



Technical Assistance Consultant's Report

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October 2017

People's Republic of China: Hebei Elderly Care Development Project (Financed by the Technical Assistance Special Fund)

FINAL REPORT (Volume 3 of 3, Part 4)

Prepared by NAREE International Limited

For Hebei Provincial Government

This consultant's report does not necessarily reflect the views of ADB or the Government concerned, and ADB and the Government cannot be held liable for its contents. All the views expressed herein may not be incorporated into the proposed project's design.

Asian Development Bank

Hebei Elderly Care Development Project

Final Report

Volume Three

Document 3-I

Resettlement Plan for She County Subproject

**ADB-financed Hebei Elderly Care
Development Project**

**She County Elderly Care and Rehabilitation Center
Subproject
Resettlement Plan**

**Runqinyuan Elderly Care Industry Development Co., Ltd. (RECID)
October 2016**

移民安置计划承诺函

Letter of Commitment

为了积极应对目前人口老龄化的趋势，满足涉县及周边地区中低收入老年人养老服务需求，促进养老事业发展，涉县人民政府同意河北润亲源养老产业发展有限公司向亚洲开发银行申请贷款用于建设涉县滨河老年颐养康复中心—润亲源养护院项目。项目的实施必须满足亚洲开发银行的社会保障政策。为此，河北润亲源养老产业发展有限公司制定了《移民安置计划》。该项目相关的设计文件及建设用地将报河北省相关部门的批准。

In order to cope with the trend population aging, meet elderly care needs of medium- and low-income old people in our She county and surrounding areas, and promote the development of the elderly care industry, Hebei Runqinyuan Elderly Care Industry Development Co.,Ltd(RECID) the people's government of She county has decided agreed to apply for a loan with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the construction of the Shexian County Binhe Elderly Care and Rehabilitation Center (Shexian County Run Qinyuan Elderly Care and Rehabilitation Center) Subproject-Run Qinyuan Care Subproject (hereinafter, the "Subproject"), which must be implemented in accordance with ADB's social safeguard policies. For this purpose, RECID has prepared this Resettlement Plan (RP). The Subproject's design and construction land will be approved by the competent authorities of Hebei Province.

该移民安置计划的编写完全符合中华人民共和国、河北省

和当地有关法律、法规和政策的要求并符合亚洲开发银行关于
社会安全保障政策声明（2009 年）。

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

涉县人民政府在此确认本报告内容并保证项目征地、拆迁、
安置补偿、预算资金按本计划执行。本移民安置计划是按项目
可行性研究报告和初步社会经济调查数据编写。如果项目最终
实施工程内容与可行性研究报告中所描述的工程内容不一致，
并对本移民安置计划造成实质上的影响，本移民安置计划将做
相应修改。修改后的移民安置计划应在其实施前获得亚洲开发
银行的批准。

We The people's government of She county hereby acknowledges the
contents of this RP, and warrants 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.

单位盖章 Agency (seal)	签字 Signature	日期 Date
		

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Abbreviations

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
HD	-	House Demolition
IA	-	Implementing Agency
LA	-	Land Acquisition
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RECID	-	Runqinyuan Elderly Care Industry Development Co., Ltd.
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
SCCAB	-	She County Civil Affairs Bureau
SCLRB	-	She County Land and Resources Bureau

Units

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

Executive Summary

1. Overview of the Subproject

The Subproject aims to establish a sustainable, reproducible and extensible elderly care service system based on home elderly care, supported by community elderly care and supplemented by organizational elderly care in She County to cover both urban and rural areas, and meet diverse elderly care needs. The Subproject involves the construction of an elderly care and rehabilitation center, and 3 daycare centers, and will break ground in October 2017 and be completed in December 2019.

2. Impacts of the Subproject

24 mu of collective land in Xiaqing Village, Shecheng Town, She County will be acquired permanently for the elderly care and rehabilitation center, all being garden land, including 14.34 mu of collective land in Group 2 of Xiaqing Village, affecting 79 households with 239 persons, and 9.66 mu of collective land in Group 5, including 2.72 mu contracted land which affecting 7 households with 34 persons. The site of this subproject is currently planted wheat by the villagers and has no ground attachment..

According to the latest Feasibility Study Report, among the 3 daycare centers, two will be expanded or reconstructed from existing properties, with a total area of 600 m², avoiding the permanent acquisition of collective land and the demolition of residential houses; and one will be built on 2500 m² of land owned by RECID, involving no LA and no directly affected population.

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, Handan City and She 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 land in Xiaqing Village, Shecheng 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 subproject area is a Tier-1 area, where the location-based land price is 75,000 yuan/mu and the compensation rate for young crops is 12,000 yuan/mu.

5. Resettlement and income restoration

The compensation¹ for the 24 mu of collective land in Groups 2 and 5 of Xiaqing Village, Shecheng Town acquired permanently for the Subproject will be divided evenly into 16 shares, in which 10 shares will be withheld by the village committee, and the remaining 6 shares will be distributed to the registered population of the affected groups evenly, being 1,569 yuan per capita or 4,633 yuan per household.

¹ The total compensation including land and young crop compensation fee.

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 1,500 yuan. These jobs will be first made available to the APs in Groups 2 and 5 of Xiaqing 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 November 2016, and the first draft of this RP will be published on ADB's website by in November 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 She County Civil Affairs Bureau (SCCAB) will make overall arrangements for the Subproject, and coordinate and solve relevant issues. The She County Land and Resources Bureau (SCLRB) will conduct LA, develop an LA compensation and resettlement program, 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. 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 December 2016 and end in May 2017. 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 3.2479 million yuan, including compensation fees for permanent LA of 2.088 million yuan, accounting for 64.29%.

1 Basic Information of the Subproject

1.1 Brief Description of the Subproject

The ADB-financed Hebei Elderly Care Development Project aims to establish an integrated home-based, community and institutional modern elderly system that provides services for both urban and rural project areas through the collaboration of the public sector, private sector and social organizations, mitigate the intensifying conflict between supply and demand in elderly care services, and meet the realistic demand of aging, promote the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. The Subproject aims to establish a sustainable, reproducible and extensible elderly care service system based on home elderly care, supported by community elderly care and supplemented by organizational elderly care in She County to cover both urban and rural areas, and meet diverse elderly care needs.

the subproject consisting of the following components:

1) Construction of an elderly care and rehabilitation center, with a building area of 25,850 m², a planned floor area of 16,000 m² (24 mu) and 360 beds, consisting of an elderly care service center, a nursing center, a healthcare center, a health checkup center, a fitness and culture center, and auxiliary facilities, intended to serve physically disabled and semi-disabled, and mentally disabled old people mainly

2) Construction of 3 daycare centers, with total 80 beds and total building area of 3,100 m² through renovation of interior decoration of the existing properties. All of the daycare centers are located in the urban area and one of them located in the Runqingyuan Committee will use 2500 m² of property house owned by RECID, the other two located in Junziju and Lanbaowan Communities and will renovate the existing properties through leasing. The purpose of the daycare center is to provide daily leisure and entertainment place and home care services for the elderly at home or respite care for the elderly family.

1.2 Beneficiary and Affected Areas

1.2.1 Beneficiary Area

The beneficiary area is She County, where elderly population keeps growing. In 2015, the county's elderly population was 60,586, accounting for 13% of the county's gross population of 463,762. This percentage is expected to reach 17.83% by 2020. Due to the reduction of family support capacity and the inadequacy of existing elderly care facilities, there is an urgent need for an "intelligent" elderly care service system with a full range of supporting facilities and high-quality services, so that old people spend their remaining years in a happy, healthy and carefree atmosphere. The Subproject aims to serve medium- and low-income old people in the She county town and surrounding areas. Therefore, the Subproject's main social and economic benefits are: 1) playing an exemplary role in accelerating the development of the elderly care industry; 2) promoting the sharing and efficient utilization of social and natural resources; 3) offering hundreds of jobs in elderly care and management to promote social employment; and 4) freeing up family labor force, increasing household income, and improving residents' living quality.

1.2.2 Affected Area

24 mu of collective land in Xiaqing Village, Shecheng Town, She County will be acquired permanently for the elderly care and rehabilitation center. The 3 daycare centers located in Runqinyuan, Junziju and Lanbaowan Communities will be expanded or reconstructed from existing properties involving no directly affected population. Since the daycare centers also serve nearby communities and residents, and the elderly care center serves the whole county, the affected area is also the beneficiary area.

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 above principles were well considered during site selection and design. The Subproject is located south of Zhenxing Road and west of She County No.1 High School. It was formerly planned to acquire 44 mu of collective land in Xiaqing Village, but LA area has been reduced to 24 mu

through design optimization.

The daycare centers will be built in leased properties or on unused land, avoiding LA and HD impacts.

1.4 Gross Investment and Funding Sources

The gross investment in the Subproject is 157, 1922 million yuan, consisting of an ADB loan of USD15 million (equivalent to 99.75 million yuan at an exchange ratio of 6.65) and domestic counterpart funds, including a resettlement budget of 3.2479 million yuan.

Table 1.1 Gross Investment and Funding Sources

Unit: 10,000 yuan

Gross investment	Composition			
	ADB loan	Domestic counterpart funds	Resettlement funds	Percent of resettlement funds
15719.22	9975	5744.22	324.79	2.07%

2 Impacts of the Subproject

In July 2016, RECID organized a composition of task force to conduct a socioeconomic survey with the assistance of the affected town government and village committee. If the range or resettlement impacts of the Subproject change(s), the RP will be updated and submitted to ADB for approval again. All affected persons (APs) were involved in the survey. The task force collected comments on LA and resettlement from the affected village committee and persons, and conducted extensive public participation and consultation. The Subproject involves the permanent acquisition of 24 mu of collective land, but does not involve house demolition.

2.1 LA Impacts

24 mu of collective land in Xiaqing Village, Shecheng Town, She County will be acquired permanently for the elderly care and rehabilitation center, all being garden land, including 14.34 mu contracted land in Group 2 and 9.66 mu in Group 5 (including 2.72 mu of contracted land and 6.94 mu of collective flexible land). See Table 2.1 for the LA impacts and Figures 2.1 for the current site situation.



Figure 2-1 Land for the Rehabilitation Center Figure 2-2 Property (Leased) for the Daycare Center (Junziwu)

Table 2.1 Summary of LA Impacts

Village	Group	Permanent LA area (mu)		
		Contracted land	Collective flexible land	Subtotal
Xiaqing	Group 2	14.34		14.34
	Group 5	2.72	6.94	9.66
Total		17.06	6.94	24

2.2 Affected Population

Permanent LA for the Subproject will affect 86 households with 273 persons in Xiaqing Village, including 79 households with 239 persons in Group 2 and 7 households with 34 persons in Group 5. Since this village located in the county town, its land has been acquired successively since the 1970s. All remaining land of Group is within the subproject area, and average lost land area per household is 0.18 only. Xiaqing Village is located in the She county town with 1,950 persons, including 980 males and 1,200 laborers, 353 of farmland, including 251 mu of cultivated land and 102 of garden land, and per capita farmland is 0.18 mu and per capita garden land is 0.05 mu. 14.34 mu of contracted garden land belonging to 79 HHs with 239 persons in Group 2 will be acquired by this project and the per capita land loss area is 0.06 mu with the land loss of 100%. 9.66 mu of garden land belonging to Group 5 will be acquired by this project including 2.72 mu contracted land belonging to 7 HHs with 34 persons and the per capita land is 0.26 mu before and

loss area is 0.08 mu with the land loss of 30.77%.

The daycare centers avoid the permanent acquisition of collective land and the demolition of residential houses, and involve no directly affected population. See Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Summary of Affected Population

Village	Group	Permanent LA area (mu)	AHs	Affected population
Xiaqing	2	14.34	79	239
	5	9.66	7	34
	Subtotal	24	86	273

2.3 Affected Ethnic Minorities and Vulnerable Groups

The Subproject involves no minority population.

The Subproject involves one vulnerable household, which has only one member, Wang Dan, an elderly man living alone, 70 years, receiving a minimum living security benefit of 130 yuan per month. His residence is provided by the village committee, and he can subsist with the assistance of the village committee and other villagers.

2.4 Affected Young Crops and Ground Attachments

The land was cultivated vegetables and corns before and the annual net income from vegetable and corn planting is from 1,000 yuan/mu to 3,500 yuan/mu. In May 2016, due to the municipal construction roads project, the young crops and attachments have been compensated by the local government with the compensation rate of 6,700 yuan/mu for temporary land occupation which was adequate for the loss of that year's income. According to the recent situation, the villagers began to plant wheat on the site once after the temporary occupation of road project finished and the project site is currently covered by wheat,

2.5 Description of the daycare center

The 3 daycare centers will be built in leased properties through renovation of interior decoration, including properties of 3,100m². One of them located in the Runqingyuan Community will use 2500 m² of property house owned by RECID and will not have to pay for it. The State-owned Land Use Right Certificate of this community has been achieved in 2014 by RECID and the construction of the real estate of this community will finished in 2018. The other two daycare centers located in Junziju and Lanbaowan Communities will renovate the existing properties through leasing which are vacant proprietors now. The owners are property companies which not belong to individuals.

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 property companies through consultation before the construction implementation.

The lease term was preliminary set as 5 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.

3 Socioeconomic Survey and Impact Analysis

3.1 Socioeconomic Survey Process

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.

In July 2016, the composition of task force conducted a socioeconomic survey on the APs with the assistance of town and village officials through a combination of data collection and fieldwork.

3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Subproject Area

She County is located in southwestern Hebei Province and western Handan City, between north latitude 36°17'-36°55' and east longitude 113°26'-114°, with a land area of 1,509 km², a population of 463,762 (at the end of 2014) and 27,300 hectares of farmland. In 2014, the county's regional GDP was 20.75 billion yuan, fiscal revenue 1.62 billion yuan, urban residents' per capita disposable income 14,343 yuan, and farmers' per capita net income 9,165 yuan.

3.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Town

Shecheng Town is located in central She County, being the political, economic, cultural and traffic center of the county, governing 19 administrative villages, with a land area of 58.97 km² and a cultivated area of 19,800. At the end of 2015, the town had 12,406 households with 46,281 persons, and a labor force of 7,058. In 2015, farmers' per capita net income was 10,145 yuan.

3.4 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Village

Xiaqing Village is located in the She county town, being an urban village, with 650 households with 1,950 persons, including 980 males and 1,200 laborers, 353 of farmland, including 251 mu of cultivated land and 102 of garden land, and per capita net income of 9,589 yuan. Since the village is located in the county town, and surrounded by many factories, supermarkets and construction projects, many villagers work nearby, and some villagers are self-employed in catering, commerce, etc. In addition, many villagers deal with village-run operations, such as property lease and sale. Groups 2 and 5 will be affected by permanent LA for the Subproject. Group 5 has 90 households with 260 persons, with a per capita cultivated area of 0.26 mu. Group 2 has 79 households with 239 persons, including 70 laborers (38 female laborers), and 13.34 mu of land, all being garden land, 0.06 mu per capita.

In the socioeconomic survey, 37 households with 131 persons in Group 2 were sampled randomly as follows:

1) Gender and employment

The 37 sample households have 131 persons, averaging 3.5 per household. The 131 samples include 71 females, accounting for 54.2%; and 72 laborers, accounting for 54.96%. Among the laborers, 16 work at enterprises, 27 work outside, 19 work nearby, 5 deal with individual businesses, and 6 deal with agriculture and other industries. See Figure 3-1.

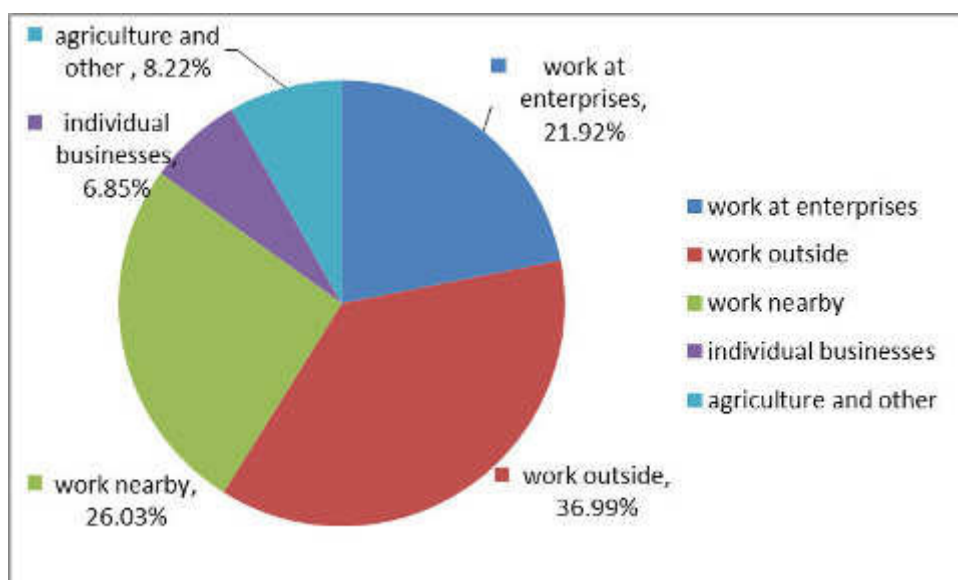


Figure 3-1 Labor Distribution

2) Age structure

Among the 131 samples, 28 are aged 0-17 years, accounting for 21.37%; 64 aged 17-50 years, accounting for 48.85%; 20 aged 51-60 years, accounting for 15.27%; and 19 aged 61 years or above, accounting for 14.5%.

3) Educational level

Among the 131 samples, 22 are schoolchildren. Among the other 109 samples, 48 have received primary school education, accounting for 44.04%; 46 have received junior high school education, accounting for 42.2%; 19 have received senior high school or above education, accounting for 17.43%; and 6 are illiterate, accounting for 5.5%.

4) Land resources

The per capita cultivated area of the 37 sample households is 0.11 mu and average cultivated area per household 0.4 mu.

5) Household income and expenditure

In 2015, the average net income of the 37 sample households was 33,151 yuan and per capita net income 9,472 yuan, in which agricultural income accounted for 4.13%, sideline income for 3.95%, and employment income for 61.29%. See Figure 3-2.

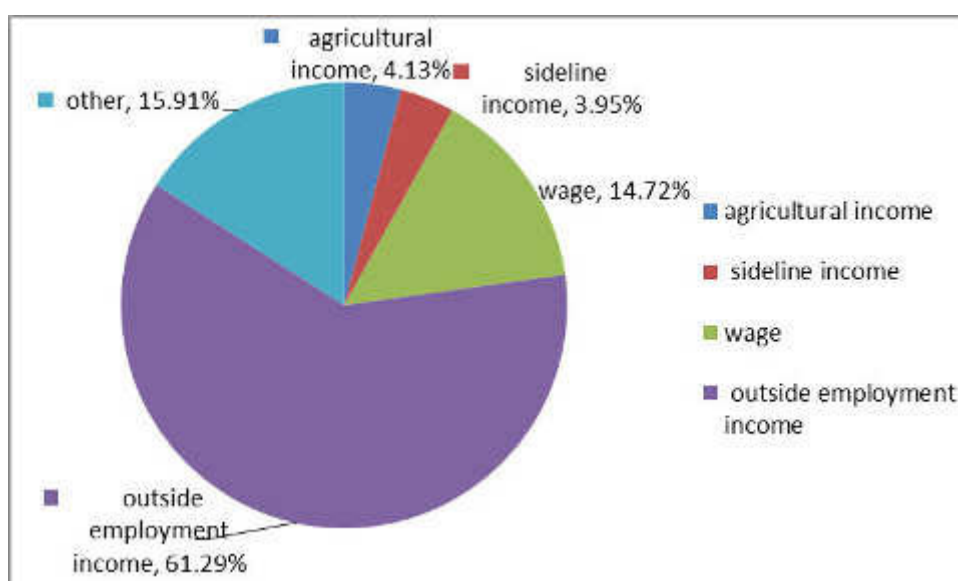


Figure 3-2 Income Distribution

3.5 Women

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

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

In Xiaqing Village, most men work outside, while women stay at home to take care of family members and do farm work, or do part-time jobs in the county town. Since there are many enterprises near the village, which have a great demand for female labor, many middle-aged women work nearby at a pay level similar to that of men.

The Subproject will generate many elderly care jobs at the operation stage, which will be first made available to local women who are willing to be trained to do this.

4 Legal Framework and Policies

4.1 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:

4.1.1 ADB Policy

- Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

4.1.2 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)
- Law of the PRC on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of the Elderly (December 28, 2012, Decree No.72 of the President)
- Some Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Development of the Elderly Care Industry (SC [2013] No.35)
- Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Issuing the Guidelines on the Land Used for Elderly Care Facilities (MLRO [2014] No.11)

4.1.3 Provincial and Local Regulations and 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)
- Opinions of the Hebei Provincial Government on Accelerating the Development of the Elderly Care Industry (HPG [2014] No.67)
- 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)
- Notice of the She County Government on the LA and HD Compensation Rates for National Highway G234 (She County Segment) (March 2016)

4.2 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.

4.3 Key Provisions of Laws, Regulations and Policies on Resettlement

The Land Administration Law of the PRC is the main policy basis of the Subproject. The Ministry of Land and Resources and the Hebei Provincial Government have promulgated policies and regulations on this basis.

The Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28) promulgated in October 2004 defines the principles and rates of compensation and resettlement for LA, and LA procedures and monitoring system. These legal documents constitute the legal basis for resettlement in the Subproject together with the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238). See table 4.1 错误!未找到引用源。 .

Table 4.1 Key Provisions of Regulations Related to this Project

Item	Key provisions	Index
Administrative agencies	Governments at all levels must utilize land rationally and protect farmland practically, strengthen land resources management, and make comprehensive planning. Article 5 Administrative departments for land of governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for land administration and supervision within their administrative divisions.	Land Administration Regulations of Hebei Province (2002)
Fixation of compensation rates	Article 39 Land compensation shall be 6-10 times the average output value of such land in the 3 years before acquisition for cultivated land, 5-8 times for other farmland and construction land, and 3-5 times for unused land. Article 40 Resettlement subsidy shall be 4-6 times the average output value of such land in the 3 years before acquisition for cultivated land, 4-6 times for other farmland and construction land, and none for unused land.	Land Administration Regulations of Hebei Province (2002)
LA compensation fees and management	New LA compensation rates shall consist of land compensation and a resettlement subsidy, and exclude young crop compensation, ground attachment compensation, and social security costs. 20% of land compensation fees shall belong to the collective economic organization, and 80% of holders of land use rights or households that contract such land; if the acquired land has no holder of land use right, or has not been contracted by the collective economic organization, all land compensation fees shall belong to the collective economic organization for allocation or use according to law. Land compensation fees shall be paid timely and fully, and shall not be withheld or embezzled by any organization or individual. For attachments and young crops on the acquired land, their proprietors shall be otherwise compensated. Compensation rates for ground attachments shall be fixed by cities, and compensation fees for young crops shall be based on output values of such crops in the current season.	Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Amending Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition (HPG [2015] No.28) Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Implementing Location-based Rates for LA (HPG [2008] No.132)
Lease	Such lease behavior of elderly care project is encouraged by the state. It should be conducted on an equal, voluntary and compensated basis.	Some Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Development of the Elderly Care Industry (SC [2013] No.35)

4.4 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 4.2.

Table 4.2 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.

4.5 Compensation Rates of the Subproject

4.5.1 Permanent LA

Collective construction land in Xiaqing Village, Shecheng 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 subproject area is a Tier-1 area, where the location-based land price is 75,000 yuan/mu and the compensation rate for young crops is 12,000 yuan /mu.

The land acquired for the Subproject is covered by wheat cultivated by villagers, and has no ground attachment.

4.5.2 Other Costs

Table 4.3 Rates of Other Costs

No.	Item	Rate
1	Compensation fees for the use of additional construction land	14 yuan/m ²
2	Survey and design costs	200 yuan/mu
3	Farmland occupation tax	25 yuan/m ²

4	Land reclamation costs	12 yuan/m ²
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In addition, costs of land and property lease for the daycare centers will be based on the term of lease and prevailing market conditions.

4.6 Entitlement Matrix

Table 4.4 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Entitlements	Compensation policy and rates
Permanent LA	24 mu	The total population of Xiaqing Village is 650 HHs with 1950 person. 14.34 mu of land contracted by 79 households with 239 persons in Group 2, and 2.72 mu of land contracted by 7 households with 34 persons, and 6.94 mu of collective flexible land in Group 5 in Xiaqing Village, Shecheng Town	1. Cash compensation: Land compensation will be distributed evenly among the population of the affected village, being 1,569 yuan per capita. 2. Employment 3. Training	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 subproject area is a Tier-1 area, where the location-based land price is 75,000 yuan/mu and the compensation rate for young crops is 12,000 yuan /mu..
Property lease	600m ²			Based on the term of lease and prevailing market conditions, the rental will be used for public welfare and infrastructure construction of the residents in the communities mainly.

5 Production and Livelihood Restoration Programs

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:

- 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;
- Active measures should be taken to ensure that the per capita net income of the AHs is restored to the pre-resettlement level gradually; for vulnerable groups, supporting measures should be taken to ensure that their living standard is not reduced as a result of the Subproject;
- The APs should receive assistance during relocation and resettlement; and
- The APs should be encouraged to participate in RP preparation and implementation, and public consultation strengthened.

5.1 Permanent LA

5.1.1 Impact Analysis

24 mu of collective land in Xiaqing Village, Shecheng Town, She County will be acquired permanently for the elderly care and rehabilitation center, all being garden land, including 6.94 mu of collective flexible land in Group 5, and 17.06 mu of contracted land in Groups 2 and 5.

Xiaqing Village has 353 of farmland, including 251 mu of cultivated land and 102 of garden land. 14.34 of garden land in Group 2 will be acquired permanently for the Subproject, with a per capita land loss of 0.06 mu and a loss rate of 100%. 9.66 of garden land in Group 5 will be acquired permanently, including 2.72 mu of contracted land, with a land loss rate of 30.77%. Since this village located in the county town, its land has been acquired successively since the 1970s, and villagers' income is from nonagricultural sources mainly. According to the survey results, the net income of APs is 9,472 yuan per capita in 2015 including 391 yuan agriculture income which account for 4.1% of the total income. The average landloss area is 0.06 mu which means 213 yuan agriculture income per capita will loss because of the LA. Therefore, LA for the Subproject has little impact on their production and livelihoods.

5.1.2 Resettlement and Restoration Measures

1. Cash compensation

Based on the compensation rate of 75,000 yuan/mu for land compensation and 12,000 yuan/mu for young crops compensation, the total compensation fee for the 24 mu of land acquired for the Subproject is 2.08 million yuan. A distribution program has been established in Xiaqing Village since the first LA in the 1970s, where land and young crop compensation is divided evenly into 16 shares, in which 10 shares are withheld by the village committee, and the remaining 6 shares are distributed to the registered population of each affected group evenly. This program has been followed to date without any objection or dispute. Distribution will be based on the registered population of each group in 1984 (239 for Group 2 and 260 for Group 5). Based on calculation, compensation will be 1,569 yuan per capita or 4,633 yuan per household.

For the 10 shares which are withheld by the village committee will be used for village collective public welfare undertakings in which one part of the funds was used for annual fixed investment on the infrastructure construction of the village collective, the other part will be used for the renovation of the street and building new roads or shops for lease. The village committee has to apply for the use of the funds to the town government where the special account was set up for the villages in order to supervise and monitoring the use of funds. The specific process of the use of funds is as follows:

Step 1: In accordance with the "one project, one discussion" system, the village committee should propose public welfare project plan and post it to the public. After solicited the views of the villagers, the plan should be submitted to the villagers' group meeting or villagers' representatives' conference for discussion and made decision of by voting, then the project will be established.

Sept 2: If the village committee needs to use land compensation funds, they have to apply the detailed fund use plan of the project which agreed by the villagers' representatives' conference to

the town. After the approval of the town government about the plan, the village committee could start bidding process.

Sept 3: The villagers will on behalf of the supervision of the construction progress and quality, etc. during the implementation of the project.

Sept 4: The village committee will organize acceptance testing after the completion of the construction.

2. Employment and training

Since the village is located in the county town, and surrounded by many enterprises, most villagers aged 40-60 years work nearby, mostly paid by piece, averaging 80 yuan/day, and some villagers are self-employed in catering, commerce, etc., with monthly pays of 1,500-2,000 yuan. It is learned that in Xiaqing Village, 76.01% of household income is from employment, and 8.22% of villagers deal with agriculture and other industries, but are able and willing to get employed to increase income. Therefore, villagers support the Subproject, and expect to receive jobs through training, especially female and elderly laborers.

Through repeated consultations, RECID promises to offer a certain number of temporary jobs at the construction jobs, such as construction site cleaning, material transport and earthwork, with daily pays of 80-110 yuan. Some regular jobs will also be offered at the construction stage, such as cooking and security, with monthly pays of about 1,200 yuan. Jobs offered at the operation stage include cooking, cleaning, security, laundry and nursing, with monthly pays of 1,800-3,000 yuan. The above jobs will be first made available to villagers in Xiaqing Village.

5.2 Protection of Women's Rights and Interests

Local women prefer working at nearby enterprises or doing farm work and housework at home.

At the operation stage of the Subproject, the elderly care and rehabilitation center, and the daycare centers will offer many caregiver jobs, which will be offered mainly to local women, and also receive some old people to be cared for, thereby freeing up some women from housework and enabling them to earn more money. Thus, women will contribute more to household income and enjoy higher family status.

In the Subproject, the following measures will be taken to protect women's rights and interests:

1) Affected women will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation. The compensation agreement must be signed by the couple.

2) Priority will be given to affected female laborers in skills training to ensure that their economic status will not be reduced.

3) A certain number of affected women will receive unskilled jobs (at least 20% of all unskilled jobs) during project construction. In addition, women will receive equal pay for equal work.

6 Resettlement Organizational Structure

6.1 Resettlement Agencies

6.1.1 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, the She County Government has established appropriate agencies and strengthened institutional capacity. The agencies responsible for resettlement planning, management, implementation and M&E in the Subproject include:

- SCLRB
- SCCAB
- Owner (RECID)
- Shecheng Town Government
- Xiaqing Village Committee
- Design agency
- External M&E agency

6.1.2 Organizational Responsibilities

SCCAB

- Responsible for the overall organization, management, coordination, supervision and guidance of the Subproject;
- Contacting with the state, provincial and municipal departments concerned, and ADB;
- Coordinating the finalization of legal documents of the Subproject with ADB, and reporting to the Subproject Leading Group and ADB regularly;

Owner

- Appointing a resettlement consulting agency to prepare for resettlement
- Coordinating the consulting agency with other agencies at the preparation stage
- Coordinating the implementation progress of the Subproject and the RP
- Reporting the resettlement fund disbursement plan and supervising the disbursement of funds
- Coordinating the work of the resettlement agencies
- Raising and disbursing resettlement funds
- Responsible specifically for resettlement implementation
- Tracking and supervising the disbursement of resettlement funds
- Handling grievances and appeals of APs arising from resettlement
- Supporting the work of the external M&E agency
- Collecting and compiling information required for internal monitoring reporting
- Appointing an external resettlement M&E agency to monitor and evaluate resettlement activities
- Managing resettlement archives

SCLRB

- Developing resettlement policies in coordination with authorities concerned
- Responsible for all-around LA and HD affairs
- Participating in the DMS
- Supervising the implementation of resettlement activities

Shecheng 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

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 displaced persons, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to the owner and ADB; and
- Providing technical advice to the owner in data collection and processing.

6.2 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 2-4, all of whom have a certain level of professional proficiency and considerable experience in resettlement. See Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Resettlement agency	Full-time workforce		Peak workforce	Composition
	Total	Female		
RECID	5	1	8	Project construction and management staff
SCLRB	1	0	2	Civil servants
SCCAB	2	0	3	Civil servants
Shecheng Town Government	2	0	8	Civil servants
Design agency	2	1	4	Engineers, economists
Total	12	2	25	

6.3 Measures to Strengthen Institutional Capacity

The following measures will be taken to strengthen institutional capacity:

- Offer adequate financial and equipment support.
- 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;
- Establish a resettlement management information system and strengthen information feedback to ensure a smooth information flow;
- Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring, and solve issues timely; and
- Establish an external M&E mechanism and an early warning system.

7 Resettlement Budget

7.1 Resettlement Budget

The resettlement budget of the Subproject is 3.2479 million yuan, and is included in the general budget of the Subproject, including land and young crop compensation of 2.088 million yuan, accounting for 64.29%, LA taxes of 592,300 yuan, accounting for 18.24%, stipulated fees on LA of 224,100 yuan, accounting for 6.9%, and other costs of 343,500 yuan, accounting for 10.58%. See Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Resettlement Budget

Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent
1. LA compensation				208.80	64.29%
1.1 Compensation for LA	mu	75000	24	180.00	55.42%
1.2 Compensation for young crops	mu	12000	24	28.80	8.87%
2. Other costs		Percent to Item 1		34.35	10.58%
2.1 Survey and design costs		0.50%		1.04	0.32%
2.2 M&E costs		1.50%		3.13	0.96%
2.3 Implementation management costs		3.45%		7.20	2.22%
2.4 Skills training costs		1%		2.09	0.64%
2.5 Contingencies		10%		20.88	6.43%
3. LA taxes				59.23	18.24%
3.1 Land reclamation costs	m ²	12	16008	19.21	5.91%
3.2 Farmland occupation tax	m ²	25	16008	40.02	12.32%
4. Stipulated fees on LA				22.41	6.90%
Compensation fees for the use of additional construction land	m ²	14	16008	22.41	6.90%
Total of Items 1-4				324.79	100.00%

7.2 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 7.2.

Table 7.2 Annual Investment Plan

Year	2016	2017	2018
Investment (0,000 yuan)	64.96	227.35	32.48
Percent	20%	70%	10%

7.3 Disbursement and Management of Resettlement Funds

7.3.1 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 paid by RECID to the competent department of the She County Government directly via a special account for further payment to the affected village.
- 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.

7.3.2 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 She County 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 during external M&E.

8 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

8.1 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.

8.2 Already Started Public Participation and Consultation Activities

Start from March 2016, the survey staff conducted public consultations with RECID, village officials and villager representatives effectively. 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 8.1.

Table 8.1 Public Participation and Consultation Activities

Time	Participants	Key points	Key comments	Solution
March 2016	15 persons with 5 females from Civil Affair Bureau, Planning Bureau, Land Resources Bureau and Xiaqing Village	Introducing the background of the Subproject, and optimizing the design	Villagers support the Subproject and have no objection to the proposed site.	
From May to September 2016	10 relative persons with 3 females from Civil Affair Bureau, RECID and unziju and Lanbaowan Communities	Consulting the house leasing for daycare center with the owner of community.	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.
July 2016	14 persons with 5 females from Shecheng town and Xiaqing 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.	
August 2016	7 persons with 3 females from RECID, Civil Affair Bureau and Xiaqing Village and APs	Introducing the progress of the Subproject and consulting the job opportunities which will be generated by this project	The APs and villagers in Dayuanbaoshan Village hope to get jobs during the project construction and operation.	RECID agreed to provide temporary jobs during project construction and permanent jobs during project operation to the APs and the villagers.

