| 2.3 Survey Process | 4 |
| 3. Impacts of the Subproject..... | 6 |
| 3.1 LA Impacts | 6 |
| 3.2 Current Land Use | 6 |
| 3.3 Affected Population..... | 6 |
| 3.4 Affected Ethnic Minorities and Vulnerable Groups | 7 |
| 3.5 Affected Ground Attachments..... | 7 |
| 3.6 Description of the community daycare center | 7 |
| 4. Socioeconomic Survey | 8 |
| 4.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Village | 8 |
| 4.2 Results of Sampling Survey on AHs..... | 8 |
| 4.2.1 Gender and Labor Analysis | 8 |
| 4.2.2 Age Distribution | 8 |
| 4.2.3 Educational Level | 8 |
| 4.2.4 Household Properties | 9 |
| 4.2.5 Production Patterns | 9 |
| 4.3 Results of Survey on Community Elderly Care Centers | 12 |
| 4.4 Women | 12 |
| 5. Policies, Compensation and Resettlement..... | 13 |
| 5.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement..... | 13 |
| 5.1.1 ADB Policy | 13 |
| 5.1.2 PRC Laws, Regulations and Policies | 13 |
| 5.1.3 Provincial Policies..... | 13 |
| 5.1.4 District Policies | 13 |
| 5.2 Abstract of ADB Policies | 13 |
| 5.3 Key Provisions of Laws, Regulations and Policies on Resettlement | 14 |
| 5.3.1 LA Authority and Nature of Compensation | 14 |
| 5.3.2 Legal and Administrative Procedures..... | 16 |
| 5.3.3 Compensation and Resettlement Policies..... | 16 |
| 5.3.4 Other regulations | 17 |
| 5.4 Main Differences between the ADB Policy and PRC Laws | 18 |
| 5.5 Compensation Rates and Resettlement Programs of the Subproject..... | 18 |
| 5.5.1 Permanent LA..... | 18 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 5.5.2 Young Crops and Ground Attachments | 19 |
| 5.5.3 Other Costs..... | 19 |
| 5.6 Entitlement Matrix..... | 20 |
| 6. Production and Livelihood Restoration Programs | 21 |
| 6.1 Resettlement Objective | 21 |
| 6.2 Permanent LA..... | 21 |
| 6.2.1 Impact Analysis..... | 21 |
| 6.2.2 Resettlement and Restoration Measures | 21 |
| 7. Resettlement Organizational Structure | 24 |
| 7.1 Resettlement Agencies | 24 |
| 7.1.1 Organizational Setup | 24 |
| 7.1.2 Organizational Responsibilities | 24 |
| 7.2 Staffing..... | 25 |
| 7.3 Institutional Capacity Building..... | 26 |
| 8. Resettlement Budget | 27 |
| 8.1 Resettlement Budget | 27 |
| 8.2 Annual Investment Plan..... | 27 |
| 8.3 Disbursement and Management of Resettlement Funds..... | 27 |
| 8.3.1 Fund Disbursement | 27 |
| 8.3.2 Fund Management | 28 |
| 9. Public Participation and Grievance Redress..... | 29 |
| 9.1 Public Participation Strategy..... | 29 |
| 9.2 Already Started Public Participation Activities | 29 |
| 9.3 Planned Public Participation Activities..... | 30 |
| 9.4 Grievance Redress..... | 31 |
| 10. Resettlement Implementation Plan | 33 |
| 10.1 Principles for Resettlement Implementation..... | 33 |
| 10.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule..... | 33 |
| 11. M&E | 34 |
| 11.1 Internal Monitoring | 34 |
| 11.1.1 Purpose..... | 34 |
| 11.1.2 Agencies and Staff | 34 |
| 11.1.3 Procedure | 34 |
| 11.1.4 Scope..... | 34 |
| 11.1.5 Reporting | 34 |
| 11.1.6 Completion Report..... | 35 |
| 11.2 External Monitoring | 35 |
| 11.2.1 External M&E Agency | 35 |
| 11.2.2 Procedure and Scope | 35 |
| 11.2.3 Monitoring Indicators | 36 |
| 11.3 Post-evaluation | 36 |
| Appendix 1 Location Map of the Shuangluan District Elderly Care Base | 37 |
| Appendix 2 Preliminary Land Examination..... | 38 |
| Appendix 3 Instructions on consent to lease to the daycare centers | 39 |
| Appendix 4 RIB..... | 40 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1 Overview of the Subproject..... | 1 |
| Table 2 Gross Investment and Funding Sources | 3 |
| Table 3 Interviewed Agencies | 4 |
| Table 4 Impact of Permanent LA | 6 |
| Table 5 Population Affected by Permanent LA | 7 |
| Table 6 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments..... | 7 |
| Table 7 Statistics of Household Properties..... | 9 |
| Table 8 Land and Employment of Affected Population | 9 |
| Table 9 Location-based Land Prices for LA of Chengde City..... | 17 |
| Table 10 Main Differences between the ADB Policy and PRC Laws..... | 18 |
| Table 11 Location-based Land Prices for LA of Shuangluan District..... | 19 |
| Table 12 Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments | 19 |
| Table 13 Rates of Other Costs | 19 |
| Table 14 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies | 25 |
| Table 15 Resettlement Budget | 27 |
| Table 16 Annual Investment Plan | 27 |
| Table 17 Public Participation and Consultation Activities | 29 |
| Table 18 Public Opinion Survey Form | 30 |
| Table 19 Contact Information for Grievance Redress | 32 |
| Table 20 Resettlement Implementation Schedule | 33 |
| Table 21 Sample Schedule of LA and HD | 34 |
| Table 22 Sample Schedule of Fund Utilization | 35 |
| Table 23 Resettlement M&E Schedule | 36 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 1 Project Headquarters and Mixing Plant..... | 6 |
| Figure 2 Age Distribution of Sample Population | 8 |
| Figure 3 Educational Level Distribution of Sample Population | 9 |
| Figure 4 Per Capita Income..... | 11 |
| Figure 5 Per Capita Expenditure | 11 |

Abbreviations

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| ADB | - | Asian Development Bank |
| AH | - | Affected Household |
| AP | - | Affected Person |
| DMS | - | Detailed Measurement Survey |
| HD | - | House Demolition |
| IA | - | Implementing Agency |
| LA | - | Land Acquisition |
| LEF | - | Land-expropriated Farmer |
| M&E | - | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| PMO | - | Project Management Office |
| PRC | - | People's Republic of China |
| RIB | - | Resettlement Information Booklet |
| RP | - | Resettlement Plan |
| SDCAB | - | Shuangluan District Civil Affairs Bureau |
| SDESB | - | Shuangluan District Employment Service Bureau |
| SDLRB | - | Shuangluan District Land and Resources Bureau |
| SDLRC | - | Shuangluan District Land Reservation Center |
| SDLSSB | - | Shuangluan District Labor and Social Security Bureau |
| SDPCB | - | Shuangluan District Price Control Bureau |
| HECI | | Chengde Haoren Elderly Care Industry Co., Ltd |

Units

| | | |
|---------------|---|------------|
| Currency unit | = | Yuan (CNY) |
| 1.00 yuan | = | \$0.15 |
| 1 hectare | = | 15 mu |

Executive Summary

1. Overview of the Subproject

Chengde City has an elderly population (60 years or above) of 583,300, accounting for 15.43% of its gross population, where most old people cannot receive appropriate elderly care services. Chengde Haoren Elderly Care Industry Co., Ltd. (HECI) ¹ plans to construct an elderly care service complex for home-, community- and institution-based elderly care by applying for an ADB loan. The Subproject involves the construction of an elderly care base, 3 community elderly care centers and 22 daycare centers, and will break ground in April 2017 and be completed in March 2022.

2. Impacts of the Subproject

30 mu of collective land in Dayuanbaoshan Village, Shuangtashan Town will be acquired permanently for the elderly care base in the Subproject, including 8.37 mu of cultivated land, 2.86 mu of rural roads, 15.57 mu of construction land² and 3.2 mu of unused land, affecting 5 households with 37 persons in Group 6 of Dayuanbaoshan Village. The affected ground attachments are 500 pears, and 150 peaches and cloves mainly.

The 25 community elderly care centers and daycare centers will be built in leased properties, and expanded or reconstructed from existing properties, avoiding the permanent acquisition of collective land and the demolition of residential houses.

3. Policy framework and entitlements

The resettlement policies of the Subproject are based mainly on the Land Administration Law of the PRC (2004), the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238), Some Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Development of the Elderly Care Industry (SC [2013] No.35), the applicable policies of Hebei Province, Chengde City and Shuangluan District, and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). All APs will receive compensation and resettlement assistance to ensure that their income is not reduced or even improved. The resettlement principles and the entitlement matrix have been established based on local conditions, and in consultation with the IAs, APs and local government.

4. Compensation rates

Collective construction land in Dayuanbaoshan Village, Shuangtashan Town will be acquired permanently for the Subproject. According to the Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Implementing Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition, and the Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Amending Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition (carried out since June 1, 2015), the subproject area is a Tier-2 area, where the location-based land price is 134,000 yuan/mu, and the compensation rate for hilly unused land is 60% thereof which is 80400 yuan/mu. The compensation rate for young crops is 2,000 yuan per annum (for 15 years).

5. Resettlement and income restoration

The land compensation will be distributed evenly among the registered population of Group 6 (302), being 12,743 yuan per capita, while the compensation for young crops and ground attachments will be paid to their proprietors, being 27,124 yuan per capita (for the 5 AHs only).

According to the local endowment insurance policy for land-expropriated farmers (LEFs), LEFs in urban villages having attained 16 years (excluding students) and having lost at least 70% of land

¹ Chengde Haoren Elderly Care Industry Co. Ltd is the IA of this subproject, it was founded in July 25, 2016 and is a subsidiary of Jinluan International Hotel Limited (JIH). The previous resettlement survey in June to July 2016 was organized by JIH.

² Collective construction land is a kind of collective land not allocated to any villager which used for nonagricultural construction such as public welfare undertakings and public facilities construction, as well as rural residential land use.

may cover basic endowment insurance for urban employees. After review and disclosure by the village committee for 7 days, the town government will submit the list of candidates to the Shuangluan District Labor and Social Security Bureau (SDLSSB) to review their identities and apply for funds with the Shuangluan District Government. 10% of the land compensation will be used for urban social insurance for LEFs, while the balance will be disbursed from district-level public finance. Eligible APs in the Subproject may apply for urban social insurance.

Through repeated consultations, the owner promises to offer a certain number of temporary jobs at the construction stage, as well as such jobs as cook, cleaner, security guard, laundress and carer at the operation stage, with monthly pays of about 2,000 yuan. These jobs will be first made available to the 37 APs in Dayuanbaoshan Village.

6. Public participation

All APs (with 30% being women) have been informed of the key points of this RP by various means and involved in the Subproject, such as meeting, interview, FGD, public participation meeting and community consultation, and their opinions have been well incorporated into this RP. The Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) will be distributed to the APs or groups in September 2016, and the first draft of this RP will be published on ADB's website by in September 2016.

7. Grievance redress

An appeal procedure has been established to settle disputes over compensation and resettlement. The aim is to respond to appeals of the APs timely and transparently. Grievances about the Subproject may be from LA. The affected town government and village committee will coordinate and handle grievances and appeals arising from resettlement. The APs may file appeals about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingencies.

8. Organizational structure

The Shuangluan District Civil Affairs Bureau (SDCAB) will make overall arrangements for the Subproject, and coordinate and solve relevant issues. The Shuangluan District Land and Resources Bureau (SDLRB) will conduct LA, and develop an LA compensation and resettlement program. The Shuangluan District Land Reservation Center (SDLRC) will be responsible for the DMS and compensation disbursement. The town government will assist in the DMS and LA, and pay compensation to the affected village and APs. SDLSSB will cover endowment insurance for LEFs. The Shuangluan District Employment Service Bureau (SDESB) will offer employment guidance and training to the APs. The Shuangluan District Price Control Bureau (SDPCB) will review compensation rates. The village committee will assist in LA, and hold a village congress to discuss the LA compensation and resettlement program.

9. RP implementation

According to the project implementation schedule, the Subproject will be constructed from 2017 to 2019. In order that the resettlement schedule is coordinated with the construction schedule, LA will begin in September 2016 and end in November 2016. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are as follows: During resettlement, the APs shall have opportunities to participate in the Subproject. Before the commencement of construction, the range of LA will be disclosed, the RIB distributed and public participation activities conducted properly. All compensation fees will be paid to the affected proprietors directly and fully within 3 months of approval of the resettlement and compensation program.

10. M&E

In order to ensure the successful implementation of this RP, resettlement implementation will

be subject to internal and external monitoring. An internal monitoring report will be submitted to ADB semiannually. The owner will appoint an independent agency to conduct M&E semiannually. M&E costs will be included in the resettlement budget.