In addition, the survey staff interviewed SCLRB, the labor and social security bureau, and the Shecheng Town Government, and conducted a questionnaire survey on 37 AHs. It can be seen that 91.9% of the respondents support the Subproject. 52.9% of the respondents think the Subproject will improve local elderly care level, and 19.4% think it will generate temporary jobs. 11.7% of the

respondents think the Subproject will affect their living quality, 47.3% think it will affect their work or production, 13.2% think it will tighten land supply, and 1.4% think it will reduce income. All respondents are largely aware of the local LA compensation and resettlement policies.

Table 8.2 Public Participation and Consultation Activities

No.	Question	Answers	Results (%)				
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Are you aware of the Subproject?	1) Yes; 2) Not clear; 3) No	2.5	95.3	2.2		
2	Do you support Subproject?	1) Yes; 2) No; 3) Don't care	91.9	0.0	8.1		
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	11.3	16.4	52.9	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	11.7	47.3	13.2	1.4	26.4
5	What assistance do you expect from the Subproject to increase income?	1) Skills training; 2) Employment; 3) Other	4.6	95.4			
6	Are you aware of the compensation and resettlement policies?	1) Yes; 2) Somewhat; 3) No	43.9	51.3	4.8		
7	Do you know how to file an appeal when your lawful rights and interests are infringed on during resettlement?	1) Yes; 2) No	96.6	3.4			

8.3 Subsequent Public Participation and Consultation Plan

In the future, the following measures will be taken to encourage public participation and consultation:

1) Joint review

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

2) 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.

3) Publicity on LA policies

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

4) 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.

5) Disclosure of the RP

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

6) 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.

7) DMS result verification

Before the implementation of the Subproject, SCLRB will verify the DMS results together with the Shecheng Town Government, the Xiaqing Village Committee and the AHs.

8) 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.

9) Training program

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

10) M&E

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

8.4 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 Xiaqing Village Committee, which will discuss the appeal together with the Shecheng 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 SCCAB 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 ²The 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 8.3.

Table 8.3 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

Agency	Name	Title	Tel
RECID	Yin Yuhua	General Manager	13313303336
SCLRB	Mr. Jiang	Deputy Director-general	0310-3813101
SCCAB	Mr. Wang	Director-general	13931039559
Shecheng Town Government	Mr. Shen	Town head	13191703227
Xiaqing Village Committee	He Qinglin	Village head	15028014787
Group 2 of Xiaqing Village	Zhang Haiping	Group head	13722389049
Group 5 of Xiaqing Village	He Puqing	Group head	13603203417

² For more information, see <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

9 Resettlement Implementation Plan

9.1 Principles for Resettlement 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 December 2016 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.

9.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

Table 9.1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Agency responsible	Target	Time	Progress
1	Preparation of RP	RECID	RP	May – Oct. 2016	Ongoing
2	Information disclosure and public participation				
2.1	Consultation with agencies concerned and APs	SCCAB	APs	May 2014 – Dec. 2016	Ongoing
2.2	Disclosure of the draft RP and RIB to APs	SCCAB, SCLRB, owner	APs	Nov. 2016	Pending
2.3	Disclosure of the revised RP and RIB to APs	SCCAB, SCLRB, owner	APs	Nov. 2016	Pending
2.4	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website	RECID	APs, public	Nov. 2016	Pending
3	Approval of construction land				
3.1	Preliminary land examination	SCLRB		Nov. 2016	Pending
3.2	Land approval	SCLRB		Feb. 2017	Pending
4	Implementation stage				
4.1	DMS on land	SCLRB	Affected groups	Dec. 2016	Pending
4.2	DMS on young crops and attachments	SCLRB	Affected groups	Dec. 2016	Pending
4.3	Execution of LA compensation agreement and payment of compensation	Owner, SCLRB	Village committee	Feb. 2017 to May. 2017	Pending
4.4	Income restoration measures	Civil affairs bureau, SCLRB, government	APs	Feb. 2017 to May. 2017	Pending
4.5	Skills training	Civil affairs bureau, government	APs	Feb. 2017 to May. 2017	Pending
5	M&E			Jan. 2017 – Dec. 2018	
5.1	Baseline survey	External M&E agency	Affected village	Jan. 2017	Pending
5.2	Internal monitoring	Internal monitoring agency	Semiannual report	Jan. 2017– Dec. 2018	Pending
5.3	External M&E	External M&E agency	Semiannual report	Jan. 2017 – Dec. 2018	Pending

10 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.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

SCCAB and other agencies concerned will be responsible for internal monitoring, and have competent leaders appointed for this purpose. They will prepare a detailed internal monitoring plan that covers: 1) investigation and coordination of key issues during resettlement; 2) resettlement progress; 3) execution of land and property lease contracts, and rental payment; 4) establishment of resettlement agencies, and training and working efficiency of resettlement staff; 5) public participation and consultation, and information disclosure; and 6) grievance redress.

SCCAB will submit an internal monitoring report to ADB semiannually. Such report should indicate the statistics of the past 6 months in tables, and reflect the progress of LA, resettlement and use of compensation fees through comparison. Tables 10.1 and 10.2 provide some formats.

Table 10.1 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 10.2 Sample Schedule of Fund Utilization

_____ Town, _____ County/district

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

Reporting date: _____ (MM/DD/YY)

Affected entity	Description	Unit/qty.	Required investment (yuan)	Compensation received (yuan)	Adjusted compensation	Percent
Village collective						
Health center						

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

10.2 External M&E

According to ADB's policy, RECID will appoint a qualified, independent agency experienced in ADB-financed projects as the external M&E agency. The external M&E agency will conduct follow-up M&E of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, and give advice. It will also conduct follow-up monitoring of the APs' production level and living standard, and submit M&E reports to the owner and ADB. The procedure of external M&E is as follows:

- 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
- 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
 - Socioeconomic survey: learning the socioeconomic development of the subproject area
 - Resettlement agencies: learning the capacity and efficiency of the resettlement agencies

- Affected enterprise: fund disbursement, availability of new premises, relocation progress, production restoration, workers' income restoration, quality of resettlement
 - Affected village: fund disbursement, compensation distribution, income variation, employment, satisfaction with resettlement
 - Public participation and consultation: public participation activities during the preparation and implementation of the RAP, and the effectiveness of participation and disclosure
 - Grievance redress: mechanism and efficiency of grievance redress
- 8) Compiling M&E data and establishing a database
 - 9) Comparative analysis
 - 10) M&E reporting

The external M&E agency will submit an external M&E report to the owner and ADB semiannually. See Table 10.3.

Table 10.3 Resettlement M&E Schedule

	Report	Date
1	Baseline report	October 2016
2	M&E report (No.1)	January 2017
3	M&E report (No.2)	July 2017
4	M&E report (No.3)	January 2018
5	M&E report (No.4)	July 2018
6	Summary report	December 2018

10.3 Post-evaluation

After project implementation, the owner (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 Key Provisions of Laws, Regulations and Policies on Resettlement

1. LA Authority and Nature of Compensation

1.1 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.

1.2 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.

1.3 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.

1.4 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.

2. Legal and Administrative Procedures

2.1 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.

2.2 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.

3. Compensation and Resettlement Policies

3.1 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.

3.2 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.

3.3 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 below.

Table 1 Location-based Land Prices for LA of Handan City and She County

Unit: yuan/mu

Division	Average location -based land price	Tier-1	Tier-2	Tier-3	Tier-4	Tier-5	Tier-6
Handan City	70462						
She County	72014	75000	73000	71000			

4. Notice of the She County Government on the LA and HD Compensation Rates for National Highway G234 (She County Segment)

Acquired rural collective land, and young crops and attachments thereon will be compensated for by reference to this notice.

Appendix 2 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 and rehabilitation center, and 6 daycare centers.

3. Resettlement impacts of the Subproject

24 mu of collective land in Xiaqing Village, Shecheng Town, She County will be acquired permanently for the elderly care and rehabilitation center, all being garden land, including 14.34 mu of collective land in Group 2 of Xiaqing Village, affecting 79 households with 239 persons, and 9.66 mu of collective land in Group 5, affecting 7 households with 34 persons.

Among the 6 daycare centers, two will be expanded or reconstructed from existing properties, with a total area of 500 m², avoiding the permanent acquisition of collective land and the demolition of residential houses; and one will be built on 800 m² of land owned by RECID, involving no LA and no directly affected population.

4. Applicable regulations and policies

1) 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)
- Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Issuing the Guidelines on the Land Used for Elderly Care Facilities (MLRO [2014] No.11)

2) Local 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)
 - Notice of the She County Government on the LA and HD Compensation Rates for National Highway G234 (She County Segment) (March 2016)
- 3) ADB Policy
- Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

5. Compensation rates

Collective construction land in Xiaqing Village, Shecheng 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 subproject area is a Tier-1 area, where the location-based land price is 75,000 yuan/mu and the compensation rate for young crops is 12,000 yuan /mu.

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 Xiaqing Village Committee, which will discuss the appeal together with the Shecheng 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 SCCAB 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.

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 ³.

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.

7. Entitlement matrix

³ For more information, see <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

Table 2 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Entitlements	Compensation policy and rates
Permanent LA	24 mu	14.34 mu of land contracted by 79 households with 239 persons in Group 2, and 2.72 mu of land contracted by 7 households with 34 persons, and 6.94 mu of collective flexible land in Group 5 in Xiaqing Village, Shecheng Town	1. Cash compensation: Land compensation will be distributed evenly among the population of the affected village, being 1,569 yuan per capita. 2. Employment 3. Training	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 subproject area is a Tier-1 area, where the location-based land price is 75,000 yuan/mu and the compensation rate for young crops is 12,000 yuan /mu.
Property lease	600m ²			Based on the term of lease and prevailing market conditions, the rental will be used for public welfare and infrastructure construction of the residents in the communities mainly

Appendix 3 Instructions on consent to lease to the daycare centers



Hebei Runqinyuan Elderly Care Industry Development Co., Ltd.

Instruction on Approving the Conversion of Supporting Property of Runqinyuan Community into Daycare Center

Runqinyuan Community in She County is a community owned by Runqinyuan Elderly Care Industry Development Co., Ltd., located north of Binhe Road, She County (west of Binhe Garden). We have decided to convert a supporting property located in the community (about 2,500 m² in size) into an elderly daycare center.



Junziju Property Service Co., Ltd. of She County
Instruction on Approving the Lease of Existing Property for Conversion into Daycare Center

Junziju Property Service Co., Ltd. of She County held a temporary meeting on September 18, 2016, deciding to lease a two-story roadside property (about 300 m² in size) located beside the west gate of Junziju, Yingchun Street to Hebei Runqinyuan Elderly Care Industry Development Co., Ltd. for use as an elderly daycare center. The rental rate of this property is 162 yuan/m² (including water and electricity charges), and the term of lease is temporarily fixed at 5 years. In case of any market change, both sides can otherwise negotiate and adjust the rental rate, and rental will be calculated from the effective date of the lease contract.

September 18 2016

Junziju Property Service Co.ltd of She County

Hebei Elderly Care Development Project

Final Report

Volume Three

Document 3-J

Resettlement Plan for Li County Subproject

Baoding Li County Elderly Care Center Subproject Resettlement Plan


Li County Veterans Home
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 county 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 Baoding Li County Elderly Care Center Subproject (hereinafter, the "Subproject"), which must be implemented in accordance with ADB's Safeguard policy Statement 2009. For this purpose, Li County Veterans Home has prepared this Resettlement Plan (RP). 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 updated accordingly, and the updated RP will be approved by ADB before implementation.



Agency	Signature	Date
		2016.10.24

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Abbreviations

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
HD	-	House Demolition
IA	-	Implementing Agency
LA	-	Land Acquisition
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet
RP	-	Resettlement Plan

Units

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

Executive Summary

1. Overview of the project

The Subproject is a key project of the ADB-financed Hebei Elderly Care Development Project, aims to establish a sustainable, replicable and extensible elderly care service system based on home elderly care, supported by community elderly care and supplemented by organizational elderly care in Li County to cover about 99,700 old people in urban and rural areas, and meet diverse elderly care needs. The subproject consists of two components: (i) construction of an elderly care center; and (ii) construction or renovation of interior decoration of 10 daycare centers. According to the project implementation schedule, the Subproject will be constructed from 2017 to 2021.

2. Impacts of the project

75 mu of collective land in Beiguan Village, Liwu Town will be acquired permanently for the elderly care center, all being collective construction land¹ which has not been contracted to the households, with no directly affected population. Beiguan Brickyard factory will be affected by HD for the elderly care center, with a total HD area of 945 m², including 520 m² in masonry concrete structure and 425 m² in steel structure. There are 15 workers working in the enterprise now including 9 long-term workers and 6 temporary workers. The 10 daycare centers will be built in leased properties or on leased land, including 5.26 mu of land and properties of 3,043.6 m², mostly public properties, and public or unused land, avoiding LA and HD impacts.

3. Policy framework and entitlement

According to the applicable laws and regulations of the PRC, and ADB's resettlement policies, the objective of resettlement is to ensure that the income level and living standard of the APs are not reduced but even improved if possible. The applicable laws and regulations of the PRC include *the Land Administration Law of the PRC (2004)*, *Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28)*, *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)* etc. In addition, the provincial, municipal and governments have promulgated relevant policies, which provide basic guidelines for the preparation of the RP. All APs will be entitled to compensation and assistance, which will be disclosed to all APs timely. Through adequate consultation with the IA, PMOs, local governments and AHs, and according to local practices, the resettlement principles or entitlement matrix have been established.

4. Compensation rate

The Subproject involves the permanent acquisition of collective construction land in Beiguan Village, Liwu Town. 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 (HPG [2015] No.28)*, the compensation rate for the acquired land is 87,200 yuan/mu (Tier-2 areas). For the affected enterprise according to *the Notice of the Li County Price Control Bureau, and Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau on House Rating, and the Fixation of Benchmark and Replacement Costs of Attachments* (June 2012), the compensation rate is 1,000 yuan/m² for steel structure and 700 yuan/m² for masonry concrete structure. The affected enterprise will also receive 25,000 yuan business loss compensation based on negotiation, which is half of the annual profit.

¹ 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.

5. Resettlement and income restoration

According to the applicable policy, land compensation will fully belong to the collective economic organization for distribution or use according to law. Members of the village committee and villager representatives discussed the compensation rate and the distribution program twice. It is resolved that land compensation will be evenly distributed to the registered population (1,155) of the village in 1984 without being withheld by the collective. Based on calculation, per capita compensation will be 5,662 yuan. Through repeated consultation, the county PMO promises to offer a certain number of temporary jobs (including 20 unskilled jobs) at the construction jobs and the operation stage which will be first made available to villagers in Beiguan Village.

Since the brickyard has been running with low profits in recent years and there is no suitable land for reconstruction, its owner prefers cash compensation. The workers who wishing to get employed under the Subproject will have priority in being recruited by the construction agency; those wishing to work at the elderly care center will receive training and after the completion of the training and passing an examination, they can be recruited ; those wishing to be otherwise employed will be notified of HD at least 3 months in advance, so that they have sufficient time to find new jobs at nearby enterprises. The 9 regular workers will also receive one month's pay from the brickyard's compensation as the transition subsidy.

6. Public participation and information disclosure

All APs (with 30% being women) have been informed of the key points of this RP by various means and involved in the Project, 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 by September 2016, and the first draft of this RP will be published on ADB's website by September 2016. A grievance redress system has been established. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies.

7. Grievances and appeal

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 Project may be from collective LA and land transfer. Correspondingly, the Li County PMO and the affected township governments and village committees will coordinate and handle grievances and appeals arising from resettlement. The APs may file appeals about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates.

8. Organizational structure

The Li County Government established the Subproject Leading Group to ensure successful resettlement implementation and strengthen organizational leadership in March 2015, composed of leaders from the county government, development and reform bureau, finance bureau, civil affairs bureau, land and resources bureau, planning bureau, construction bureau, etc. The Subproject Leading Group is responsible for overall planning, coordination and management, and governs the county PMO, and the LA and HD Working Group.

9. Monitoring and evaluation

In order to ensure the successful implementation of this RP, resettlement implementation will be subject to internal and external monitoring. The internal monitoring agency is the Li County PMO, and an internal monitoring report will be submitted to ADB semiannually. The PMO will appoint an independent agency to conduct external monitoring and evaluation (M&E) semiannually, and M&E costs will be included in the resettlement budget.

10. Resettlement budget

The resettlement budget of the Subproject is 9.66114 million yuan, and is included in the general budget of the Subproject, including LA compensation of 6.54 million yuan, accounting for 67.69%, compensation for affected enterprise 926,500 yuan, accounting for 9.59%.

1 Basic Information of the Subproject

1.1 Brief Description of the Subproject

1. The ADB-financed Hebei Elderly Care Development Project aims to establish an integrated home-based, community and institutional modern elderly system that provides services for both urban and rural project areas through the collaboration of the public sector, private sector and social organizations, mitigate the intensifying conflict between supply and demand in elderly care services, and meet the realistic demand of aging, promote the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. The Subproject is a key project of the ADB-financed Hebei Elderly Care Development Project, aims to establish a sustainable, replicable and extensible elderly care service system based on home elderly care, supported by community elderly care and supplemented by organizational elderly care in Li County to cover about 99,700 old people in urban and rural areas, and meet diverse elderly care needs, consisting of the following components:

1) Construction of an elderly care center, located in Beiguan Village, Liwu Town, Li County, with a building area of 37,718.18 m² and a planned floor area of 50,000 m² (75 mu), consisting of an information service center, elderly care center, a healthcare center, a health checkup center, a fitness and culture center, and auxiliary facilities, with 400 beds. See Figure 1.1.

2) Construction or renovation of interior decoration of 10 daycare centers, with a total building area of 7,285.9 m², through land and house leasing, in which 4 are located in the Li county town and 6 in rural areas, with 40 bed each (10 fixed and 30 movable), totaling 400 beds. The daycare centers under the Subproject are always located in the communities or villages and designed to provide leisure and recreational places, and daycare services for old people staying at home in the county town and some rural areas. They Two daycare centers under Subproject (Junpeng Shangpin Daycare Center – urban, and Nanzhuang Daycare Center – rural) are pilot sites of the Project. See Figures 1-2 and 1-3.



Figure 1-1 Location Map of Newly Established Elderly Care Centers



Figure 1-2 Location Map of 4 Urban Daycare Centers



Figure 1-3 Location Map of 6 Rural Daycare Centers

1.2 Beneficiary and Affected Areas

1.2.1 Beneficiary Area

2. The beneficiary area is Li County, where elderly population keeps growing. In 2014, the county's elderly population was 82,560, accounting for 15.23% of the county's gross population of 542,100. This percentage is expected to reach 17.73% by 2020. Due to the reduction of family support capacity and the inadequacy of existing elderly care facilities, there is an urgent need for an

“intelligent” elderly care service system with a full range of supporting facilities and high-quality services, so that old people spend their remaining years in a happy, healthy and carefree atmosphere. The Subproject aims to serve medium- and low-income old people in the Li county town and surrounding areas. Therefore, the Subproject’s main social and economic benefits are: 1) playing an exemplary role in accelerating the development of the elderly care industry; 2) promoting the sharing and efficient utilization of human resources; 3) offering hundreds of jobs in elderly care and management to promote social employment; and 4) freeing up family labor force, increasing household income, and improving residents’ living quality.

1.2.2 Affected Area

3. 75 mu of collective land in Beiguan Village, Liwu Town, Li County will be acquired permanently for the elderly care center, and land and properties leased for the 10 daycare centers, in which 4 will be built in leased properties, including Junpeng Community, Junpeng Garden, Liushi Town Health Center and Xinxiang Village, Xinxiang Town, with a total area of 3,043.6 m², involving no resettlement, and 6 will be built on leased land, including Wenliubei (Zhonghua Village), Dongnanjie, Baoxu Xiang Health Center, Xinbei Village, Beiguodan Village Committee and Nanzhuang Town Health Center, with a total area of 5.26 mu, all being collective construction land, with no directly affected population.
4. Since the daycare centers also serve nearby communities and residents, and the elderly care center serves the whole county, the affected area is also the beneficiary area.

1.3 Measures to Reduce Resettlement Impacts

5. 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.
6. The above principles were well considered during site selection and design. There were initially two options, where Option 1 was located in Beiguan Village, south of 1,000m on the east extension of Fanli Road, featuring convenient traffic, while Option 2 was located in Leide Village, north of 1,200m on the east extension of Fanli Road, northeast of Option 1; Option 1 involved collective construction land, while Option 2 involved farmland. Therefore, Option 1 was finally chosen, avoiding the occupation of farmland. 90 mu of collective land in Beiguan Village was to be acquired permanently for the elderly care center at the beginning, but LA area has been reduced to 75 mu through design optimization.
7. The daycare centers will be built in leased properties or on leased land, mostly public properties, and public or unused land, avoiding LA and HD impacts.

1.4 Gross Investment and Funding Sources

1. The gross investment in the Subproject is 238.3675 million yuan, consisting of an ADB loan of USD18 million (equivalent to 14.2975 million yuan at an exchange ratio of 6.65) and domestic

counterpart funds, including a resettlement budget of 9.66114 million yuan.

Table 1.1 Gross Investment and Funding Sources

Unit: 10,000 yuan

Gross investment	Composition			
	ADB loan	Domestic counterpart funds	Resettlement funds	Percent of resettlement funds
23836.75	14297.5	9539.25	966.114	4.05%

2 Impacts of the Subproject

2. In June 2016, the county PMO, Li County Veterans Home and the implementing agencies (IAs) organized a task force to conduct a field survey and a socioeconomic survey with the assistance of the affected town government and village committee. All affected persons (APs) were involved in the survey. The task force ²collected comments on LA, HD and resettlement from the affected village committee, persons and enterprise, and conducted extensive public participation and consultation. The Subproject involves the permanent acquisition of 75 mu of land, the lease of 5.26 mu of land, the relocation of one enterprise and the demolition of houses of 945 m². This RP is based on the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject and data from the preliminary socioeconomic survey. If the design of the Subproject varies or the LA and HD impacts vary, this RP will be revised accordingly, and the revised RP will be submitted to ADB for approval.

2.1 LA Impacts of the Elderly Care Center

3. 75 mu of collective land in Beiguan Village, Liwu Town will be acquired permanently for the elderly care center, all being collective construction land which didn't allocate to the villagers and without APs. This plot is close to the Li county town, and has been leased to a brickyard since 1983, which was later closed down. In 2011, the brickyard was opened again as Beiguan Brickyard owned by a villager of Beiguan Village named Wang Kai to make hollow bricks, and entered into an 18-year lease contract with the village collective. The remaining term of lease is 13 years. The rental is 40,000 yuan/year. In the rental, 30,000 yuan is distributed to the 6 groups of Beiguan Village, and the balance of 10,000 yuan will be retained by the village collective, and used for public welfare and infrastructure construction. The brickyard is still running, but its profitability is not high. There are 15 workers working in the enterprise now including 9 long-term workers and 6 temporary workers.

2.2 Property and Land Leasing of the Daycare center

4. The 10 daycare centers will be built in leased properties or on leased land, including 5.26 mu of land and properties of 3,043.6 m². Among the 10 daycare centers, 4 will be built in leased properties, including Junpeng Community, Junpeng Garden, Liushi Town Health Center and Xinxiang Village, Xinxiang Town. The proprietors of the affected properties are Liwu Town Junpeng Real Estate Co., Ltd., village collective, and health center, involving no resettlement. The other 6 will be built on leased collective land that has not been contracted to households, and the proprietors are village collectives and health centers, avoiding LA and HD impacts. See Table 2.1, and Figures 2.1 and 2.2.

5. The sites of the daycare centers were selected in consultation with the proprietors, who support

² County PMO, Li County Veterans Home and the implementing agencies (IAs)

the Subproject, and offer vacant land or proprietors which not used and have lease contract now. All land right holders and proprietors of the villages, health centers and communities where the daycare centers are located have agreed with lease to the daycare centers and issued relevant notes.. See Appendix 2 for details.

6. The lease term was preliminary set as 10 years and the rental was preliminary estimated based on the current level according to consultation between Li County Veterans Home and proprietors. The rental will be used for public welfare and infrastructure construction mainly. The budget will come from domestic counterpart funds and be included in the total investment separately with resettlement budget. The lease contracts of the daycare centers will be entered into by Li County Veterans Home and proprietors through consultation before the construction implementation.



Figure 2-1 Site in Zhonghua Village, Liwu Town (Leased Land) Figure 2-2 Site in Xinxiang Village, Liwu Town (Leased Property)

Table 2.1 Description of the Daycare Centers Sites

No.	Township	Village	Leased land area (mu)	Leased property area(m ²)	Ownership of the property and land	Current status of the sites
1	Liwu Town	Dongnanjie	0.55		Dongnanjie Village collective	A vacant collective construction land located in the village committee, without any lease contract now.
2	Liwu Town	Zhonghua	0.66		Zhonghua Village collective	A vacant collective construction land, without any lease contract

						now.
3	Baoxu Xiang	Xinanzhuang	0.99		Xinanzhuang Village collective	A vacant collective construction land, without any lease contract now.
4	Xinxing Town	Xinbei	0.6		Xinxing Village collective	The village committee has been relocated, and its former site is vacant now without any lease contract.
5	Beiguodan Town	Beiguodan	1.8		Beiguodan Village collective	The village committee has been relocated, and its former site is vacant now without any lease contract.
6	Nanzhuang Central Health Center		0.66		Nanzhuang Central Health Center	The Nanzhuang Central Health Center was built in 1999, with a floor area of 6 mu. The daycare center will be built on 0.66 mu of vacant land in the health center to serve nearby old people better.
7	Liwu Town	Xinxiang		768	Xinxiang Village collective	This property was originally planned for an elderly activity and care center, which has been laid idle due to financial difficulty.
8	Junpeng Garden			514	Li County Junpeng Real Estate Development Co., Ltd	The existing properties are used for community property management, and are unoccupied because they are excessively large.
9	Junpeng Community,			585.6		
10	Liushi Central Health Center			1176	Liushi Central Health Center	The Liushi Central Health Center has been relocated, and its former properties are unoccupied, and are to be converted into a daycare center through consultation.
	Total		5.26	3043.6		

2.3 HD Impacts

7. Beiguan Brickyard will be affected by HD for the elderly care center, with a total HD area of 945 m², including 520 m² in masonry concrete structure and 425 m² in steel structure. The brickyard is still running, but its profitability is not high. See Figures 2.3- 2.4.



Figure 2-3 Premises of the Affected Enterprise 2-4 Land of the Affected Enterprise

2.4 Affected Population

8. For the elderly care center, collective construction land in Beiguan Village that has not been contracted to households, with no directly affected population. The daycare centers will involve neither permanent LA nor HD, with no directly affected population.

9. The elderly care center will affect one enterprise with 15 workers, including 9 regular workers and 6 temporary workers. The 6 temporary workers are also doing part-time jobs and have high mobility, so there is no impact on them. The affected enterprise is Beiguan Brickyard – a private enterprise, whose proprietor is Wang Kai. All workers are from nearby villages except Wang Kai who is from affected village. . See Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Summary of Affected Population

Component	Permanent LA			Lease of collective land			HD		
	Qty.	AHs	Affected population	Qty.	Affected population	Qty.	HD area (m ²)	Number of affected enterprises	Affected population
	(mu)			(mu)					
Elderly care center	75	0	0	0	0	0	945	1	15
Daycare centers	0	0	0	5.26	0	0	0	0	0

2.5 Affected Ethnic Minorities and Vulnerable Groups

10. The Subproject involves no minority population.

11. The Subproject has no directly affected population, so it involves no vulnerable group.

2.6 Affected Ground Attachments

12. Ground attachments affected by the Subproject include scattered trees, transformers, wells, telegraph poles, etc., all owned by Beiguan Brickyard. See Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

No.	Item	Unit	Qty.
1	Walnuts	/	300
2	Willows	/	2000
3	Transformers	/	2
4	Well/water tower	/	1
5	Telegraph poles	/	7

3 Socioeconomic Survey and Impact Analysis

3.1 Socioeconomic Survey Process

13. 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 county PMO through a combination of data collection and fieldwork.

3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Subproject Area

14. Li County is located 45km southeast of Baoding City, in the hinterland of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Delta, with a land area of 650 km² and a cultivated area of 580,000 mu. In 2015, the county had 149,688 households with 548,993 persons, including an agricultural population of 403,000. The county abounds with grain, cotton and oil, and is pillared by the textile and fur clothing industries. The county has 952 private enterprises, with a total registered capital of 1.6 billion yuan and a total workforce of 138,000. In 2015, the county's regional GDP was 9.2 billion yuan, in which the added value of primary industries was 1.421 billion yuan, that of secondary industries 5.193 billion yuan and that of tertiary industries 2.586 billion yuan, fiscal revenue 580 million yuan, and farmers' per capita net income was 11,993 yuan.

3.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Town

15. Liwu Town is the seat of the Li County Government, and the political, economic, cultural and traffic center of the county. The town governs 18 administrative villages, with a land area of 99.54 km² and a cultivated area of 112,000 mu. The main crops are wheat, corn and cotton, and the main industries are rubber, chemical fiber, farm machinery repair and food wholesale. In 2015, the town had 36,480 households with 108,687 persons, including an agricultural population of 68,687 and a labor force of 104,687. In 2015, farmers' per capita net income was 10,864 yuan.

3.4 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Village

3.4.1 Beiguan Village

16. Beiguan Village, Liwu Town affected by permanent LA for the Subproject has 6 groups, 380 households with 1,600 persons, including a labor force of 700 (agricultural 30% and nonagricultural 70%), and 950 mu of land, including 650 mu of farmland and 300 mu of collective construction land. With per capita cultivated area of less than 0.5 mu, villagers no longer deal mainly with agriculture. Since the village is located in the Li county town, and surrounded by many textile, rubber and fur clothing enterprises, many villagers work at nearby enterprises, and some villagers are self-employed in catering, commerce, etc.

17. Since the land acquired for the Subproject is collective construction land in Beiguan Village with no directly affected population, the whole population of this village may be regarded as indirectly affected population. In the socioeconomic survey, 30 households in Beiguan Village were sampled randomly as follows:

1) Gender and employment

18. The 30 sample households have 127 persons, averaging 4.2 per household. The 127 samples include 70 females, accounting for 55.12%; and 73 laborers, accounting for 57.48%. Among the laborers, 5 work at enterprises and institutions, 23 work outside, 22 work nearby, 3 deal with individual businesses, and 20 deal with agriculture and other industries. See Figure 3-1.

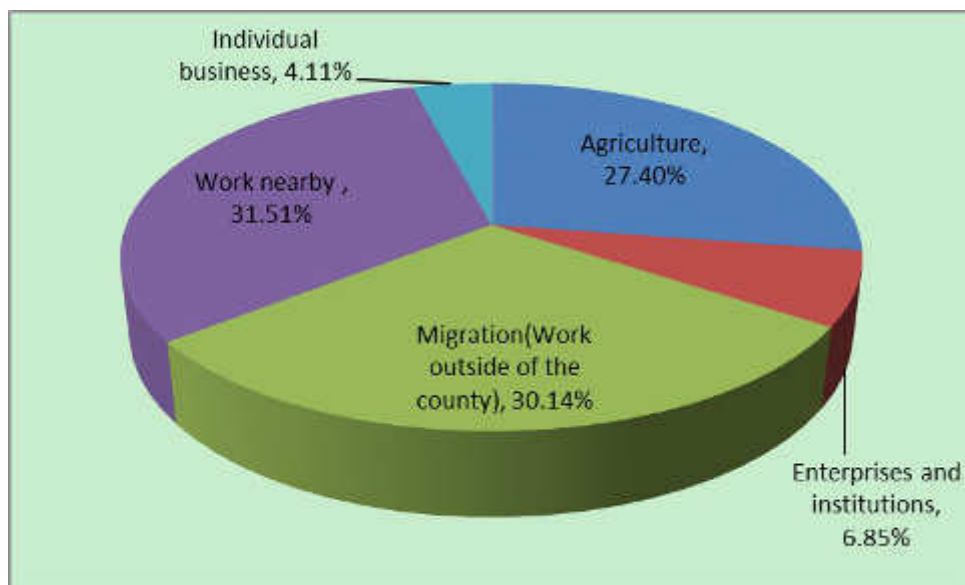


Figure 3-1 Labor Distribution

2) Age structure

19. Among the 127 samples, 17 are aged 0-17 years, accounting for 13.39%; 68 aged 17-50 years, accounting for 53.54%; 18 aged 51-60 years, accounting for 14.17%; and 18 aged 61 years or above, accounting for 14.17%.

3) Educational level

20. Among the 127 samples, 14 are schoolchildren. Among the other 113 samples, 47 have received primary school education, accounting for 41.59%; 42 have received junior high school education, accounting for 37.17%; 17 have received senior high school or above education, accounting for 15.04%; and 7 are illiterate, accounting for 6.19%.

4) Land resources

21. The per capita cultivated area of the 30 sample households is 0.55 mu and average cultivated area per household 2.35 mu.

5) Household income and expenditure

22. In 2015, the average net income of the 30 sample households was 33,236 yuan and per capita

net income 8,356 yuan, in which agricultural income accounted for 4.53%, sideline income for 3.65%, and employment income for 69.29%. See Figure 3-2.

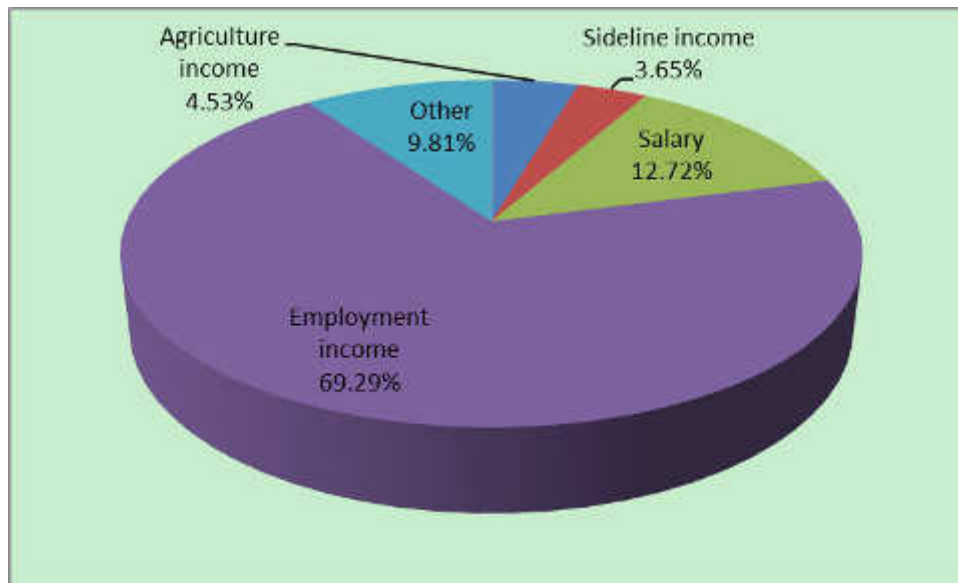


Figure 3-2 Income Distribution

3.4.2 Villages and Committees of Daycare Centers

23. The daycare centers under the Subproject always located in the communities or villages and designed to provide leisure and recreational places, and daycare services for old people staying at home in the county town and some rural areas. See Table 3.1 for local rental levels.

Table 3.1 Overview of villages where daycare centers are located and rental levels

No.	Township	Village	Number of households	Population	Land area (mu)	Annual rental level (yuan/mu)
1	Liwu Town	Dongnanjie	280	1100	604	1000
2	Liwu Town	Zhonghua	270	1200	881	1000
3	Baoxu Xiang	Xinanzhuang	340	1360	1280	1500
4	Xinxing Town	Xinbei	2400	8600	10800	1200
5	Beiguodan Town	Beiguodan	1850	5900	7000	500-1000

24. Nanzhuang Central Health Center is located at the Nanzhuang Village Committee, Nanzhuang Town, Li County, affiliated to the Li County Health and Family Planning Bureau, established in 1999, with a floor area of 6 mu. The Subproject will utilize 0.66 mu of unused land in the health center.

3.5 Women

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

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

27. In Beiguan Village, most men work outside, while women stay at home to take care of family members and do farm work, or work at nearby textile and fur clothing enterprises at a pay level similar to that of men.

4 Legal Framework and Policies

4.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement

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

4.1.1 ADB Policy

- Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

4.1.2 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)
- 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 Practical Job in Compensation for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004])
- 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 Better Job in LA Management (MLR [2010] No.96)
- Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Some Major Issues in Deepening Reform Comprehensively (November 12, 2013)
- Law of the PRC on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of the Elderly (December 28, 2012, Decree No.72 of the President)
- Some Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Development of the Elderly Care Industry (SC [2013] No.35)
- Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Issuing the Guidelines on the Land Used for Elderly Care Facilities (MLRO [2014] No.11)

4.1.3 Provincial and Local Regulations and 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 (2008)
- Administrative Measures of Hebei Province for the Transfer of the Right to Use Collective Construction Land (November 1, 2008)
- Opinions of the Hebei Provincial Government on Accelerating the Development of the Elderly Care Industry (HPG [2014] No.67)
- 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)

- Notice of the Li County Price Control Bureau, and Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau on House Rating, and the Fixation of Benchmark and Replacement Costs of Attachments in the County Town (June 2012)

4.2 Abstract of ADB Policies

29. 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.

4.3 Key Provisions of Laws, Regulations and Policies on Resettlement

30. The Land Administration Law of the PRC is the main policy basis of the Subproject. The Ministry of Land and Resources and the Hebei Provincial Government have promulgated policies and regulations on this basis.

31. The Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28) promulgated in October 2004 defines the principles and rates of compensation and resettlement for LA, and LA procedures and monitoring system. These legal documents constitute the legal basis for resettlement in the Subproject together with the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238). See table 4.1 错误!未找到引用源。 .

Table 4.1 Key Provisions of Regulations Related to this Project

Item	Key provisions	Index
Administrative agencies	Governments at all levels must utilize land rationally and protect farmland practically, strengthen land resources management, and make comprehensive planning. Article 5 Administrative departments for land of governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for land administration and	Land Administration Regulations of Hebei Province (2002)

Item	Key provisions	Index
	supervision within their administrative divisions.	
Fixation of compensation rates	Article 39 Land compensation shall be 6-10 times the average output value of such land in the 3 years before acquisition for cultivated land, 5-8 times for other farmland and construction land, and 3-5 times for unused land. Article 40 Resettlement subsidy shall be 4-6 times the average output value of such land in the 3 years before acquisition for cultivated land, 4-6 times for other farmland and construction land, and none for unused land.	Land Administration Regulations of Hebei Province (2002)
LA compensation fees and management	New LA compensation rates shall consist of land compensation and a resettlement subsidy, and exclude young crop compensation, ground attachment compensation, and social security costs. 20% of land compensation fees shall belong to the collective economic organization, and 80% of holders of land use rights or households that contract such land; if the acquired land has no holder of land use right, or has not been contracted by the collective economic organization, all land compensation fees shall belong to the collective economic organization for allocation or use according to law. Land compensation fees shall be paid timely and fully, and shall not be withheld or embezzled by any organization or individual. For attachments and young crops on the acquired land, their proprietors shall be otherwise compensated. Compensation rates for ground attachments shall be fixed by cities, and compensation fees for young crops shall be based on output values of such crops in the current season.	Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Amending Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition (HPG [2015] No.28) Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Implementing Location-based Rates for LA (HPG [2008] No.132)
House demolition	Acquired houses shall be appraised by a qualified real estate appraisal agency on site with appraisal reports. Appraised prices shall be fixed by a qualified real estate appraisal agency based on replacement cost, and by reference to building area, structure, decoration, newness, etc. Compensation rates for houses and attachments on collective land shall be fixed by reference to this notice. Notice of the Li County Price Control Bureau, and Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau on House Rating, and the Fixation of Benchmark and Replacement Costs of Attachments in the County Town	Notice of the Li County Price Control Bureau, and Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau on House Rating, and the Fixation of Benchmark and Replacement Costs of Attachments in the County Town
Lease	Such lease behavior of elderly care project is encouraged by the state. It should be conducted on an equal, voluntary and compensated basis.	Some Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Development of the Elderly Care Industry (SC [2013] No.35)

4.4 Main Differences between the ADB Policy and PRC Laws

32. The ADB policy is mostly consistent with the PRC laws, but there are also some differences, as detailed in Table 4.1.

Table 4.2 Main Differences between the ADB Policy and PRC Laws

Type	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 Location-based Land Prices	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 for 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.
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 Li County PMO agrees to disclose the RP to APs as required by ADB. Refer to Section 8.
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 monitoring, evaluation 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. Refer to Section 10.

4.5 Compensation Rates of the Subproject

4.5.1 Permanent LA

33. The Subproject involves the permanent acquisition of collective construction land in Beiguan Village, Liwu Town. 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 prices for LA of Baoding City was showed in table 4.2.

Table 4.3 Location-based Land Prices for LA of Baoding City

Unit: yuan/mu

Division	Average location-based land price	Tier-1	Tier-2	Tier-3	Tier-4	Tier-5	Tier-6
Baoding City	70462						
Li County	78614	96200	87200	78200	70000		

34. The compensation rate for the acquired land is 87,200 yuan/mu (Tier-2 areas). The collective construction land affected by this project was leased to an enterprise and the annual rent level is 315 yuan / mu. After calculating, the compensation standard is 277 times the annual rent, it is much more than the current output level of the land.

4.5.2 HD

35. In the Subproject, one enterprise will be affected by HD. According to the *Notice of the Li County Price Control Bureau, and Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau on House Rating, and the Fixation of Benchmark and Replacement Costs of Attachments in the County Town*, urban houses are divided into the following types. See Table 4.2.

Table 4.4 HD Compensation Rates

House structure	Grade	Compensation rate (yuan/m ²)	
		Minimum	Maximum
Frame		1100	1250
Masonry concrete	A	900	1100
	B	800	900
	C	700	800
	D	650	700
Masonry timber	A	700	750
	B	650	700
	C	600	650
	D	550	650
Simple	Board	200	250
	Other	150	200

36. For the affected enterprise, based on consultation and appraisal according to the replacement price standard above, the compensation rate is 1,000 yuan/m² for production steel structure and 700 yuan/m² for masonry concrete structure.

37. The affected enterprise will receive 25,000 yuan business loss compensation based on negotiation, which is half of the annual profit. The owner of the enterprise prefers to run a small shop after the HD which is expected to invest 20,000 yuan. The 9 regular workers will receive one month's pay from the brickyard's compensation as the transition subsidy. The total demolition compensation is enough for him to do that.

4.5.3 Ground Attachments

38. Ground attachments affected by the Subproject will be compensated for according to the Notice of the Li County Price Control Bureau, and Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau on House Rating, and the Fixation of Benchmark and Replacement Costs of Attachments in the County Town.

Table 4.5 Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments

Item	Description	Rate
Walnuts	Diameter 5-7cn	150 yuan each
Willows	Diameter 2-4cm	3 yuan each
Transformers		4000 yuan each
Well	With a water tower	50,000 yuan
Telegraph poles		500 yuan each

4.5.4 Other Costs

Table 4.6 Rates of Other Costs

No.	Item	Rate
1	Compensation fees for the use of additional construction land	20 yuan/m ²
2	Survey and design costs	0.5% of LA and resettlement compensation
3	Implementation management costs	3% of LA and resettlement compensation
4	Skills training costs	1% of LA and resettlement compensation
5	M&E costs	1.5% of LA and resettlement compensation
6	Contingencies	10% of LA and resettlement compensation

4.6 Entitlement Matrix

Table 4.7 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Entitlements	Compensation policy and rates	
Permanent LA	75 mu	Collective construction and in Beiguan Village, Liwu Town, affecting no one	1. Cash compensation: Land compensation will be distributed equally among the population of the affected village, being 5,662 yuan per capita. 2. Provision of 20 employment opportunities during construction. Priorities will be provided to the villagers during operation. 3. Training	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 compensation rate for the acquired land is 87,200 yuan/mu (Tier-2 areas).	
HD	945 m ² , including 425 m ² steel structure and 520 m ² masonry concrete structure	Beiguan Brickyard	1. Cash compensation: Timely, full compensation will be provided at replacement cost. 2. Compensation for losses from production suspension 3. Training, employment, etc.	<p>The compensation is 1,000 yuan/m2 for steel structure and 700 yuan/m2 for masonry concrete.</p> <p>25,000 yuan business loss compensation based on negotiation, which is half of the annual profit. It</p> <p>The 9 regular workers will receive one month's pay from the brickyard's compensation as the transition subsidy.</p>	
Ground attachments	300 walnuts, 2,000 willows, 2 transformers, 1 well/water tower, 7 telegraph poles	Beiguan Brickyard	Compensation at replacement cost	According to the Notice of the Li County Price Control Bureau, and Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau on House Rating, and the Fixation of Benchmark and Replacement Costs of Attachments in the County Town:	
				Item	Rate
				Walnuts	150 yuan each
				Willows	3 yuan each
				Transformers	4000 yuan each
				Well/water tower	50,000 yuan each
Telegraph poles	500 yuan each				
Land lease	5.26 mu	Dongnanjie, Zhonghua.		Based on the term of lease and prevailing market conditions	

5 Production and Livelihood Restoration Programs

39. 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:

- 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;
- Active measures should be taken to ensure that the per capita net income of the AHs is restored to the pre-resettlement level gradually; for vulnerable groups, supporting measures should be taken to ensure that their living standard is not reduced as a result of the Subproject;
- For any affected enterprise, losses arising from LA and HD should be minimized; if HD is inevitable, its affected properties should be compensated for at replacement cost, its losses from production suspension compensated for, and the enterprise assisted in relocation or reconstruction properly in order to restore production as soon as possible;
- The APs should receive assistance during relocation and resettlement; and
- The APs should be encouraged to participate in RP preparation and implementation, and public consultation strengthened.

5.1 Permanent LA

5.1.1 Impact Analysis

40. 75 mu of collective land in Beiguan Village, Liwu Town will be acquired permanently for the elderly care center, all being collective construction land. This plot is close to the Li county town, and has been leased to a brickyard since 1983, which was later closed down. In 2011, the brickyard was opened again as Beiguan Brickyard to make hollow bricks, and entered into an 18-year lease contract with the village collective, with an annual rental of 40,000 yuan. The remaining term of lease is 13 years. The brickyard is still running, but its profitability is not high.

41. Beiguan Village currently has 950 mu of land, including 650 mu of farmland and 300 mu of collective construction land, with a per capita cultivated area of 0.41 mu. 75 mu of its collective construction land will be acquired for the Subproject, with a land loss rate of 7.89%. Since all acquired land is collective construction land, there is no directly affected population.

5.1.2 Resettlement and Restoration Measures

1. Cash compensation

42. Based on the compensation rate of 87,200 yuan/mu, the compensation for the 75 mu of land acquired for the Subproject is 6.54 million yuan. According to the applicable policy, land compensation will fully belong to the collective economic organization for distribution or use

according to law. Members of the village committee and the county PMO, and villager representatives met twice in June 2016 to discuss the compensation rate and the distribution program. It is resolved that land compensation will be evenly distributed to the registered population (1,155) of the village in 1984 without being withheld by the collective. Based on calculation, per capita compensation will be 5,662 yuan, and averagely each household can get 17211 yuan.

2. Employment and training

43. Since Beiguan Village is located in the Li county town, and surrounded by many textile, rubber and fur clothing enterprises, 31.51% of villagers work at nearby enterprises, mostly paid on piecework, with an average pay of 80 yuan/day. In addition, some villagers are self-employed in catering, commerce, etc., with monthly pays of 1,500-2,000 yuan. It is learned that in Beiguan Village, 82.01% of household income is from employment, and 27.4% of villagers deal with agriculture and other industries, but are able and willing to get employed to increase income. Therefore, villagers support the Subproject, and expect to receive jobs through training, especially female and elderly laborers.

44. Through repeated consultation, the county PMO promises to offer a certain number of temporary jobs (including 20 unskilled jobs) at the construction jobs, such as construction site cleaning, material transport and earthwork, with daily pays of 80-110 yuan. Some regular jobs will also be offered at the construction stage, such as cooking and security, with monthly pays of about 1,200 yuan. Jobs offered at the operation stage include cooking, cleaning, security, laundry and nursing, with monthly pays of 1,800-3,000 yuan. The caregiver job is prefer to hire woman and cooking, security and laundry are more suitable for the elder labors. The above jobs will be first made available to villagers in Beiguan Village.

5.2 Resettlement of the Affected Enterprise

45. Beiguan Brickyard will be affected by HD for the construction of the elderly care center in the Subproject, with an HD area of 945 m². Beiguan Brickyard has leased 127 mu of collective land in Beiguan Village for brick production since 2011, with an annual output value of 400,000 yuan, an annual profit of about 50,000 yuan and a workforce of 15.

46. Since the brickyard has been running with low profits in recent years and there is no suitable land for reconstruction, as its owner getting older, he prefers cash compensation and runs a small shop after the HD in order to take care of his grandchild. Through consultation with the village committee and brickyard, they reached a consensus that to put the HD implementation in the end of the year in order to minimize the loss of the brickyard to the minimum. If HD occurs during the term of the lease contract, its properties and attachments will be compensated for, and the rental for the remaining term of lease will be paid back to the brickyard owner by the village committee.

47. The affected enterprise has 15 workers, including 9 regular workers and 6 temporary workers. The 6 temporary workers are also doing part-time jobs and have high mobility, so there is no impact on them. The 9 regular workers will receive one month's pay from the brickyard's compensation as the transition subsidy. The affected workers are aged 30-40 years. Those wishing to get employed under the Subproject will have priority in being recruited by the construction agency; those wishing to work at the elderly care center will receive training and pass an examination before going to work; those wishing to be otherwise employed will be notified of HD at least 3 months in advance, so that

they have sufficient time to find new jobs at nearby enterprises. Most of the workers of the brickyard work on a part-time basis, and also do odd jobs around the county town. Their pays will not be reduced. In addition, some workers have applied for jobs elsewhere and passed interviews. The household population and annual income of regular workers were showed in tables 5.1 and 5.2.

Table 5.1 Household socioeconomic situation of Affected Workers

Worker	Family size	Labor force	Cultivated area (mu)	Annual household income (yuan)			
				Agricultural income	Wage income	Sideline income	Subtotal
Li Shaoshi	4	3	0	0	36000	20000	56000
Bai Dahui	3	2	1	2000	30000	0	32000
Liu Qinggong	5	3	4	5000	75000	0	80000
Xu Dengjia	4	2	3	5500	30000	0	35500
Shi Shaopeng	5	2	3	5000	36000	0	41000
Zhang Jinxiang	3	2	2	3000	33000	0	36000
Liu Shishan	5	2	3	3500	18600	0	48500
Zhang Baotao	4	2	3	3000	32000	0	59000
Ren Shutang	6	4	4	6000	36000	0	42000

Table 5.2 Expected Resettlement Modes of Affected Workers

Name	Existing job	Plan after brickyard shutdown	Resettlement measure	Existing pay (yuan/month)	Expected pay (yuan/month)
Li Shaoshi	Truck driver	Working at the Li County WWTP, having passed interview	Working at the WWTP	3000	3000
Bai Dahui	Technician	Working at the Li County WWTP, having passed interview	Working at the WWTP	2500	2800
Liu Qinggong	Forklift driver	Finding a job at the construction agency	May be assisted in employment during construction, or serve as a driver at the integrated service center in the future voluntarily	3500	3600
Xu Dengjia	Physical laborer	Working at a nearby enterprise	May deal with property management or cleaning at the integrated service center voluntarily	2500	2600
Shi Shaopeng	Technician	Finding a job at the construction agency	May be assisted in employment during construction, or serve as a repairer at the integrated service center in the future voluntarily	3000	3000
Zhang Jinxiang	Physical laborer	Working at a nearby enterprise	May deal with property management or cleaning at the integrated service center voluntarily	2750	2600
Liu Shishan	Physical laborer	Finding a construction job	May be assisted in employment during construction, or work at the integrated service center in the future voluntarily	2200	2600
Zhang Baotao	Physical laborer	Finding an easy job	May be assisted in employment during construction, or serve as a security guard at the integrated service center in the future voluntarily	2000	2100
Ren Shutang	Physical	Finding a construction job	May be assisted in employment	3000	3000

	laborer		during construction, or serve as a repairer at the integrated service center in the future voluntarily		
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5.3 Protection of Women's Rights and Interests

48. Local women prefer working at nearby enterprises or doing farm work and housework at home.

49. At the operation stage of the Subproject, the elderly care center and the daycare centers will offer many caregiver jobs, which will be offered mainly to local women, and also receive some old people to be cared for, thereby freeing up some women from housework and enabling them to earn more money. Thus, women will contribute more to household income and enjoy higher family status.

50. In the Subproject, the following measures will be taken to protect women's rights and interests:

1) Women in affected village will receive relevant information during resettlement, and are able to participate in resettlement consultation. The compensation agreement must be signed by the couple.

2) Priority will be given to affected female laborers in skills training to ensure that their economic status will not be reduced.

3) A certain number of women in affected village will receive unskilled jobs (at least 20% of all unskilled jobs) during project construction. In addition, women will receive equal pay for equal work.

5.4 Restoration of Ground Attachments

51. Ground attachments affected by the Subproject include scattered trees, transformers, wells, telegraph poles, etc., and will be compensated for reasonably based on the specified compensation rates.

6 Resettlement Organizational Structure

6.1 Resettlement Agencies

6.1.1 Organizational Setup

52. 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, the Li County Government has established appropriate agencies and strengthened institutional capacity. See Figure 6.1.

53. The agencies responsible for resettlement planning, management, implementation and M&E in the Subproject include:

- Subproject Leading Group
- PMO
- LA and HD Working Group
- Li County Land and Resources Bureau
- Owner (Li County Veterans Home)

- Town government
- Village committee
- Design institution
- External M&E agency

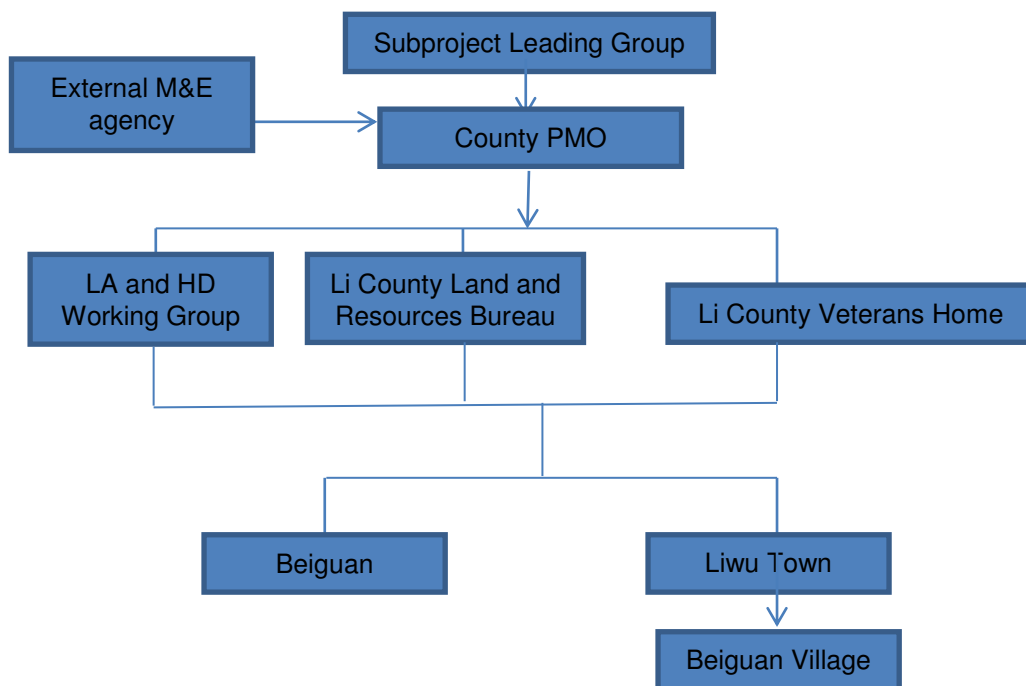


Figure 6.1 Organizational Chart

6.1.2 Organizational Responsibilities

Subproject Leading Group

54. The Li County Government established the Subproject Leading Group to ensure successful resettlement implementation and strengthen organizational leadership in March 2015, composed of leaders from the county government, development and reform bureau, finance bureau, civil affairs bureau, land and resources bureau, planning bureau, construction bureau, etc. The Subproject Leading Group is responsible for overall planning, coordination and management, and governs the county PMO, and the LA and HD Working Group.

PMO (at the county development and reform bureau)

- Executing major decisions of the Subproject Leading Group on the Subproject;
- Responsible for the overall organization, management, coordination, supervision and

guidance of the Subproject;

- Contact with the state, provincial and municipal departments concerned, and ADB;
- Coordinating the finalization of legal documents of the Subproject with ADB, and reporting to the Subproject Leading Group and ADB regularly;
- Appointing an external resettlement M&E agency to monitor and evaluate resettlement activities

Owner

- Appointing a resettlement consulting agency to prepare for resettlement
- Coordinating the consulting agency with other agencies at the preparation stage
- Coordinating the implementation progress of the Subproject and the RP
- Reporting the resettlement fund disbursement plan and supervising the disbursement of funds
- Coordinating the work of the resettlement agencies
- Raising and disbursing resettlement funds
- Responsible specifically for resettlement implementation
- Tracking and supervising the disbursement of resettlement funds
- Handling grievances and appeals of APs arising from resettlement
- Supporting the work of the external M&E agency
- Collecting and compiling information required for internal monitoring reporting
- Managing resettlement archives

Li County Land and Resources Bureau

- Developing resettlement policies in coordination with authorities concerned
- Responsible for all-around LA and HD affairs
- Participating in the DMS
- Supervising the implementation of resettlement activities

LA and HD Working Group

- Entering into compensation and resettlement agreements with affected enterprises
- Implementing LA, HD and resettlement
- Managing resettlement information
- Handling disputes and appeals arising from implementation
- Reporting LA, HD and resettlement information to the PMO

Affected 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

Design institution

- Reducing resettlement impacts through design optimization;
- Determining the range affected by LA
- **External M&E agency**

55. The county PMO 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 displaced persons, and submitting resettlement M&E reports to the county PMO and ADB; and
- Providing technical advice to the county PMO in data collection and processing.

6.2 Staffing

56. 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 2-4, all of whom have a certain level of professional proficiency and considerable experience in resettlement. See Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Resettlement agency	Full-time workforce		Peak workforce	Composition
	Total	Female		
Subproject Leading Group	12	1	15	Government officials
PMO	3	1	8	Civil servants
LA and HD Working Group	2	0	4	Project construction and management staff
Li County Veterans Home	6	2	10	Project construction and management staff
Land and resources bureau	1	0	2	Civil servants
Development and reform bureau	1	0	2	Civil servants
Civil affairs bureau	2	0	3	Civil servants
Design institution	2	1	4	Engineers, economists
Total	29	5	48	

6.3 Measures to Strengthen Institutional Capacity

57. The following measures will be taken to strengthen institutional capacity:

- Offer adequate financial and equipment support.
- Select staff strictly, and strengthen operations and skills training for management and technical staff of all resettlement agencies to improve their professional proficiency and management level;
- Establish a resettlement management information system and strengthen information feedback to ensure a smooth information flow;
- Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring, and solve issues timely; and
- Establish an external M&E mechanism and an early warning system.

7 Resettlement Budget

7.1 Resettlement Budget

58. The resettlement budget of the Subproject is 9.66114 million yuan, and is included in the general budget of the Subproject, including LA compensation of 6.54 million yuan, accounting for

67.69%, compensation for affected enterprise 926,500 yuan, accounting for 9.59%, and other costs of 1.1946 million yuan, accounting for 12.37%. See Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Resettlement Budget

Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Amount (0,000 yuan)	Percent
1. LA compensation				654	67.69%
1.1 Land compensation and resettlement subsidy	mu	87200	75	654	67.69%
2. Compensation for affected enterprise				92.65	9.59%
2.1 HD compensation				78.9	8.17%
Single-storied properties	m ²	700	520	36.4	3.77%
Properties in simple structure	m ²	1000	425	42.5	4.40%
2.2 Compensation for attachments				11.25	1.16%
Walnuts	/	150	300	4.5	0.47%
Willows	/	3	2000	0.6	0.06%
Transformers	/	4000	2	0.8	0.08%
Well	/	50000	1	5	0.52%
Telegraph poles	/	500	7	0.35	0.04%
2.3 Compensation for business losses				2.5	0.26%
Subtotal of Items 1-2				746.65	77.28%
3. Other costs		Percent to Subtotal of Items 1-2		119.464	12.37%
3.1 Survey and design costs		0.50%		3.733	0.39%
3.2 M&E costs		1.50%		11.200	1.16%
3.3 Implementation management costs		3%		22.400	2.32%
3.4 Skills training costs		1%		7.467	0.77%
3.5 Contingencies		10%		74.665	7.73%
4. LA taxes				100	10.35%
Compensation fees for the use of additional construction land	m ²	20	50000	100	10.35%
Total of Items 1-4				966.114	100.00%

7.2 Annual Investment Plan

59. 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 7.2.

Table 7.2 Annual Investment Plan

Year	2016	2017	2018
Investment (0,000 yuan)	193.223	676.280	96.611
Percent	20%	70%	10%

7.3 Disbursement and Management of Resettlement Funds

7.3.1 Fund Disbursement

60. 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 paid by Li County Veterans Home to the competent department of the Li County Government directly via a special account for further payment to the

affected village and enterprise.

- Land compensation will be paid before LA, and HD compensation paid before the relocation of the affected enterprise.
- Financial and supervisory agencies will be established at different levels to ensure that all funds are fully and timely available.

7.3.2 Fund Management

61. LA compensation will be used through adequate consultation with the APs, and the compensation for the affected enterprise will be fully paid before HD.

62. The finance and audit departments of the Li County Government have the power to monitor and audit the use of resettlement funds.

63. 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.

8 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

8.1 Public Participation Strategy

64. 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.

65. During the feasibility study, the county PMO consulted with the affected town government, village committee and enterprise, and APs on LA, HD and resettlement many times. During June-July 2016, the county PMO and IAs conducted a DMS and a socioeconomic survey in the subproject area, and conducted extensive consultation with town and village officials, AP representatives, enterprise owner and workers, etc. Their comments and suggestions have been well incorporated into the subproject design and the RP.

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

1) Participation of AP representatives in LA and resettlement

AP representatives are elected to collect comments and suggestions from the APs extensively, and give replies to their questions in cooperation with the agencies concerned.

2) Determination of resettlement modes through consultation with APs

Written agreements on compensation and resettlement should be entered into with the APs to specify the modes and amounts of compensation.

3) Consultation meeting

67. One month before HD, a consultation meeting will be held with the affected enterprise to explain the relevant policies, compensation rates and resettlement program, so that the affected workers can make preparations in advance.

4) LA and HD announcement

68. The LA announcement covers a brief introduction to the Subproject, the range of LA and HD,

resettlement policies, compensation rates, resettlement agencies, resettlement implementation schedule, APs' rights and obligations, grievance redress, M&E, etc.

5) Disclosure of the RP

69. The RP will be accessible to the public at Li County Veterans Home and the Li County Civil Affairs Bureau by November 15, 2016. The county PMO will publish where the AP is accessible on a local newspaper before the implementation of the Subproject.

6) RIB

70. 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, contact information, etc.

8.2 Already Started Public Participation and Consultation Activities

71. During the feasibility study in May 2014, Li County Veterans Home consulted with the Beiguan Village Committee and villagers on land use. The county PMO has consulted with the affected enterprise and AP representatives on compensation and resettlement many times. According to the survey, most local residents are aware of the Subproject and the village committee is already prepared for this. Based on consultation, all AHs prefer cash compensation, and all APs are aware that they can file appeals by lawful means when their lawful rights and interests are infringed on. See Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Public Participation and Consultation Activities

Time	Participants	Key points	Key comments	Solution
May 2014	20 persons from County PMO, planning bureau, land and resources bureau, Beiguan Village	Introducing the background of the Subproject, and optimizing the design	Villagers support the Subproject and have no objection to the proposed site.	The scope of the Subproject was not finalized.
March 2015	4 persons from County PMO, Junpeng Real Estate Company	Consulting the house leasing for daycare center with the owner of Junpeng Community, Junpeng Garden	The owner agreed to lease the house to the daycare centers.	
October 2015	7 persons from County PMO, Dongnanjie village and Zhonghua village	Consulting the land leasing for day care center with the village committees	The members of village committee support the project and believe that they will benefit from the project.	
October 2015	People from County PMO, Nanzhuang Town Health Center and Liushi Town Health Center	Consulting the land leasing for day care center with the village committees	The members of village committee agreed to lease the land to the daycare centers.	
January 2016	8 persons from County PMO, Xinanzhuang village Beiguodan village and Xinxing village	Consulting the land leasing for day care center with the village committees	The members of village committee support the project and believe that they will benefit from the project.	
April 2016	4 persons from County PMO, Xinxing village	Consulting the house of village committee leasing for day care	The members of village committee support the project and believe that	

		center with the village committees	they will benefit from the project.	
Mar. 2016	County PMO, Beiguan Village, brickyard owner	Introducing the progress of the Subproject, learning about the brickyard, and collecting comments on resettlement	The lease contract between Beiguan Village and the brickyard has not expired, and how the brickyard will be resettled is not determined yet.	The brickyard owner prefers cash compensation and runs a small shop after the HD. As for the affected workers, those wishing to get employed under the Subproject will have priority in being recruited by the construction agency; those wishing to work at the elderly care center will receive training and pass an examination before going to work; those wishing to be otherwise employed will be notified of HD at least 3 months in advance, so that they have sufficient time to find new jobs at nearby enterprises.
May 2016	Subproject Leading Group, PMO, land and resources bureau, civil affairs bureau, Liwu Town, Beiguan Village, brickyard	Introducing the progress of the Subproject, ADB's safeguard policies, and compensation policies of the Subproject, and identifying impacts preliminarily	Relevant information and policies should be disclosed adequately; the resettlement program for the brickyard should be determined as soon as possible.	The understanding of the compensation and resettlement policies should be strengthened, and the brickyard further consulted on resettlement.
Jun. 2016	PMO, Liwu Town, Beiguan Village, brickyard	Conducting a socioeconomic survey, and discussing resettlement programs	Some villagers object full withholding of LA compensation by the village collective; The enterprise expects HD compensation to be made clear in amount and time of payment.	No agreement was reached on compensation distribution. The enterprise's affected properties and attachments would be compensated for at replacement cost, and it would receive compensation for losses for production suspension.
Jun. 2016	PMO, Liwu Town, Beiguan Village, brickyard	Continuing to discuss and finalizing resettlement programs	Resettlement of workers and employment of villagers	It was resolved that LA compensation should be distributed evenly among the population of the affected village.

8.3 Subsequent Public Participation and Consultation Plan

Table 8.2 Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participants	Topic
LA announcement	Feb. 2017	Village bulletin board, village meeting	PMO, land and resources bureau, Liwu Town, Beiguan Village	All APs	Disclosure of LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement programs	Feb. 2017	Village bulletin board, village meeting	PMO, land and resources bureau, Liwu Town, Beiguan Village	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
Disclosure of the RP or RIB	October. 2016	PMO, Beiguan Village, library	PMO	All APs	
Online disclosure of the RP	November. 2016	ADB's website	PMO		
DMS results	Feb. 2017 to	Field survey	PMO, land and	All APs	Finding out anything

verification	April. 2017		resources bureau, Liwu Town, Beiguan Village		omitted to determine final impacts
Determination of income restoration plan	Before implement- ation	Meeting			Discussing the final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees
Training program	April.2017 – July 2019	Villager participation	PMO, land and resources bureau, Liwu Town, Beiguan Village	All APs	Discussing training needs and developing a program
M&E	April.2017- July 2020	Villager participation	External M&E agency, Beiguan Village	All APs	1) Resettlement progress and impacts; 2) payment of compensation; 3) information disclosure; 4) livelihood restoration

8.4 Grievance Redress

72. 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:

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

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

75. 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.

76. 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.

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

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

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

80. The resettlement agencies will appoint persons to collect and handle grievances and appeals from the APs specifically. See Table 8.3.

81. Alternatively, the aggrieved person(s) may submit a complaint to the ADB's Project Team to try to resolve the problem. If good faith efforts are still unsuccessful, and if there are grievances that stemmed from a violation of ADB's safeguard policy, the APs may appeal directly to ADB in

accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism (2012).³

Table 8.3 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

Agency	Name	Title	Tel
PMO	Zhang Weiliang	Section chief	13663246333
Li County Veterans Home	Wang Shufang	Director	13833498986
Li County Land and Resources Bureau	Di Zhenhuo	Director	13503381825
Li County Civil Affairs Bureau	Wang Kejian	Vice director	13785250666
Liwu Town Government	Lin Ddianhai	Township leader	13722950777
Beiguan Village	Liu Yuejin	Village committee leader	15930260788

9 Resettlement Implementation Plan

9.1 Principles for Resettlement Implementation

82. According to the project implementation schedule, the Subproject will be constructed from 2017 to 2021. In order that the resettlement schedule is coordinated with the construction schedule, LA will begin in January 2017 and end in July 2018. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are as follows:

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

84. 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.