11. Resettlement budget

The resettlement budget of the Subproject is 7,558,607 yuan, including compensation fees for permanent LA of 4,852,080 yuan, accounting for 64.19%.

1. Basic Information of the Subproject

1.1 Brief Description of the Subproject

As the Chinese society ages, such problems as family small-sizing and empty-nesting become increasingly prominent. The central and local governments have been promoting social elderly care reform in recent years. During the 12th Five-year Plan period, Hebei Province experienced more severe population aging, with an elderly population (65 years or above) of 10.74 million. In response to this, the Hebei Provincial Government has applied for an ADB loan for the Hebei Elderly Care Development Project, involving 7 cities (Shijiazhuang, Chengde, Baoding, etc.).

Chengde City has an elderly population (60 years or above) of 583,300, accounting for 15.43% of its gross population, where most old people cannot receive appropriate elderly care services. HECI plans to construct an elderly care service complex for home-, community- and institution-based elderly care by applying for an ADB loan.

The Subproject includes: 1) elderly care base: elderly supporting center with building area of 16,023 m²(including an intelligent information platform 249 m²), a medical rehabilitation center with building area of 8,985 m², a botanic garden (505 m²) and outdoor activity spaces (3,089 m²); 2) community elderly care service network: including 25 daycare centers which renovation of interior decoration of the existing properties. Among them 22 located in the communities of Shuangluan and Shuangqiao Districts, involving the lease of properties of 200-250 m² each, and 3 located in Shuangluan sub-district office along with the supply of information platforms and facilities, involving the lease of properties of 1,000 m² each, totaling 7,400 m². When completed, the Subproject will accommodate 370 men-times of old people per day, and serve an elderly population of 696,500 in Chengde City.

The elderly care base will be located in Dayuanbaoshan Village, Shuangtashan Town, Shuangluan District, with a floor area of 30 mu, enjoying convenient traffic and a full range of municipal facilities. See Appendix 2. The community elderly care centers will be located in Shuangluan and Shuangqiao Districts.

Table 1 Overview of the Subproject

| Component | No. | Township | Village/community | HHs | Population |
|--|-----|--------------------------|-------------------------|------|------------|
| Elderly care base | 1 | Shuangtashan Town | Dayuanbaoshan Village | 364 | 1360 |
| Daycare centers in sub-district office | 2 | Yuanbaoshan Sub-district | Yuxiangyuan Community | 2097 | 5540 |
| | 3 | Gangcheng Sub-district | Yiyuan Community | 1034 | 3018 |
| | 4 | Xiushui Sub-district | Baoding Community | 2066 | 2395 |
| | 5 | Yuanbaoshan Sub-district | Beiyuan Community | 2996 | 6100 |
| Daycare centers in the communities | 6 | Yuanbaoshan Sub-district | Shuang'an Community | 2564 | 6500 |
| | 7 | Yuanbaoshan Sub-district | Xinshun Community | 2421 | 5020 |
| | 8 | Yuanbaoshan Sub-district | Dongyuan Community | 1195 | 3143 |
| | 9 | Yuanbaoshan Sub-district | Yuanbaoshan Community | 1561 | 3646 |
| | 10 | Yuanbaoshan Sub-district | Rongxin Community | 1636 | 4632 |
| | 11 | Yuanbaoshan Sub-district | Fenglinlvzhou Community | 955 | 2318 |
| | 12 | Gangcheng Sub-district | Fenghuang Community | 2022 | 6068 |
| | 13 | Gangcheng Sub-district | Xinggong Community | 1982 | 5765 |
| | 14 | Gangcheng Sub-district | Guoshan Community | 2167 | 6502 |
| | 15 | Gangcheng Sub-district | Luanjiang Community | 1081 | 1862 |
| | 16 | Gangcheng Sub-district | Luandian Community | 1210 | 2098 |
| | 17 | Gangcheng Sub-district | Xinhe Community | 1066 | 1796 |
| | 18 | Xiushui Sub-district | Shusongji Community | 2836 | 6544 |
| | 19 | Xiushui Sub-district | Ping'an Community | 2935 | 4708 |
| | 20 | Xiushui Sub-district | Jinxiucheng Community | 6494 | 15000 |
| | 21 | Xiushui Sub-district | Wanhecheng Community | 1132 | 2796 |

| | | | | | |
|--|----|----------------------|----------------------|------|------|
| | 22 | Xiushui Sub-district | Fuxidiyuan Community | 2997 | 5480 |
| | 23 | Damiao Town | Heishan Community | 1639 | 3101 |
| | 24 | Damiao Town | Fuyuan Community | 697 | 1033 |
| | 25 | Pianqiaozi Town | Yangqiao Community | 212 | 213 |
| | 26 | Xidi Xiang | Jiayuan Community | 1420 | 3295 |

1.2 Beneficiary and Affected Areas

The elderly care base will involve LA in Shuangtashan Town.

The 25 daycare centers in Shuangluan and Shuangqiao Districts involve the lease and renovation of interior decoration of properties, but involving no resettlement. Therefore, the affected area is also the beneficiary area. In this report, Shuangtashan Town affected by LA for the Subproject will be included in the affected area.

1.2.1 Beneficiary Area

Chengde City

Chengde City is located in northeastern Hebei, between north latitude 40°12'-42°37' and east longitude 115°54'-115°15', and is one of the first historically and culturally famous cities of China. The city governs 3 districts, 5 counties and 3 autonomous counties, with a land area of 39,702.4 km². At the end of 2013, the city had a registered population of 3.7815 million, including 1.9547 million males and 1.8267 million females, and 95 elderly care institutions with 19,000 beds. In 2014, the city's GDP was 134.255 billion yuan, urban residents' per capita disposable income 20,637 yuan and farmers' per capita net income 6,226 yuan.

Shuangluan District

Shuangluan District is located in northeastern Hebei and the west suburb of Chengde City, between east longitude 117°37'-117°54' and north latitude 40°48'-41°12', governing two sub-districts, 4 towns, two Xiangs, 18 communities and 63 villages, with a land area of 451.736 km². At the end of 2014, the district had a resident population of 147,878 and an agricultural population of 31,793. In 2014, the district's GDP was 10.496 billion yuan and farmers' per capita net income 8,604 yuan. The district is a well-known summer resort for its mild yet moist climate, and is an ideal destination for elderly care.

Shuangqiao District

Shuangqiao District is the central district of Chengde City, bordered by Shuangluan District on the west, between east longitude 117°48'-118°03' and north latitude 40°57'-41°05', governing 7 sub-districts and 7 towns, with a land area of 651.67 km². According to the 6th national census, the district has a resident population of 424,897, including 212,796 males and 212,101 females, an urban population of 383,772 and a rural population of 41,125. In 2014, the district's GDP was 14.539 billion yuan, urban residents' per capita disposable income 23,643 yuan and farmers' per capita net income 8,689 yuan.

1.2.2 Affected Area

Shuangtashan Town

Shuangtashan Town is located in northeastern Shuangluan District, 15km southwest of the main urban area of Chengde City, being the seat of the Shuangluan District Government, with a land area of 88.56 km² and governing 17 villages. At the end of 2015, the town had a population of 19,469, including 9,113 males and 10,210 females, and a cultivated area of 7,012 mu.

The existing elderly care institutions in Chengde City are characterized by inadequate facilities, poor service quality, and the shortage of professional carers. The Subproject has the following social and economic benefits: 1) promoting the development of the elderly care industry; 2) promoting the sharing of social and natural resources, and improving resource utilization; 3)

generating hundreds of jobs to promote social employment; and 4) freeing up labor from housework to increase household income and improve living standard.

1.3 Measures to Reduce Resettlement Impacts

Resettlement impacts have been minimized at the design stage on the following principles:

- Avoiding or minimizing occupation of existing and planned residential areas;
- Avoiding or minimizing occupation of high-quality farmland;
- Gaining access to the proposed construction sites through existing state and local roads; and
- Avoiding or minimizing occupation of environmentally sensitive areas.

The daycare centers will be built in leased properties, mostly properties reserved for community elderly care service, avoiding the permanent acquisition of collective land and the demolition of residential houses.

1.4 Gross Investment and Funding Sources

The gross investment in the Subproject is 240.9069 million yuan, consisting of self-raised funds of 104.5819 million yuan, an ADB loan of USD 20.50 million (equivalent to 136.325 million yuan at an exchange ratio of 6.65), including a resettlement budget of 7.5586 million yuan.

Table 2 Gross Investment and Funding Sources

Unit: 0,000 yuan

| Gross investment | Composition | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| | ADB loan | Domestic counterpart funds | Resettlement funds | Percent of resettlement funds |
| 24090.69 | 13632.5 | 10458.19 | 755.86 | 3.14% |

1.5 Implementation Progress of the Subproject

The preparatory work will be conducted from January 2015 to March 2017, including loan application, and document preparation and submission. Ruihe Anhui Project Management Group Co., Ltd. completed the first draft of the Feasibility Study Report in June 2016. The preliminary land examination has been approved to date. The DMS will be completed in February 2017, and LA is expected to be completed in the second half year. The Subproject will be constructed from April 2017 to March 2022, and in the following 5 stages:

- ☐ Preliminary design: completing and submitting the preliminary design and construction drawings (3 months);
- ☐ Bidding: bidding for survey, design, construction, supervision and equipment (3 months);
- ☐ Construction: completing civil works construction, interior and exterior decoration, equipment purchase and installation, etc. (27 months);
- ☐ Staff training: offering initial training to the staff (5 months), and regular training afterwards (2 months);
- ☐ Final inspection: March 2022

2. Preparation of the RP

The RP was prepared by the design agency under the leadership of JIH, involving staff from the district and town governments, and the village committee. The RP preparation agency conducted a field survey and prepared the RP during June-July 2016. If the range or resettlement impacts of the Subproject change(s), the RP will be updated and submitted to ADB for approval again.

2.1 Survey Methods

- ☐ Questionnaire survey

The questionnaire survey covers LA impacts, production level, living standard, degree of impact, satisfaction with the Subproject, etc.

- ☐ Interview

Face-to-face interviews were conducted with representatives of the AHs and the village committee to collect more detailed information.

- ☐ Field visit

A field visit was conducted in the subproject area.

2.2 Technical Route

The technical route of the fieldwork is as follows:

- ☐ Establishing the RP preparation agency and preparing the RP outline;
- ☐ Designing the survey outline, questionnaire, record form and sampling plan;
- ☐ Conducting a field survey;
- ☐ Establishing a database, conducting a comparative analysis and completing the RP.

2.3 Survey Process

During June-July 2016, the RP preparation agency was appointed to conduct a socioeconomic survey in the subproject area.

The survey involved all APs, the village committee and government departments concerned.

On June 27, 2016, the survey staff interviewed related staff from the IA to collect relevant information.

On June 28-30, 2016, the survey staff interviewed leaders concerned of SDCAB, SDLRB, SDLRC, SDLSSB, SDESB and SDPCB to collect relevant information.

On July 1-3, 2016, the survey staff interviewed the Shuangtashan Town Government and the Dayuanbaoshan Village Committee to collect relevant information, and conducted a questionnaire survey in Dayuanbaoshan Village. The interviewees are set out below:

Table 3 Interviewed Agencies

| No. | Agency | Title of interviewee |
|-----|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | JLH | General Manager |
| 2 | SDLRB | Section chief |
| 3 | SDLRC | Director |
| 4 | SDLSSB | Director-general |
| 5 | SDESB | Director |
| 6 | SDPCB | Director |
| 7 | SDCAB | Director-general |
| 8 | Shuangtashan Town Government | Team leader |
| 9 | Dayuanbaoshan Village Committee | Village head |
| 10 | Group 6 | Group head |

3. Impacts of the Subproject

30 mu of collective land in Dayuanbaoshan Village, Shuangtashan Town will be acquired permanently for the elderly care base in the Subproject, affecting 5 households with 37 persons, all being Han people. Existing roads will be utilized as access roads for the Subproject, involving no temporary land occupation. The Subproject will involve no house demolition.

3.1 LA Impacts

30 mu of collective land in Dayuanbaoshan Village, Shuangtashan Town will be acquired permanently for the elderly care base, including 8.37 mu of cultivated land, 2.86 mu of rural roads, 15.57 mu of construction land and 3.2 mu of unused land. The community elderly care centers and daycare centers will involve no permanent LA.

3.2 Current Land Use

There is a project headquarters on the proposed site of the elderly care base. 10.6 mu land of Dayuanbaoshan Village among the 15.57 mu construction land in the project site was leased by the headquarters of the Zhangjiakou-Chengde Expressway project for the temporary use of their mixing plant in 2014. Dayuanbaoshan Village Since this project is close to completion in the end of this year, the headquarters will be relocated along with its mixing plant without affecting the Subproject.