85. 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.

9.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

Table 9.1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Agency responsible	Target	Time	Progress
1	RP preparation stage				
1.1	Establishment of PMO	Li County Government		Mar. 2015	Completed
1.2	Socioeconomic survey	County PMO	Affected enterprise, village and town	Jun. 2016	Completed
1.3	Preparation of RP	Li County Veterans Home	RP	May – Jul. 2016	Ongoing
2	Information disclosure and public participation				

³ Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, the affected people should make a good faith effort to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach the Accountability Mechanism - <http://compliance.adb.org/>.

2.1	Consultation with agencies concerned and APs	County PMO	Affected enterprise, village	May 2014 – Dec. 2016	Ongoing
2.2	Disclosure of the draft RP and RIB to APs	County PMO	Affected enterprise, village	Oct. 2016	Pending
2.4	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website	County PMO/ADB	APs	Nov. 2016	Pending
3	Approval of construction land				
3.1	Preliminary land examination	Li County Land and Resources Bureau		Oct. 2016	Pending
3.2	Land approval	Li County Land and Resources Bureau		Dec. 2017	Pending
4	Implementation stage				
4.1	DMS on land	PMO, Li County Land and Resources Bureau	Affected village	Feb. 2017 – Apr. 2017	Pending
4.2	DMS on properties and attachments of affected enterprise	PMO, LA and HD Working Group	Affected enterprise	Feb. 2017 – Apr. 2017	Pending
4.3	Execution of LA compensation agreement and payment of compensation	PMO, land and resources bureau	Village committee	Apr.2017 –Aug. 2017	Pending
4.4	Execution of HD compensation agreement	PMO, LA and HD Working Group	Affected enterprise	Apr.2017 –Aug. 2017	Pending
4.5	Income restoration measures	PMO	APs	Apr.2017 –July. 2019	Pending
4.6	Skills training	PMO	APs	Apr.2017 –July. 2019	Pending
5	M&E				
5.1	Baseline survey	External M&E agency	Affected village	Feb. 2017	Pending
5.2	Internal monitoring	Internal monitoring agency	Semiannual report	Apr.2017 –July. 2020	Pending
5.3	External M&E	External M&E agency	Semiannual report	Apr.2017 –July. 2020	Pending

10 M&E

86. 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.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

87. The county PMO and other agencies concerned will be responsible for internal monitoring, and have competent leaders appointed for this purpose. They will prepare a detailed internal monitoring plan that covers: 1) investigation and coordination of key issues during resettlement; 2) resettlement progress; 3) execution of land and property lease contracts, and rental payment; 4) resettlement of the affected enterprise; 5) establishment of resettlement agencies, and training and working efficiency of resettlement staff; 6) public participation and consultation, and information disclosure; and 8) grievance redress.

88. The county PMO will submit an internal monitoring report to ADB semiannually. Such report

should indicate the statistics of the past 6 months in tables, and reflect the progress of LA, resettlement and use of compensation fees through comparison. Tables 10.1 and 10.2 provide some formats.

Table 10.1 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				
HD	mu				
Compensation payment	0,000 yuan				
Staff training	/				
Rental payment	0,000 yuan				
Employment	/				

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

Table 10.2 Sample Schedule of Fund Utilization

_____ Town, _____ County/district

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

Reporting date: _____ (MM/DD/YY)

Affected entity	Description	Unit/qty.	Required investment (yuan)	Compensation received (yuan)	Adjusted compensation	Percent
Village collective						
Health center						
Enterprise						

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

10.2 External M&E

89. According to ADB's policy, XPMO will appoint a qualified, independent agency experienced in ADB-financed projects as the external M&E agency. The external M&E agency will conduct follow-up M&E of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, and give advice. It will also conduct follow-up monitoring of the APs' production level and living standard, and submit M&E reports to the county PMO and ADB. The procedure of external M&E is as follows:

- 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
- 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
 - Socioeconomic survey: learning the socioeconomic development of the subproject area
 - Resettlement agencies: learning the capacity and efficiency of the resettlement agencies

- Affected enterprise: fund disbursement, availability of new premises, relocation progress, production restoration, workers' income restoration, quality of resettlement
 - Affected village: fund disbursement, compensation distribution, income variation, employment, satisfaction with resettlement
 - Public participation and consultation: public participation activities during the preparation and implementation of the RAP, and the effectiveness of participation and disclosure
 - Grievance redress: mechanism and efficiency of grievance redress
- 8) Compiling M&E data and establishing a database
 - 9) Comparative analysis
 - 10) M&E reporting

90. The external M&E agency will submit an external M&E report to the county PMO and ADB semiannually. See Table 10.3.

Table 10.3 Resettlement M&E Schedule

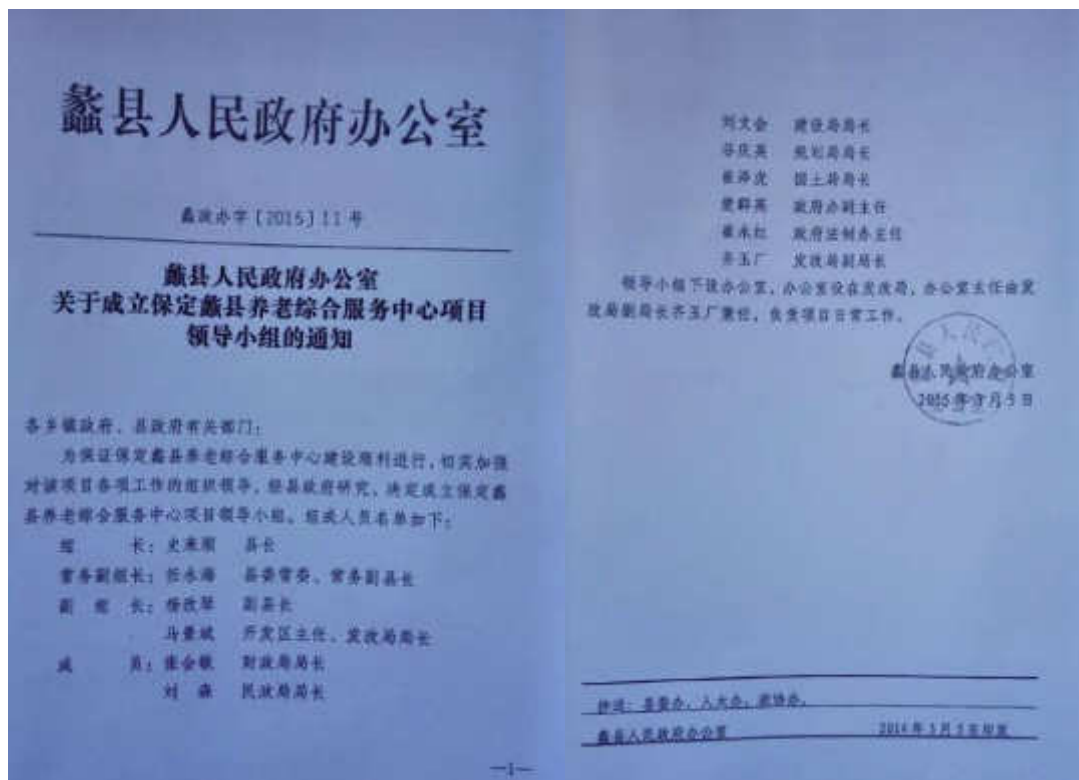
	Report	Date
1	Baseline report	February 2017
2	M&E report (No.1)	July 2017
3	M&E report (No.2)	January 2018
4	M&E report (No.3)	July 2018
5	M&E report (No.4)	July 2019
6	Summary report	December 2020

10.3 Post-evaluation

91. 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.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1 ESTABLISHMENT DOCUMENT OF THE LI COUNTY PROJECT LEADING GROUP



General Office of the Li County Government LCGO [2015] No.11

Notice of the General Office of the Li County Government on Establishing the Leading Group of the Baoding Li County Elderly Care Center Subproject

Township governments, and departments concerned of the county government:

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the Baoding Li County Elderly Care Center Subproject, and strengthen the organizational leadership of this subproject, we have decided to establish the Leading Group of the Baoding Li County Elderly Care Center Subproject. Its members are as follows:

Leader: Shi Laishun, County Head

Executive Deputy Leader: Ren Yonghai, Executive Deputy County Head

Deputy Leaders: Yang Gaiqin, Deputy County Head

Ma Jingbin, Director of the Development Zone, Director-general of the Development and Reform Bureau

Members: Zhang Huimin, Director-general of the Finance Bureau

Liu Sen, Director-general of the Civil Affairs Bureau

Liu Wenhui, Director-general of the Construction Bureau

Gu Qingying, Director-general of the Planning Bureau

Cui Zehu, Director-general of the Land and Resources Bureau

Chu Qunying, Deputy Director of the General Office of the Li County Government

Cui Yonghong, Director of the Legal Affairs Office of the Li County Government

Qi Yuchang, Deputy Director-general of the Development and Reform Bureau

The Subproject Management Office under the Subproject Leading Group has been established at the Development and Reform Bureau, headed by Deputy Director-general Qi Yuchang, responsible for day-to-day work.

General Office of the Li County Government

March 5, 2015

CC: General Office of the County CPC Committee, General Office of the County People's Congress,
General Office of the County People's Political Consultative Conference

Issued by the General Office of the Li County Government on March 5, 2015

APPENDIX 2 INSTRUCTIONS ON CONSENT TO LEASE TO THE DAYCARE CENTERS



临县鑫晋镇东南街村民委员会
关于同意占用现有空地建设日间照料中心的说明

我村现有可利用土地388.6㎡,属于村集体所有。结合我县“推进鑫晋镇养老服务中心”项目建设,经研究,同意在该地新建老年人日间照料中心,更好地为该村及周边老人提供服务。

特此说明。



临县鑫晋镇新乡村民委员会
关于同意利用现有楼房改造日间照料中心的说明

我村现有现有可利用二楼楼房750㎡,属于村集体所有。结合我县“推进鑫晋镇养老服务中心”项目建设,经研究,同意将此楼改造为老年人日间照料中心,更好地为该村及附近老人提供服务。

特此说明。



临县鑫晋镇中滩村民委员会
关于同意利用现有空地建设日间照料中心的说明

我村现有可利用土地40㎡,属于村集体所有。结合我县“推进鑫晋镇养老服务中心”项目建设,经研究,同意在该地新建老年人日间照料中心,更好地为该村及附近老人提供服务。

特此说明。



临县晋史中心卫生院
关于同意租赁现有房屋建设日间照料中心的说明

临县晋史中心卫生院现有可利用房屋4176㎡,结合我县“推进鑫晋镇养老服务中心”项目建设,经研究,同意出租该房屋改造为老年人日间照料中心,更好地为该村及附近老人提供服务。

特此说明。





Xinxiang Village Committee, Liwu Town, Li County
Note on Approving the Conversion of Existing Property into Daycare Center

There is a 768 m² collectively owned single-storied property to the south of our village. We have approved the conversion of this property into an elderly daycare center under the Baoding Li County Elderly Care Center Subproject in order to serve old people in our village and surrounding areas better.

Xinxiang Village Committee, Liwu
Town, Li County
May 3, 2016

Xinanzhuang Village Committee, Baoxu Town, Li County
Note on Approving the Conversion of Existing Property into Daycare Center

Our village has 660 m² of collectively owned construction land, in close vicinity to the Xiang health center. We have approved the conversion of this property into an elderly daycare center under the Baoding Li County Elderly Care Center Subproject in order to serve old people in our village and surrounding areas better.

Xinanzhuang Village Committee,
Baoxu Xiang, Li County
May 3, 2016

Beiguodan Village Committee, Beiguodan Town, Li County
Note on Approving the Conversion of Existing Property into Daycare Center

Our village has 1200 m² of collectively owned construction land, in close vicinity to the Xiang health center. We have approved the conversion of this property into an elderly daycare center under the Baoding Li County Elderly Care Center Subproject in order to serve old people in our village and surrounding areas better.

Beiguodan Village Committee,
Beiguodan Town, Li County
May 3, 2016

Li County Junpeng Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.
Note on Approving the Conversion of Existing Property into Daycare Center

Our company has a 514 m² property in the Junpeng Garden community and a 585.6 m² property in the Junpeng Shangpin community. We have approved the conversion of these properties into elderly daycare centers under the Baoding Li County Elderly Care Center Subproject in order to serve old people in our village and surrounding areas better.

Li County Junpeng Real Estate
Development Co., Ltd.
May 3, 2016

Dongnanjie Village, Liwu Town , Li County
Note on Approving the Conversion of Existing Property into Daycare Center

Our company has a 368.6 m² property in the Junpeng Garden community and a 585.6 m² property in the Junpeng Shangpin community. We have approved the conversion of these properties into elderly daycare centers under the Baoding Li County Elderly Care Center Subproject in order to serve old people in our village and surrounding areas better.

Dongnanjie Village Committee, Liwu
May 3, 2016

Xinxiang Village Committee, Liwu Town, Li County
Note on Approving the Conversion of Existing Property into Daycare Center

There is a 768 m² collectively owned single-storied property to the south of our village. We have approved the conversion of this property into an elderly daycare center under the Baoding Li County Elderly Care Center Subproject in order to serve old people in our village and surrounding areas better.

Xinxiang Village Committee, Liwu
Town, Li County
May 3, 2016

Zhonghua Village Committee, Liwu Town, Li County
Note on Approving the Conversion of Existing Property into Daycare Center

There is a 440 m² collectively owned single-storied property to the south of our village. We have approved the conversion of this property into an elderly daycare center under the Baoding Li County Elderly Care Center Subproject in order to serve old people in our village and surrounding areas better.

Zhonghua Village Committee, Liwu
Town, Li County
May 3, 2016

Nanzhuang Centre Health Center, Li County
Note on Approving the Conversion of Existing Property into Daycare Center

There is a 400 m² collectively owned single-storied property to the south of our village. We have approved the conversion of this property into an elderly daycare center under the Baoding Li County Elderly Care Center Subproject in order to serve old people in our village and surrounding areas better.

Nanzhuang Centre Health
Li County
May 3, 2016

Xinxing Village, Xinxing Town, Li County
Note on Approving the Conversion of Existing Property into Daycare Center

There is a 400 m² collectively owned single-storied property to the south of our village. We have approved the conversion of this property into an elderly daycare center under the Baoding Li County Elderly Care Center Subproject in order to serve old people in our village and surrounding areas better.

Xinxing Village, Xinxing Town,
Li County
May 3, 2016

APPENDIX 3 KEY PROVISIONS OF LAWS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES ON RESETTLEMENT

1. LA Authority and Nature of Compensation

1.1 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.

1.2 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.

1.3 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.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

2. Legal and Administrative Procedures

2.1 Land Administration Law of the PRC

Article 46 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.

2.2 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.

3. Compensation and Resettlement Policies

3.1 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.

3.2 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.

3.3 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 the following table.

Location-based Land Prices for LA of Baoding City

Unit: yuan/mu

Division	Average location -based land price	Tier-1	Tier-2	Tier-3	Tier-4	Tier-5	Tier-6
Baoding City	70462						
Li County	78614	96200	87200	78200	70000		

3.4 Notice of the Li County Price Control Bureau, and Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau on House Rating, and the Fixation of Benchmark and Replacement Costs of Attachments in the County Town

Acquired houses shall be appraised by a qualified real estate appraisal agency on site with appraisal reports. Appraised prices shall be fixed by a qualified real estate appraisal agency based on replacement cost, and by reference to building area, structure, decoration, newness, etc.

Compensation rates for houses and attachments on collective land shall be fixed by reference to this notice.

4. Other regulations

4.1 Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Some Major Issues in Deepening Reform Comprehensively (November 12, 2013)

Article 11 An integrated urban-rural construction land market shall be established, where rural collective construction land shall be allowed for transfer, lease and equity participation together with state-owned land, and LA procedures shall be regulated to establish a rational, normative and diversified guarantee mechanism for land-expropriated farmers.

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

Article 9 Rural collective economic organizations may run nonprofit elderly care facilities for their members using collective land, and nonprofit elderly care facilities run by private capital and elderly care facilities run by the government may use rural collective land according to law.

4.3 Administrative Measures of Hebei Province for the Transfer of the Right to Use Collective Construction Land (November 1, 2008)

Article 3 Collective construction land referred to herein shall mean land used for rural enterprises, township and village public facilities, and public welfare facilities, and other collectively owned land for non-residential construction approved according to law.

Article 6 If a rural collective economic organization is to transfer, lease or mortgage the right to use collective construction land, it must obtain the consent of at least two thirds of all members of the village meeting or two thirds of villagers.

Article 14 After the period of land use specified in the transfer or lease contract expires, the right to use collective construction land shall be withdrawn by the holder of the land use right without compensation, and building and other ground attachments shall be disposed of in accordance with the contract.

Article 15 If the transfer or lease contract is to be extended, the holder of the land use right shall file an application with the owner 6 months before the expiry date, and extend the contract with approval.

4.4 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.

4.5 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.

4.6 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.

APPENDIX 4 RESETTLEMENT BOOKLET

1. Objective of the Resettlement Information Booklet

This objective of the RIB is to provide APs information about the project, especially information about compensation principles, compensation benefits and compensation rates and other regulations, as well as how and when the compensation fee will be paid to the affected people. This is a part of the information publication in order to disclose the land acquisition, resettlement, compensation rates, compensation fee payment, appeals and redress procedures and policies. The Executive Agency will Resettlement leaflet to the affected people before the detailed measure distribute the survey (DMS).

2. Project Description

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, consisting of the two components including construction of an elderly care center and construction or renovation of interior decoration of 10 daycare centers.

3. Project Resettlement Impacts

75 mu of collective land in Beiguan Village, Liwu Town will be acquired permanently for the elderly care center, all being collective construction land without directly affected population. Beiguan Brickyard will be affected by HD for the elderly care center, with a total HD area of 945 m², including 520 m² in masonry concrete structure and 425 m² in steel structure.

The 10 daycare centers will be built in leased properties or on leased land, in which 4 will be built in leased properties, including Junpeng Community, Junpeng Garden, Liushi Town Health Center and Xinxiang Village, Xinxiang Town, with a total area of 3,043.6 m², involving no resettlement, and 6 will be built on leased land, including Wenliubei (Zhonghua Village), Dongnanjie, Baoxu Xiang Health Center, Xinbei Village, Beiguodan Village Committee and Nanzhuang Town Health Center,

with a total area of 5.26 mu, all being collective construction land, with no directly affected population.

4. Relevant Laws and Regulations of Resettlement

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)
- 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 Practical Job in Compensation for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004])
- 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 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)
- Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Issuing the Guidelines on the Land Used for Elderly Care Facilities (MLRO [2014] No.11)

Provincial and Local Regulations and 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 (2008)
- 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)
- Notice of the Li County Price Control Bureau, and Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau on House Rating, and the Fixation of Benchmark and Replacement Costs of Attachments in the County Town (June 2012)

ADB Policy

- Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

5. Compensation rates for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Permanent LA

The Subproject involves the permanent acquisition of collective construction land in Beiguan Village, Liwu Town. 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 compensation rate for the acquired land is 87,200 yuan/mu (Tier-2 areas). No young crop compensation is involved.

HD

In the Subproject, one enterprise will be affected by HD. According to the Notice of the Li County Price Control Bureau, and Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau on House Rating, and the Fixation of Benchmark and Replacement Costs of Attachments in the County Town, urban houses are divided into the following types. See Table 1.

Table 1 **HD** Compensation Rates

House structure	Grade	Compensation rate (yuan/m ²)	
		Minimum	Maximum
Frame		1100	1250
Masonry concrete	A	900	1100
	B	800	900
	C	700	800
	D	650	700
Masonry timber	A	700	750
	B	650	700
	C	600	650
	D	550	650
Simple	Board	200	250
	Other	150	200

For the affected enterprise, based on consultation and appraisal, the compensation rate is 1,000 yuan/m² for production steel structure and 700 yuan/m² for masonry concrete structure.

The affected enterprise will also receive 25,000 yuan business loss compensation based on negotiation, which is half of the annual profit..

Ground Attachments

Ground attachments affected by the Subproject will be compensated for according to the Notice of the Li County Price Control Bureau, and Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau on House Rating, and the Fixation of Benchmark and Replacement Costs of Attachments in the County Town.

Table 2 Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments

Item	Description	Rate
Walnuts	Diameter 5-7cn	150 yuan each
Willows	Diameter 2-4cm	3 yuan each
Transformers		4000 yuan each
Well	With a water tower	50,000 yuan
Telegraph poles		500 yuan each

6. Appeal Procedures

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 Beiguan Village Committee, which will discuss the appeal together with the Liwu 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 the county PMO 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.

Alternatively, the aggrieved person(s) may submit a complaint to the ADB's Project Team to try to resolve the problem. If good faith efforts are still unsuccessful, and if there are grievances that stemmed from a violation of ADB's safeguard policy, the APs may appeal directly to ADB in accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism (2012).⁴

Table 3 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

Agency	Name	Title	Tel
PMO	Zhang Weiliang	Section chief	13663246333
Li County Veterans Home	Wang Shufang	Director	13833498986
Li County Land and Resources Bureau	Di Zhenhuo	Director	13503381825
Li County Civil Affairs Bureau	Wang Kejian	Vice director	13785250666
Liwu Town Government	Lin Ddianhai	Township leader	13722950777
Beiguan Village	Liu Yuejin	Village committee leader	15930260788

7. Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Entitlements	Compensation policy and rates
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⁴ Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, the affected people should make a good faith effort to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach the Accountability Mechanism - <http://compliance.adb.org/>.

Permanent LA	75 mu	Collective construction and in Beiguan Village, Liwu Town, affecting no one	1. Cash compensation: Land compensation will be distributed equally among the population of the affected village, being 5,662 yuan per capita. 2.. Provision of 20 employment opportunities during construction. Priorities will be provided to the villagers during operation. 3. Training	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 compensation rate for the acquired land is 87,200 yuan/mu (Tier-2 areas).	
HD	945 m ² , including 425 m ² steel structure and 520 m ² masonry concrete structure	Beiguan Brickyard	1. Cash compensation: Timely, full compensation will be provided at replacement cost. 2. Compensation for losses from production suspension 3. Training, employment, etc.	The compensation rate is 1,000 yuan/m ² for steel structure and 700 yuan/m ² for masonry concrete structure. The affected enterprise will also receive 25,000 yuan business loss compensation based on negotiation, which is half of the annual profit. The 9 regular workers will receive one month's pay from the brickyard's compensation as the transition subsidy.	
Ground attachments	300 walnuts, 2,000 willows, 2 transformers, 1 well/water tower, 7 telegraph poles	Beiguan Brickyard	Compensation at replacement cost	According to the Notice of the Li County Price Control Bureau, and Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau on House Rating, and the Fixation of Benchmark and Replacement Costs of Attachments in the County Town:	
				Item	Rate
				Walnuts	150 yuan each
				Willows	3 yuan each
				Transformers	4000 yuan each
				Well/water tower	50,000 yuan each
Telegraph poles	500 yuan each				
Land lease	5.26 mu	Dongnanjie, Zhonghua, Xinanzhuang, Xinbei and Beiguodan Villages, Nanzhuang Central Health Center		Based on the term of lease and prevailing market conditions	

Hebei Elderly Care Development Project

Final Report

Volume Three

Document 3-K

Resettlement Plan for Xinji County Subproject

**ADB-financed Hebei Elderly Care
Development Project**

**Hebei Elderly Care Development
Project
Xinji Elderly Care Service Center
(Parents' Paradise) Subproject
Resettlement Plan**

**Xinji PMO
October 2016**

Letter of Commitment

The Xinji Municipal Government (XMG) has applied for a loan with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Xinji Elderly Care Service Center (Parents' Paradise) Subproject (hereinafter, the "Subproject") through the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China (PRC). Therefore, the Subproject must be implemented in accordance with ADB's safeguard policies. This resettlement plan (RP) represents a key requirement of ADB, and becomes a basis of the LA, HD and resettlement work of the Subproject. This RP complies with the applicable laws of the PRC and the applicable local regulations. In order to complete resettlement more effectively, this RP includes some additional measures, and implementation and monitoring arrangements.

XMG hereby acknowledges the contents of this RP, and warrants that the budgetary funds under this RP will be included in the general budget of the Subproject and made available on time. XMG has discussed this RP with the agencies concerned through the Xinji PMO, and got their recognition. XMG authorizes the Xinji PMO to be generally responsible for the resettlement work of the Subproject.

This RP has been prepared based on the latest feasibility study, and reflects the latest subproject area, socioeconomic profile, resettlement policies, and implementation progress, and will be further updated based on the detailed design. Resettlement should not begin before this RP is approved formally by ADB.

Agency	Signature	Date
		2016.10

Executive Summary

1. Overview of the Subproject

The Subproject is located in Xinji City (county-level), Shijiazhuang City, and consists of: 1) Elderly Care Institution: floor area 39.75 mu, in which a building area of 30,223 m² (24,269 m² aboveground and 5,964 m² underground) is financed by ADB, with 378 additional beds, serving a population of 50,000; 2) Community Elderly Care Branches and Service Centers: floor area 136 mu, total building area 7,900 m², with 180 additional beds; 3) Home Elderly Care System: establishing the Xinji Parents' Paradise Service Call Center at the complex, providing in-home old people with handheld terminals, supporting SOS one-key calling and positioning, establishing online connections with them through the call center, and providing them with health consulting and housekeeping services; and 4) Elderly Care Service Skills Training Centers.

The Subproject will break ground in July 2017 and be completed in June 2019.

2. LA and HD

LA and resettlement under the Subproject are caused by the Elderly Care Institution component mainly.

The main types of resettlement impacts of the Subproject are permanent LA, HD and demolition for ground attachments.

39.75 mu of collective land in Xinleitou Village, Xinleitou Town will be acquired for the Subproject. In 2005, Xinleitou Village transferred 115.6 mu of land to Dayu Group^① to repay debts, being collectively owned unused shrub land and hollow land, with no income and no affected population. After the transfer, Dayu Group has assigned two workers to level this plot and grow saplings thereon. The 39.75 mu of land to be acquired by Dayu Group is part of the transferred land. Therefore, LA will affect both the land owner (Xinleitou Village) and the land user (Dayu Group, which is also the owner of the Subproject) along with its two workers, but will not affect villagers in Xinleitou Village directly.

Public properties of 400 m² will be leased for the Community Elderly Care Branches and Service Centers component.

A non-residential property of 250 m² will be demolished for the Subproject, being a tool house of Dayu Group in masonry timber structure, affecting the owner Dayu Group but involving no directly affected population.

LA will also affect 34,000 saplings.

A due diligence investigation has been conducted on the land used for the Elderly Care Institution, and Community Elderly Care Branches and Service Centers components. See Appendixes 1 and 2.

3. Policy framework and entitlements

This RP is 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 applicable policies of Hebei Province, and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). According to the above policies, and in consultation with local governments and affected persons (APs), the resettlement principles of the Project are: 1) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. 2) 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

^① Dayu Group is a private enterprise, one of the top 10 down jacket producers of China, which is also the IA of this subproject. The boss of Dayu Group, Mr. Li Zhifeng, is also a farmer of Xinleitou village.

monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. 3) Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through appropriate measures. 4) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. 5) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. 6) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders. 7) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation. 8) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

4. Compensation and restoration

LA compensation includes land compensation, resettlement subsidy and young crop compensation. The compensation rate for irrigated land, vegetable land, garden land, fishponds and woodland is 102,940 yuan/mu in Xinleitou Village.

The two affected workers will still work at Dayu Group. Since only 39.75 mu in the 115.6 mu of land transferred by Xinleitou Village in 2005 will be acquired for the Subproject, the two affected workers will be responsible for maintaining the remaining trees, and their income will be unchanged.

In addition, Dayu Group promises to offer pre-job training to villagers in Xinleitou Village and make jobs first available to them (60% of these jobs are for women) to promote the employment of local labor. Dayu Group will also offer 20 unskilled jobs (70% of these jobs are for women) to villagers in Xinleitou Village.

A non-residential property of 250 m² built and owned by Dayu Group will be demolished for the Subproject, being a tool house used also for forest attendance, affecting Dayu Group but without compensation and without restoration.

The affected saplings are owned by Dayu Group, and the land user (namely the subject of sapling compensation) is also Dayu Group, so no compensation will be incurred in practice. These saplings will be disposed of by Dayu Group before land use.

5. Vulnerable groups and women

The Subproject involves neither vulnerable group nor women.

6. Public participation and information disclosure

All APs 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 first draft of this RP will be published on ADB's website by the end of 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, HD, etc. The Xinji Subproject Leading Group, Xinji PMO, and 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

XMG has established the Xinji Subproject Leading Group for overall leadership and coordination in subproject implementation.

The Xinji PMO has been established under the leading group to be responsible for routine management, coordination, progress reporting, communication, etc.

The Xinji PMO is the implementing agency of the Subproject. In addition, the Xinji PMO and other agencies concerned will also be responsible for the implementation of the RP.

This RP will be further updated based on the detailed design. Resettlement should not begin before this RP is approved formally by ADB.

9. 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 Xinji PMO will appoint an independent agency to conduct M&E semiannually. M&E costs will be included in the resettlement budget.

10. Resettlement budget and schedule

All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Subproject. Based on prices in August 2016, the resettlement budget of the Subproject is 7.995 million yuan; including LA and HD compensation, land taxes, monitoring costs, contingencies, etc.

Resettlement will be implemented from March to June 2017.

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Abbreviations

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
HD	-	House Demolition
IA	-	Implementing Agency
LA	-	Land Acquisition
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
XMG	-	Xinji Municipal Government
XMLRB	-	Xinji Municipal Land and Resources Bureau

Units

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

1 Overview of the Subproject

1.1 Background and Description of the Subproject

1.1.1 Background of the Subproject

Xinji City is one of the cities with the highest levels of population aging in Hebei Province. Its elderly population (above 60 years, 129,000) accounts for 20.3% of its gross population. Currently, the city has 20 elderly care institutions only, including 12 public and 8 private ones, with 2,037 beds in total, serving 1.17% of the city's elderly population only. There is also a largely elderly population of nearly 500,000 in nearby areas, including Jinzhou, Ningjin, Shenzhe and Shenzhou Cities/Counties. In view of this, XMG has applied for an ADB loan for the Subproject.

1.1.2 Components and Resettlement Identification

According to the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject in October 2016, the Subproject consists of the following: Component 1: Elderly Care Institution: (1) semi-self-care area: 1 building with 9 aboveground floors, a total building area of 7,963 m², among which, the semi-self-care area, 1 building plus 8 floors with the total area of 7,663 m² and 208 beds; daytime care center will be built on the 1st floor of semi-self-care building, with the area of 300 m² and 20 beds. (2) full-care building, hospital and rehabilitation center from 5 to 9 aboveground floors, a total building area of 6,986 m² and 150 beds; (3) restaurant, located on the ground floor, with a total building area of 950 m², offering dining and shopping services to old people; (4) other facilities, including duty room and equipment room, with a total building area of 150 m². (5) underground structure 5964 m², including 2204 m² for project operation management, and 3760 m² for offering underground garage, etc.

Component 2: Community Elderly Care Branches and Service Centers: Branches of Parents' Paradise will be established in 5 townships (Xinleitou, Jiucheng, Qianying, Zhiqu and Wangkou), with 150 beds; daycare centers will be established in Fanghua Community, Aolin Garden Community and Qinghe Bay Community in the urban area of Xinji City, with leased properties of 400 m² and 30 beds. This component aims to provide elderly care, daycare, housekeeping, recreational, consulting, medical and mental consolation services to urban and rural old people.

Component 3: Home Elderly Care System: establishing the Xinji Parents' Paradise Service Call Center at the complex in cooperation with the China Mobile Xinji Branch, with a service radius of 30km and a beneficiary population of about 50,000, providing in-home old people with handheld terminals, supporting SOS one-key calling and positioning, establishing online connections with them through the call center, and providing them with health consulting and housekeeping services.

Component 4: Elderly Care Service Skills Training Centers: providing pre-job, on-the-job and routine training to the management and nursing staff

Based on preliminary impact identification, the Subproject will involve LA, HD and attachments (saplings). See 错误!未找到引用源。 and Figure 1-1.

1.1.3 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

The main resettlement impacts of the Subproject are as follows:

1) 39.75 mu of collective land in Xinleitou Village, Xinleitou Town will be acquired for the Subproject. In 2005, 115.6 mu of land was transferred to Dayu Group, being collectively owned unused shrub land and hollow land. After the transfer, Dayu Group has assigned two workers to level this plot and grow saplings thereon. Therefore, LA will affect Xinleitou Village, the owner Dayu Group along with its two workers, but will not affect villagers in Xinleitou Village directly.

2) A non-residential property of 250 m² built and owned by Dayu Group will be demolished for the Subproject.

1.2 Social and Economic Benefits

Xinji City is one of the cities with the highest levels of population aging in Hebei Province. The Subproject will meet elderly care needs of Xinji City and solve medical

care problems for old people to some extent. The Subproject is located in the outskirts, with a service radius of about 30km, oriented to both urban and rural old people. After its completion, it will offer 568 additional beds and have a direct beneficiary population of nearly 50,000.

1.3 Estimated Resettlement Budget and Implementation Schedule

The planned gross investment in the Subproject will be 22.74045 million yuan, including a resettlement investment of 7.995 million yuan, accounting for 3.5% of gross investment. The Subproject will break ground in June 2017 and be completed in June 2019.