The left cultivated land are still farming by the 5 affected households of Dayuanbaoshan Village.



Figure 1 Project Headquarters and Mixing Plant

3.3 Affected Population

30 mu of collective land in Group 6 of Dayuanbaoshan Village, Shuangtashan Town will be acquired permanently for the elderly care base, affecting 5 households with 37 persons.

The community elderly care centers and daycare centers avoid the permanent acquisition of collective land and the demolition of residential houses, and involve no directly affected population.

Table 4 Impact of Permanent LA

| Type | Unit | Cultivated land | Rural road | Construction land | Unused land | Total |
|------|------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|-------|
| Area | Mu | 8.37 | 2.86 | 15.57 | 3.2 | 30 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--------|----|---|---|---|---|
| AH | HH | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| AP | Person | 37 | — | — | — | — |

Table 5 Population Affected by Permanent LA

| No. | Householder | Household population | Land area (mu) | | | Land loss rate |
|----------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| | | | Before LA | Affected | After LA | |
| 1 | Feng Wanliang | 8 | 4.3 | 2 | 2.3 | 46.51% |
| 2 | Feng Wanjin | 5 | 4.5 | 1 | 3.5 | 22.22% |
| 3 | Feng Wanyin | 6 | 4.6 | 2.37 | 1.23 | 51.52% |
| 4 | Feng Zhenxiang | 9 | 5.3 | 2 | 3.3 | 37.74% |
| 5 | Feng Ming | 9 | 4.2 | 1 | 3.2 | 23.81% |
| Subtotal | | 37 | 22.9 | 8.37 | 14.53 | 36.55% |

3.4 Affected Ethnic Minorities and Vulnerable Groups

The Subproject involves no minority population.

The Subproject involves no vulnerable group.

3.5 Affected Ground Attachments

The affected ground attachments are 500 pears, and 150 peaches and 6 mu of cloves mainly.

Table 6 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

| No. | Item | Unit | Qty. |
|-----|-------|------|------|
| 1 | Pear | / | 500 |
| 2 | Peach | / | 150 |
| 3 | Clove | mu | 6 |

3.6 Description of the community daycare center

The 25 daycare centers will be built in leased properties through renovation of interior decoration, including properties of 7,600 m². Among them 22 located in the communities of Shuangluan and Shuangqiao Districts and 3 located in Shuangluan sub-district office along with the supply of information platforms and facilities, avoiding LA and HD impacts. The 25 daycare centers will be built in sub-district or community office space which located in the residential community but belong to the local government and managed by Civil Affair Bureau who has agreed with lease to the daycare centers and issued relevant notes. According to the instruction on consent to lease the daycare centers by Civil Affair Bureau of Shuangluan, the office rooms are currently in use and can be renovated into daycare centers at any time. Please find the instruction in Appendix 3. According to the amended Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of the Elderly, land for community elderly care service must be reserved in communities newly constructed after July 1, 2013, and properties shall be obtained through lease and renovation of interior decoration for community elderly care service in old communities constructed before 2013. These communities are the first choice of this project and the sites of the daycare centers were selected in consultation with the proprietors, who support the Subproject, and offer vacant proprietors which not used and have lease contract now. All proprietors have agreed with lease to the daycare centers and the lease contracts of the daycare centers will be entered into by IA and sub-district office through consultation before the construction implementation. The lease term was preliminary set as 3 years and the rental level will be determined according to the location of the community. The rental will be used for public welfare and infrastructure construction of the residents in the communities mainly. The budget will come from domestic

counterpart funds and be included in the total investment separately with resettlement budget.

4. Socioeconomic Survey

The purpose of the socioeconomic survey is to learn physical impacts of LA and HD for the Subproject, and provide a basis for production and livelihood restoration, budgeting, resettlement implementation and M&E. The socioeconomic survey was conducted by the RP preparation agency in July 2016 through a combination of questionnaire survey and interview, involving all 5 households with 37 persons affected directly by the Subproject (sampling rate 100%).

4.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Village

Dayuanbaoshan Village is located in northeastern Shuangluan District, with a land area of 149,700 mu, including 2,700 mu of cultivated land, 500 mu of construction land, 146,420 mu of barren hills and woodland, and 80 mu of garden land. The village has 6 groups, and 364 households with 1,360 persons. In 2015, villagers' per capita net income was 5,200 yuan.

4.2 Results of Sampling Survey on AHs

4.2.1 Gender and Labor Analysis

All the 37 samples are Han people and fall into agricultural population, including 17 females, accounting for 45.95%; 18 laborers, accounting for 48.65%; and 11 students, accounting for 29.73%.

4.2.2 Age Distribution

Among the 37 samples, 3 are aged below 8 years, accounting for 8.11%, 7 aged 8-16 years, accounting for 18.92%; 18 aged 17-50 years, accounting for 48.65%; two aged 51-60 years, accounting for 5.41%; and 4 aged above 60 years, accounting for 10.81%. See the figure below.

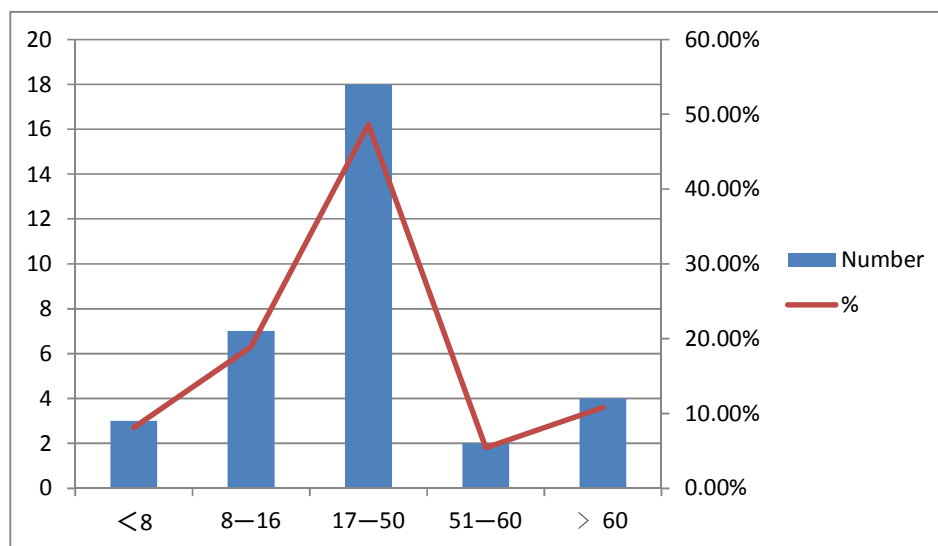


Figure 2 Age Distribution of Sample Population

4.2.3 Educational Level

Among the 37 samples, 3 are illiterate, accounting for 8.11%; 18 have received primary school education, accounting for 48.65%; 15 have received junior high school education, accounting for 40.54%; and one has received senior high school education, accounting for 2.70%. See the figure

below.

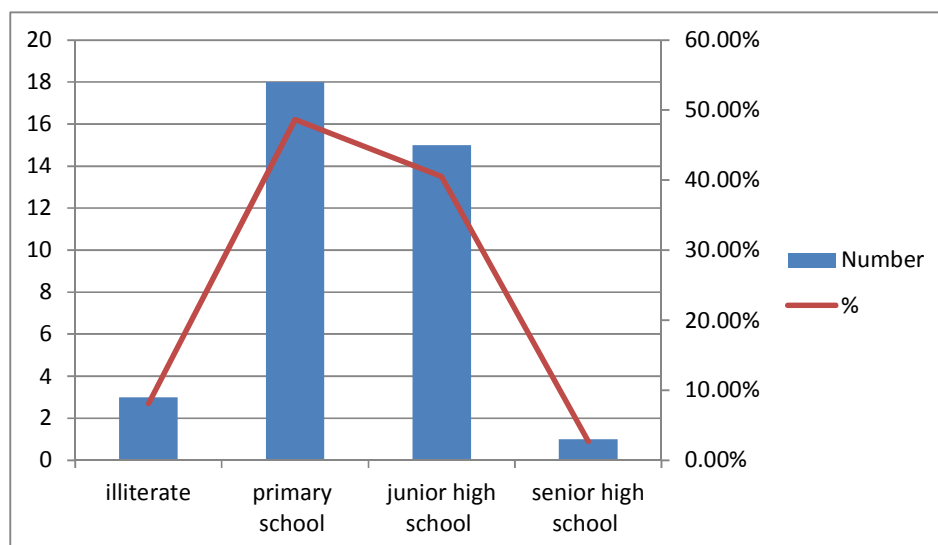


Figure 3 Educational Level Distribution of Sample Population

4.2.4 Household Properties

The sample households have high possession rates of TV sets, refrigerators, motorcycles, mobile phones, etc., which is consistent with the local living standard. See the table below.

Table 7 Statistics of Household Properties

| Item | Unit | Qty. | Average possession rate |
|-----------------|------|------|-------------------------|
| Bicycle | / | 4 | 80% |
| Electric fan | / | 12 | 240% |
| Recorder | / | 2 | 40% |
| Washing machine | / | 8 | 160% |
| TV set | / | 8 | 160% |
| PC | / | 4 | 80% |
| Air-conditioner | / | 8 | 160% |
| Refrigerator | / | 8 | 160% |
| Tractor | / | 1 | 20% |
| Motorcycle | / | 4 | 80% |
| Car | / | 2 | 40% |
| DVD/VCD | / | 6 | 120% |
| Fixed telephone | / | 8 | 160% |
| Mobile phone | / | 19 | 380% |

4.2.5 Production Patterns

Dayuanbaoshan Village is located in the planning area of Culture Industry Park, Shuangluan District. The village's land has been acquired successively since 2009. Currently, villagers' per capita cultivated area is about 1.1 mu. Young villagers work in Chengde City all the year round, and those doing farm work are mostly middle-aged and elderly villagers. See the table below.

Table 8 Land and Employment of Affected Population

| HH | No. | Householder | Relationship with householder | Occupation | Land area before LA | Land within subproject area | Registered for social insurance? | Want to get insured? |
|----|-----|-------------|-------------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
|----|-----|-------------|-------------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------|---------|-----|-----|
| 1 | 1 | Feng Wanliang | Householder | Farming, part-time jobs | 4.3 mu | 1 mu | No | Yes |
| | 2 | | Wife | Farming | | | | |
| | 3 | | Eldest son | Cosmetic wholesale | | | | |
| | 4 | | Wife of eldest son | Cosmetic wholesale | | | | |
| | 5 | | Grandson | At school | | | | |
| | 6 | | Youngest son | Cosmetic wholesale | | | | |
| | 7 | | Wife of youngest son | Cosmetic wholesale | | | | |
| | 8 | | Grandson | At school | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | Feng Wanjin | Householder | Farming | 4.5 mu | 2 mu | No | Yes |
| | 2 | | Wife | Farming | | | | |
| | 3 | | Daughter | Doing business | | | | |
| | 4 | | Eldest son | At school | | | | |
| | 5 | | Second son | At school | | | | |
| 3 | 1 | Feng Wanyin | Householder | Doing business | 4.6 mu | 2.37 mu | | |
| | 2 | | Wife | Doing business | | | | |
| | 3 | | Father | Farming | | | Yes | |
| | 4 | | Mother | Farming | | | Yes | |
| | 5 | | Eldest son | At school | | | | |
| | 6 | | Second son | At school | | | | |
| 4 | 1 | Feng Zhenxiang | Householder | Farming, part-time jobs | 5.3 mu | 2 mu | | |
| | 2 | | Wife | Farming | | | | |
| | 3 | | Father | Unemployed | | | Yes | |
| | 4 | | Mother | Unemployed | | | Yes | |
| | 5 | | Eldest son | Railway bureau | | | | |
| | 6 | | Wife of eldest son | Railway bureau | | | | |
| | 7 | | Granddaughter | At school | | | | |
| | 8 | | Grandson | At school | | | | |
| | 9 | | Second son | Farming | | | | |
| 5 | 1 | Feng Ming | Householder | Farming, part-time jobs | 4.2 mu | 1 mu | No | Yes |
| | 2 | | Wife | Farming | | | | |
| | 3 | | Eldest daughter | Working outside | | | | |
| | 4 | | Son-in-law | Working outside | | | | |
| | 5 | | Eldest granddaughter | At school | | | | |
| | 6 | | Second granddaughter | At school | | | | |
| | 7 | | Grandson | At school | | | | |
| | 8 | | Second daughter | Working outside | | | | |
| | 9 | | Third daughter | Working outside | | | | |

4.2.6 Income and expenditure

In 2015, the per capita net income of the sample households was 6,626 yuan, including agricultural income of 116 yuan, accounting for 1.97%; outside employment income of 863 yuan, accounting for 13.02%; business income of 4,679 yuan, accounting for 70.62%; and wage income of 628 yuan, accounting for 9.48%.