Table 1-1 Scope of the Subproject and Identification of Resettlement Impacts

No.	Component	Description	Location	Main resettlement impact																																												
1	Elderly Care Institution	(1) semi-self-care area: 2 buildings with 9 aboveground floors, a total building area of 16,215 m ² , among which, the semi-self-care area, 1 building plus 8 floors with the total area of 15,315 m ² and 208 beds; daytime care center will be built on the 1 st floor of semi-self-care building, with the area of 900m ² and 20 beds. (2) full-care building, hospital and rehabilitation center with 9 aboveground floors, a total building area of 13,926 m ² and 150 beds; (3) restaurant, located on the ground floor, with a total building area of 950 m ² , offering dining and shopping services to old people; (4) other facilities, including duty room and equipment room, with a total building area of 150 m ² . (5) underground structure 7060 m ² , including 2210m ² for project operation management, and 4850 m ² for offering underground garage, etc.	Xinleitou Village, Xinleitou Town	39.75 mu of collective land in Xinleitou Village, Xinleitou Town will be acquired. In 2005, 115.6 mu of land was transferred to Dayu Group, and the 39.75 mu of land to be acquired is part of the transferred land. See Appendix 1 for the relevant due diligence report. LA will affect two workers of Dayu Group directly, but will not affect villagers directly.																																												
2	Community Elderly Care Branches and Service Centers	<p>Branches of Parents' Paradise will be established in 5 townships (Xinleitou, Jiucheng, Qianying, Zhiqu and Wangkou).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>No.</th><th>Name</th><th>Location of service center</th><th>Floor area, m²</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="5">Rural</td><td>1</td><td>Xinleitou</td><td>Dayu Group</td><td>600</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Jiucheng</td><td>Dayu Group</td><td>600</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Zhiqu</td><td>Dayu Group</td><td>700</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>Wangkou</td><td>Dayu Group</td><td>600</td></tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td>Qianying Xiang</td><td>Dayu Group</td><td>500</td></tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Urban</td><td>1</td><td>Aolin Garden Community</td><td>Community</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Fanghua Community</td><td>Community</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Qinghe Bay Community</td><td>Community</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Total</td><td>3400</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		No.	Name	Location of service center	Floor area, m ²	Rural	1	Xinleitou	Dayu Group	600	2	Jiucheng	Dayu Group	600	3	Zhiqu	Dayu Group	700	4	Wangkou	Dayu Group	600	5	Qianying Xiang	Dayu Group	500	Urban	1	Aolin Garden Community	Community	100	2	Fanghua Community	Community	100	3	Qinghe Bay Community	Community	200	Total				3400	Xinleitou, Jiucheng, Qianying, Zhiqu and Wangkou, etc.	3,400 m ² (5.1 mu) of land will be occupied, in which 3,000 m ² is located in the factory of Dayu Group (owner of the Subproject), involving no resettlement; and the remaining 400 m ² is leased. See Appendix 2.
	No.	Name	Location of service center	Floor area, m ²																																												
Rural	1	Xinleitou	Dayu Group	600																																												
	2	Jiucheng	Dayu Group	600																																												
	3	Zhiqu	Dayu Group	700																																												
	4	Wangkou	Dayu Group	600																																												
	5	Qianying Xiang	Dayu Group	500																																												
Urban	1	Aolin Garden Community	Community	100																																												
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	3	Qinghe Bay Community	Community	200																																												
Total				3400																																												
3	Home Elderly Care System	Establishing the Xinji Parents' Paradise Service Call Center at the complex	Xinleitou Village	Within the land acquired for the Elderly Care Institution component																																												
4	Elderly Care Service Skills Training Centers	Providing pre-job, on-the-job and routine training to the management and nursing staff	Xinleitou Village	Within the land acquired for the Elderly Care Institution component																																												

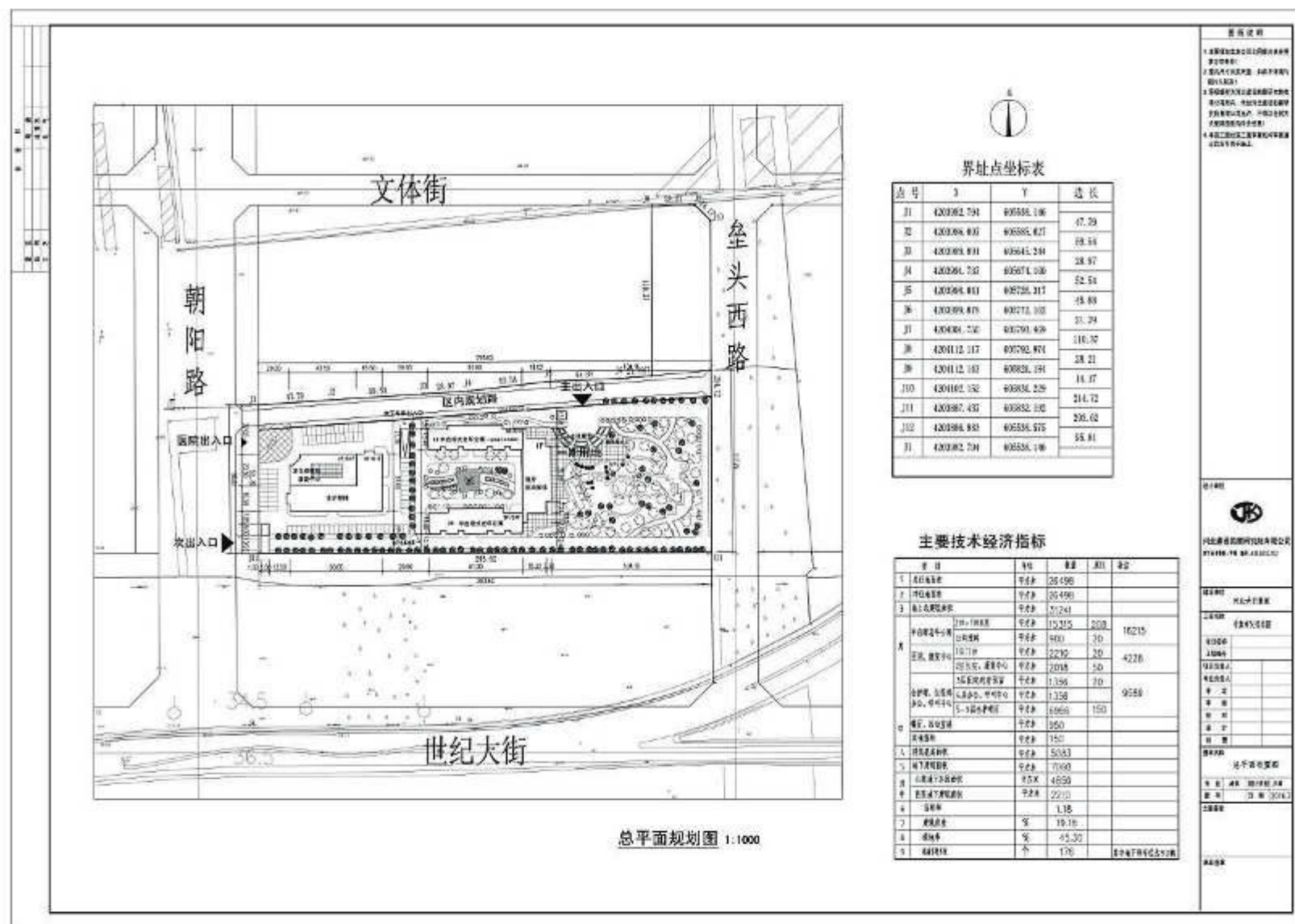


Figure 1-1 Layout Plan of the Subproject

2 Impacts of the Subproject

2.1 Measures to Minimize Resettlement Impacts

2.1.1 Principles for Project Design and Site Selection

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

- Avoiding or minimizing occupation of existing and planned residential areas, high-quality farmland, and environmentally sensitive areas;
- Utilizing already land without temporary land occupation; and
- Complying with the master development plan and special plans of Xinji City

City

2.1.2 Comparison and Selection of Options

At the design stage, through the field survey of the subproject area and the optimization of the subproject design, negative impacts of the Subproject have been minimized without affecting the design outputs. At the detailed design stage, the subproject design was further optimized, avoiding the acquisition of 59.25 mu of land and the demolition of non-residential properties of 250 m². See Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Comparison of Resettlement Impacts before and after Optimization

Item	Collective land acquisition (mu)	Demolition of non-residential properties (m ²)	Affected enterprise	Affected workers
Recommended option	99	500	1	2
Optimized option	39.75	250	1	2
Reduced resettlement impact	59.25	250	0	0

2.2 Scope of Impact Survey of LA and HD

According to the recommended option, the Subproject will affect one town, one village, and two workers of Dayu Group directly. See 错误!未找到引用源。.

Table 2-2 Summary of the Affected Area

City	Town	Types of impact	Village	Affected	
				Enterprise	Workers
Xinji	Xinleitou	LA, HD	Xinleitou	1	2

2.3 Survey Methods and Process

In May 2016, Hebei Engineering Consulting and Research Institute prepared the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject.

The resettlement consultants conducted the fieldwork with the assistance of the Xinji PMO in July 2016, and prepared the draft RP in August 2016.

2.4 Permanent LA

39.75 mu of collective land in Xinleitou Village, Xinleitou Town will be acquired for the Subproject. LA will affect both the land owner (Xinleitou Village) and the land user (Dayu Group, which is also the owner of the Subproject).

In order to raise money for the construction of public facilities for the villagers, through consultation at a village congress, Xinleitou village has transferred the land use right to Dayu Group in 2004. It is learned that the transferred land was unused shrub land and hollow land before the transfer, involving no directly affected population. Dayu has paid CNY 4,654,500 for the compensated use of 115.6 mu collective land in the village according the compensation rate of CNY 20,000 per mu for 21.6mu pit land and CNY 45,000 for the other collective land. But at that time Dayu

did not apply for land examination and approval procedures and the ownership of land has not changed which means they didn't have a legitimate right to use land to do non-agriculture construction. So far the land has been used as nursery land by Dayu. This is the history of this land. If Dayu want to construct a permanent structure on the land, they need permanently acquire the land. Within the land useright transfer agreement (see appendix 1), Xinleitou village has agreed to assist Dayu Group to do the land acquisition procedure. According to the agreement and through consultation, the Xinleitou Village Committee should refund the LA compensation paid by Dayu Group to Dayu Group and as Dayu has provided strong support to improve the infrastructure and employment of the villagers has no objection to the project. For this purpose, a village congress was held in July 2016, and all villager representatives agreed to refund the LA compensation to Dayu Group.

After the transfer, Dayu Group has assigned two workers to level this plot and grow saplings thereon. Therefore, LA will affect both the land owner (Xinleitou Village) and the land user (Dayu Group, which is also the owner of the Subproject) along with its two workers, but will not affect villagers in Xinleitou Village directly.

See Appendix 1 for the land transfer process and its coordination with LA for the Subproject.

See Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Summary of Permanent LA Impacts

City	Town	Village	Acquired collective land (mu)	Affected	
			Woodland	Enterprise	Workers
Xinji	Xinleitou	Xinleitou	39.75	1	2

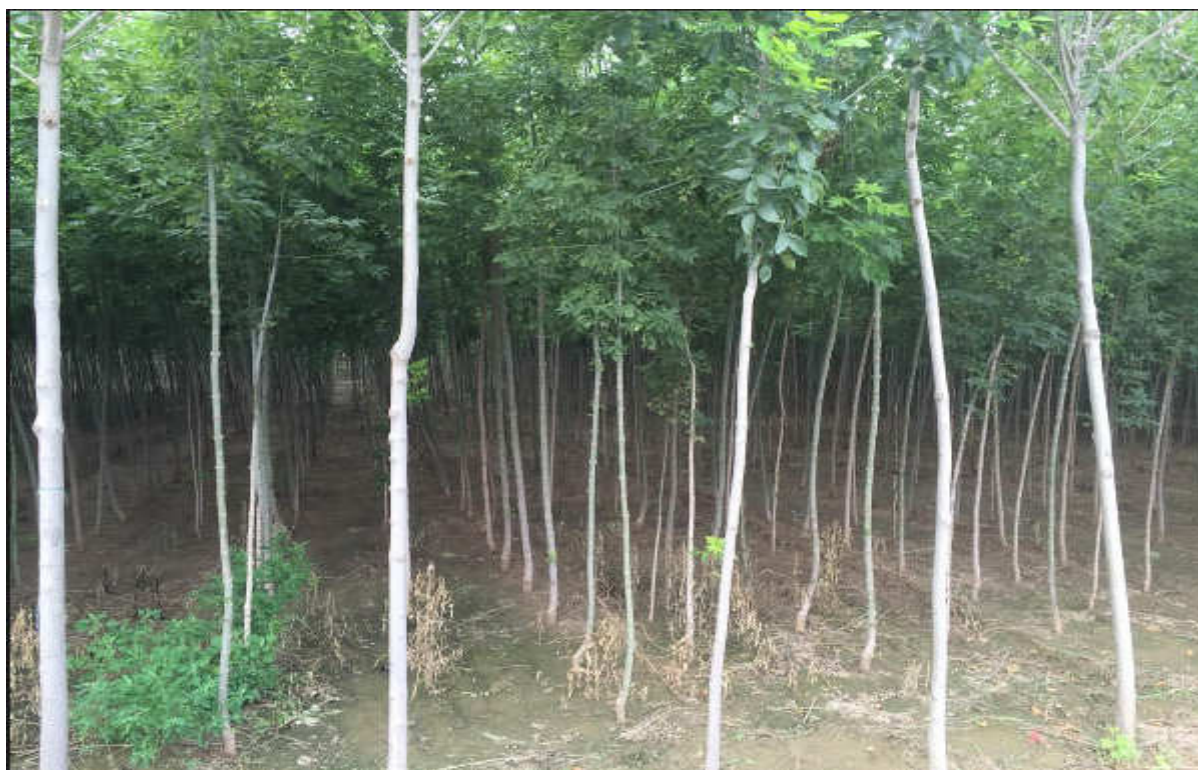


Figure 2-1 Current Situation of Land to be Acquired

2.5 Temporary Land Occupation

The land occupied temporarily for the Subproject is included in the permanently acquired land.

2.6 Demolition of Non-residential Property

A non-residential property of 250 m² built and owned by Dayu Group will be demolished for the Subproject, being a tool house used also for forest attendance, affecting Dayu Group but without compensation and without restoration.

2.7 Affected Infrastructure and Ground Attachments

The Subproject will affect 34,000 saplings. See Table 2-4.

Table 2-4 Affected Ground Attachments

Type		Total
Saplings	3-6cm	34000

2.8 Affected Population

2.8.1 Summary

The population directly affected by the Subproject is two workers of Dayu Group:

1) 39.75 mu of collective land will be acquired for the Subproject, affecting one enterprise with two workers.

2) A non-residential property of 250 m² will be demolished for the Subproject, affecting one enterprise, involving no directly affected population.

See Table 2-5.

Table 2-5 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Item	Unit/type	Qty.
Acquisition of collective land	mu	39.75
Where: sparse woodland	mu	39.75
Demolition of non-residential properties	m ²	250
—LA	Enterprise	1
	Workers	2
—HD	Enterprise	1
	Workers	2
—Both LA and HD	Enterprise	1
	Workers	2
Total	Person	2

2.8.2 Affected Vulnerable Groups

The Subproject involves neither vulnerable group.

2.8.3 Affected Women and Ethnic Minorities

The Subproject involves neither ethnic minority nor women.

3 Socioeconomic Profile

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Subproject Area

3.1.1 Shijiazhuang City

Shijiazhuang City is the capital of Hebei Province, located in southwestern Hebei, with a land area of 15,848 km² and an urban area of 2,206 km², governing 8 districts and 11 counties. The city is located in central southern Hebei and the Round-Bohai Economic Rim, 273km away from Beijing.

In 2015, the city's GDP was 544.06 billion yuan, up 7.5% year on year, in which the added value of primary industries was 49.44 billion yuan, up 2.3%; that of secondary industries 245.29 billion yuan, up 5.8%; and that of tertiary industries 249.33 billion yuan, up 10.6%. At the end of 2015, the city had a resident population of 10.7016 million, a year-on-year increase of 85,400.

In 2015, urban residents' per capita disposable income was 28,168 yuan, up 8.0%; rural residents' per capita net income 11,442 yuan, up 8.5%; urban residents' per capita nonproductive expenditure 13,432 yuan, up 7.4%; urban residents' per capita nonproductive expenditure 18,165 yuan, up 8.2%; and rural residents' per capita nonproductive expenditure 7,476 yuan, up 3.0%.

At the end of 2015, 182,100 residents were covered by minimum living security, including 27,600 urban residents and 154,500 rural residents.

3.1.2 Xinji City

Xinji City was the largest fur distributing center in Chinese history, and a central city in eastern Hebei, located 65km away from Shijiazhuang City and 250km away from Beijing, with a land area of 951 km² and a population of 616,000, including an urban population of 230,000 (2011).

In 2015, the city's GDP was 38.613 billion yuan, and per capita GDP 61,315 yuan, being 1.5 times the provincial average. The ratio of primary, secondary and tertiary industries was 13.07:58.83:28.1. Urban residents' per capita disposable income was 26,906 yuan, and rural residents' per capita net income 13,364 yuan.

3.1.3 Xinleitou Town

At the end of 2015, Xinleitou Town had 10,526 households with 30,913 persons, including a female population of 15,038 and an agricultural population of 26,680, a cultivated area of 23,205 mu, a sown area of 47,653 mu and a grain output of 25,317 tons. In 2015, the town's GDP was 360 million yuan, urban residents' per capita disposable income 15,620 yuan, and rural residents' per capita net income 13,549 yuan.

3.1.4 Xinleitou Village

At the end of 2015, Xinleitou Village had 1,330 households with 4,860 persons, including 2,477 females, all being Han people and agricultural population, a cultivated area of 8,153 mu, and a labor force of about 2,800, mostly working locally. In 2015, villagers' per capita net income was about 14,000 yuan.

The village is close to Shijiazhuang City, and has a developed collective economy. There are over 10 enterprises in the village, which are absorb nearly 1,000 laborers.

3.2 Basic Information of the Affected Enterprise

The enterprise affected by LA for the Subproject is Hebei Dayu Apparel Group Co., Ltd. (Dayu Group for short), which is also the owner of the Subproject and the user of the land acquired for the Subproject.

Dayu Group was incorporated in Xinleitou Village on March 16, 2000, with a registered capital of 30 million yuan and a workforce of over 2,000, 60% of which are local or nearby villagers, and 70% are females, with an average annual pay of about 35,000 yuan. The legal representative is Li Zhifeng. Dayu Group is one of the top 100 apparel manufacturers of China, specializing in down coat and apparel production.

In 2005, the Xinleitou Village Committee needed to build some collective facilities, so it transferred 115.6 mu of collective flexible land to Dayu Group permanently. Although the LA formalities have not been completed to date (see Appendix 1 for details), this plot has been used by Dayu Group. The land to be acquired for the Subproject is part of the transferred land.

3.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Workers

After Dayu Group obtained the right to use this plot in 2005, this plot has not been developed to date. In order that this plot is not left unused, Dayu Group has assigned two workers to level this plot and grow saplings thereon. The two affected workers will still work at Dayu Group. Since only 39.75 mu in the 115.6 mu of land transferred by Xinleitou Village in 2005 will be acquired for the

Subproject, the two affected workers will responsible for maintaining the remaining trees, and their income will be unchanged.

Both workers are males, regular workers of Dayu Group and also villagers in Xinleitou Village. See Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Workers

Name	Gender	Age	Family size	Cultivated area (m)	House (masonry concrete, m ²)	Household net income in 2015 (yuan)	Per capita net income in 2015 (yuan)
Li Jigen	Male	50	3	2.2	80	45000	15000
Liang Xiaoguang	Male	51	2	3.2	73	39000	19500
Total			5	5.4	153	84000	17250 (average)

4 Legal Framework and Policies

4.1 Laws, Regulations and Policies Applicable to Resettlement

The resettlement policies of the Subproject are based mainly on the applicable regulations and policies of ADB and the PRC, including:

1) ADB policies

- Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009
- Accountability Mechanism Policy, February 2012
- Public Information Communication Policy, 2011

2) PRC laws, regulations and policies

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (January 1, 1999, amended on August 28, 2004)
- Methods for Announcement of LA (Decree No.10 of the Ministry of Land Resources, effective from January 1, 2002)
- Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28) (October 21, 2004)
- Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for LA (MLR [2004] No.238) (November 3, 2004)
- Measures for the Administration of the Preliminary Examination of the Land Used for Construction Projects (Decree No.27 of the Ministry of Land Resources, effective from December 1, 2004)
- Notice of the State Council on Issues Concerning the Strengthening of Land Control and Adjustment (SC [2006] No.31) (August 31, 2006)
- Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Land Acquisition Management (June 26, 2010)

3) Provincial and local policies

- Land Administration Regulations of Hebei Province (2002)
- Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Amending Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition (HPG [2015] No.28)

4.2 Abstract of ADB Policies

ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement has three key elements: (1) compensation for lost properties, livelihoods and income; (2) assistance in resettlement, including the provision of a resettlement site, and appropriate facilities and services; and (3) assistance for restoration, as a minimum, to the standard of living in the absence of the project, taking into account the following basic principles:

1. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

2. 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. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

3. 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.

4. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at

resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

5. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

6. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

7. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets.

8. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

9. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

10. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

11. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic relocation. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

12. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

4.3 Provisions of PRC Laws, Regulations and Policies

The Land Administration Law of the PRC is the main policy basis of the Subproject. The Ministry of Land and Resources and the Hebei Provincial Government have promulgated policies and regulations on this basis.

The Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28) promulgated in October 2004 defines the principles and rates of compensation and resettlement for LA, and LA procedures and monitoring system. These legal documents constitute the legal basis for resettlement in the Subproject together with the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238). See 错误!未找到引用源。.

Table 4-1 Key Provisions of Provincial Regulations

Item	Key provisions	Index
Administrative agencies	Governments at all levels must utilize land rationally and protect farmland practically, strengthen land resources management, and make comprehensive planning. Article 5 Administrative departments for land of governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for land administration and supervision within their administrative divisions.	Land Administration Regulations of Hebei Province (2002)
Fixation of compensation rates	Article 39 Land compensation shall be 6-10 times the average output value of such land in the 3 years before acquisition for cultivated land, 5-8 times for other farmland and construction land, and 3-5 times for unused land. Article 40 Resettlement subsidy shall be 4-6 times the average output value of such land in the 3 years before acquisition for cultivated land, 4-6 times	Land Administration Regulations of Hebei Province (2002)

Item	Key provisions	Index
	for other farmland and construction land, and none for unused land.	
LA compensation fees and management	<p>New LA compensation rates shall consist of land compensation and a resettlement subsidy, and exclude young crop compensation, ground attachment compensation, and social security costs.</p> <p>20% of land compensation fees shall belong to the collective economic organization, and 80% of holders of land use rights or households that contract such land; if the acquired land has no holder of land use right, or has not been contracted by the collective economic organization, all land compensation fees shall belong to the collective economic organization for allocation or use according to law. Land compensation fees shall be paid timely and fully, and shall not be withheld or embezzled by any organization or individual.</p> <p>For attachments and young crops on the acquired land, their proprietors shall be otherwise compensated. Compensation rates for ground attachments shall be fixed by cities, and compensation fees for young crops shall be based on output values of such crops in the current season.</p>	<p>Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Amending Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition (HPG [2015] No.28)</p> <p>Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Implementing Location-based Rates for LA (HPG [2008] No.132)</p>

4.4 Main Differences between ADB Policies and PRC Laws

Compensation for land

- Difference: 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.
- Solution: 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.

Consultation and disclosure

- Difference: 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.
- Solution: Consultation has begun at the early stage (before and during the technical assistance). The Xinji PMO agrees to disclose the RP to APs as required by ADB.

Resettlement monitoring, evaluation and reporting

- Difference: ADB requires that internal and external resettlement monitoring be conducted. However, there is no such requirement in Chinese laws, except for reservoir projects.
- Solution: 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.

4.5 Compensation Principles of the Subproject

The principles for compensation and entitlement of the Subproject have been developed in accordance with the regulations and policies of the PRC and ADB, with the aim of ensuring that APs obtain sufficient compensation and assistance measures so that their production and livelihoods are at least restored to pre-project levels. See 错误!未找到引用源。.

Table 4-2 Principles for Resettlement

Principles	
(i)	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.
(ii)	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.
(iii)	Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through appropriate measures.
(iv)	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the

	same or better income and livelihood status.
(v)	Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
(vi)	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
(vii)	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
(xiii)	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

4.6 Cut-off Date of Compensation

The cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation is September 30, 2016, which will be disclosed in the subproject area. Any newly claimed land, newly built house or settlement in the subproject area by the APs after this date will not be entitled to compensation or subsidization. Any building constructed or tree planted purely for extra compensation will not be counted in.

4.7 Fixation of Compensation Rates for Resettlement Impacts of the Subproject

4.7.1 LA

According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for LA, the Land Administration Regulations of Hebei Province (2002), and the Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Amending Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition (HPG [2015] No.28), the LA compensation rates of Xinji City are set out in 错误!未找到引用源。 . Xinleitou Village, Xinleitou Town affected by the Subproject is a Tier-1 area, where the LA compensation rate is 102,940 yuan/mu.

Table 4-3 Compensation Rates for LA

City	Average rate	Tier-1 areas	Tier-2 areas	Tier-3 areas
Xinji	82035	102940	80880	78680

4.7.2 Demolition of Non-residential Property

A non-residential property of 250 m² built and owned by Dayu Group will be demolished for the Subproject, being a tool house used also for forest attendance, affecting Dayu Group but without compensation and without restoration since Dayu Group is the IA of this subproject. However, the compensation for this property has been included in the resettlement budget of the Subproject for easy understanding of project impacts. See Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 Compensation Rates for Demolition of Non-residential Property^①

Type	Unit	Rate (yuan/unit)	Remarks
Masonry timber structure	m ²	630	

4.7.3 Compensation for Ground Attachments

According to the policy, the compensation for the saplings affected by the Subproject will be fixed through appraisal. The affected saplings are owned by Dayu Group, and the land user (namely the subject of sapling compensation) is also Dayu Group, so no compensation will be incurred in practice. These saplings will be disposed of by Dayu Group before land use.

It is estimated that each sapling will be compensated for at 30 yuan.

4.7.4 Rates of Other Costs

Table 4-5 Tax and Fee Rates on LA

^① This rate is used for resettlement cost estimation mainly.

No.	Item	Rate	Basis
1	Compensation fees for using additional construction land	18667 yuan/mu	Notice on Adjusting the Policy on Fees for Compensated Use of New Construction Land (CZ [2006] No.48)
2	Land reclamation costs	6667 yuan/mu	Land Administration Regulations of Hebei Province
3	Farmland occupation tax	20000 yuan/mu	SC [1987] No.27 Measures of Hebei Province for the Implementation of Farmland Occupation Tax (2011)
4	LA management costs	3% of LA costs	JJJFZ [2001] No.32
5	Contingencies	10% of LA costs	

4.8 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix has been established in accordance with the applicable policies in this chapter, as shown in Table 4-6.

Table 4-6 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation and resettlement policy	Compensation rates
Permanent LA	39.75 mu in Xinleitou Village, Xinleitou Town	Xinleitou Village	1) The acquired land will be compensated for at the application location-based land prices for collective farmland, collective construction land and collective unused land of Hebei Province. 2) The LA compensation rate will be based on the Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Amending Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition (HPG [2015] No.28). 3) The LA compensation will be disbursed by the Xinji PMO directly to the Xinleitou Village Committee, to be returned to Dayu Group according to the land transfer agreement entered into in 2005.	Compensation rate: 102,940 yuan/mu for irrigated land, vegetable land, garden land and fishponds
Demolition of non-residential property	Tool house of 250 m ²	Dayu Group	Owned by Dayu Group, without compensation and without restoration	Reference rate: 630 yuan/m ² for masonry timber structure
Ground attachments	Saplings	Dayu Group	The compensation for the saplings affected by the Subproject will be fixed through appraisal. The affected saplings are owned by Dayu Group, and the land user (namely the subject of sapling compensation) is also Dayu Group, so no compensation will be incurred in practice. These saplings will be disposed of by Dayu Group before land use.	30 yuan each
Grievance redress	/	All APs	Free; all costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies	/

5 Resettlement and Income Restoration

5.1 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.

5.2 Resettlement Principles

The resettlement principles of the Subproject can be summarized as follows:

- 1) The willingness of the APs should be respected, and their existing production and living traditions maintained;
- 2) The production level and living standard of the APs should be improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels.

5.3 LA Impacts and Restoration Program

39.75 mu of collective land in Xinleitou Village, Xinleitou Town will be acquired for the Subproject, and saplings thereon are grown and owned by Dayu Group.

LA will affect both the land owner (Xinleitou Village) and the land user (Dayu Group, which is also the owner of the Subproject).

This plot was transferred to Dayu Group in 2005^①, being collectively owned unused shrub land and hollow land. After the transfer, Dayu Group has assigned two workers to level this plot and grow saplings thereon. Therefore, LA will affect Xinleitou Village, the owner Dayu Group (which is also the land user) along with its two workers, but will not affect villagers in Xinleitou Village directly.

The two affected workers will still work at Dayu Group. Since only 39.75 mu in the 115.6 mu of land transferred by Xinleitou Village in 2005 will be acquired for the Subproject, the two affected workers will be responsible for maintaining the remaining trees, and their income will be unchanged.

In addition, Dayu Group promises to offer pre-job training to villagers in Xinleitou Village and make jobs first available to them (60% of these jobs are for women) to promote the employment of local labor. Dayu Group will also offer 20 unskilled jobs (70% of these jobs are for women) to villagers in Xinleitou Village.

5.4 Resettlement Program for Demolition of Non-residential Property

A non-residential property of 250 m² built and owned by Dayu Group will be demolished for the Subproject, being a tool house used also for forest attendance, affecting Dayu Group but without compensation and without restoration.

5.5 Restoration Program for Ground Attachments

The affected saplings are owned by Dayu Group, and the land user (namely the subject of sapling compensation) is also Dayu Group, so no compensation will be incurred in practice. These saplings will be disposed of by Dayu Group before land use.

^① See Appendix 1 for the relevant due diligence report.

6 Organizational Structure for Resettlement

6.1.1 Organizational Setup

Although the Subproject has minor resettlement impacts, an organizational structure has still been established to ensure successful resettlement. Since January 2016, the resettlement agencies of the Subproject have been established successively, and their responsibilities defined. See 错误!未找到引用源。.

- Xinji Subproject Leading Group
- Xinji PMO
- Xinleitou Town Government
- Xinleitou Village
- Affected enterprise and workers
- Design agency
- External M&E agency

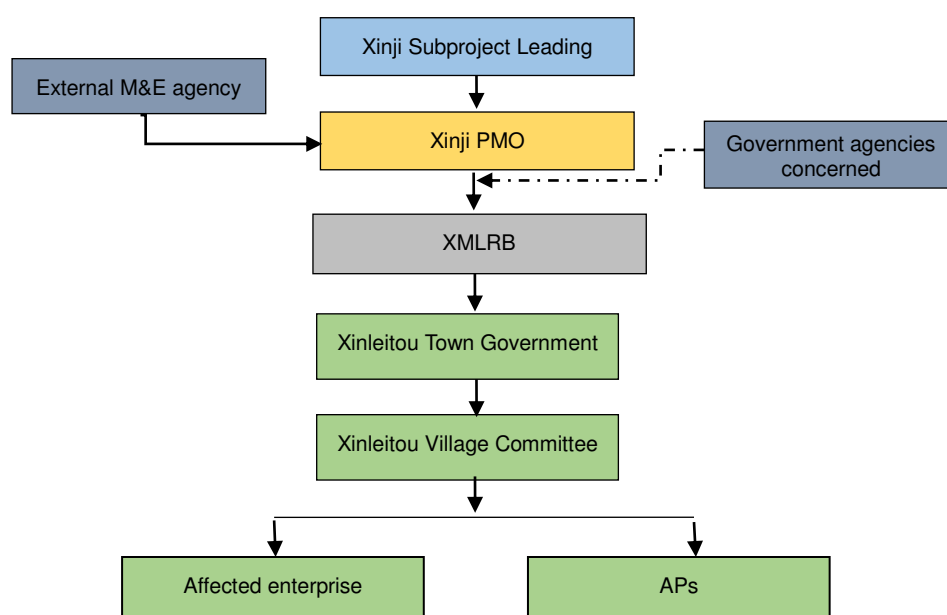


Figure 6-1 Organizational Chart

6.1.2 Organizational Responsibilities

➤ **Xinji Subproject Leading Group**

Leading the decision-making and construction of the Subproject

➤ **Xinji PMO**

- 1) Appointing a resettlement consulting agency to prepare for resettlement;
- 2) Coordinating the consulting agency with other agencies at the preparation stage;
- 3) Coordinating the implementation progress of the Subproject and the RP;
- 4) Reporting the resettlement fund disbursement plan and supervising the disbursement of funds
- 5) Coordinating the work of the resettlement agencies
- 6) Raising resettlement funds
- 7) Disbursing resettlement funds
- 8) Responsible specifically for resettlement implementation
- 9) Tracking and supervising the disbursement of resettlement funds
- 10) Handling grievances and appeals of APs arising from resettlement
- 11) Supporting the work of the external M&E agency
- 12) Collecting and compiling information required for internal monitoring reporting; managing resettlement archives

- 13) Training persons responsible for resettlement

➤ **Xinji Municipal Land and Resources Bureau (XMLRB)**

- 1) Developing resettlement policies in coordination with authorities concerned
- 2) Conducting LA

- 3) Participating in the DMS
- 4) Supervising the implementation of resettlement activities
- **Xinleitou Village**
 - 1) Participating in the DMS
 - 2) Participating in the calculation of compensation fees
 - 3) Participating in the disbursement of compensation fees to APs (see Appendix 1)
 - 4) Handling grievances and appeals arising from resettlement
- **Design agency**
 - 1) Reducing resettlement impacts through design optimization
 - 2) Determining the range affected by LA and HD
- **External M&E agency**

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

- 1) 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 Xinji PMO; and
- 2) Providing technical advice to the Xinji PMO in data collection and processing.

6.2 Staffing and Equipment

6.2.1 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 in charge of resettlement, and a smooth channel of communication has been established. The staff of the Xinji PMO has strong organizing and coordinating capabilities, and rich experience in resettlement, and is competent for the resettlement work. These staff are in charge of resettlement and also the Grievance Redress. See table 7-4 for details.

6.2.2 Equipment

The resettlement agencies at all levels of the Subproject have been provided basic office, transport and communication equipment, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines and vehicles.

6.2.3 Training Program

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the resettlement work, the resettlement staff must be trained under the leadership of the Hebei PMO. Staff training will be conducted in such forms as expert workshop, skills training course, visiting tour and on-site training, including:

- ADB's resettlement policy and principles
- Differences between ADB and PRC policies
- Resettlement implementation planning and management
- Points requiring attention during resettlement implementation
- Resettlement M&E

Table 6-1 Resettlement Training Program

Time	Location	Mode of training	Trainees	Scope of training	Budget (0,000 yuan)
Sep. 2016	Shijiazhuang	Workshop	Resettlement staff	Resettlement operations	N/A

The following measures will be taken to strengthen institutional capacity:

- 1) Define the responsibilities and scope of duty all resettlement agencies, and strengthen supervision and management;
- 2) Select staff strictly, and strengthen operations and skills training for management and technical staff of all resettlement agencies to improve their professional proficiency and management level;
- 3) Strengthen the reporting system and internal monitoring, and solve issues timely; and
- 4) Establish an external M&E mechanism and an early warning system.