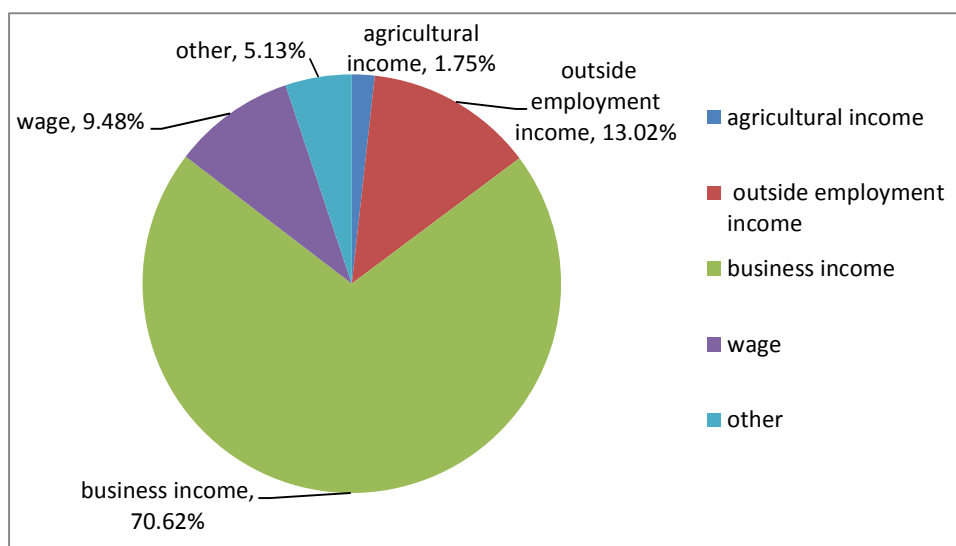


Figure 4 Per Capita Income

It can be seen that agricultural income accounts for less than 2% of household income only and in Dayuanbaoshan Village, 80% of households have been relocated to the resettlement community due to LA for other projects. Among the 5 AHs, only two still live in the village, and the other 3 were relocated to the resettlement community in 2012. They can get about 8,000 yuan of other income through renting of the extra houses. So LA will not affect household income seriously. A rational resettlement program will ensure that the APs' income is not reduced.

In 2015, the average expenditure of the sample households was 26,050 yuan, including seed expenses of 218 yuan, accounting for 0.84%; pesticide and fertilizer expenses of 232 yuan, accounting for 0.89%; irrigation expenses of 100 yuan, accounting for 0.38%; electricity expenses of 1,200 yuan, accounting for 4.61%; operating expenses of 13,400 yuan, accounting for 51.44%; communication expenses of 1,800 yuan, accounting for 6.91%; educational expenses of 800 yuan, accounting for 3.07%; medical expenses of 300 yuan, accounting for 1.15%; fuel expenses of 1,000 yuan, accounting for 3.84%; non-staple food expenses of 6,000 yuan, accounting for 23.03%; and home appliance expenses of 1,000 yuan, accounting for 3.84%.

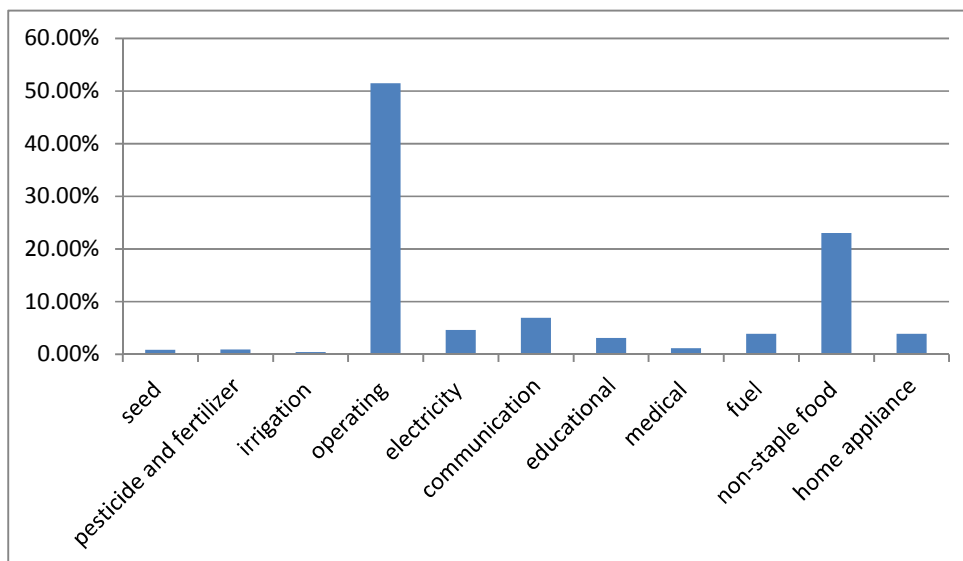


Figure 5 Per Capita Expenditure

4.3 Results of Survey on Community Elderly Care Centers

See Table 1 for details. Property rentals will depend on market conditions.

4.4 Women

Generally, local women enjoy high social status, and have the right to participate in and decide on major family and village matters.

In Dayuanbaoshan Village, women enjoy the same land tenure as men, and are entitled to equal distribution of LA compensation based on registered residence.

In Dayuanbaoshan Village, most men work outside, while some women stay at home to take care of family members and do farm work. Since the village is close to the urban area, where tertiary industries have a great demand for female labor, many middle-aged women work at urban enterprises at a pay level similar to that of men.

5. Policies, Compensation and Resettlement

5.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement

The resettlement policies of the Subproject have been developed in accordance with the laws and regulations of the PRC, and ADB's policy, including:

5.1.1 ADB Policy

- Safeguard Policy Statement (June, 2009)

5.1.2 PRC Laws, Regulations and Policies

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004)
- Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council) (December 27, 1998)
- Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)
- Interim Regulations of the PRC on Farmland Occupation Tax (January 1, 2008)
- Detailed Rules for the Implementation of Farmland Occupation Tax of the PRC (Decree No.49 of the State Administration of Taxation, 2008)
- Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238) (November 3, 2004)
- Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Practical Job in Compensation for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004])
- Notice of the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Land and Resources on Adjusting Compensation Fees for the Use of Additional Construction Land (CZ [2002] No.93)
- Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.96)
- Some Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Development of the Elderly Care Industry (SC [2013] No.35)

5.1.3 Provincial Policies

- Land Administration Regulations of Hebei Province (amended in 2002)
- Regulations of Hebei Province on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (amended in 2005)
- Notice of the Hebei Provincial Labor and Social Security Department on Establishing the Endowment Insurance System for Land-expropriated Farmers (2005)
- Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Implementing Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition (HPG [2008] No.132)
- Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Amending Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition (HPG [2015] No.28)
- Opinions of the Hebei Provincial Government on Accelerating the Development of the Elderly Care Industry (2015)

5.1.4 District Policies

- Opinions of the Shuangluan District Government on Policy Issues concerning the Effecting of Basic Endowment Insurance for Urban Workers for the First Group of Urban Village Dwellers (SDG [2010] No.95)

5.2 Abstract of ADB Policies

The objectives of ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement are: Involuntary resettlement should be avoided whenever feasible; where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be

minimized by providing viable livelihood options; the standard of living of displaced persons should be at least restored to the pre-project level; the standard of living of the displaced poor population and other vulnerable groups should be improved.

- Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.

- Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernmental organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs.

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

- Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.

5.3 Key Provisions of Laws, Regulations and Policies on Resettlement

5.3.1 LA Authority and Nature of Compensation

1. Real Right Law

Article 42 In order to meet the demands of public interests, it is allowed to requisition lands owned collectively, premises owned by entities and individuals or other realties according to the statutory power limit and procedures.

When requisitioning land owned collectively, it is required to, in accordance with law and in full amount, pay land compensation fees, placement subsidies, compensations for the above-ground fixtures of the lands and seedlings and other fees, arrange for social security fees for the farmers with land requisitioned, guarantee their livelihood and protect their lawful rights and interests. When requisitioning the premises owned by entities and individuals or other realties, it is required to compensate for demolition and relocation in accordance with law and protect the lawful rights and interests of the owners of the requisitioned realties; when requisitioning the individuals' residential houses, it is required to guarantee the housing conditions of the owners of the requisitioned houses.

The compensation fees for requisition and other fees may not be embezzled, misappropriated, privately shared, detained or delayed in the payment of by any entity or individual.

2. Land Administration Law of the PRC

Article 43 Any unit or individual that need land for construction purposes should apply for the use of land owned by the State according to law, except land owned by farmer collectives used by collective economic organizations for building township enterprises or building houses for villagers or land owned by farmer collectives approved according to law for use in building public facilities or public welfare facilities of townships (towns).

Article 58 In one of the following cases, the land administrative departments of related people's governments shall recover the land use right of State-owned land with the approval of the people's governments that originally gives the approval or the people's governments with the power of approval:

- 1) Use land for the sake of public interests;

2) Use land for adjustment in re-building old city districts in order to implement urban construction plans;

Article 47 In acquiring land, compensation should be made according to the original purposes of the land acquired.

Article 61 In using land for building public facilities and public welfare facilities, townships (towns) shall file an application with land administrative departments of local people's governments at and above the county level after being examined by the township (town) people's governments at and the application shall be approved by the local people's governments at and above the county level according to the term of reference provided for by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. Where occupation of agricultural land is involved, the examination and approval procedures provided for in Article 44 of this law are required.

3. Law of the PRC on Urban Real Estate Administration

Article 22 Allocation of the land-use right refers to acts that the people's government at or above the county level approves in accordance with the law to allocate the land to a land user after the latter has paid compensation and expenses for resettlement, etc. for the allocated land, or gratuitously allocates the land-use right to the land user.

Article 23 The land-use right for the following land used for construction may, if really necessary, be allocated upon approval by the people's government at or above the county level in accordance with the law: land used for urban infrastructure or public facilities; and land used for projects of energy, communications or water conservancy, etc. which are selectively supported by the State.

4. Some Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Development of the Elderly Care Industry

All localities shall include land used for elderly care facilities in urban master land utilization plans and annual land utilization plans, and meet land needs rationally. Private nonprofit and public elderly care agencies shall be entitled to the same land use policy, and may use allocated state-owned land or collectively owned land. Land used for for-profit elderly care agencies shall enjoy priority in supply. Land used for elderly care facilities shall not be diverted to other purposes.

5. Guidelines on the Land Used for Elderly Care Facilities

Article 2 If land for elderly care facilities is supplied by transfer, the period of transfer shall not exceed 50 years. In case of supply by lease, the term of lease shall be specified in the contract and shall not exceed the maximum period of transfer of the same type of land.

Article 8 If any organization or individual has run a nonprofit elderly care agency by transforming or utilizing any existing unused workshop, school or community property for at least one year, it may be exempt from any increase in land rental or land income spread, or any change in land use within 5 years.

Article 9 A rural collective economic organization may use its collectively owned land according to law to run a nonprofit elderly care facility for its members. Private nonprofit and public elderly care facilities may use rural collectively owned land according to law.

6. Land Administration Regulations of Hebei Province

Article 36 Land for energy, traffic, water resources, mining, military and other nonagricultural facilities must be provided from city, village and town construction land identified in the master land utilization plan.

Article 37 If farmland is to be converted into construction land, the municipal/county administrative departments for land shall approve the conversion program according to the annual land utilization plan.

Article 38 In case of acquisition of rural collectively owned land, the municipal/county administrative departments for land shall draft a land acquisition program, which shall be approved by the competent governments level by level.

Article 47 If rural collectively owned land is to be used for rural public facilities, the original land user shall be provided with new land or resettled, or granted compensated at the specified rate.

Article 48 If rural collectively owned land is to be used for rural enterprises or rural public facilities, the land supply program shall be approved by the municipal and county governments if it is within the range of village and town construction land, or by the provincial government if it is out of this range.

5.3.2 Legal and Administrative Procedures

1. Land Administration Law of the PRC

Article 46 For acquisition of land by the State the local people's governments at and above the county level shall make an announcement and organize the implementation after the approval according to the legal procedures. Owners or users of the land acquired should, within the time limit specified in the announcement, go through the compensation registration for acquired land with the land administrative departments of the local people's governments on the strength of the land certificate.

2. Measures on Public Announcement of Land Acquisition

Article 3 In case of acquisition of rural collectively owned land, the land acquisition program, and the compensation and resettlement program shall be disclosed in the affected village and group in writing.

Article 6 The affected rural collective economic organization, villagers and other right holders shall go through the land acquisition compensation registration formalities at the designated place within the period specified in the land acquisition announcement.

5.3.3 Compensation and Resettlement Policies

1. Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition **About LA compensation rates**

1) Fixation of uniform AOV rates: The province-level land and resources department shall fix minimum uniform AOV rates for arable land of each county (city) within the province together with other departments concerned, and report to the provincial government for approval and implementation.