7 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

7.1 Public Participation

Great importance was and will be paid to public participation and consultation at the preparation and implementation stages of the Subproject.

7.1.1 Public Participation at the Preparation Stage

Since April 2016, the Xinji PMO, design agency and task force have conducted a series of socioeconomic survey and public consultation activities under the direction of technical assistance experts. At the preparation stage, the implementing agency and design agency conducted extensive consultation on LA and resettlement. See 错误!未找到引用源。 . According to the agreement and through consultation, the Xinleitou Village Committee should refund the LA compensation paid by Dayu Group to Dayu Group. For this purpose, a village congress was held in July 2016 with 113 households in the village, and all villager representatives agreed to refund the LA compensation to Dayu Group.

Table 7-1 Key Information Disclosure and Consultation Activities

No.	Time	Activity	Participants	# of persons	Suggestion	Organizer	status
1	Apr. – Jun. 2016	Optimization of project design	Xinji PMO, XMG, agencies concerned, affected enterprise, APs	6	Minimizing land occupation	Xinji PMO	Conducted
2	July to August. 2016	DMS	Xinji PMO, XMG, agencies concerned, village committee, APs	5	/	Xinji PMO	Conducted
3	July 22, 2016	the Fund Disbursement Agreement between Dayu Group Dayu Group and Xinleitou Village	Xinji PMO, XMG, agencies concerned, village committee, APs	40		Xinji PMO	Conducted
3	November. 2016	Disclosure of resettlement policies and compensation rates	Affected enterprise, village committee, APs	/	/		
4	Sep. 2016	Online RP disclosure	ADB	/	/	Xinji PMO	

7.1.2 Participation Plan at the Implementation Stage

With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the implementing agency will conduct further public participation. See 错误!未找到引用源。 .

Table 7-2 Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
LA announcement	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Mar. 2017	Xinji PMO, XMLRB, town government, village committee	All APs	Disclosing LA area, compensation rates and resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of compensation and resettlement options for LA	Village bulletin board, village meeting	Mar. 2017	Xinji PMO, XMLRB, town government, village committee	All APs	Compensation fees and mode of payment
Verification of DMS results	Field survey	Apr. 2017	Xinji PMO, XMLRB, town government, enterprise	All APs	Finding out anything omitted to determine the final impacts; list of lost land and assets of APs; preparing basic compensation agreements
Determination of income restoration programs	Village meeting	Before implement –tation	Xinji PMO, XMLRB, town government, enterprise	All APs	Discussing final income restoration program and the program for use of compensation fees
Monitoring	Villager participation	Jun. 2017 – Dec. 2019	Xinji PMO, XMLRB, town government, enterprise, village	All APs	1) Resettlement progress and impacts 2) Payment of compensation

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topics
			committee		3) Information disclosure 4) Livelihood restoration and house reconstruction

7.2 Grievance Redress

7.2.1 Procedure

Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of the 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 land acquisition, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established. The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

Stage 1 If any right of any AP is infringed on in any aspect of LA and resettlement, he/she may report this to village committee/Dayu Group, which shall record such appeal and solve it together with the village committee or the AP within two weeks.

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

Stage 3 If the appellant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal to the Hebei PMO after receiving such disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

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.

At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a civil court directly without going through the above procedure.

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 ^①.

All grievances, oral or written, will be reported to ADB in internal and external resettlement monitoring reports.

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from the contingencies. At the whole construction stage, the above procedure will remain effective so that the APs can use it to solve relevant issues. The above appeal channel will be disclosed to the APs via the RIB and mass media.

7.2.2 Recording and Feedback of Grievances and Appeals

During the implementation of the RP, the resettlement agencies should register and manage appeal and handling information, and submit such information to the Hebei PMO in writing on a monthly basis. The Hebei PMO will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly, and will prepare a registration form for this purpose. See 错误!未找到引用源。.

Table 7-3 Registration Form of Grievances and Appeals

Accepting agency:		Time:		Location:	
Appellant	Appeal	Expected solution	Proposed solution	Actual handling	
Appellant (signature)			Recorder (signature)		
Notes: 1. The recorder should record the appeal and request of the appellant factually. 2. The appeal process should not be interfered with or hindered whatsoever. 3. The proposed solution should be notified to the appellant within the specified time.					

7.2.3 Contact Information for Grievance Redress

The resettlement agencies will appoint persons chiefly responsible to accept and handle grievances and appeals. See 错误!未找到引用源。.

^① For more information, see <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

Table 7-4 Grievance Redress Agencies and Staff

Agency	Contact	Address	Tel
Hebei PMO	Mr. Wu	Shijiazhuang	0311-66651598
Xinji PMO	Mr. Li Zhiyong	Xinji PMO	15128111119
Dayu Group	Mr. Nie Jingzhang	Dayu Group	15833911955
Xinleitou Village	Mr. Zhao Xiaopu	Xinleitou Village	0311-3271001

8 Resettlement Budget

8.1 Resettlement Budget

All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Subproject. Based on prices in August 2016, the resettlement budget of the Subproject is 7.995 million yuan; including LA costs of 5.2694 million yuan, accounting for 72.26%; compensation for demolished non-residential property 157,500 yuan, accounting for 2.16%; and compensation for ground attachments of 1.02 million yuan, accounting for 13.99%. The money for rentals/lease will be budgeted separately in the overall project cost, not included here. See Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Resettlement Budget

Unit: yuan

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate	Qty.	Total	Percent
1	Basic resettlement costs				5269365	72.26%
1.1	LA compensation	yuan/mu	102940	39.75	4091865	56.11%
1.2	Compensation for demolished non-residential property	yuan/m ²	630	250	157500	2.16%
1.3	Compensation for attachments	yuan each	30	34000	1020000	13.99%
2	Taxes and management cost ^①					
2.1	LA management costs	3%			30600	0.42%
2.3	Compensation fees for the use of additional construction land	yuan/mu	18667	39.75	742013.25	10.18%
2.4	Land reclamation costs		6667	39.75	265013.25	3.63%
3	Farmland occupation tax		20000	39.75	795000	10.90%
4	Survey and design costs				40000	0.55%
5	M&E costs				150000	2.06%
6	Contingencies				702697.83	9.64%
	Total				7994689.33	100.00%

8.2 Resettlement Investment Plan and Funding Sources

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 错误!未找到引用源。.

Table 8-2 Resettlement Investment Plan

Year	2017	2018	2019	Total
Investment (0,000 yuan)	719.52	39.97	39.97	799.47
Percent	90%	5%	5%	100%

8.3 Disbursement and Management of Resettlement Funds

8.3.1 Disbursement of Resettlement Funds

The LA compensation will be disbursed by the Xinji PMO directly to the Xinleitou Village Committee, to be returned to Dayu Group according to the land transfer agreement entered into in 2005.

8.3.2 Management of Resettlement Funds

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:

- 1) All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Subproject.
- 2) Land compensation and resettlement subsidy will be paid before LA.

^① Paid by the construction agency and received by the government.

3) Financial and supervisory agencies will be established at different levels to ensure that all funds are fully and timely available.

4) The external M&E agency will perform follow-up monitoring on the availability of compensation fees for the APs during external monitoring.

9 Resettlement Implementation Plan

9.1 Principles for Resettlement Implementation

According to the project implementation schedule, the Subproject will be constructed from June 2017 to June 2019. In order that the resettlement schedule links up the construction schedule of the Subproject, LA will be implemented from March to June 2017. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are as follows:

- LA should be completed at least one month prior to the commencement of construction, and the starting time will be determined as necessary for LA and resettlement.
- During resettlement, the APs shall have opportunities to participate in the Subproject. Before the commencement of construction, the range of LA will be disclosed, 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 compensation and resettlement program for LA. No entity or individual should use such compensation fees on their behalf, nor should such compensation fees be discounted for any reason.

9.2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

The general resettlement schedule of the Subproject has been drafted based on the progress of project construction, LA and implementation. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress. See 错误!未找到引用源。.

Table 9-1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Task	Target	Agencies in charge	Time	Remarks
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	RP	Xinleitou Village, Dayu Group	IA	Mid Sep. 2016	
1.2	Disclosure of the RP on ADB's website		IA, PMO, ADB	End of Sep. 2016	
2	RP and resettlement budget				
2.1	RP and budget approval (compensation rates)	7.995 million yuan	XMG, PMO	Aug. 2016	
3	DMS				
3.1	DMS	Xinleitou Village	IA, XMLRB	July. 2016	
4	Compensation agreement				
4.1	Village-level agreement	Xinleitou Village	IA, XMLRB	Mar. 2017	
4.2	Agreement for non-residential property	Dayu Group		Mar. 2017	
5	Livelihood restoration measures				
5.1	Livelihood restoration	2 workers	Dayu Group	Mar. – Jun. 2017	
5.2	Hiring APs under the Subproject	Local villagers	PMO, labor and social security bureau, contractor	Jul. 2017 – Dec. 2019	
6	Capacity building of resettlement agencies				
6.1	Training staff of the Xinji PMO, IA, XMLRB, etc.	2 persons	ADB, TA experts	May 2016	Completed
6.2	Training staff of the Hebei PMO on ADB policies	60 persons	Xinji PMO, IA	Sep. 2016	
7	M&E				
7.1	Baseline survey	As per the RP	External M&E agency	Jun. 2017	
7.2	Establishing an internal monitoring mechanism	As per the RP	Xinji PMO, IA	Aug. 2017	
7.3	Appointing an external M&E agency	One	Xinji PMO	Sep. 2016	
7.4	Internal monitoring reporting	Semiannual	Xinji PMO, IA	From Sep. 2017	
7.5	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual	External M&E	Dec. 2017	1 st report

No.	Task	Target	Agencies in charge	Time	Remarks
			agency	Jun. 2018	2 nd report
7.6	External evaluation reporting	Annual	External M&E agency	Dec. 2018	1 st report
				Dec. 2019	2 nd report
7.7	Completion report	One	Xinji PMO	Dec. 2019	
8	Public consultation		IA	Ongoing	
9	Grievance redress		IA	Ongoing	
10	Disbursement of compensation fees				
10.1	- To IA	Initial funds	XMG, PMO	Feb. 2017	
10.2	- To village	Most funds	IA	Mar. – Jun. 2017	
11	Commencement of civil construction				
	The Subproject		IA	Jul. 2017	

10 M&E

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the RP and realize the objectives of resettlement properly, LA, HD and resettlement activities of the Subproject will be subject to periodic M&E according to ADB's resettlement policy, including internal and external monitoring.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

10.1.1 Scope

Internal monitoring will cover the following:

- 1) Organizational structure: setup, division of labor, staffing and capacity building of resettlement implementation and related agencies;
- 2) Resettlement policies and compensation rates: development and implementation of resettlement policies; actual implementation of compensation rates for different types of impacts (permanent LA, temporary land occupation, HD, relocation of entities and special facilities), with particular focus on compliance with the rates in the RP and reasons for deviations;
- 3) LA, HD and resettlement progress: overall and annual schedules, resettlement agencies and staffing, LA and HD progress, construction progress of resettlement housing and special facilities, progress of relocation and other resettlement activities (see Table 10-1)
- 4) Resettlement budget and implementation thereof: level-by-level disbursement of resettlement funds, fund use and management, disbursement of compensation fees to proprietors, holders of land use rights and land users, village-level use and management of compensation fees, supervision and auditing of fund use (see)
- 5) Employment and resettlement of APs: main modes of resettlement, etc.;
- 6) Grievance redress, public participation and consultation, information disclosure, and external monitoring: appeal channel, procedure and agencies; key points of appeal and handling thereof, key activities and progress of public participation and consultation, information disclosure, external M&E agency, activities and effectiveness;
- 9) Handling of relevant issues in the Memorandum of the ADB Mission; and
- 10) Existing issues and solutions.

Table 10-1 Sample Schedule of LA and HD

Agency: _____

Reporting date: _____ (MM/DD/YY)

Item	Unit	Planned	Actual	Total	Percent
Permanent LA	mu				
Non-residential property demolition	m ²				
Compensation for attachments	0,000 yuan				

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

Table 10-2 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				
Enterprise				

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

10.1.2 Method

For internal monitoring, a normative, smooth top-down resettlement information management system should be established among the Xinji PMO, IA and resettlement agencies concerned to track and reflect the progress of resettlement, including the progress, quality and funding of resettlement, and collate and analyze such information.

The following measures have been taken in the Project to implement internal monitoring:

- 1) Normative statistical reporting system

The Xinji PMO and IA will develop uniform report forms to reflect the progress of disbursement of resettlement funds, LA and HD. Such forms will be submitted monthly.

Table 10-3 Sample Monitoring Form

No.	Item		RP	Updated RP	Actual	Completed to date	Completed in total	Total percentage
			#	#	#	#	#	%
1	Acquisition of collective land	Area (mu)						
		AHs						
		APs						
2	Non-residential property demolition	Area (mu)						
		AHs						
		APs						
4	Resettlement funds (yuan)							

2) Regular or irregular reporting

Information on issues arising from resettlement will be exchanged in various forms between the resettlement agencies and the external M&E agency.

3) Regular meeting

During resettlement implementation, the Xinji PMO will hold resettlement coordination meetings regularly to discuss and handle issues arising from project and resettlement implementation, exchange experience and study solutions.

4) Inspection

The Xinji PMO will conduct routine and non-routine inspection on the resettlement work of the IA and the resettlement agencies, handle resettlement issues on site, and verify the progress of resettlement and the implementation of resettlement policies.

5) Exchange of information with the external M&E agency

The Xinji PMO and IA will keep routine contact with the IA and the external M&E agency, and take findings and opinions of the external M&E agency as a reference for internal monitoring.

10.1.3 Interval and Reporting

Internal monitoring is a continuous process, in which comprehensive monitoring activities will be conducted at least semiannually; more frequent monitoring is required at key times.

Internal monitoring reports will be submitted by the resettlement agencies to the IA and Xinji PMO. The Xinji PMO will compile relevant data and information, and submit an internal monitoring report to ADB semiannually.

10.2 External Monitoring

According to ADB's policy, the Xinji PMO will appoint a qualified, independent agency experienced in ADB-financed projects as the external M&E agency. The external M&E staff should: 1) have participated in similar tasks, have rich experience in socioeconomic survey, and understand ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement, and the state and local regulations and policies on resettlement; 2) be able to conduct socioeconomic survey independently, have good communication skills, and be tough; and 3) include a certain percentage of females.

The external M&E agency will conduct follow-up M&E of resettlement activities periodically, monitor resettlement progress, quality and funding, and give advice. It will also conduct follow-up monitoring of the APs' production level and living standard, and submit M&E reports to the Hebei PMO and ADB.

10.2.1 Scope and Method

1) Baseline survey

The external M&E agency will conduct a baseline survey of the affected villages and village groups affected by LA to obtain baseline data on the monitored APs' production level and living standard. The production level and living standard survey will be conducted semiannually to track variations. This survey will be conducted using such methods as panel survey (sample size: 100% of households affected by LA; 100% of affected entities), interview and field observation to acquire necessary information. A statistical analysis and an evaluation will be made on this basis.

2) Periodic M&E

During the implementation of the RP, the external M&E agency will conduct periodic follow-up resettlement monitoring semiannually of the following activities by means of field observation, panel survey and random interview:

- Payment and amount of compensation fees;
- Training;
- Production resettlement and restoration;
- Compensation for lost properties;
- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Resettlement organization;
- Disbursement of LA compensation; and
- If APs have benefited from the Subproject

3) Public consultation

The external M&E agency will attend public consultation meetings held during resettlement implementation to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation.

4) Grievance redress

The external M&E agency will visit the affected villages and groups periodically, and inquire the township resettlement offices and implementing agencies that accept grievances about how grievances have been handled. It will also meet complainants and propose corrective measures and advice for existing issues so as to make the resettlement process more effectively.

10.2.2 Reporting

The external M&E agency will prepare external monitoring reports based on observations and survey data in order to: 1) reflect the progress of resettlement and existing issues to ADB and the subproject owner objectively; and 2) evaluate the socioeconomic benefits of resettlement, and propose constructive opinions and suggestions to improve the resettlement work.

A routine monitoring report should at least include the following: 1) subjects of monitoring; 2) progress of resettlement; 3) key monitoring findings; 4) key existing issues; and 5) basic opinions and suggestions.

The external M&E agency will submit a monitoring or evaluation report to ADB and the Xinji PMO semiannually. See 错误!未找到引用源。 .

Table 10-4 Resettlement M&E Schedule

No.	Resettlement report	Date
1	Baseline socioeconomic survey report	June 2017
2	Monitoring report (No.1)	December 2017
3	Monitoring report (No.2)	June 2018
4	Evaluation report (No.1)	December 2018
5	Evaluation report (No.2)	December 2019
6	Completion report	December 2019

Appendix 1 Resettlement Due Diligence Report on Transferred Land to be Acquired for Elderly Care Institution

a. Background

39.75 mu of collective land in Xinleitou Village, Xinleitou Town will be acquired permanently for the Elderly Care Institution component. In 2005, 115.6 mu of land was transferred to Dayu Group, and the 39.75 mu of land to be acquired is part of the transferred land.

The Xinji PMO conducted a due diligence investigation on the transfer of this plot in July 2016.

b. Methods

The information used in this report is from two sources:

A. Literature review: collecting and compiling information

➤ Collected literatures: land transfer agreement;

➤ Public participation and information disclosure: land transfer announcement, fund use, etc.

B. Information and data have been further verified through fieldwork and direct communication with stakeholders.

c. Scope

➤ Background of land transfer

➤ Process of land transfer

➤ Refund of LA compensation

➤ Public participation and consultation

➤ Grievance redress

d. Land transfer process and agreement

In 2005, the Xinleitou Village Committee needed to build some collective facilities, so it transferred 115.6 mu of collective flexible land to Dayu Group permanently. The key provisions of the land transfer agreement are as follows (see Attached Figure 1-1):

1. The plot transferred by Party A (Xinleitou Village) is east of Chaoyang Road and south of Changqingting Central Road, with an area of 115.6 mu (actually used by Party B), including 21.9 mu of hollow land. This plot will be transferred to Party B permanently with compensation.

2. The transfer price for the hollow land is 20,000 yuan/mu, while that for the remaining land 45,000 yuan/mu. The total transfer price for the hollow land is 438,000 yuan, while that for the remaining land 4.2165 million yuan, totaling 4.6545 million yuan (including all ground attachments). Both parties will settle the land transfer price and the debt on the date of execution.

In addition, the Xinleitou Village Committee will assist Dayu Group in applying for a state-owned land use permit at the expense of Dayu Group.

e. Land transfer impacts and use of transfer fees

It is learned that the transferred land was unused shrub land and hollow land before the transfer, involving no directly affected population.

After the transfer, this plot has been attended by two workers of Dayu Group.

Through consultation at a village congress, the land transfer fee of 4.6545 million yuan plus other funds raised in the village has been used to construct the following collective facilities. See Attached Table 1-1.

Attached Table 1-1 Use of Land Transfer Fee

No.	Facility	Spec.	Investment (0,000 yuan)	Period of construction
1	Cement road	3500m*4m	133	2005
2	Access road	7000m*2m	49	2005
3	Drain ditch	2400m	216	2006
4	Street sewer	3500m	73.5	2006
5	Street landscaping	480 locust trees	7.68	2005-2007
6	Drinking wells	2	18	2006
Total			497.18	

The construction scope and progress of these facilities, and their fund use have been determined through group discussion at a village congress, and disclosed to villagers via the bulletin board.



Attached Figure 1-1 Land Transfer Agreement

The content of land transfer agreement is as follow.

Agreement on the Compensated Transfer of Land Use Right

Party A: Xinleitou Village Committee Legal representative: Zhao Xiaopu

Party B: Hebei Dayu Apparel Group Co., Ltd. Legal representative: Li Zhifeng

Party A had an urgent need for funds for the construction of village public facilities and borrowed 5 million in cash from Party B in June 2004, but is unable to repay the loan due to financial difficulty, while Party B needs to expand its factory. Through friendly negotiation between both Parties, Party A plans to transfer the right to use 115.6 mu of orchard and woodland south of Xinleitou Village with compensation. Both Parties have agreed as follows:

1. The plot transferred by Party A is located east of Chaoyang Road and south of Changqingting Central Road, including 21.9 mu of hollow land, with an area of 115.6 mu (actually used by Party B). This plot will be transferred to Party B permanently with compensation.
2. The transfer price for the hollow land is 20,000 yuan/mu, while that for the remaining land 45,000 yuan/mu. The total transfer price for the hollow land is 438,000 yuan, while that for the remaining land 4.2165 million yuan, totaling 4.6545 million yuan (including all ground attachments). Both parties will settle the land transfer price and the debt on the date of execution.
3. With the northeast white-gray boundary marker of the transferred plot being the reference point, the land north of the west extension of Changqingting Central Road and south of the existing enclosing wall shall be used by Party B without compensation before the commencement of

construction of Changqingting Central Road.

4. Both Parties shall ensure that the north boundary of the plot is next to Changqingting Central Road. The land from the connecting line (north boundary) between the northeast and northwest boundary markers, and the south boundary of Changqingting Central Road shall be purchased by Party B with priority at the same price when Changqingting Central Road is built by reference to the prevailing land transfer price of Xinleitou Village.
5. Party A shall assist Party B in applying for the certificate of the right to use state-owned land at Party B's expense. If the above plot is acquired by the municipal government (cost and compensation to be negotiated between Party B and the acquiring agency), Party A shall adjust the plot, and compensate Party B for interests and other losses as finally accepted by Party B.

This Agreement is made in duplicate, and shall come into effect upon execution by both Parties.

Party A: Xinleitou Village Committee

Legal representative: Zhao Xiaopu

Party B: Hebei Dayu Apparel Group Co., Ltd.

Legal representative: Li Zhifeng

April 15, 2005

Attached Figure 1-2 Land Transfer Agreement

f. Coordination between transferred land and acquired land

39.75 mu of collective land in Xinleitou Village, Xinleitou Town will be acquired for the Elderly Care Institution component, and is part of the transferred land. The land transfer agreement is valid.

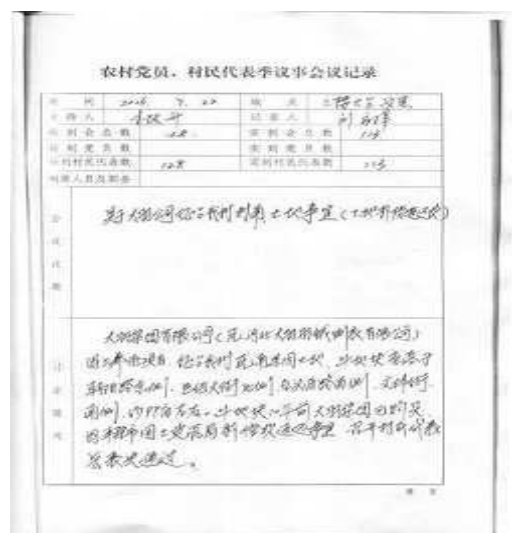
The remaining part of the transferred land (75.85 mu) will still be owned by Dayu Group after the transfer. In addition, the Xinleitou Village Committee will assist Dayu Group in applying for a state-owned land use permit at the expense of Dayu Group.

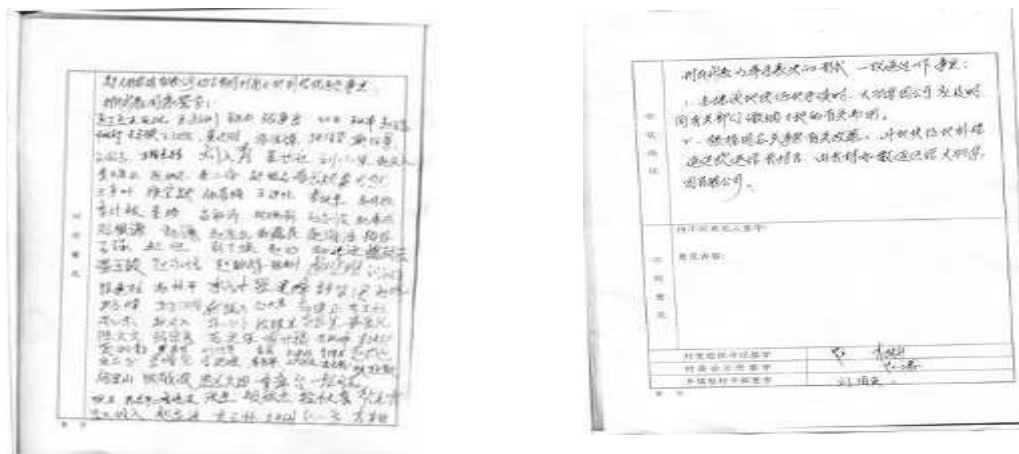
According to the agreement and through consultation, the Xinleitou Village Committee should refund the LA compensation paid by Dayu Group to Dayu Group. For this purpose, a village congress was held in July 2016, and all villager representatives agreed to refund the LA compensation to Dayu Group. See Attached Figures 1-2 and 1-3.

g. Conclusion

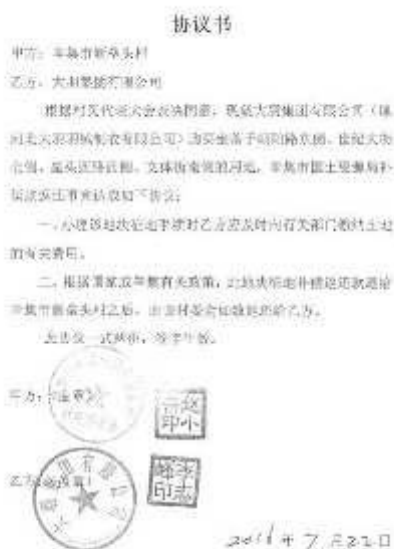
The land transfer is valid, involves no resettlement, and has no outstanding issue. Since the land transfer, no appeal has been received.

The whole land transfer process was conducted in consultation with villagers, and complies with the applicable policies of the PRC and ADB.





Attached Figure 1-2 Minutes of Village Congress



The content of the Fund Disbursement Agreement between Dayu Group and Xinleitou Village is as follow:

Party A: Xinleitou Village, Xinji City

Party B: Dayu Group Co., Ltd.

As resolved at a village congress, both Parties have agreed as follows on the return of the compensation by the Xinji Municipal Land and Resources Bureau for the plot located east of Chaoyang Road, north of Shiji Street, west of Leitou West Road and south of Wenti Street purchased by Dayu Group Co., Ltd. (formerly Hebei Dayu Apparel Group Co., Ltd.):

1. When going through the acquisition formalities of this plot, Party B shall pay relevant charges to competent authorities timely.
2. According to the applicable state or local policies, after the acquisition compensation for this plot is returned to Xinleitou Village, it shall be fully returned by the Xinleitou Village Committee to Party B.

This Agreement is made in duplicate, and shall come into effect upon execution by both Parties.

Party A: Xinleitou Village, Xinji City (seal) (Zhao Xiaopu)

Party B: Dayu Group Co., Ltd. (seal) (Li Zhifeng)

July 22, 2016

Attached Figure 1-3 Fund Disbursement Agreement between Dayu Group and Xinleitou Village

Appendix 2 Resettlement Due Diligence Report on Land Used for Community Elderly Care Branches and Service Centers

a. Background

According to the Feasibility Study Report, branches of Parents' Paradise will be established in 5 townships (Xinleitou, Jiucheng, Qianying, Zhiqiu and Wangkou), with 150 beds; daycare centers will be established in Fanghua Community, Aolin Garden Community and Qinghe Bay Community in the urban area of Xinji City, with leased properties of 400 m² and 30 beds. This component aims to provide elderly care, daycare, housekeeping, recreational, consulting, medical and mental consolation services to urban and rural old people. See Attached Table 2-1. This due diligence investigation was conducted to learn the land used for this component.

Attached Table 2-1 Summary of Community Elderly Care Branches and Service Centers

	No.	Name	Location of service center	Floor area	Area served	Population served	Elderly population served	Beds available for daycare
Rural	1	Xinleitou Village	Dayu Group	600 m ²	61 km ²	43625	5671	30
	2	Jiucheng Village	Dayu Group	600 m ²	57 km ²	44115	5293	30
	3	Zhiqiu Village	Dayu Group	700 m ²	77 km ²	35852	4122	30
	4	Wangkou Village	Dayu Group	600 m ²	106 km ²	40903	4785	30
	5	Qianying Xiang Village	Dayu Group	500 m ²	59 km ²	35420	4604	30
Urban	1	Aolin Garden Community	Community	100 m ²	6480 m ²	4325	562	10
	2	Fanghua Community	Community	100 m ²	23460 m ²	5318	584	10
	3	Qinghe Bay Community	Community	200 m ²	29738 m ²	6417	770	10

b. Methods

The information used in this report is from two sources:

A. Literature review: collecting and compiling information

- Collected literatures: state-owned land use permit, land lease contracts, payment vouchers;
- Public participation and information disclosure

B. Information and data have been further verified through fieldwork and direct communication with stakeholders.

c. Scope

- Land nature
- Land lease
- LA process
- Acquisition of rural collective land
- Public participation and consultation
- Grievance redress

d. Land use

See Attached Table 2-2.

e. Conclusion

The rural branches and service centers will be built in Dayu Group's own plants. Dayu Group has 5 plants in total, where a state-owned land use permit has been obtained for the plant in Xinleitou Village (16 mu), while 136 mu (including leased properties of 11,250 m²) are leased for the other 4 plants with terms of 30-50 years. These plants have no problem in land use. According to the lease contracts, Dayu Group has the right to deal with elderly care on the leased land/properties, where some properties will be reconstructed, and will be restored by Dayu Group to the original condition after expiry.

The urban branches and service centers will be built in Aolin Garden Community, Fanghua Community and Qinghe Bay Community, where Dayu Group will lease existing properties of 400 m² in these communities for the Subproject. According to Some Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Development of the Elderly Care Industry (SC [2013] No.35), such lease behavior is encouraged by the state, but should be conducted on an equal, voluntary and compensated basis. Such behavior will also be monitored at the implementation stage to ensure that it complies with the ADB policy.

Attached Table 2-2 Land use

	No.	Name	Location of service center	Floor area	Land use	Compliance
Rural	1	Xinleitou Village	Dayu Group	600 m ²	Owned (see Attached Figure 2-1), state-owned land property, transferred to Dayu Group in December 2004 until December 2054, without outstanding issue	Own land, no problem
	2	Jiucheng Village	Dayu Group	600 m ²	Has been leased (see Attached Figure 2-2), lessor: Jiucheng Town Government; lessee: Dayu Group, leased area: 24.42 mu; land type: township flexible land, non-contracted; compensation for ground attachments of 92,000 paid; term of lease: 2009.4.10-2059.4.10	Formalities conforming, no problem
	3	Zhiqiu Village	Dayu Group	700 m ²	Has been leased (see Attached Figure 2-3), lessor: Nanzhiqiu Town Government ; lessee: Dayu Group, leased area: 36.3 mu; land type: town flexible land, non-contracted; term of lease: 2007.2.1-2057.1.31	Formalities conforming, no problem
	4	Wangkou Village	Dayu Group	600 m ²	Has been leased (see Attached Figure 2-4), lessor: Wangkou Village Committee; lessee: Dayu Group, leased area: 50 mu (formerly fireworks factory, which was closed down in 2010 for safety reasons, with its workers dismissed); term of lease: 2011.11.22-2041.11.22	Formalities conforming, no problem
	5	Qianying Xiang	Dayu Group	500 m ²	Has been leased (see Appendix 2-5), lessor: Qianying Xiang Government, lessee: Dayu Group, leased area: 6,327.3 m ² ; land type: unused land, involving no livelihood impact; term of lease: 2010.01.01-2059.12.31	Formalities conforming, no problem
Urban	1	Aolin Garden Community	Community	100 m ²	To be leased According to Some Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Development of the Elderly Care Industry (SC [2013] No.35), such lease behavior is encouraged by the state, but should be conducted on an equal, voluntary and compensated basis. In the Subproject, land and properties available for elderly care will be leased with priority.	
	2	Fanghua Community	Community	100 m ²		
	3	Qinghe Bay Community	Community	200 m ²		

辛 国用 (2004) 第 0101670 号

土地使用权人	河北大羽羽绒制衣有限公司		
座 落	迎宾路北段路西		
地 号	/	图 号	/
地类 (用途)	工业	取得价格	/
使用权类型	出让	终止日期	至2054年12月7日止
使用权面积	10728.24 M ²	其 中 独用面积	10728.24 M ²
		分摊面积	/ M ²

根据《中华人民共和国宪法》、《中华人民共和国土地管理法》和《中华人民共和国城市房地产管理法》等法律法规，为保护土地使用权人的合法权益，对土地使用权人申请登记的本证所列土地权利，经审查核实，准予登记，颁发此证。

辛集市 人民政府 (章)

2004 年 12 月 20 日

Xin Guo Yong [2004] No.0101670

Holder of land use right Hebei Dayu Apparel Corporation Co., Ltd.

Location West of Yingbin Road North

Plot No. / Drawing No. /

Land type (use) Industrial Purchase price /

Type of land use right Transfer Expiry date December 7, 2054

Area 10,727.24 m² Where Exclusively owned area 10,727.24 m²

Shared area /

The land use right set out herein as applied for registration by its holder has been reviewed, verified and approved for registration, and this certificate is hereby issued in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of its holder in accordance with the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, and the Law on Urban Real Estate Administration of the People's Republic of China.

Xinji Municipal Government (seal)

December 20, 2004

Attached Figure 2-1 State-owned Land Use Permit of Dayu Group in Xinleitou Village



Agreement

Party A: Jiucheng Town Government

Party B: Hebei Dayu Apparel Corporation Co., Ltd.

Party B is to use a plot of Party A, located south of National Highway 307 and east of Tianwang Road South for construction purposes. Both parties have agreed as follows:

1. Party A shall approve Party B to use the above plot (bordered by Tianwang Road South on the west, a field road on the east, the land of Wei Jianxun and Zhao Jixue on the south, and the land of Cai Jinliang and Zheng Xiaoxue on the north, 206m from east to west, 79m from north to south, with an area of 24.42 mu). The period of use shall be from April 10, 2009 to April 10, 2059.
2. During the period of use, Party B shall pay 600 kg of wheat to Party A as compensation by June 30 of each year at a time. This compensation rate shall be adjusted with the market price of wheat, as identified by the price control authority on June 25 of that year.
3. Party B shall pay compensation for aboveground and underground attachments of 92,110 yuan at a time to Party A. Party A shall remove all attachments to this plot by April 10, 2009 (all peach and apricot trees on this plot shall be owned by Party B) so that Party B can conduct construction on schedule. All taxes and fees on this plot shall be borne by Party B (the compensation for temporary land occupation borne by Party A).
4. The construction period of Party A shall be from April 10 to October 1, 2009.
5. During the period of use, Party A must waive any right to use this plot (if Party B has any land use dispute with any affected household, Party A shall settle such dispute and assume fully liability).
6. Neither Party shall terminate this Agreement unilaterally, otherwise it shall assume all liabilities and losses.
7. For anything unstated herein, both Parties shall enter into a supplementary agreement, which shall have the same legal validity as this Agreement.