2) The uniform multiple of annual output value for land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy shall be fixed within the statutory range so that land-expropriated farmers' standard of living is not reduced; if compensation fees for land acquisition calculated from the statutory uniform multiple of annual output value are insufficient for land-expropriated farmers to maintain their former standard of living or insufficient to cover their social security costs, the multiple shall be increased appropriately with the approval of the province-level government; if an aggregate multiple of 30 for land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy is still insufficient for land-expropriated farmers to maintain their former standard of living, the local government shall allocate a certain proportion from the income from the compensated use of state-owned land for subsidization. For basic farmland occupied with lawful approval, the highest compensation rate announced by the local government shall apply.

3) Fixation of composite land prices for land acquisition areas. Where conditions permit, the province-level land and resources authority may fix composite land prices for land acquisition for different counties and cities in the province together with other competent authorities, and report such prices to the province-level government for approval, disclosure and implementation.

4) Distribution of land compensation fees: Since land compensation fees are used mainly on households affected by land acquisition, land compensation fees shall be distributed within rural collective economic organizations reasonably. The detailed distribution measures shall be formulated by the provincial government. If all land of a village is acquired and the rural collective economic organization is cancelled, all land compensation fees shall be used for the production and livelihood resettlement of land-expropriated farmers.

2. Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Implementing Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition

For collective land acquired according to law, compensation shall be calculated by multiplying the location-based land price by the acquired land area. No organization or individual shall increase or reduce land compensation rates without authorization.

20% of land compensation shall belong to the collective economic organization, and 80% to right holders or contracting households. If the acquired land has no right holder or is not contracted by the collective economic organization, land compensation shall fully belong to the collective economic organization for distribution or use according to law.

If there are attachments and young crops on the acquired land, the proprietors of such attachments and young crops shall be otherwise granted compensation. Compensation rates for attachments shall be fixed by municipal governments, and those for young crops based on output values of crops.

3. Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Amending Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition

The location-based land prices for land acquisition of Hebei Province have been amended and are hereby released, to come into effect on June 1, 2015, in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of farmers, and ensure the availability of construction land. See Table 9.

Table 9 Location-based Land Prices for LA of Chengde City

Unit: yuan/mu

| Division | Average location-based land price | Tier-1 | Tier-2 | Tier-3 | Tier-4 | Tier-5 | Tier-6 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Hebei Province | 67038 | | | | | | |
| Chengde City | 66893 | | | | | | |
| Shuangluan District | 115246 | 154000 | 134,000 | 119000 | 105000 | | |

5.3.4 Other regulations

1. Guidelines on the Use of Land for Elderly Service Facilities (2014)

Article 2 If it is stipulated that the land for any elderly care facility is supplied by transfer, the period of transfer of the right to use construction land shall not exceed 50 years; in case of supply by lease, the term of lease shall be specified in the contract, and not exceed the maximum period of the same type of land.

Article 8 If any unused industrial, educational or community property is reconstructed or utilized for nonprofit elderly care services for one year or more, land rental or land income spread shall be exempted for 5 years, and the land use shall not be altered.

2. Law of the PRC on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of the Elderly (December 28, 2012)

Article 38 Local governments, competent departments, and grass-root NGOs shall include elderly care facilities in the construction plan of urban-rural community supporting facilities, and construct service facilities and outlets that meet needs of old people for living, daycare, culture, sports,

nursing, rehabilitation, etc.

3. Opinions of the Hebei Provincial Government on Accelerating the Development of the Elderly Care Industry (HPG [2014] No.67)

The construction of home elderly care service centers shall be strengthened. The urban home care service centers and community service facilities for the elderly should be supported to construct in the new city and new residential areas.

5.4 Main Differences between the ADB Policy and PRC Laws

The ADB policy is mostly consistent with the PRC laws, but there are also some differences, as detailed in Table 10.

Table 10 Main Differences between the ADB Policy and PRC Laws

| Item | Difference | Solution |
|--|--|---|
| Compensation for land | ADB policies require that compensation should be sufficient to offset any income loss, and restore long-term income-generating potential. Chinese standards are based on AAOV. | An early-stage solution is to provide replacement land, which is hardly practical. Cash compensation is the preference of most people, though they cannot ensure the rational use of such compensation. Therefore, further technical support is needed to monitor the income of seriously affected households, especially those in vulnerable groups, and local governments should provide assistance to those in need. |
| Compensation and resettlement of vulnerable groups | ADB policies require that special compensation is granted to all vulnerable groups, especially seriously affected households faced with impoverishment. Chinese provisions do not require social analysis, and compensation is based only on the amount of loss. | Special funds are available to assist the vulnerable groups, who will be identified during the DMS. All measures have been specified in the RP. |
| Consultation and disclosure | ADB policies require APs are fully informed and consulted as soon as possible. Chinese provisions have improved the transparency of disclosure and compensation. However, APs still play a weak role in project decision-making, and the disclosure period is usually too short. | Consultation has begun at the early stage (before and during the technical assistance). The owner agrees to disclose the RP to APs as required by ADB. |
| Lack of legal title | ADB policies require all demolished houses, whether lawful or not, should be compensated for at the same rates. According to Chinese laws, people without local registered residence are entitled to the same compensation as local people. In addition, prevailing Chinese laws stipulate that no compensation should be provided for the acquisition of illegally owned land and houses. | For an ADB financed project, all APs, whether lawful or not, whether having ownership or right of use, will be protected, and provided with compensation or assistance. |
| Resettlement M&E and reporting | ADB requires that internal and external resettlement monitoring be conducted. However, there is no such requirement in Chinese laws, except for reservoir projects. | Internal and external resettlement monitoring systems have been established for all ADB financed projects, and this has been included in the RP. The requirements for internal and external monitoring reporting are specified in the RP. |

5.5 Compensation Rates and Resettlement Programs of the Subproject

5.5.1 Permanent LA

According to Document HPG [2015] No.28, LA compensation includes compensation at location-based land price, and compensation for young crops and ground attachments, in which location-based land price includes resettlement subsidy and land compensation. Group 6 of Dayuanbaoshan Village is a Tier-2 area, where the location-based land price is 134,000 yuan per

mu, and the compensation rate for hilly unused land is 60% thereof which is 80,400 yuan per mu. The main crop on the cultivated land affected by this project is corn and the annual output value is about 2000 yuan / mu. After calculating, the compensation standard is 67 times the annual rent, it is much more than the current output level of the land.

Table 11 Location-based Land Prices for LA of Shuangluan District

Unit: yuan

| Division | Average price | Tier-1 | Tier-2 | Tier-3 | Tier-4 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| Shuangluan District | 115246 | 154000 | 134,000 | 119000 | 105000 |
| Group 6 of Dayuanbaoshan Village | | | 134,000 | | |

5.5.2 Young Crops and Ground Attachments

According to Document HPG [2015] No.28, the compensation rate for young crops is 2,000 yuan per annum (for 15 years) in Dayuanbaoshan Village.

The compensation rates for ground attachments are according to the replacement price standard and the details are as follows.

Table 12 Compensation Rates for Young Crops and Ground Attachments

| Item | Unit | Rate |
|---------|------|--|
| Cereals | mu | 2000 yuan |
| Pear | / | 500 yuan; 1,000 yuan if crown diameter is 6m or more |
| Peach | / | 500 yuan; 1,000 yuan if crown diameter is 6m or more |
| Clove | / | 2-3 yuan |
| | mu | 75000 yuan |

5.5.3 Other Costs

Table 13 Rates of Other Costs

| No. | Item | Rate |
|-----|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | Compensation fees for the use of additional construction land | 34 yuan/m ² |
| 2 | Land reclamation costs | 90,000 yuan/mu |
| 3 | Farmland occupation tax | 30 yuan/ m ² |
| 2 | Survey and design costs | 0.37 yuan/ m ² |
| 3 | Implementation management costs | 3% of land compensation |
| 4 | Skills training costs | 1% of land compensation |
| 5 | M&E costs | 1.5% of land compensation |
| 6 | Contingencies | 10% of land compensation |

In addition, property rentals for the community elderly care centers and daycare centers will depend on market conditions.

5.6 Entitlement Matrix

| Type of impact | APs | Resettlement policy | Compensation rates |
|--------------------|--|--|---|
| LA | 5 households with 37 persons in Group 6 of Dayuanbaoshan Village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The compensation fee included three parts which are land compensation fee for land, young crops and ground attachment. Land compensation is divided equally among 320 HHs in group 6, the average land compensation fee APs is 12,743 yuan. The compensation fee for young crops and ground attachments will be paid directly to the owners. The total amount of the three items of compensation for APs was 39868 yuan per capita. LEFs in urban villages having lost at least 70% of land may cover basic endowment insurance for urban employees, subject to review and disclosure by the village committee. 10% of the land compensation will be used for urban social insurance for LEFs, while the balance will be disbursed from district-level public finance. LA compensation will be disbursed by SDLRC to the town government, and distributed as discussed at a village congress. Skills training will be offered. JLH will offer jobs to the APs at the construction and operation stages. | Location-based land price for LA is 134,000 yuan/mu, 60% thereof for hilly unused land which is 80,400 yuan/mu See Tables 13 and 16 for compensation rates for young crops and ground attachments. |
| Ground attachments | | | Fruit trees: 500 yuan; 1,000 yuan if crown diameter is 6m or more Clove: 2-3 yuan each or 75,000 yuan/mu |
| Property lease | | | Depending on prevailing market conditions |

6. Production and Livelihood Restoration Programs

6.1 Resettlement Objective

The objective of resettlement of the Subproject is to develop an action plan for restoration and restoration for those affected by the Subproject so that they benefit from the Subproject, and their living standard is improved or at least restored to the pre-project level. The resettlement principles of the Subproject can be summarized as follows:

- The design should be optimized to minimize involuntary resettlement;
- Involuntary resettlement should be implemented as part of the Subproject, and sufficient funds and resettlement assistance provided to the APs so that they can benefit from the Subproject as much as possible.
- Losses of the APs should be made up through cash compensation;
- The willingness of the APs should be respected, and their existing production and living traditions maintained;
- Public participation and information disclosure should be encouraged during RP preparation and implementation;
- The production level and living standard of the APs should be improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels.

6.2 Permanent LA

6.2.1 Impact Analysis

30 mu of collective land with 5 HHs and 37 APs in Dayuanbaoshan Village, Shuangtashan Town will be acquired permanently for the elderly care base in the Subproject, including farmland, collective construction land and unused land. In the Subproject, the average land loss rate is 21%. According to the survey results, the agricultural net income of APs is 116 yuan per capita, less than 2% of the total income which means the impact of LA on the income of APs is very small.

6.2.2 Resettlement and Restoration Measures

The following resettlement measures have been proposed:

1) Social insurance for LEFs

According to the local endowment insurance policy for LEFs, LEFs in urban villages having attained 16 years (excluding students) and having lost at least 70% of land may cover basic endowment insurance for urban employees. After review and disclosure by the village committee for 7 days, the town government will submit the list of candidates to SDLSSB to review their identities and apply for funds with the Shuanglun District Government. 10% of the land compensation will be used for urban social insurance for LEFs, while the balance will be disbursed from district-level public finance. Social insurance premiums will be disbursed from land transfer fees in case of land supply by transfer, or collected from the land user upon land supply in case of land supply by allocation.

The urban social insurance fund account consists of three parts. The first part is paid by individuals according to the standard of different stages. The second part is paid by land users to LRB with the standard of 10% land compensation fee as social insurance premiums for LEFs. If the part one and part two are not enough, the remaining part will be disbursed from district-level public finance by the government as the third part. The second and third parts will put into social pooling account for the whole LEFs of the district and not directly for this project.

Among 37 APs of this project, 4 APs have joined the local endowment insurance before because of the LA of other projects. As the LA of this project is so little and the loss is less than 70%

that no one eligible for the local endowment insurance qualifications, however they can apply to join it once they lost more than 70% of their land by the LA of other project according to their own actual conditions.

The insured will receive basic pensions monthly after paying insurance premiums for 15 years when attaining 60 years for men or 55 years for women.

2) Cash compensation

LA compensation will be disbursed by SDLRC to the town government, and distributed as discussed at a village congress.

The land acquisition compensation fee was divided equally among all of the group members since 2004 in DaYuanBaoShan Village through holding villagers' representatives congress and determined by a show of hands. As the village is located in the suburban area with the rapid development of the city, many LA have been happened. The 5 affected HHs have been affected by other project LA before and also received the relevant land compensation fee in other project and benefit from this distribution. According to the field survey, there has never been discontent and disagreement with compensation allocation in the affected village.

The compensation fee included three parts which are land compensation fee for land, young crops and ground attachment. Land compensation is divided equally among 302 HHs in group 6, the average land compensation fee APs is 12,743 yuan. The compensation fee for young crops and ground attachments will be paid directly to the owners. The total amount of the three items of compensation for APs was 39868 yuan per capita.

3) Employment training

The Shuangluan District Government offers skills training for LEFs, and qualified trainees will receive certificates.

In the Subproject, vocational skills training, business startup training and employment guidance will be offered, in which:

- SDESB is responsible for vocational skills training and employment service for LEFs, including offering tailored training based on a survey of employment needs, appointing competent training agencies to offer training, and organizing job fairs for LEFs.
- The Shuangtashan Town Government and the Dayuanbaoshan Village Committee will conduct a survey on local LEFs.
- SDLRB and the Shuangtashan Town Government will provide basic information on LEFs.
- The Shuangluan District Finance Bureau will assume training costs for LEFs.

4. Jobs generated by the Subproject

At the construction stage, the construction agency will make jobs first available to villagers in the affected village. At the operation stage, both skilled and unskilled (cooking, cleaning, etc.) jobs will be first made available to local laborers.

Through repeated consultation, the JLH promises to offer 30 of temporary jobs (including 40% unskilled jobs) at the construction jobs, such as construction workers, materials, security officers, inspectors, carpentry, reinforcing steel bar, concrete worker, plasterer, foreman, laborer and doorman.etc. 21 Jobs will be offered at the operation stage for APs including cooking, cleaning, security, laundry and nursing, with monthly pays of 2,000 yuan and caregiver³ jobs with monthly pays of 2,500 yuan. The caregiver job is preferred to hire woman and cooking, security and laundry are more suitable for the elder labors. The above jobs will be first made available to the APs and 50% of them will for women.

³ The caregiver job is no strict requirement for education They don't need the intense training as the specific nursing job but still need the simple training of caregiver jobs organized by the elderly care center before they going to the work.

6.2 Restoration of Ground Attachments

Ground attachments will be compensated for in strict conformity with market rates.

7. Resettlement Organizational Structure

7.1 Resettlement Agencies

7.1.1 Organizational Setup

In order to ensure successful resettlement as desired, a systematic organizational structure must be established during project implementation in order to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. Since resettlement is a very comprehensive task that requires the assistance and cooperation of different departments, appropriate agencies should be established and institutional capacity strengthened. The agencies responsible for resettlement planning, management, implementation and M&E in the Subproject include:

- HECI
- SDLRB
- SDLRC
- SDCAB
- SDPCB
- SDLSSB
- SDESB
- Shuangtashan Town Government
- Dayuanbaoshan Village Committee
- Design agency
- External M&E agency

7.1.2 Organizational Responsibilities

Owner

- Appointing a resettlement consulting agency to prepare for resettlement
- Coordinating the consulting agency with other agencies at the preparation stage
- Supporting the work of the external M&E agency
- Collecting and compiling information required for internal monitoring reporting
- Managing resettlement archives

SDLRB

- Developing resettlement policies in coordination with authorities concerned
- Handling, reviewing and approving LA formalities, and conducting coordination, supervision and arbitration
- Coordinating construction and resettlement progress
- Implementing resettlement
- Supervising the implementation of resettlement activities

SDLRC

- Conducting the DMS
- Raising resettlement funds
- Disbursing resettlement funds
- Supervising the disbursement of resettlement funds
- Conducting land auction

SDCAB

- Coordinating the work of resettlement agencies
- Handling grievances and appeals arising from resettlement

SDPCB

Assessing market rates of young crops and ground attachments

SDLSSB

- Offering employment information
- Covering endowment insurance for LEFs

SDESB

Offering skills training to APs

Shuangtashan Town Government

- Participating in the DMS
- Participating in the calculation of compensation fees for AHs
- Participating in the disbursement of compensation fees to APs
- Handling grievances and appeals arising from resettlement
- Organizing skills training for APs
- Taking employment measures for APs
- Supervising fund disbursement
- Entering into an LA agreement with the affected group

Dayuanbaoshan Village Committee

- Assisting in the DMS and result verification
- Assisting in resettlement
- Assisting in handling issues arising from resettlement
- Convening a village congress to discuss the restoration program

Design agency

- Reducing resettlement impacts through design optimization
- Determining the range affected by LA

External M&E agency

The owner will appoint a qualified M&E agency as the external M&E agency. Its main responsibilities are:

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

7.2 Staffing

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, all resettlement agencies of the Subproject have been provided with full-time staff, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. These agencies are composed mainly of administrative staff members and specialized technicians, with workforces of 1-6, all of whom have a certain level of professional proficiency and considerable experience in resettlement. See Table 14.

Table 14 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

| Resettlement agency | Full-time workforce | | Peak workforce | Composition |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------|----------------|---|
| | Total | Female | | |
| HECI | 6 | 2 | 10 | Project construction and management staff |
| SDCAB | 3 | 1 | 5 | Civil servants |
| SDLRB | 1 | 0 | 2 | Civil servants |
| SDLRC | 3 | 0 | 4 | Civil servants |
| SDPCB | 2 | 0 | 3 | Civil servants |
| SDLSSB | 2 | 1 | 3 | Civil servants |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|----|---|----|-------------------------------------|
| Town government | 5 | 0 | 8 | Civil servants and management staff |
| Design agency | 2 | 1 | 4 | Engineers, economists |
| Total | 24 | 5 | 39 | |

7.3 Institutional Capacity Building

The following measures will be taken to strengthen institutional capacity:

- 1) Staff the resettlement agencies properly, and offer professional training;
- 2) Offer operational training to the staff of the resettlement agencies irregularly in order to learn ADB's requirements, and improve their professional proficiency and hands-on experience;
- 3) Strengthen information feedback to ensure a smooth information flow;
- 4) Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring to solve issues timely, and establish an early warning system.

8. Resettlement Budget

8.1 Resettlement Budget

The resettlement budget of the Subproject is 7,558,607 yuan, as detailed below:

Table 15 Resettlement Budget

| No. | Item | Compensation rate (yuan) | Qty. | Amount (yuan) | Percent |
|------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| 1. LA compensation | | | | | |
| 1 | Land compensation | 134,000 yuan/mu, 60% thereof for hilly unused land which is 80,400 yuan/mu | 30 mu and 3.2 mu of unused land | 3,848,480 | 50.92% |
| 2 | Young crop compensation | 2000 yuan/mu * 15 years | 8.37 mu | 251,100 | 3.32% |
| 3 | Attachment compensation | Fruit trees: 500 yuan; 1,000 yuan if crown diameter is 6m or more | 650 trees | 302,500 | 4.00% |
| 4 | | Clove: 75000 yuan/mu | 6 mu | 450,000 | 5.95% |
| Subtotal of Items 1-4 | | | | 4,852,080 | |
| 2. Land-related costs | | | | | |
| 5 | Land reclamation costs | 90000 yuan/mu | 8.37 mu | 753300 | 9.97% |
| 6 | Farmland occupation tax | 30 yuan/m ² | 8.37 mu | 167483.7 | 2.22% |
| 7 | Survey and design costs | 0.37 yuan/m ² | 20010 m ² | 7403.7 | 0.10% |
| 8 | Social insurance premiums for LEFs | 10% of land compensation | | 384,848 | 5.09% |
| Subtotal of Items 5-8 | | | | 1,313,035.4 | |
| 3. Other costs | | | | | |
| 9 | M&E costs | 1.5% of Item 1 | | 69,014.7 | 0.91% |
| 10 | Implementation management costs | 3% of Item 1 | | 138,029.4 | 1.83% |
| 11 | Skills training costs | 1% of Item 1 | | 46,009.8 | 0.61% |
| 12 | Contingencies | 10% of Item 1 | | 460,098 | 6.09% |
| Subtotal of Items 9-12 | | | | 713151.9 | |
| 4. Taxes | | | | | |
| 13 | Compensation fees for the use of additional construction land | 34 yuan/m ² | 20010 m ² | 680,340 | 9.00% |
| Total | | | | 7,558,607 | 100% |

8.2 Annual Investment Plan

All resettlement funds of the Subproject are from local counterpart funds. Before project construction or during project implementation, the investment plan will be implemented in stages in order not to affect the production and livelihoods of the AHs. See Table 16.

Table 16 Annual Investment Plan

| Year | 2017 | 2018 |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Investment (0,000 yuan) | 6802746.3 | 755860.7 |
| Percent | 90% | 10% |

8.3 Disbursement and Management of Resettlement Funds

8.3.1 Fund Disbursement

In order that resettlement funds are available timely and fully to the APs in strict accordance with the policies and compensation rates specified in this RP, the following measures will be taken:

- All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Subproject. Compensation will be disbursed to SDLRC and the town government for further payment

to the APs.

- Land compensation will be paid before LA.
- Financial and supervisory agencies will be established at different levels to ensure that all funds are fully and timely available.

8.3.2 Fund Management

Resettlement funds should be disbursed in strict accordance with the policies specified in this RP.

LA compensation will be used through adequate consultation with the APs.

The finance and audit departments of the Shuangluan District Government have the power to monitor and audit the use of resettlement funds.

The external M&E agency will perform follow-up monitoring on the availability of compensation fees for the AHs and the affected entities during external monitoring.

9. Public Participation and Grievance Redress

9.1 Public Participation Strategy

According to the state, provincial and municipal policies and regulations on LA, HD and resettlement, it is very necessary to conduct public participation at the preparation and implementation stages in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of the APs, reduce grievances and disputes, and realize the resettlement objectives properly by developing sound policies and implementation rules on displacement and resettlement, preparing an effective RP, and organizing implementation properly.

9.2 Already Started Public Participation Activities

Start from February 2016, the survey staff conducted public consultations with JIH, village officials and villager representatives effectively. The PMO has consulted with the AP representatives on compensation and resettlement many times. According to the survey, most local residents are aware of the Subproject and all APs are aware that they can file appeals by lawful means when their lawful rights and interests are infringed on. See table 17.

Table 17 Public Participation and Consultation Activities

| Time | Participants | Key points | Key comments | Solution |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| February 2016 | 8 persons from Civil Affair Bureau, Planning Bureau, Land Resources Bureau and Dayuanbaoshan Village | Introducing the background of the Subproject, and optimizing the design | Villagers support the Subproject and have no objection to the proposed site. | |
| From March to September 2016 | The relative persons from Civil Affair Bureau, JLH and 25 sub-district or community office | Consulting the house leasing for daycare center with the sub-district or community office | They agreed to lease the house to the daycare centers. But the rent is temporarily unable to determine. | The rental level will be determined according to market price. |
| June 2016 | 8 persons from the headquarters of the Zhangjiakou-Chengde Expressway project, Land Resource Bureau, Shuangtashan town, and Dayuanbaoshan Village and APs | Consulting the leasing contract of the headquarters of the Zhangjiakou-Chengde Expressway project | The headquarters will be relocated along with its mixing plant without affecting the Subproject | |
| July 2016 | 15 persons from Shuangtashan town and Dayuanbaoshan Village and APs | Introducing the progress of the Subproject, ADB's safeguard policies, and compensation policies of the Subproject, and identifying impacts preliminarily and discussing resettlement programs | The members of village committee support the project and believe that they will benefit from the project. | |
| July 2016 | 5 persons from JLH, | Introducing the | The APs and | JLH agreed to |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| | Civil Affair Bureau and Dayuanbaoshan Village and APs | progress of the Subproject and consulting the job opportunities which will be generated by this project | villagers in Dayuanbaoshan Village hope to get jobs during the project construction and operation. | provide 30 temporary jobs during project construction and 21 permanent jobs during project operation to the APs and the villagers. |
|--|---|---|--|--|

In addition, the survey staff conducted a questionnaire survey on all AHs. It can be seen that 88.5% of the respondents support the Subproject. 62.7% of the respondents think the Subproject will improve local elderly care level, and 19.4% think it will generate temporary jobs. 14.8% of the respondents think the Subproject will affect their living quality, 45.3% think it will affect their work or production, 10.2% think it will tighten land supply, and 2.4% think it will reduce income. All respondents are largely aware of the local LA compensation and resettlement policies.