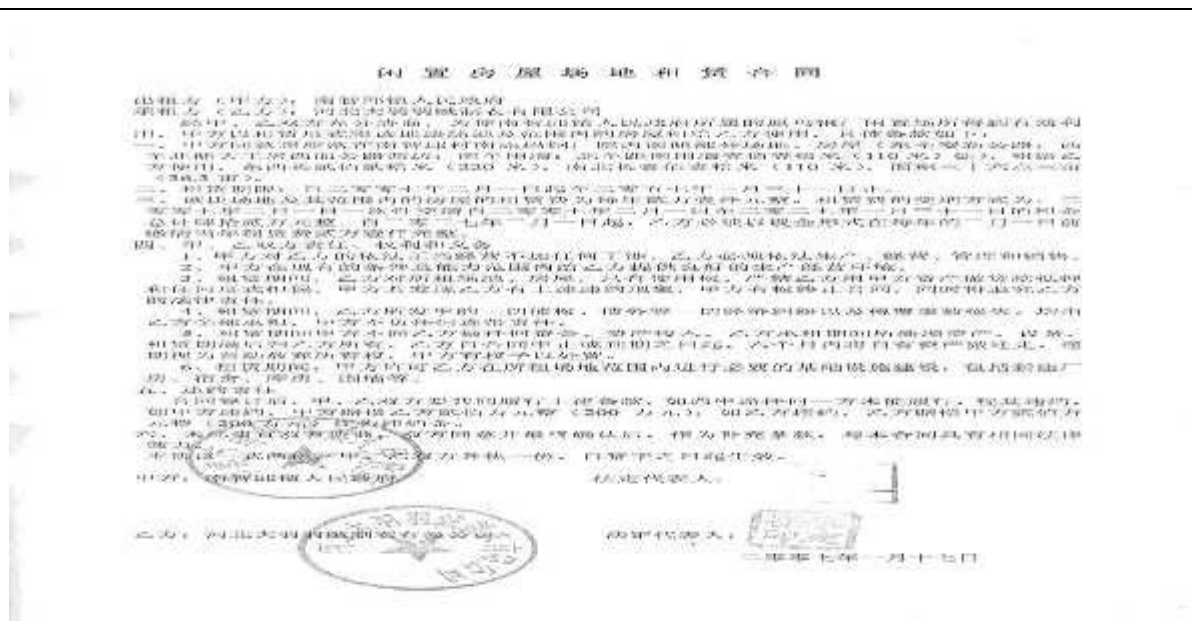
This Agreement is made in duplicate and shall come into effect upon execution.

Party A: Jiucheng Town Government Legal representative:

Party B: Hebei Dayu Apparel Corporation Co., Ltd. Legal representative:

March 19, 2009

Attached Figure 2-2 Land Lease Contract of Jiucheng Town



Lease Contract of Unused Plot

Lessor (Party A): Nanzhiqiu Town Government

Lessee (Party B): Hebei Dayu Apparel Corporation Co., Ltd.

In order to utilize an unused plot owned by the Nanzhiqiu Town Government effectively, Party A is to lease this plot and all premises thereon to Party B on the following terms and conditions:

1. Party A agrees to lease this plot (bordered by the Anxin Highway on the east, highway west of Dagongfang on the west, the enclosing wall on the south, and the point 110m away from the south enclosing wall on the north) to Party B, 220m from east to west, 110m from north to south, with an area of 36.3 mu.
2. The term of lease shall be from February 1, 2007 to January 31, 2027.
3. The rental rate for this plot and all premises thereon shall be 21,000 yuan. Party B shall pay the rental for the period from February 1, 2007 to January 31, 2027, being 420,000 yuan, on February 1, 2007 at a time, and the rental of each year, being 21,000 yuan by February 1 of that year in cash from February 1, 2027.
4. Rights and obligations of both Parties
 - a) Party A shall not interfere with Party B's lawful operations, and Party B must operate according to law.
 - b) Party A shall provide a favorable operating environment to Party B where possible.
 - c) During the term of lease, Party B shall have the right to use this plot and all premises thereon only, and shall not use it for mortgage or any other form of guarantee, otherwise Party A shall have the right to terminate this Contract and hold Party B legally liable.
 - d) During the term of lease, all debts, financial claims and other financial disputes incurred by Party B shall be borne solely by Party B, and Party A shall not assume any joint and several liability therefor.
 - e) During the term of lease, Party A shall not make any investment in cash or kind in Party B. All assets and equipment newly added by Party B during the term of lease shall be owned by Party B upon expiry of the term of lease. Party B shall remove all owned assets from the date of termination or expiry hereof, otherwise Party A shall have the right to dispose of the same.
 - f) During the term of lease, Party A shall allow Party B to construct necessary infrastructure on this plot, including workshops, dormitories, warehouses, enclosing walls, etc.
5. Liability for breach

If either Party breaches this Contract, it shall pay 2 million yuan to the other Party in compensation.

6. For anything unstated herein, both Parties shall enter into a supplementary agreement, which shall have the same legal validity as this Agreement.

This Agreement is made in duplicate and shall come into effect upon execution.

Lessor (Party A): Nanzhiqiu Town Government Legal representative:

Lessee (Party B): Hebei Dayu Apparel Corporation Co., Ltd. Legal representative:

January 17, 2007

Attached Figure 2-3 Land Lease Contract of Nanzhiqiu Town

闲置房屋场地租赁合同

出租方(甲方): 王口村民委员会

法定代表人:

中刁印建

承租方(乙方): 河北大羽制衣集团有限公司

法定代表人: 李志峰

经甲、乙双方充分协商,为使王口村民委员会所属的原烟花老厂闲置场所得到有效利用,甲方以租赁形式将该地块场地及范围内的所有房屋、厂房及设施租给乙方使用。具体条款如下:

一、甲方同意乙方自 2011 年 11 月 22 日起租赁甲方座落于王口村的原烟花老厂 50 亩院落及该地块内的全部房屋、厂房及设施。四至为:东至东墙头加滩头,西至西墙头加滩头,南至厂房加滩头,北至 (东西长 米,南北长 米)。

二、租赁期限 30 年,自 2011 年 11 月 22 日至 2041 年 11 月 22 日止。

三、租金及其交纳方式:2011 年 11 月 22 日至 2021 年 11 月 21 日按每年年租金伍万元整交纳,2021 年 11 月 22 日至 2041 年 11 月 22 日按每年年租金柒万伍仟元整交纳。乙方于本租赁协议生效之日向甲方交纳第一年度年租金伍万元整,租金交纳方式为每年 11 月 22 日交纳下一年度租金,乙方如未按期交纳年度租金,甲方向乙方收滞纳金,每拖欠一日增交租金总数的 1% 累计计算。

四、甲方承诺本协议有效期内不提前解除合同或转租他人,否则甲方承担由此给乙方造成的全部损失。

五、租赁期间,甲方提供 561 线 50 千瓦变压器一台,563 线 200 千瓦变压器一台供乙方使用,并外携三户,电费各自按实际用电度数缴纳。甲方提供 200 米铁接头机井及提水工具一套,乙方负责维修、管理使用,合同期满完好归还,损毁作价赔偿。

六、乙方承租甲方场地内的现有厂房、宿舍、仓库不准随意拆除,如需部分拆除提前通知甲方共同协商处理,承租期内乙方亦可整体转租或部分转租。

Lease Contract of Unused Plot

Lessor (Party A): Wangkou Village Committee
Legal representative: Diao Jianzhong

Lessee (Party B): Hebei Dayu Apparel Corporation Co., Ltd.
Legal representative: Li Zhifeng

In order to utilize a 50 mu unused plot of the former firework factory owned by the Wangkou Village Committee effectively, Party A is to lease this plot, and all premises and facilities thereon to Party B on the following terms and conditions:

1. Party A agrees to lease this plot (bordered by the east wall on the east, the west wall on the west and the workshop on the south) to Party B from November 22, 2011.
2. The term of lease shall be 30 years, from November 22, 2011 to November 22, 2041.
3. Rental and mode of payment: Party B shall pay a rental of 50,000 yuan per annum from November 22, 2011 to November 22, 2021, and 75,000 yuan per annum from November 22, 2021 to November 22, 2041. Party B shall pay the Year 1 rental of 50,000 yuan to Party A on the effective date hereof, and pay the rental for the next year on November 22 of each year. If Party B fails to pay any annual rental, Party A shall impose a penalty on Party B at 1% of the amount due for each day so delayed.
4. Party A undertakes not to dissolve this Contract or sublease it to anyone else during the term hereof, otherwise it shall assume all losses so caused to Party B.
5. During the term of lease, Party A shall provide a 561-line 50kW transformer and a 563-line 220kW transformer to Party B, and Party B shall pay electricity costs based on actual power consumption. Party A shall also provide a 200m pumped well and a set of water lifting tools, and Party B shall assume their maintenance and management costs, and return them intact upon expiry hereof.
6. Party B shall not dismantle any facility on this plot without the consent of Party A. Party B may also sublease this plot wholly or partly during the term hereof.

Attached Figure 2-4 Land Lease Contract of Wangkou Village

土地租赁暨房屋买卖协议书

甲方：河北大羽制衣集团有限公司

法定代表人：李志峰 任董事长

乙方：辛集市前营乡人民政府

法定代表人：张 慈 任镇长职务

丙方：辛集市前营乡西泽北村村民委员会

法定代表人：王中标 任村委会主任

为使本乡及周边村民方便就业，促进经济发展，带动其它产业及利于企业引进，上列三方经充分协商，就甲方购买乙方房屋及租赁丙方土地一事达成以下协议，共同遵守执行。

一、乙方将拥有所有权的座落于西泽北村西，东至中国移动、村中闲散土地、种占堆宅基、村中水坑，西至村中林地，北至村中林地，南至道路，该地块上的全部房屋，房屋总面积约 2757.9 平方米（含院落及房屋其它全部附属设施），做价拾万元卖与甲方。甲方应一次性支付该处房屋的全部房屋及附属设施做价款，该处房屋的所有权自乙方收到甲方支付的全部房屋及附属设施做价款之日起，无条件转移给甲方。

二、甲方同时向丙方租赁该处房屋及院落所占用的全部土地，租赁土地范围（见附件）为：东至中国移动、村中闲散土地、种占堆宅基、村中水坑，西至村中林地，北至村中林地，南至道路。北边东西长为 43.8 米，南边东西长为 47.9 米，南北长为 138 米，土地总面积约 6327.3 平方米（包括该地块上的变压器），租赁期限为五十年，自 2010 年 01 月 01 日至 2059 年 12 月 31 日的全部租金共计拾万元整由甲方一次性付给丙方。另外，该地块现有围墙以外的部分土地上的树木，所有权归丙方，甲方可随时占用该土地，甲方占用时丙方一星期内无偿将该地块上的树木清走，否则视为丙方放弃所有权，由甲方自由处置。甲方付给丙方租赁费之后，甲方不再承担上述土地租赁期内的任何租赁费用。由此租赁产生的任何土地临占费及租赁该土地所发生的任何罚款、耕地占用税、土地使用税等与此土地租赁有关所产生的任何税费全部由丙方承担，并由乙方承担连带责任。甲方生产经营过程中所发生的债权、债务均由甲方负责。

三、租赁土地期间，甲方可随意拆建厂房和进行其它投资基础建设，乙、丙方不得在任何时间以任何理由干涉，否则除赔偿甲方全部直接损失外，另支付给甲方违约金叁拾万元。

四、租赁期满，甲方自有资产及设备房屋由甲方自行处置并于租赁期满六个月内搬走，否则乙、丙方有权处置。

五、乙、丙两方均向甲方承诺：该处场地及地上房屋均无违法占地及违法建设问题，并承诺若有违法问题，乙、丙两方各自承担违约责任。该场地及房屋自本协议签订之前所发生的任何债权债务均由乙、丙两方各自承担，乙、丙两方在甲方租赁该场地期间，应尽最大努力给予甲方协助，并创造良好的生产环境，确保甲方各项工作正常运行。

六、本协议一式三份，三方各执一份，本协议自各方签字盖章之日起生效。

甲方：河北大羽制衣集团有限公司

法定代表人：

乙方：辛集市前营乡人民政府

法定代表人：

丙方：辛集市前营乡西泽北村村民委员会

法定代表人：

2009 年 12 月 28 日

Land Lease and Property Purchase Agreement

Party A: Hebei Dayu Apparel Corporation Co., Ltd.
Legal representative: Li Zhifeng, Board Chairman

Party B: Qianying Xiang Government, Xinji City
Legal representative: Zhang Ci, township head

Party C: Xizebei Village Committee, Qianying Xiang, Xinji City
Legal representative: Wang Zhongbiao, village head

In order to promote local employment and economic development, the Parties hereto have agreed as follows through adequate consultation:

1. Party B shall sell all premises (total area 2,757.9 m², hereinafter referred to as the "Premises") on the plot located in the west of Xizebei Village, bordered by the China Telecom branch on the east, a piece of woodland in the village on the west and north each, and a road on the south to Party A for a price of 100,000 yuan. Party A shall pay such price at a time, and the title to the Premises shall be transferred to Party A upon payment.
2. Party A shall also lease all land occupied by the Premises from Party C, bordered by the China Telecom branch on the east, a piece of woodland in the village on the west and north each, and a road on the south, 43.8m from east to west, 138m from north to south, with an area of 6,327.3 m² (including the transformer on this plot), for a period of 50 years, from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2059, for a total rental of 100,000 yuan, to be paid by Party A to Party C at a time. In addition, the trees on the part of this plot out of the existing enclosing walls shall be owned by Party C. Party A may take possession of this plot at any time, and Party C shall remove all trees thereon within one week of occupation without compensation, otherwise Party C shall be deemed to waive the title thereto, and such trees shall be disposed of by Party A freely. After Party A pays the rental to Party C, Party A shall no longer pay any additional lease expense of this plot during the term hereof, and any temporary land occupation fee, any penalty, farmland occupation tax, land use tax, and other taxes in connection with the lease of this plot shall be fully borne by Party C, and Party B shall assume joint and several liability therefor. All debts and financial claims incurred by Party A during its operations shall be borne solely by Party A.
3. During the term hereof, Party A may dismantle the Premises and conduct any capital construction thereon, and Parties B and C shall not interfere therewith at any time or for any reason, otherwise they shall not only compensate Party A for all direct losses, but also pay a penalty of 3 million yuan to Party A.

4. Upon expiry hereof, Party A's own assets and facilities shall be disposed of by Party A and removed within 6 months after the expiry hereof, otherwise Parties B and C shall have the right to dispose of the same.
5. Parties B and C warrant to Party A that this plot and the Premises are free from any illegal land occupation or construction, and that they shall assume their respective liabilities for any violation of law. All debts and financial claims of this plot and the Premises incurred before the date hereof shall be borne by Parties B and C respectively. Parties B and C shall do their best to assist Party A, and create a favorable production environment to ensure Party A's proper operations during the term hereof.
6. This Agreement is made in triplicate and shall come into effect upon execution.

Party A: Hebei Dayu Apparel Corporation Co., Ltd.

Legal representative: Li Zhifeng

Party B: Qianying Xiang Government, Xinji City

Legal representative: Zhang Ci

Party C: Xizebei Village Committee, Qianying Xiang, Xinji City

Legal representative: Wang Zhongbiao

December 28, 2009

Attached Figure 2-5 Land Lease Contract of Qianying Xiang

Hebei Elderly Care Development Project

Final Report

Volume Three

Document 3-L

Land Acquisition Due Diligence for Julu County Subproject

**Julu County Integrated Health and Elderly Care
Service Center Subproject
Resettlement Due Diligence Report**

Julu County Hospital
October 2016

Letter of Commitment

In order to (i) address the trends of the aging population, (ii) meet elder care needs of the medium-income and low-income elderly people in the PRC, and to (iii) promote the elder care industry, the Julu County Hospital wants to apply for a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The loan will be used to construct the Julu County Integrated Health and Elderly Care Service Center Subproject (hereinafter, the "Subproject"). For this purpose, the Julu County Hospital has prepared this Resettlement Due Diligence (RDD) Report. The Subproject's design and the allocation of construction land will be approved by the competent authorities of the Hebei Province.

The land for this subproject has been acquired by the local government in batches according to the local planning requirements. Land for the Subproject was acquired by the local government not in anticipation of ADB financing. The land acquisition procedures and resettlement compensation programs comply with applicable state, provincial, and local laws, regulations, and policies. RDD Report complies with the applicable state, provincial and local laws, regulations and policies, and with the ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguard policy requirements found in the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

This RDD Report was prepared using the findings of the Feasibility Study Report of the Subproject and the data collected during the preliminary socioeconomic survey. If the final scope of the Subproject as found in the Feasibility Study Report is revised, this RDD Report will be revised accordingly, and the revised RDD Report will be submitted to ADB for review and approval.

County Government (Seal)	Signature	Date
		2016年10月

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Abbreviations

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AP	-	Affected Person
RDD		Resettlement Due Diligence
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
HD	-	House Demolition
IA	-	Implementing Agency
JCLRB		Julu County Land and Resources Bureau
JEDZ		Julu Economic Development Zone
LA	-	Land Acquisition
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RIB	-	Resettlement Information Booklet
RP	-	Resettlement Plan

Units

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

1 Basic Information of the Subproject

1. This subproject of the ADB-financed Hebei Elderly Care Development Project consists of the following components: 1) Julu County Integrated Health and Elderly Care Service Center with a building area of 20,945 m², a planned floor area of 18,423.91 m² (27.64 mu) and 403 beds; and 2) 5 day-care centers. One of them is the Integrated Health and Elderly Care Service Center with 40 beds, and the other 4 are upgraded rural old people's homes which will accommodate 110 beds.

2. 27.64 mu of land in Xiwangyang Village in Julu Town will be allocated for Integrated Health and Elderly Care service center and for one of the day-care centers. The construction land for these centers has been provided by the July County Government. The land has access to developed transport infrastructure, power supply, water supply, sewage facilities, and communication networks. The construction land comes without any encumbrances.

3. Land acquisition was completed by the local government in 2013. The land was acquired by the local government for the phased development of the urban city, and not for a specific project. The land acquisition was started in August 2013. In October 2013, JCLRB and JZDE completed land acquisition, detailed measurement surveys, and project publicity programs. In December 2013, Xiwangyang Village signed a compensation agreement with JCLRB. In January 2014, affected villagers received cash compensations from the Village Committee. The land acquisition and resettlement activities were completed in February 2014.

4. The remaining 4 day-care centers located on 3309 sq.meters of land. Each center will be an upgraded facility from the existing old people's homes and health centers. The acquisition of this land for the Subproject will not trigger any land and resettlement safeguards. In order to ensure the successful implementation of the subproject, and to strengthen its organizational leadership, the Julu County Government has established the county PMO, headed by the director-general of the Julu County Health and Family Planning Bureau. The PMO has as its members the heads of the relevant health centers and old people's homes. The day-care centers will be upgraded by Julu County Hospital, and will be operated by the property owners under the unified coordination of the Julu County Government. See Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Sites of Daycare Centers

No.	Name	Location	Proprietor	Upgrade area(m2)	Floor area (mu)	Description of upgrading
1	Xiaoluzhai Central Health Center	Xiaoluzhai Town	Xiaoluzhai Central Health Center	900	5.45	It is a collective public medical care institution that offers medical and health care services to villagers in 15 villages, It will be upgraded to a daycare center with 40 beds.
2	Third Civil Service Center	Sujiaying Village 2, Suying Xiang	Suying Xiang Health Center	953	7.92	In the vicinity of Suying Xiang Health Center, where 30 beds will be provided, and more activity facilities will be introduced
3	Yantong Town Elderly Recreational and Medical Center	Yantong Village, Yantong Town	Yantong Central Health Center	978	0.68	Located in Yantong Central Health Center, where 30 beds and more activity facilities will be provided
4	Hezhai Central Old People's Home	Hezhai Village, Guanzhai Xiang	Guanzhai Xiang Health Center	478	3.45	Completed in 2001, serving villagers in 4 nearby villages, receiving 20-30 old persons at ordinary times. It will be upgraded to a facility with 20 beds and more activity facilities. provided

5. The resettlement due diligence aims to (i) review the land acquisition and resettlement in light of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, and the applicable provincial and county regulations and policies on resettlement; (ii) check the land acquisition and resettlement processes, their progress and effectiveness, and fund management; (iii) the affected persons production level and living standards; iv) their satisfaction with land acquisition and resettlement; (v) identify outstanding land acquisition and resettlement issues; and (vi) to propose feasible recommendations.



Figure 1-1, Figure 1-2 Site of the Integrated Health and Elderly Care Service Center



Figure 1-3 Xiaoluzhai Central Health Center



Figure 1-4 Hezhai Central Old People's Home

2 Organizational Structure

6. The Subproject is located in Julu Economic Development Zone (JEDZ), where LA and HD work is implemented by the JEDZ Administrative Committee. The implementing agency of the Subproject is the JEDZ Administrative Committee which is responsible for coordination, management, and supervision during land acquisition and resettlement implementation, and reporting the implementation progress to the Julu County Government and other competent authorities. In addition, the Julu County Land and Resources Bureau (JCLRB), Julu County Finance Bureau, and Julu Town Government have appointed persons to be responsible specifically for resettlement and coordination, and the Xiwangyang Village Committee has a person to be responsible specifically for land acquisition and resettlement. The functions of the resettlement agencies are as follows:

1) JEDZ Administrative Committee

7. Founded in 2011, the JEDZ Administrative Committee has 5 departments (General Office, Planning and Construction Dept., Investment Promotion Dept., Social Affairs Service Office, and Economic Development Service Department.), offering one-stop services to enterprises. The committee has a workforce of 80, and has assigned officials to each village to supervise and manage village-level affairs. The JEDZ Administrative Committee has organized a task force to be responsible specifically for land acquisition and HD, including DMS, compensation and resettlement program development, compensation disbursement and supervision, and resettlement implementation. Its tasks include:

- Conduct the DMS
- Participate in the calculation of compensation fees for AHs
- Participate in the disbursement of compensation fees to APs
- Handle grievances and appeals arising from resettlement
- Organize skills training for APs
- Provide employment opportunities for APs

2) JCLRB

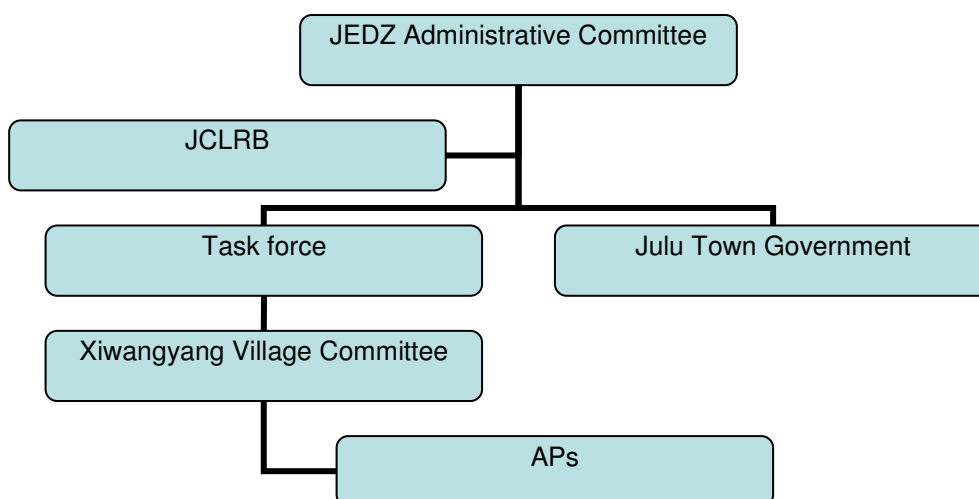
- Handle, review and approve LA formalities
- Develop resettlement policies in coordination with authorities concerned
- Participate in the DMS
- Conduct coordination, supervision and arbitration during LA

3) Julu Town Government

- Participate in the DMS
- Handle grievances and appeals arising from resettlement
- Assist the JCLRB in going through the LA formalities

4) Xiwangyang Village Committee

- Participate in the DMS
- Convene a village congress to discuss the compensation and resettlement program
- Organize the implementation of the resettlement program
- Disburse and manage compensation fees
- Offer assistance to vulnerable groups



8. Most of the staff members involved in the Subproject have rich experience in LA and resettlement. They are familiar with the LA and compensation practices and policies, and have played a good organizing and coordinating role land acquisition and resettlement. They have performed their duties very well, thereby ensuring successful resettlement implementation.

3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Subproject Area

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Subproject Area

9. Julu County is located in southern Hebei Province. It covers a land area of 631 km². Its cultivated land area is 640,000 mu. Its population is 420,000 which includes an agricultural population of 385,000. It governs 6 towns, 4 Xiangs, two province-level economic development zones, one province-level agricultural technology demonstration zone, and 291 administrative villages.

10. Julu County is a traditional agricultural county, and a state-level key county for development-oriented poverty reduction. In 2015, the county's GDP was 6.02 billion Yuan, increased 6.2% annually; fixed asset investments are 6.71 billion Yuan and has annual increase of 10.9%; farmers' per capita net income is 6,211 Yuan with an annual increase of 9.1%, and urban residents' per capita disposable income is 19,464 Yuan with an annual increment of 10.2%.

3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Townships

11. Xiwangyang Village affected by permanent LA for the Subproject was formerly governed by Julu Town, and is now governed by JEDZ, where its LA and HD work is managed by the JEDZ Administrative Committee; however, its household registration is still managed by the Julu Town Government.

12. First planned in 2001, and with a land area of 23.78 km², JEDZ enjoys a favorable environment and convenient transport system and well integrates the development of agriculture, industry and services. Julu County is abounded with region-specific farm products including honeysuckle, wolfberry and apricot. The County has the potential for the development of food, medicine and high-tech industries.. JEDZ governs 12 villages, including 7 villages in Julu Town, with 121 enterprises, a resident population of 16,000, and a GDP of 23 billion Yuan in 2015.

13. Julu Town is the seat of the Julu County Government, and the political, economic and cultural center of Julu County. Julu county covers a land area of 86.6 km² of which cultivated area is 62,600 mu and the, a sown area is 45,600 mu. It harvests a grain output of 26,800 tons. It has 20,400 households with 64,300 persons of which 37,800 are males. Its agricultural population is 64,300. In 2015, its fiscal revenue was 101 million Yuan, and farmers' per capita net income was 6,156 Yuan.

3.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Village

14. Xiwangyang Village, affected by the Subproject, is located in JEDZ in the vicinity of the county town, governing 3 village groups, with 240 households with 819 persons, including 420 laborers and 210 female laborers. In 2012, there are 600 mu of land in the village including 313 mu of garden¹ land, and 287 mu of collective construction land². Its per capita land area is 0.38 mu. The farmers' annual per capita net income was 5,000 Yuan before project. In 2015, the total land area of the village was reduced to 110 mu of which 40 mu was garden land, and 70 mu were other collective land because of land acquisition for projects.

15. Land in Xiwangyang Village has been acquired for JEDZ construction since 2006, and its cultivated area has been reduced from over 800 mu at the beginning to 40 mu in 2016. Almost all villagers work in nonagricultural sectors, including food processing, rubber production and furniture production, with an average monthly income of 3,000 Yuan. The main income sources are

¹ The garden land also belongs to agricultural land where plant vegetables, fruits, and flowers are grown..

² Collective construction land is a kind of collective land not allocated to any villagee. It can be used for nonagricultural construction such as public welfare undertakings and public facilities construction, as well as for rural residential purposes.

individual small businesses. In addition, the cultivation of local crops also generates some temporary jobs for local women and casual laborers, who harvest honeysuckle for 3-4 months per annum at a rate of 8 Yuan/kg. The output per capita is 3-5kg per day.

16. The new residential project of Julu County has been implemented since 2010. Two-storied new residential buildings with courtyards and natural gas supply were completed in 2014, and were allocated to villagers at 40m² per capita. 80% of villagers have moved into new residences. Since the village is very close to Xiyuan Primary School and JEDZ, 50% of households lease their former residences to parents and workers at 3,000-5,000 Yuan per annum.

4 LA Impact Analysis

4.1 LA Impacts

17. The Subproject is located in Xiwangyang Village, JEDZ (Julu Town). The subproject acquired, 27.64 *mu* including 26.51 *mu* of garden land and 1.13 *mu* of rural roads³, affecting 49 households with 213 persons in 3 groups of Xiwangyang Village. See Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Summary of LA Impacts

Group	Land area before LA (mu)	LA area (mu)	Population		Affected by LA		
			HHs	Population	HHs	Population	Per capita LA area
1	15.17	2.97	77	271	14	56	0.05
2	21.49	11.32	73	251	14	57	0.20
3	30.97	13.34	90	297	21	100	0.13
Total	67.74	27.64	240	819	49	213	0.13

18. The acquisition of land for the Subproject has been completed except for 40 *mu*. All land acquired for the Subproject is garden land and as a result, no affected households lost any cultivated land.

4.2 Sampling Socioeconomic Survey

19. In order to collect basic information on the affected population, Julu County TCM Hospital conducted a sampling socioeconomic survey in Xiwangyang Village in July 2016 involving 21 households with 117 persons. The sample size was 43%. It included 7, 6 and 8 households from Groups 1, 2 and 3 respectively, covering the population, age structure, educational level, labor force, land resources, annual income and expenditure, etc., as detailed below:

Table 4.2 Summary of sampled population

Item	Household population	Agricultural population	Women	Laborers	Female laborers	Students and babies
Number of persons	117	115	56	74	37	10
Proportion to total population, %	100	98.29	47.86	63.25	31.62	9

1) Gender and employment

20. The 21 sample households have 117 persons, averaging 5.6 per household. The 117 samples include 56 females, accounting for 47.86%; and 74 laborers, accounting for 63.25%. Among the laborers, 65 work in nonagricultural sectors, while the other 9 deal with agriculture or take care of families. See Table 4.3 and Figure 4-1.

³ This land is defined by JCLRB as rural roads, but actually contracted to villagers as garden land.

Table 4.3 Summary of labor force employment

Item	Subtotal	Enterprise and institution	Work outside of the county	Work nearby	Individual business	Agriculture and other
Number of persons	74	3	13	33	16	9
Proportion to total population, %	100	4.05	17.57	44.59	21.62	12.16

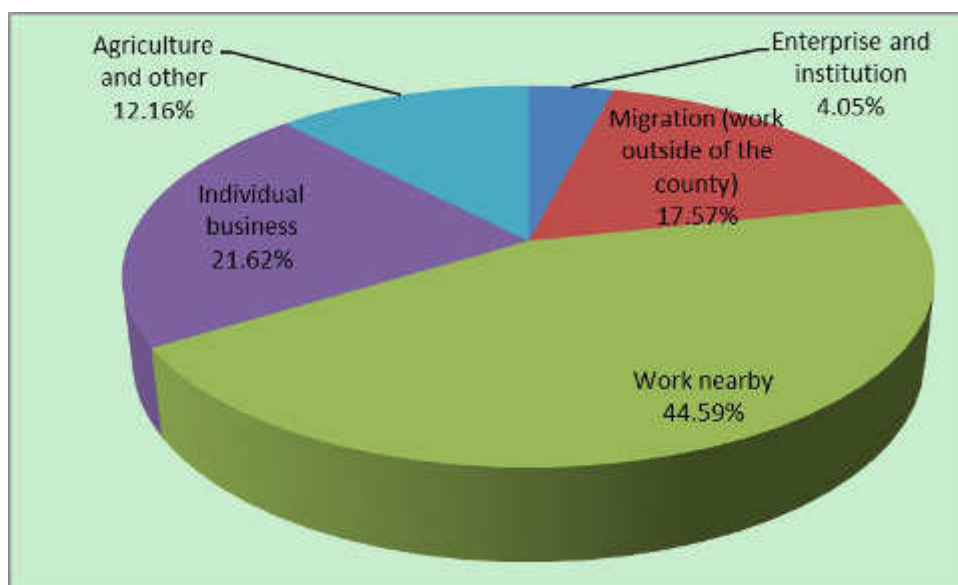


Figure 4-1 Labor Distribution

2) Age structure

21. Among the 117 samples, 22 are aged 0-17 years, accounting for 18.8%; 55 aged 18-50 years, accounting for 47.01%; 26 aged 51-60 years, accounting for 22.22%; and 14 aged 61 years or above, accounting for 11.97%. Please find table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Summary of age structure

Age structure	Below 17	18~50 years	51~60 years	Above 61 years	Total
Number of persons	22	55	26	14	117
Proportion to total population, %	18.8	47.01	22.22	11.97	100

3) Educational level

22. Among the 117 samples, 10 are school children. Among the other 107 samples, 35 have received primary school education, accounting for 32.71%; 34 have received junior high school education, accounting for 31.78%; 30 have received senior high school or above education, accounting for 28.04%; and 8 are illiterate, accounting for 7.5%. Please find table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Summary of age structure

Education level	Illiterate	Primary school	Junior high school	Senior high school or above	Total
Number of persons	8	35	34	30	107
Proportion to total population, %	7.5	32.71	31.78	28.04	100

4) Land resources

23. The 21 sample households have no cultivated land and all of their land is garden land. They had 17.63 mu of garden land before LA, in which 11.92 mu was acquired, with 5.71 mu remaining after LA, with an average land loss rate of 67.6%.

5) Income variation

24. The average annual income of the 21 sample households was 35,029 Yuan before LA, and 46,014 Yuan in 2015, up 31.36% from the pre-LA level. During this period, per capita annual net income rose from 6,235 Yuan to 8,252 Yuan by 32.35%. Please find table 4.6 and figure 4-2.

Table 4.6 Variation of Household Income before and after LA
Unit: Yuan

Item	Before LA		After LA		Difference	
	Income	Percent	Income	Percent	Income	Percent%
Agricultural income	2286	6.53	143	0.31	-2143	-93.75
Sideline income	8571	24.47	11667	25.36	3095	36.11
Wage income	15076	43.04	17933	38.97	2857	18.95
Outside employment income	9048	25.83	14452	31.41	5405	59.74
Rental income	0	0.00	1714	3.72	1714	/
Other income	48	0.14	105	0.23	57	120.00
Gross income	35029	100	46014	100	10986	31.36

25. In the income structure, the percentage of agricultural income has dropped from 6.53% to 0.31%, because they have almost no land and no agricultural income; the percentage of wage income has dropped while that of outside employment income has risen, because wages of outside employment have risen more than wages of local enterprises and public institutions. On the other hand, the number of villagers working outside and on sideline income sources has risen, because more villagers deal with household sidelines and individual businesses after LA. Since some AHs have leased their former residences after relocation in 2014, they have got more rental income.