Table 18 Public Opinion Survey Form

| No. | Question | Answers | Results (%) | | | | |
|-----|---|---|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1 | Are you aware of the Subproject? | 1) Yes; 2) Not clear; 3) No | 4.5 | 93.3 | 2.2 | | |
| 2 | Do you support Subproject? | 1) Yes; 2) No; 3) Don't care | 88.5 | 1.9 | 9.6 | | |
| 3 | What benefit do you think the Subproject will have? | 1) Improving the living environment; 2) Promoting local economic development; 3) Solving the local elderly care problem; 4) Generating temporary jobs | 8.5 | 9.4 | 62.7 | 19.4 | |
| 4 | What adverse impact do you think the Subproject will have? | 1) Affecting living quality; 2) Affecting work or production; 3) Tightening land supply; 4) Reducing income; 5) Causing traffic congestion | 14.8 | 45.3 | 10.2 | 2.4 | 27.3 |
| 5 | What assistance do you expect from the Subproject to increase income? | 1) Skills training; 2) Employment; 3) Other | 2.4 | 97.6 | | | |
| 6 | Are you aware of the compensation and resettlement policies? | 1) Yes; 2) Somewhat; 3) No | 33.9 | 58.3 | 7.8 | | |
| 7 | Do you know how to file an appeal when your lawful rights and interests are infringed on during resettlement? | 1) Yes; 2) No | 95.6 | 4.4 | | | |

9.3 Planned Public Participation Activities

In the future, the PMO will take the following measures to encourage public participation and consultation:

- ☐ Joint review

SDLRB will review the LA resettlement program together with the land user, town government and representatives of the affected village to improve it.

- ☐ Consultation meeting

Before LA, an FGD involving villager representatives (not less than 30% of participants being women) will be held to introduce project and LA information, and collect comments and suggestions.

In each community where a daycare center will be built, a community congress (not less than

30% of participants being women) will be held to collect comments and suggestions on elderly care.

- ☐ Publicity on LA policies

The LA policies of the Subproject will be communicated online and via other media.

- ☐ LA announcement

The LA announcement covers a brief introduction to the Subproject, the range of LA, resettlement policies, compensation rates, resettlement agencies, resettlement implementation schedule, APs' rights and obligations, grievance redress, M&E, etc.

- ☐ Disclosure of the RP

The RP will be accessible on the website of SDLRB or the town government. The owner will publish where the RP is accessible on a local newspaper before the implementation of the Subproject.

- ☐ RIB

Key points in the RP will be compiled into the RIB, and distributed to the APs before RP disclosure, covering project overview, resettlement impacts, compensation policies, implementation schedule, IAs, grievance redress, etc.

- ☐ DMS result verification

Before the implementation of the Subproject, SDLRB, SDLRC and SDPCB will verify the DMS results together with the Shuangtashan Town Government, the Dayuanbaoshan Village Committee and the AHs.

- ☐ Determination of income restoration program

Before the implementation of the Subproject, the village committee will hold a meeting to discuss and finalize the income restoration program.

- ☐ Training program

The town government, SDESB, SDLRB, village committee and villagers will hold a meeting to discuss training needs and develop a training program.

- ☐ M&E

The external M&E agency will monitor resettlement progress and impacts, compensation payment, information disclosure, production and livelihood restoration, etc.

9.4 Grievance Redress

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

Stage 1: An AP may file an appeal with the Dayuanbaoshan Village Committee, which will discuss the appeal together with the Shuangtashan Town Government and make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to SDCAB after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to competent administrative authorities level by level in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC for arbitration after receiving such disposition.

Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file a suit in a people's court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC.

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the affected persons for free, and costs

so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingency costs.

The above appeal channel will be notified to the APs by means of public meeting, the RIB and mass media.

If any AP may also file an appeal with the Office of the Special Facilitator or Compliance Review Panel of ADB in accordance with ADB's accountability mechanism ⁴.

The APs may file appeals about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates.

The resettlement agencies will appoint persons to collect and handle grievances and appeals from the APs specifically. See Table 19.

Table 19 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

| Agency | Name | Title | Tel |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| SDCAB | Zhang Xiurui | Director-general | 15803140686 |
| SDLRB | Ma Lijun | Deputy Director-general | 13081897430 |
| SDLRC | Liu Jianxin | Director | 0314-4041998 |
| SDPCB | Hou Xiumei | Director-general | 0314-4040918 |
| SDLSSB | Director Chen | Director | 0314-4044282 |
| SDESB | | | |
| Shuangtashan Town Government | Zhang Xiaowei | Town head | 15003146166 |
| | Shen Haidong | Team leader | 13932449886 |
| Dayuanbaoshan Village Committee | Ding Fude | Village head | 15732427777 |
| Group 6 | Yang Zidong | Group head | 13731433319 |

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

10. Resettlement Implementation Plan

10.1 Principles for Resettlement Implementation

According to the project implementation schedule, the Subproject will be constructed from 2017 to 2022. In order that the resettlement schedule is coordinated with the construction schedule, LA will begin in January 2017 and end in May 2017. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are as follows:

LA should be completed 1-3 months prior to the commencement of construction, and the starting time will be determined as necessary.

During resettlement, the APs shall have opportunities to participate in the Subproject. Before the commencement of construction, the range of LA will be disclosed, the RIB distributed and public participation activities conducted properly.

All compensation fees will be paid to the affected proprietors directly and fully within 3 months of approval of the resettlement and compensation program. No organization or individual should use compensation fees on their behalf, nor should compensation fees be discounted for any reason.

10.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

Table 20 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

| No. | Task | Agency | Target | Time | Progress |
|-----|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | RP preparation stage | | | | |
| 1.1 | Socioeconomic survey | Survey staff | Affected village and town | Jul. 2016 | Completed |
| 1.2 | Preparation of RP | JLH | RP | May – Jul. 2016 | Ongoing |
| 2 | Information disclosure and public participation | | | | |
| 2.1 | Consultation with agencies concerned and APs | JLH | APs | May 2014 – Dec. 2016 | Ongoing |
| 2.2 | Disclosure of the draft RP and RIB to APs | HECI | APs | Oct 2016 | Ongoing |
| 2.3 | Disclosure of the revised RP and RIB to APs | HECI | APs | Oct. 2016 | Ongoing |
| 2.4 | Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website | ADB | APs, public | Nov. 2016 | Pending |
| 3 | Approval of construction land | | | | |
| 3.1 | Preliminary land examination | SDLRB | | Jul. 2016 | Completed |
| 3.2 | Land approval | SDLRB | | June. 2017 | Pending |
| 4 | Implementation stage | | | | |
| 4.1 | DMS on land | SDLRC | Affected group | Feb. 2017 | Pending |
| 4.2 | Execution of LA compensation agreement and payment of compensation | SDLRC, town government | Affected group | Mar. 2017- May 2017 | Pending |
| 4.3 | Income restoration measures | SDESB, district/ town governments | APs | Mar. 2017– Dec. 2018 | Pending |
| 4.4 | Skills training | SDESB, district/ town governments | APs | Feb. 2017 – Dec. 2018 | Pending |
| 5 | M&E | | | | |
| 5.1 | Baseline survey | External M&E agency | Affected village | Feb. 2017 | Pending |
| 5.2 | Internal monitoring | Internal monitoring agencies | Semiannual report | Mar. 2017 – Dec. 2019 | Pending |
| 5.3 | External M&E | External M&E agency | Semiannual report | Mar. 2017 – Dec. 2019 | Pending |

11. M&E

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

11.1 Internal Monitoring

11.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of internal monitoring is to ensure that all resettlement agencies function properly during RP implementation, the lawful rights and interests of the APs are not infringed on, and resettlement is implemented according to the principles and schedule specified in this RP.

11.1.2 Agencies and Staff

The internal monitoring agencies are SDCAB, HECI, SDLRB, SDLRC and the LA implementing agency. In order to conduct internal monitoring effectively, all agencies will appoint dedicated staff members who have participated in the preparation and implementation of this RP.

11.1.3 Procedure

During implementation, HECI and the LA implementing agency will collect and record information on resettlement from the monitoring samples, and report real-time activity records to the PMO timely to maintain continuous monitoring. SDCAB will inspect implementation regularly.

Information forms of specified formats will be prepared in the above monitoring mechanism to realize a continuous information flow from the LA implementing agency to SDCAB.

11.1.4 Scope

- Investigation and coordination of issues arising from resettlement and organizational structure;
- Payment and amount of compensation fees;
- LA implementation progress;
- Implementation of LA resettlement program;
- Income restoration of the APs;
- Execution of lease contracts, and rental payment
- Timetables of the above activities;
- Compliance with the policies in the RP
- Public participation, consultation and information disclosure;
- Establishment and staffing of resettlement agencies, and training and working efficiency of staff
- Grievance redress

11.1.5 Reporting

1) Interval

JLH will submit an internal monitoring report to ADB semiannually, and prepare a resettlement completion report at the end of resettlement.

2) Format

As required by ADB, an internal monitoring report should include a main text and tables to show the statistics of the past 6 months, and reflect the progress of LA, resettlement and use of compensation fees through comparison. Some table formats are as follows:

Table 21 Sample Schedule of LA and HD

_____ Town, _____ County/district

Cut-off date: _____ (MM/DD/YY)

Reporting date: _____ (MM/DD/YY)

| Item | Unit | Planned | Actual | Total | Percent |
|------|------|---------|--------|-------|---------|
|------|------|---------|--------|-------|---------|

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|--|--|--|--|
| Permanent LA | mu | | | | |
| Compensation payment | 0,000 yuan | | | | |
| Staff training | / | | | | |
| Rental payment | 0,000 yuan | | | | |
| Employment | / | | | | |

Prepared by: _____ Signature of person responsible: _____ Official seal: _____

Table 22 Sample Schedule of Fund Utilization

_____ Town, _____ County/district

Cut-off date: _____ (MM/DD/YY)

Reporting date: _____ (MM/DD/YY)

| Affected entity | Description | Unit/ qty. | Rate | Compensation paid (yuan) |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|------|--------------------------|
| Village | | | | |
| Community | | | | |

Prepared by: _____ Signature of person responsible: _____ Official seal: _____

11.1.6 Completion Report

After the completion of resettlement, the owner will prepare a resettlement completion report, which should provide details of resettlement implementation, including LA, resettlement, income restoration, costs, progress, grievance redress, etc., and be submitted to ADB before the submission of the final report of the Subproject.

11.2 External Monitoring

11.2.1 External M&E Agency

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

11.2.2 Procedure and Scope

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

The sampling rate is 100%.

- 5) Baseline survey

A baseline survey required for the independent M&E of the affected enterprise and village will be conducted to acquire baseline data on their production level and living standard (livelihood, production and income levels).

- 6) Establishing an M&E information system
- 7) M&E survey
 - Resettlement agencies: learning the capacity and efficiency of the resettlement agencies
 - Resettlement progress, compensation rates, and payment
 - AHs: payment of land compensation, resettlement, income restoration
 - Public participation and consultation: public participation activities during the preparation and implementation of the RP, and the effectiveness of participation and disclosure

- Grievance redress: registration and handling of grievances and appeals
- 8) Compiling M&E data and establishing a database
- 9) Comparative analysis
- 10) M&E reporting

11.2.3 Monitoring Indicators

- Socioeconomic indicators: per capita net income, GDP, employment rate;
- Institutional indicators: staffing, staff competencies, rules and regulations, equipment, affairs handling rate
- APs affected by LA: availability of compensation fees, income variation, employment rate, satisfaction with resettlement
- Public participation: frequency and scope of participation, impacts on project implementation

The external M&E agency will submit an external M&E report to the county PMO and ADB semiannually. See Table 23.

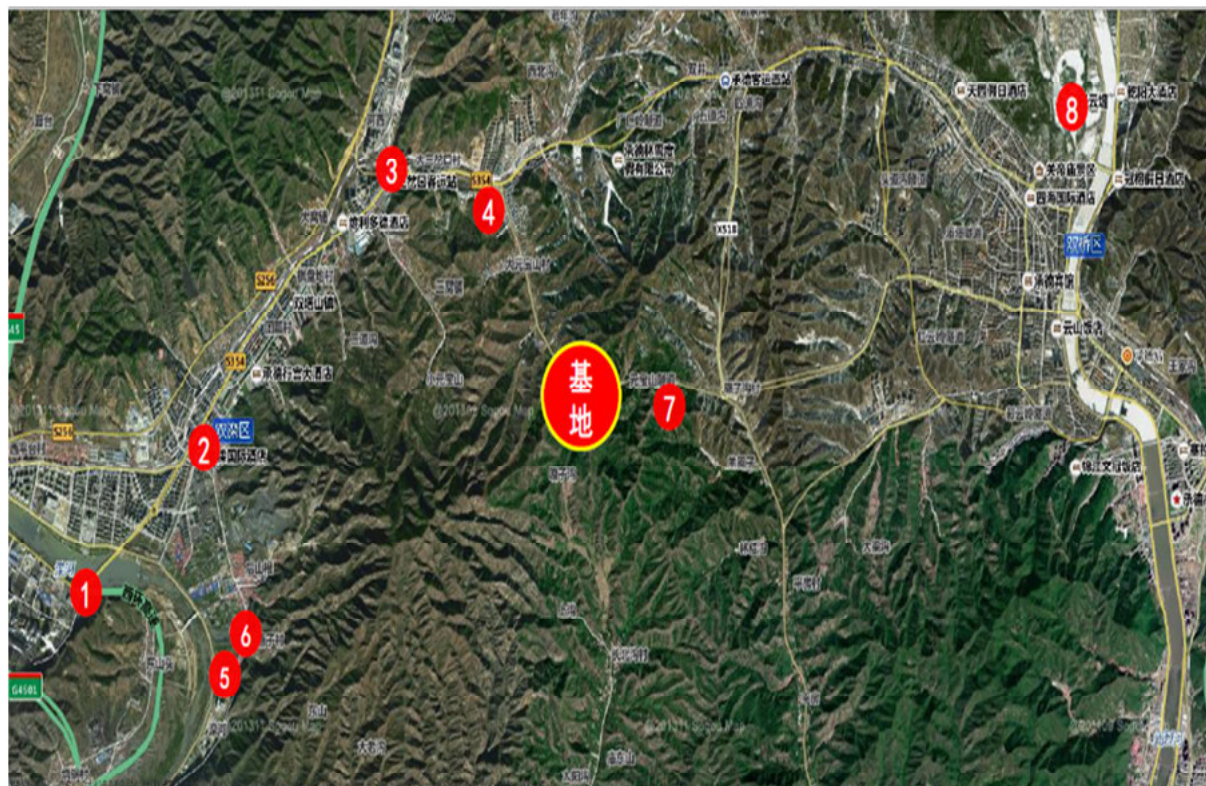
Table 23 Resettlement M&E Schedule

| | Report | Date |
|---|-------------------|------------|
| 1 | Baseline report | Dec. 2016 |
| 2 | M&E report (No.1) | July. 2017 |
| 3 | M&E report (No.2) | Dec. 2017 |
| 4 | M&E report (No.3) | July. 2018 |
| 5 | M&E report (No.4) | Dec. 2018 |
| 6 | M&E report (No.5) | July. 2019 |
| 7 | Summary report | Dec. 2019 |

11.3 Post-evaluation

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

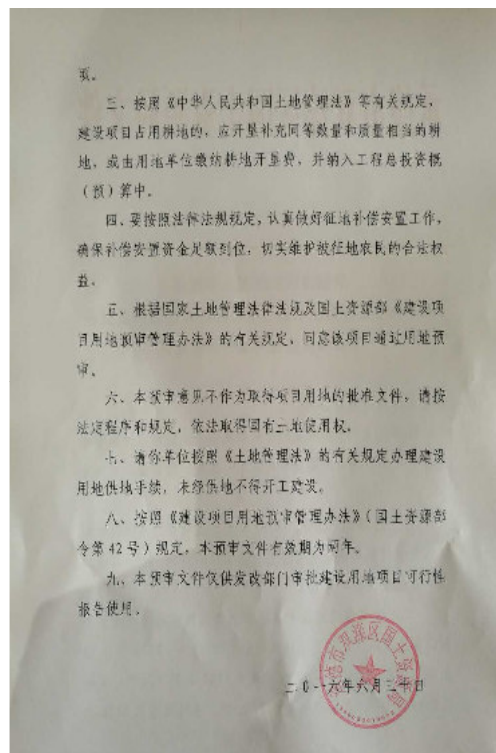
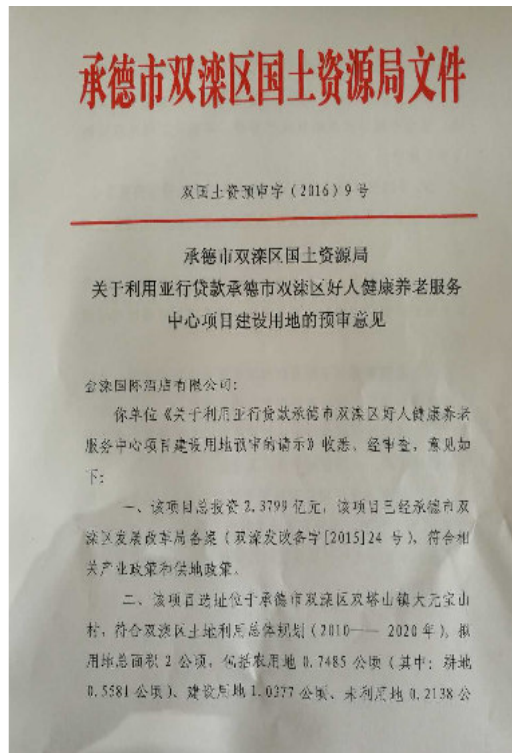
Appendix 1 Location Map of the Shuangluan District Elderly Care Base



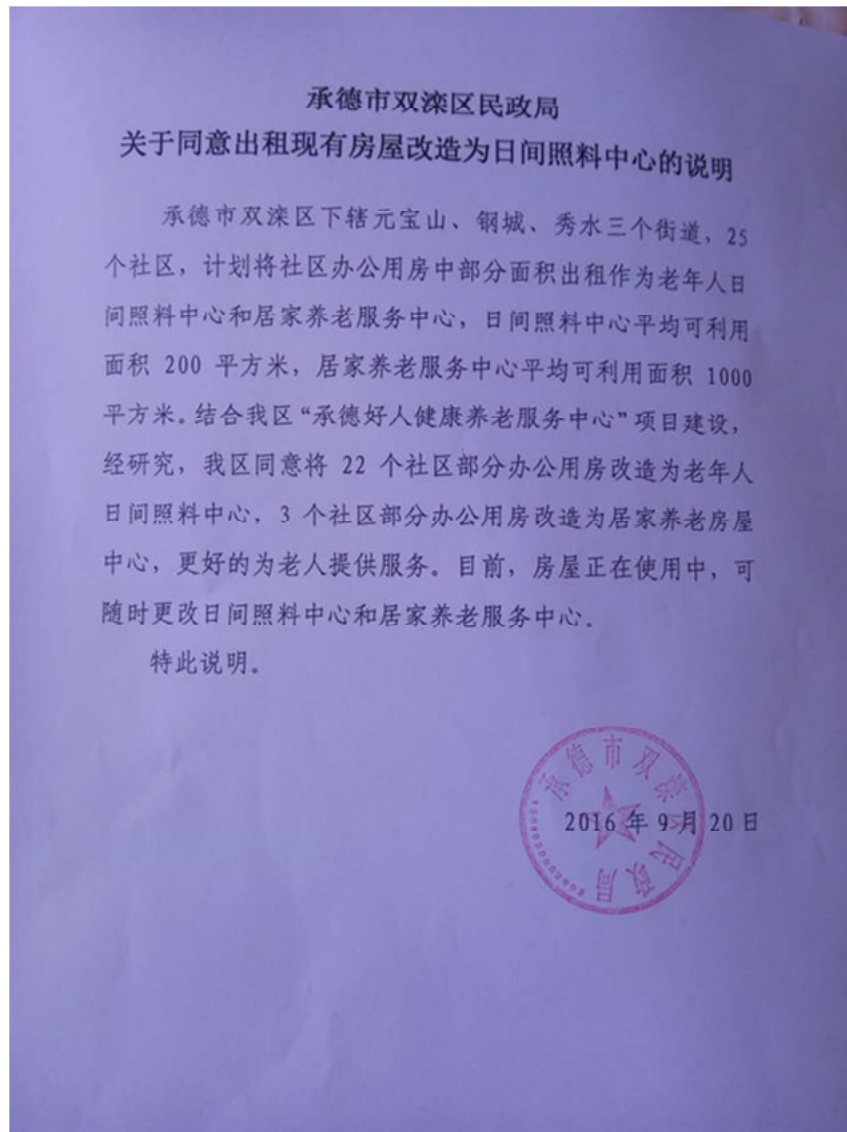
本项目机构总部拟建于承德市双滦区双塔山镇大元宝山村，位于二十一世纪避暑山庄文化旅游产业园区内。

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| ① 高速口 | ⑤ 承德双滦区精神病医院 |
| ② 金滦国际酒店 | ⑥ 承德双滦儿童福利院 |
| ③ 三岔口 | ⑦ 承德北方酒文化基地 |
| ④ 鼎盛王朝 | ⑧ 承德避暑山庄 |

Appendix 2 Preliminary Land Examination



Appendix 3 Instructions on consent to lease to the daycare centers



Shuangluan District Civil Affairs Bureau

Note on Approving the Lease of Existing Premises for Reconstruction into Daycare Center

Shuangluan District, Chengde City governs Yuanbaoshan, Gangcheng and Xiushui Sub-districts, and 25 communities. Part of the community office premises is to be leased for use as elderly daycare centers and home elderly care service centers, with average usable areas of 200 m² and 1,000 m² respectively. Under the Chengde Good People Health and Elderly Care Center Project, the district government has agreed to reconstruct some office premises of 22 communities into elderly daycare centers, and some office premises of 3 communities into home elderly care service centers in order to serve old people better. These premises are being used, and may be converted into elderly daycare centers and home elderly care service centers at any time.

September 20, 2016

Shuangluan District Civil Affairs Bureau

Appendix 4 RIB

1. Purpose of the RIB

The RIB is prepared to provide the APs with relevant project information, especially information on resettlement impacts and programs, compensation principles and rates, and applicable laws and regulations. RIB distribution is an aspect of information disclosure. The RIB will be distributed to the APs before the DMS.

2. Introduction to the Subproject

The Subproject is a subproject of the ADB-financed Hebei Elderly Care Development Project, and a key project that promotes the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. The Subproject involves the construction of an elderly care base, 3 community elderly care centers and 22 daycare centers.

3. Resettlement impacts of the Subproject

30 mu of collective land in Dayuanbaoshan Village, Shuangtashan Town will be acquired permanently for the elderly care base in the Subproject, including 8.37 mu of cultivated land, 2.86 mu of rural roads, 15.57 mu of construction land and 3.2 mu of unused land, affecting 5 households with 37 persons in Group 6 of Dayuanbaoshan Village. The affected ground attachments are 500 pears, and 150 peaches and 6 mu of cloves mainly.

The 25 community elderly care centers and daycare centers will be built in leased properties, and expanded or reconstructed from existing properties, avoiding the permanent acquisition of collective land and the demolition of residential houses.

4. Applicable regulations and policies

1) ADB Policy

- Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

2) PRC Laws, Regulations and Policies

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004)
 - Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council) (December 27, 1998)
 - Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)
 - Interim Regulations of the PRC on Farmland Occupation Tax (January 1, 2008)
 - Detailed Rules for the Implementation of Farmland Occupation Tax of the PRC (Decree No.49 of the State Administration of Taxation)
 - Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238) (November 3, 2004)
 - Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Practical Job in Compensation for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004])
 - Notice of the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Land and Resources on Adjusting Compensation Fees for the Use of Additional Construction Land (CZ [2002] No.93)
 - Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.96)
 - Some Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Development of the Elderly Care Industry (SC [2013] No.35)
- #### **3) Provincial policies**
- Land Administration Regulations of Hebei Province (amended in 2002)

- Regulations of Hebei Province on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (amended in 2005)
- Notice of the Hebei Provincial Labor and Social Security Department on Establishing the Endowment Insurance System for Land-expropriated Farmers (2005)
- Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Implementing Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition (HPG [2008] No.132)
- Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Amending Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition (HPG [2015] No.28)
- Opinions of the Hebei Provincial Government on Accelerating the Development of the Elderly Care Industry (2015)

4) District policies

- Opinions of the Shuangluan District Government on Policy Issues concerning the Effecting of Basic Endowment Insurance for Urban Workers for the First Group of Urban Village Dwellers (SDG [2010] No.95)

5. Compensation rates

1) Permanent LA

Collective construction land in Dayuanbaoshan Village, Shuangtashan Town will be acquired permanently for the Subproject. According to the Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Implementing Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition, and the Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Amending Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition, the location-based land price is 134,000 yuan/yuan applies to the subproject area, and the compensation rate for hilly unused land is 60% thereof which is 80,400 yuan/mu.

2) Compensation rates for young crops and ground attachments

The compensation rate for young crops is 2,000 yuan per annum (for 15 years). The compensation rate for fruit trees is usually 500 yuan each, or 1,000 yuan each if crown diameter is 6m or more, and that for clove 2-3 yuan each or 75,000 yuan/mu.

3) Compensation fee

The compensation fee included three parts which are land compensation fee for land, young crops and ground attachment. Land compensation is divided equally among 302 HHs in group 6, the average land compensation fee APs is 12,743 yuan. The compensation fee for young crops and ground attachments will be paid directly to the owners. The total amount of the three items of compensation for APs was 39868 yuan per capita.

6. Grievance redress

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

Stage 1: An AP may file an appeal with the Dayuanbaoshan Village Committee, which will discuss the appeal together with the Shuangtashan Town Government and make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 2: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal to SDCAB after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the AP is dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to competent administrative authorities level by level in accordance with the Administrative Procedure

Law of the PRC for arbitration after receiving such disposition.

Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file a suit in a people's court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC.

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the affected persons for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingency costs.

The above appeal channel will be notified to the APs by means of public meeting, the RIB and mass media.