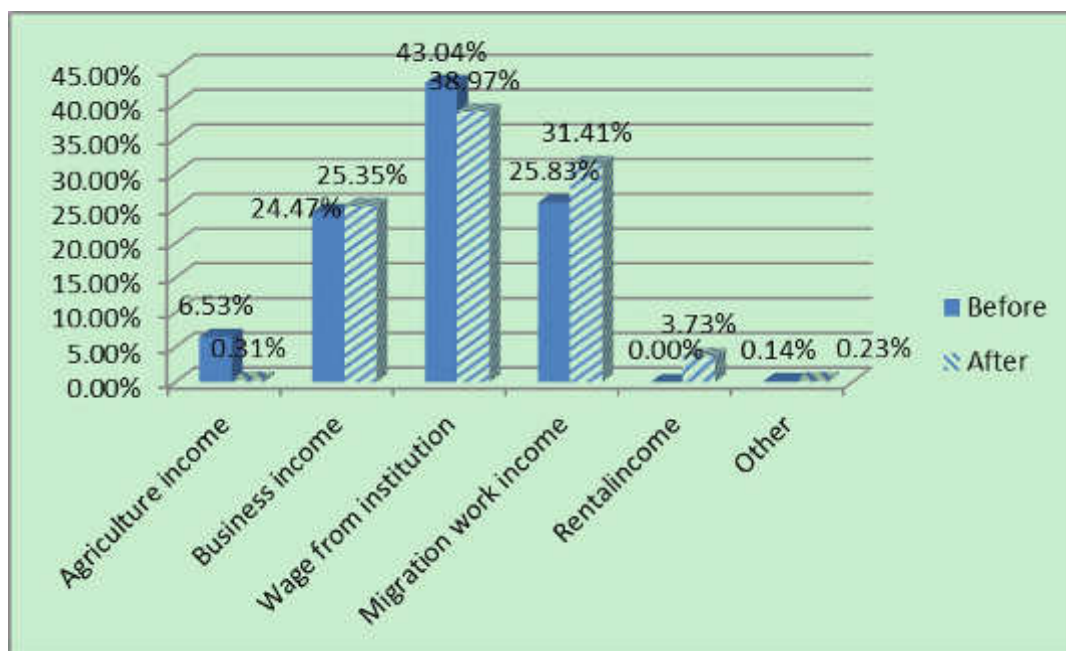


Figure 4-2 Variation of Household Income before and after LA

26. The average annual expenditure of the 21 sample households was 20,931 Yuan before LA, and 16809 Yuan in 2015, down 19.69% from the pre-LA level. In the expenditure structure, the

agricultural expenditure has dropped 85.6% and the household appliances and furniture expenditure has dropped 85%, because they have less land and the expenditure of household appliances was occurred before they moved to their new house. The living conditions of sampled households had improved after moving into the new house with more household appliances the electricity and water expenditure increased 137% and 204% than before.

Table 4.7 Variation of Household Expenditure before and after LA
Unit: Yuan

Item	Before LA	After LA	Difference	Percent %
Agriculture costs	288	41	-246	-85.60
Electricity costs	284	672	389	137.04
Water expenses	82	250	168	204.27
Communication fees	415	762	347	83.61
Education expenses	5229	2938	-2291	-43.82
Medical expenses	2637	1306	-1331	-50.49
Fuel costs	729	1194	465	63.84
Non-staple food expenses	4747	8374	3626	76.39
Household appliances	6250	1000	-5250	-84.00
Endowment insurance	171	173	2	1.11
Others	100	100	0	0.00
Total	20931	16809	-4122	-19.69

4.3 Vulnerable Groups

27. Among the 49 households with 213 persons affected by the Subproject, there are two households affected by disability:

28. Yang Xueting, 63 years, lives in a 6-member family, including his wife, two sons and one grandson. He is disabled in the lower limbs due to a fall, and before that he served as a security guard at a high school with a salary of 1,000 Yuan/month. His sons work at a furniture factory in JEDZ, and are paid about 2,000 Yuan/month. His daughter-in-law takes care of his grandson and his wife at home. The family's annual income is about 36,000 Yuan. The subproject has acquired 0.79mu of land and they received compensation of 46,943 Yuan. The family is not poor. When his grandson enters a kindergarten, his daughter-in-law expects to get employed (preferably under the Subproject) to increase their household income.

29. Yang Dongren, 64 years, lives in a 5-member family. He is disabled in the lower limbs due to a traffic accident, and receives a MLS subsidy of 50 Yuan/month from the civil affairs bureau. His son works at a nearby enterprise and is paid about 2,000 Yuan/month. His daughter-in-law takes care of him and her son at home. He expects his daughter-in-law to work at an elderly care center under the Subproject. He also expects to receive elderly care at the center, but preferably at a preferential price.

5 LA Compensation and Resettlement Implementation

5.1 LA Compensation Rates and Amount

30. According to the Notice of the Hebei Provincial Government on Amending Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition (HPG [2015] No.28), the collective land in Xiwangyang Village acquired for the Subproject is Tier-1 land, where the location-based land price is 49,800 Yuan/mu, and the compensation rate for young crops and ground attachments is uniformly fixed by JEDZ at 5,000 Yuan/mu. The households affected by the Subproject grow food crops such as wheat and corn, and commercial crops such as honeysuckle and wolf berry. (a) In case of wheat: during 2013 when

land was acquired, the average agricultural output was 550 kg/*mu* and the income was 1,232 Yuan/*mu* (based on the market price of 2.24 Yuan/kg), and the annual net income was 832 Yuan/*mu* (excluding fertilizer, irrigation and labor costs, averaging 400 yuan/*mu*). The sum of land and young crop compensation is about 66 times the annual net income of wheat. (b) In case of honeysuckle, average output was 100 kg/*mu*, average income 7000 yuan/*mu* (based on the market price of 70 yuan/kg), and net income was about 3,700 yuan/*mu* (excluding costs). The sum of land and young crop compensation is about 16 times the annual net income of honeysuckle. It can be seen that the land compensation rate is 16 to 66 times of land income. According to the sampling survey, the average compensation per AH is 33,700 yuan and the average agriculture income loss was 2143 yuan. AHs have used the LA compensation to carry out individual businesses and spend on outside employment which increase 3095 yuan income in sideline income and 8262 yuan in wage income. Post land acquisition phase does not show any impoverishment of affected households. In fact, because of the generous cash compensation that they received, household income has increased.

31. The land acquired permanently for the Subproject will be subject to cash compensation, and the total compensation for land, young crops and ground attachments is 1.6527 million yuan, which has been fully paid to all affected households.

Table 5.1 Detailed LA Compensation for AHs

No.	Group	Household head	Registered population	LA area	LA compensation (incl. young crops)	Compensation for attachments
			(person)	(mu)	(yuan)	(yuan)
1	1	Wang Yinping	3	0.48	26106.72	2382
2	1	Wang Liping	1	0.05	2844.12	259.5
3	1	Wang Suoping	5	0.01	811.04	74
4	1	Wang Haiping	6	0.23	12653.32	1154.5
5	1	Wang Quanping	4	0.02	887.76	81
6	1	Wang Kuan	5	0.10	5606.04	511.5
7	1	Wang Guangchen	4	0.58	31603.16	2883.5
8	1	Ji Lanjun	4	0.20	10702.44	976.5
9	1	Ji Lanyou	6	0.06	3255.12	297
10	1	Wang Suosheng	3	0.47	25761.48	2350.5
11	1	Ji Jianbo	4	0.11	6140.34	560.25
12	1	Ji Landian	2	0.50	27294.24	2490.35
13	1	Ji Jianxun	5	0.14	7425.40	677.5
14	1	Yang Yanling	4	0.03	1668.66	152.25
15	2	Wang Yanting	4	0.63	34332.20	3132.5
16	2	Yang Yüemin	3	0.95	52224.40	4765
17	2	Wang Suoxia	2	1.07	58855.20	5370
18	2	Yang Dongren	2	0.74	40497.20	3695
19	2	Wang Liming	7	1.50	82435.64	7521.5
20	2	Wang Liangjie	5	0.76	41757.60	3810
21	2	Wang Yanfeng	3	0.10	5326.56	486
22	2	Yang Dongxiang	1	0.72	39236.80	3580
23	2	Wang Hui	4	1.14	62636.40	5715
24	2	Wang Jianchen	5	0.95	52224.40	4765
25	2	Yang Dongjun	5	1.14	62636.40	5715
26	2	Wang Jusheng	3	0.36	19618.40	1790
27	2	Wang Yi	7	0.72	39236.80	3580
28	2	Wang Yongxiu	6	0.54	29427.60	2685
29	3	Wang Shuangying	6	0.63	34414.40	3140
30	3	Sheng Chaoyun	3	0.79	43018.00	3925
31	3	Sheng Chaobo	6	0.47	25810.80	2355
32	3	Sheng Jianchao	3	0.79	43018.00	3925
33	3	Zhang Chenshu	6	0.63	34414.40	3140
34	3	Yang Xueting	3	0.79	43018.00	3925
35	3	Yang Guoyou	3	0.35	19360.84	1766.5
36	3	Yang Guoqiang	3	0.35	19360.84	1766.5

37	3	Wang Liangqi	3	0.63	34414.40	3140
38	3	Yang Guochen	2	0.82	45171.64	4121.5
39	3	Yang Guodong	4	0.35	19360.84	1766.5
40	3	Yang Baochao	6	0.63	34414.40	3140
41	3	Yang Jiangguo	5	0.47	25498.44	2326.5
42	3	Yang Zhifu	9	0.22	11847.76	1081
43	3	Wang Wenying	3	0.01	476.76	43.5
44	3	Xia Wensuo	5	1.07	58636.00	5350
45	3	Yang Zhanheng	6	1.07	58636.00	5350
46	3	Yang Lucang	7	1.50	82090.40	7490
47	3	Dong Lange	8	0.86	46908.80	4280
48	3	Yang Dongke	3	0.80	43785.20	3995
49	3	Yang Dongguo	6	0.14	7644.60	697.5
		Total	213	27.64	1514505.96	138184.85

5.2 Resettlement Implementation and Public Participation

32. According to the state, provincial, and municipal policies and regulations on LA and resettlement, it is necessary to conduct public consultations at the preparation and implementation stages of the project in order to protect the lawful rights and interests of the APs, and reduce grievances and disputes. In August 2013, Julu County TCM Hospital conducted preliminary investigation and consultation, and held a focused group discussions (FGDs) with village officials and villager representatives to collect comments and recommendations on the scope of the construction, LA area, compensation rates, etc. In October 2013, Julu County TCM Hospital, the JEDZ Administrative Committee, JCLRB, the Julu Town Government, and the Xiwangyang Village Committee conducted consultation on the compensation rates and resettlement program with villager representatives. Villagers support the subproject and have no objection to the proposed site. In Xiwangyang Village, a leading group composed of the heads of the affected village groups has been established to ensure the rational distribution of LA compensation. The leading group has developed a detailed distribution program, interpreted the applicable policies, and conducted extensive consultation on compensation and resettlement.

33. In October 2013, the JEDZ Administrative Committee and JCLRB conducted the workshop of implementation of land acquisition, detailed measurement survey and publicity the confirmed signing results in the village. In December 2013, Xiwangyang Village signed a compensation agreement with JCLRB (Julu County Land and Resource Bureau). In January 2014, a village congress was held in Xiwangyang Village to discuss the LA compensation distribution program, and the affected households signed for confirmation and the receipt of compensation. The LAR was completed in February 2014.

34. The compensation rates, resettlement program and compensation distribution program of the Subproject have been determined through repeated consultations, and the LA compensation has been paid fully to the affected households in a timely manner. Because of adequate and careful planning and public participation, no grievances from affected persons have been received by the project management. The compensation rates and resettlement program comply with the applicable state and provincial regulations and policies, and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguard policy principles.

35. To date, JCLRB has issued a preliminary land examination opinion on the Subproject. All land required for the Subproject has been acquired by the county government, the compensation has been fully paid, and the state-owned land use permit is being applied for.

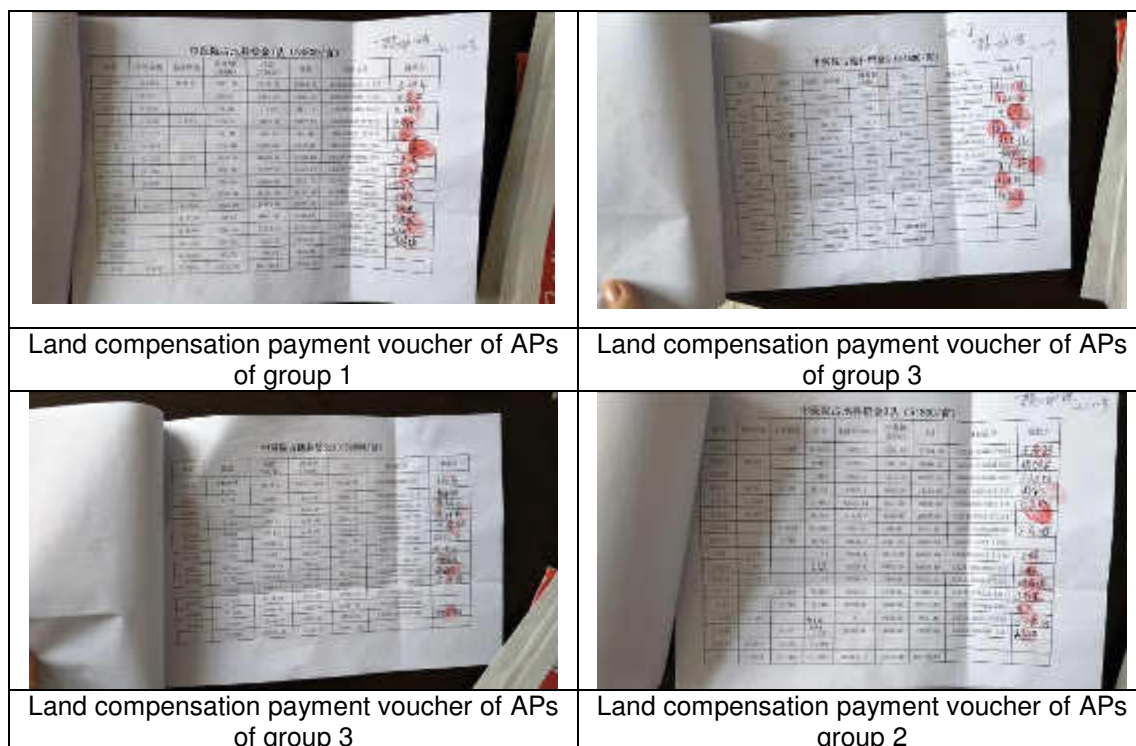


Figure 5-1 Land compensation payment voucher of APs

5.3 Grievance Redress

36. A sound grievance redress mechanism has been established during resettlement implementation, where villagers may lodge their grievances and obtain relief. Appeals to the village committee is the primary channel of grievance redress, or to JEDZ, the Julu Town Government and JCLRB, or to the Julu County Office for Letters and Visits. The grievance redress procedure is as follows:

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with the resettlement plan, he/she may file an oral or written appeal at the village committee and it will keep written records 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 with the town government 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 with JCLRB or the Julu County Office for Letters and Visits, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

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.

37. The APs may file appeals about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates. The above grievance redress mechanism has been communicated to the APs. APs know their right to appeal. In addition, the appeal process was published to the affected population on mass media.

38. In practice, since the compensation rates of the Subproject comply with the applicable regulations and policies, and the compensation has been paid fully and timely, the APs are highly satisfied, and there has been no grievance regarding land acquisition and compensation

6 Evaluation of Income Restoration and Satisfaction Survey

6.1 Evaluation of Income Restoration

39. The sampling survey shows that the APs' income has risen significantly from the pre-LA level.

The average compensation per AH is 33,700 yuan. The AHs have used the LA compensation as follows: 1) carrying out individual businesses (31.82%; 2) spending on outside employment (4.55%; 3) depositing in banks as savings (27.27%); and 4) decorating house and improving living conditions. Take one AH as an example to elaborate the income restoration program and the effect of implementation. For example, one AH with 5 APs, 1.38 mu of land including 3 labor force engaged in agricultural, enterprise and migrant worker respectively before LAR. The total annual net income of household is 26410 yuan which consisted of 2,286 Yuan of agricultural income, 15076 yuan of salary and 9048 yuan of wages from migrant worker. After land requisition, the AH obtains 33900 yuan of land compensation which is divided into two parts, 10,000 Yuan is used to buy a drying machine for the AP who is engaged in agriculture before and conduct the business of honeysuckle. The left 23,900 Yuan is deposited into the bank as savings with the interest rate of 3.5% and the AH could obtain annual 837 Yuan of interest, so the annual income increased to 39961 Yuan.

40. Post land acquisition phase does not show any impoverishment of affected households. In fact, because of the generous cash compensation that they received, household income has increased. In addition, some AHs will still earn rental income because they moved into new residents in 2014. According to the results of sample survey, 10 HHs had leased their house in the village and the average rental income was 3,600 yuan per HH.

41. In JEDZ, any village losing all land will be resettled on reserved land, which can be used for collective nonagricultural operations, and the income will be distributed among villagers. 72 mu of land has been reserved for Xiwangyang Village, north of the site of the Subproject and west of Julu County, and its foundation was completed in 2015. Since the Julu county town is extending westward, this plot will be an important income source for the village. However, its development program has not been finalized, and currently two options are available – constructing a retail market with an area of 180,000 m² at an investment of about 60 million Yuan, where each household will be assigned two stands to be run by itself or leased, or constructing a large supermarket, which will be funded and run by an external contractor where rental will be paid to villagers. Option 1 features clearly defined ownership and low overall costs, but villagers are exposed to certain risks. For Option 2, villagers think they can hardly benefit, but rental income is distributed to all villagers, and they can also do business or work there (e.g., vegetable wholesale). Since resettlement on reserved land has not begun and the per capita income of the APs has not been reduced, the effectiveness of this resettlement mode will be tracked afterwards.

6.2 Satisfaction Survey

42. A sampling satisfaction survey was conducted to learn the affected persons' level of satisfaction with the LA compensation and resettlement policies, and also to collect suggestions on the Subproject. See Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Satisfaction Statistics of Ahs
Unit :%

Satisfaction	Policy publicity and information disclosure	Compensation rates	Resettlement program	Income restoration
Very satisfied	19	14	10	90
Satisfied	76	81	86	10
Neither, nor	5	5	5	0
Dissatisfied	0	0	0	0
Very dissatisfied	0	0	0	0

43. 95% of the respondents are satisfied with the publicity and information disclosure of the compensation rates and the resettlement program. They think that their income has not been

decreased because of LA. In addition, 100% of the respondents know how to file an appeal when their lawful rights and interests are infringed on.

44. According to the survey, the APs support the Subproject strongly, and some of them expect skills training in nursing and housekeeping services, and jobs generated at the construction and operation stages. Some old people are willing to receive elderly care services under the Subproject. In view of this, the county PMO has made the following arrangements:

1) Free skills training in nursing and housekeeping services will be offered to the APs at the Julu County Vocational Education Center located in JEDZ. It will also offer training in welding, repair, computer, housekeeping, etc. 2-3 times each year.

2) Temporary jobs (including 10 unskilled jobs) will be offered at the construction phase of the Subproject with a pay of 80-100 Yuan/day, and jobs such as cook, cleaner, security guard, laundry attendant and nurse will be offered at the operation stage, with a pay of 1,800-3,000 Yuan/month. The daycare centers, and the integrated health and elderly care service center will also receive some old people to be taken care of, thereby freeing some women from housework and enabling them to contribute more to household income.

3) Members of the households affected by disability in the Subproject areas will have the priority in receiving jobs generated by the Subproject. Preferential prices will be offered to vulnerable households who are willing to stay at the elderly care facilities of the Subproject.

7 Conclusion and Suggestions

45. The Subproject is located in JEDZ, where there are many enterprises and many opportunities for non-agricultural employment. 87% of the affected laborers work in nonagricultural sectors, while most of the remaining laborers stay at home to take care of old people and children. On average, a person lost 0.13 mu of land, and as a result, land acquisition has almost no impact on the household income. The APs have used cash compensation to carry out individual businesses or to improve household income and living conditions. According to the survey, per capita annual net income has risen by one-third after the acquisition of land for the subproject which is a significant improvement.

46. The compensation rates, resettlement program, and compensation distribution program of the Subproject have been determined through repeated consultations. Compensation for acquired land has been paid to the AHs timely and in full. As a result, there has been no complaints to the grievance redress mechanism. The compensation rates and resettlement program comply with the applicable state and provincial regulations and policies, and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguard principles. The APs are satisfied with the resettlement policies, and their income has risen, demonstrating that the resettlement program of the Subproject has been effective.

Hebei Elderly Care Development Project

Final Report

Volume Three

Document 3-M

Land Acquisition Due Diligence for Yanshan University Subproject

Due Diligence Report on Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Yanshan University Medical Care Training Center Subproject

I. Introduction

Yanshan University Medical Care Training Center Subproject is one of the ADB-financed Hebei Elderly Care Development Project. The project is mainly to construct buildings of the training center that cover an area of 4.7 mu (about 3200m²) and proposed construction site is located in west campus of Yanshan University. The land is used for education. The compensation for land acquisition has been completed in 2004 and certificate for the use of state-owned land has been obtained in 2007 warrants. The site is presently vacant land which can be directly reported to the planning and put into construction conditions after the approval.

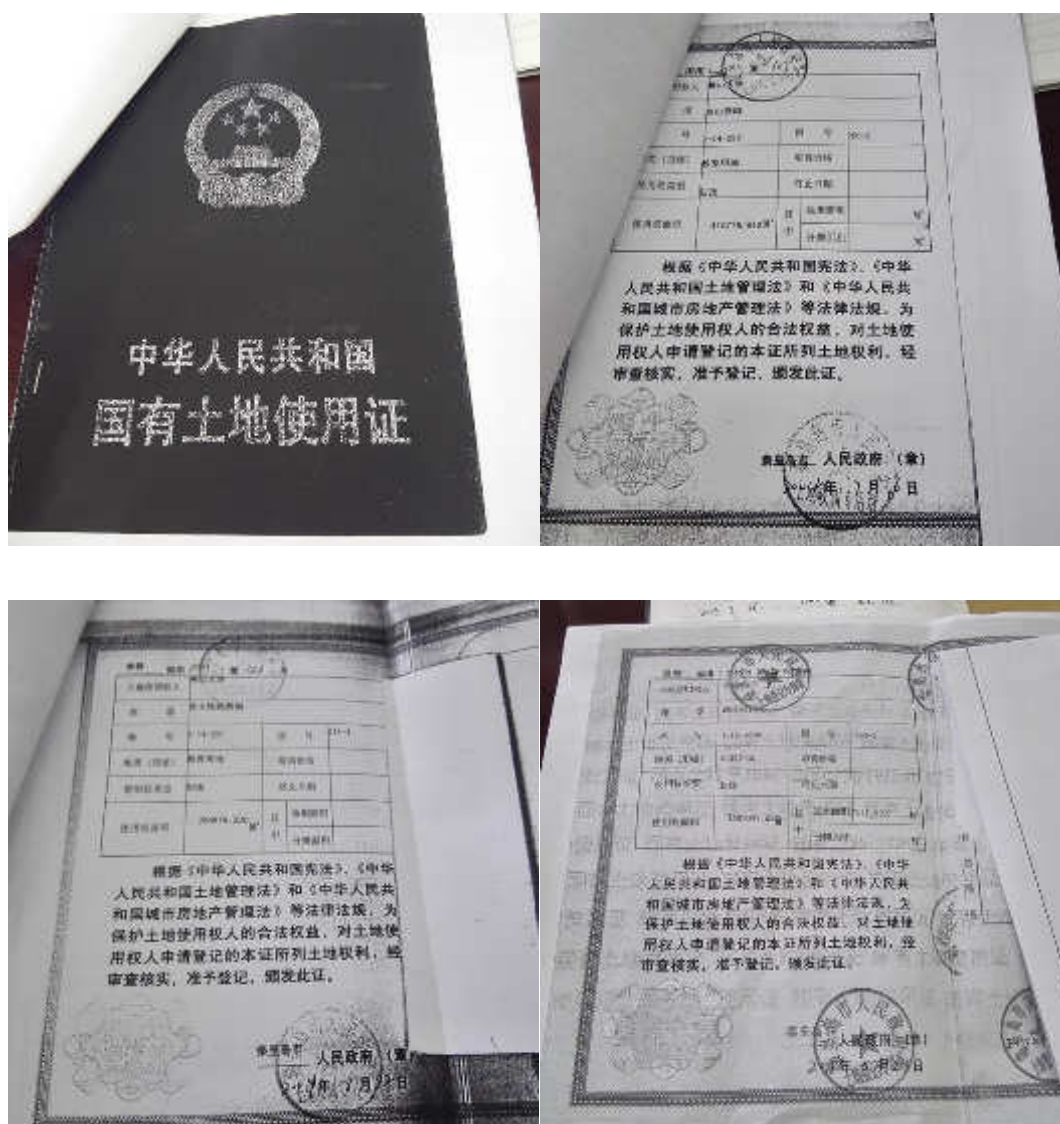
II Introduction of the Land Requisition Process

In order to ensure the healthy and stable development of school, Yanshan University began to plan the construction in west campus from 2001. In February 2002, Yanshan University West Campus Construction Project Proposal (Hebei community [2002] No. 36) is approved by Hebei Province Development and Reform Commission. In April 2004, the Commission approved the Yanshan University West Campus Construction Feasibility Study Report (Hebei development and reform society ([2004] No. 380).

In September, 2002, Yanshan University established the west campus construction headquarter which is responsible for its engineering construction work. It is mainly responsible for the coordination, management, supervision and services for implementing the resettlement of land requisition and report the implementation process to Qinhuangdao municipal government and other authorities. Personnel from Qinhuangdao Land and Resources Bureau, Qinhuangdao Finance Bureau, the governments of the Harbor District, the Development Zone and West Harbor Town also participated in the work of resettlement. There are also staff from affected villages who are responsible for resettlement implementation activities.

The land acquisition of Yanshan University West Campus

Construction started from September 2002 and the compensation payment was completed in July 2004. The annual constructive land index set by provincial and municipal governments is determined by the Land Resources Bureau of the Harbor District. According to overall investment plans of Yanshan University West Campus, from March 2003 to February 2007, it took five separate submissions for approval to expropriate the land. The area of the reported land requisition was respectively 1137.963 mu (759,046m²) in 2003; 575.058 mu (383,525 m²) in 2005; 1993.959(1,329,998 m²) in 2006, and certificate for the use of state-owned land has been obtained. See the figure below.



III Analysis of Resettlement Impacts

The permanently collective land acquisition area for Yanshan University West Campus Construction project is 3706.98 mu, among which 2154.83 mu are cultivated land, 1105.48 mu are garden plot and

446.67 mu of other land types. The total number of households affected is 620, adding up to 1925 APs. Nine villages from two districts are affected, including 207.56 mu in Xing Zhuang Village of the Development Zone, and eight villages. (West Rear Road Village of the Harbor District, Pianpo Village, Guiti Zhai Village, Yang Dao Zhuang Village, Gong Fu Village, Shandong Fort Village, West Front Road Village, Ni Zhuang Village), the permanently collective land is 3499.46 mu. See Table 1.

Table 1 Land Requisition Influence

Town	Village	Land acquisition area (mu)				AHs (HH)	APs (person)
		Cultivated land	Garden plot	Other	Total		
The Harbor District Xingang Town	Pianpo Village	815.06	418.14	168.95	1402.15	250	800
	Shandong Fort Village	12.59	6.46	2.61	21.66	4	11
	West Rear Road Village	212.97	109.26	44.15	366.37	59	179
	Guiti Zhai Village	660.64	338.92	136.94	1136.50	184	553
	Ni Zhuang Village	2.69	1.38	0.56	4.62	2	5
	West Front Road Village	69.10	35.45	14.32	118.87	19	58
	West Front Road Village	188.02	96.46	38.97	323.45	52	158
	Gong Fu Village	73.13	37.52	15.16	125.80	20	61

Develo pment Zone	Xing Zhuang Village	120.65	61.90	25.01	207.56	30	100
Total		2154.83	1105.48	446.67	3706.98	620	1925

IV Compensation and Resettlement of Affected Residents

The area of permanently land acquisition of the project totals 3706.98 mu, involving nine villages in the Harbor District and the Development Zone. The compensation policy in land requisition is based on "*Land Management Law*" (since January 1st, 1999) and the "*Land Management Regulations in Hebei Province*" (The 2002 Revision). Land requisition started from September 2002, after several negotiations on compensation standards and resettlement plans, the Yanshan University, Land Resources Bureau and the affected villages finalized compensation standard which is 60,000 CNY per mu (including land compensation fees, green crops subsidies, the resettlement fees), ground attachments compensation standard is 9,800 CNY per mu. When setting land acquisition compensation standards, both the land compensation standards prescribed by law and socio-economic situations in municipal level and district level at the time were taken into account. As the affected land is sand which mostly grows trees and peanut before, the compensation standards are actually 30 times higher than the annual output value of the in land. The APs also participated in the negotiation and agreed on the standards. Ground attachments compensation standards for eight villages were coordinated and compensated by the government of the West Harbor Town, which met the requirements of affected residents. From April, 2003 to July, 2004, Land and Resources Bureau of the Harbor District and the Development Zone separately signed a land requisition agreement with affected villages. The total amount of compensation fee is 245.36 million CNY, and was paid off in two parts prior to July 31th, 2004.

Table 2 The Statement of Compensation for Resettlement

Items	Unit	Compensation Standard(CNY)	Number (mu)	Fee (million CNY)
1.Land compensation fees				
1.1 Land compensation fees	mu	60,000	3706.98	222.42

(including resettlement fees and green crops subsidies)				
1.2 Ground attachments compensation fees	mu	9800	2341	22.94
Total				245.36

V The Resettlement Effect

From August to September, 2016, the representative of Yanshan University paid a visit to of social security sector of the Development Zone, government office of the West Harbor Town, and Land and Resources Bureau. According to the survey of APs involved in land acquisition, they are highly satisfied with the policy and the effect of compensation and resettlement.

Due to the westward development planning of Qinhuangdao, the affected villages also experienced the demolition and land acquisition of other projects. So far, almost all the villagers have been transferred to non-agricultural employment. After land requisition, the district government and township government regularly hold training for landless farmers twice a year, and issue training certificates. In addition, in accordance with their wishes, some of the affected villagers were arranged for the logistical work in schools by Yanshan University. For example, more than 10 affected female villagers from Pianpo Village have been working at Yanshan University. They mainly engaged in cleaning work with a salary of about 1800 CNY per month.

According to the urban planning, the downtown area and the municipal government will move to the neighborhood, which is good news for the surrounding villagers. The large number of enterprises in the Development Zone means more jobs. For part-time job, ordinary profession: 80 CNY/ day, technical profession: 150 CNY/ day, the average monthly wages:3,000 CNY. In addition, the affected villagers have moved to resettlement housing due to later demolition and renovation project, and each can be assigned with several suits. Except for self-occupation, it is available for them to rent the house or open a family hotel. High rental demands from plenty of students and tourists enable the rental income of each suite to reach15,000 CNY per year. In addition, the village collectives have store front renting or business after the overall relocation, and the dividends villagers got from annual rental income reaches about 10,000 CNY. From 2013 to 2015, the disposable income of rural residents in West Harbor Town was respectively about

13,000 CNY, 14,000 CNY and 15,000 CNY, with the increase year by year. It is understood that the annual per capita income of the landless farmer is expected to be roughly equal to or even higher than that of people in West Harbor Town. According to the social security sector in the Development Zone, pension insurance system has been implemented among landless farmers in Qinhuangdao Development Zone. The household that loses every 1.2 mu will get one person's insurance endowment. Different supplementary payment and payment methods are adopted for different ages. The pension endowment is apportioned by the government and individuals, and staff under the retirement age are doled out monthly living allowances. According to the social security sector and the village, it is said that this system will be implemented soon, and the affected people can have another source of income supplement.

Interview:

Zhu Lifang, a 48-year-old villager from Yang Dao Village, who has a family consisting of three people. 3.6 mu of their land was requisitioned by Yanshan University. The land was sand and peanuts and fruit trees were grown there with the annual output value of 3,000 CNY. Compensation fees of land requisition were equally distributed to the population of the whole village, so each person got 8,000 CNY for compensation fees, and 6000 CNY/ mu for green crop subsidy, both of which will be paid in instalment for 20 years. With the increasing trend of compensation standard, the villagers think it is a relatively fair practice to equally distribute the compensation fees of land requisition. Before 2003, Zhu was a farmer and housewife, and her husband worked in a nearby factory. His daughter was a student. The annual household income was 20,000 CNY which mainly came from her husband's wages. After land acquisition, she participated in the training given by the town government. She has started to work in a garment factory, and later became a cleaning staff in Yanshan University. The job is easy and close to her home with fixed working hours (8:00 am -5:00 pm), stable wages (1600 CNY / month), and payment of pension insurance and medical insurance. Many of her colleagues come from the surrounding village. Her daughter has now worked as a cashier in Guang Yuan supermarket with the monthly salary of 2,000 CNY. In other projects of demolition and renovation, she managed to move to the apartment which is surrounded by key schools and businesses of the Development Zone. Therefore, it is convenient to rent spare housings and get rental income of 15,000 CNY a year. In addition, with dividends of about 10,000 CNY per person from the village collective each year and husband's monthly income of around 3,000 CNY, the family's annual household income has reached about 120,000 CNY, a significant increase than the situation before land requisition. Currently, her pension insurance is paid by Yanshan University as she is the staff there, and she hears that some landless farmers are applying and registering the pension insurance in the village. As there is almost no

land in the village, the government deals with it for them. Those who own the land before 2000 are volunteer to participate in it.

Having heard that the project is concerned with the training of elderly care, I think it's less likely for me to take part in training because I'm elderly and I have to take care of my parents. However, the young people may be more interested in it. Nowadays, many villagers work as the nanny or caretaker who attends to the old and the sick. Their monthly income can reach 2,500 CNY, but I think the salary should be higher after the professional training. This will be very attractive to them.

VI Assessment

Up to now, compensation work for land acquisition of the project has been completed and all compensation fees have been paid off. The certificate for the use of state-owned land has been obtained.

The land acquisition of Yanshan University West Campus followed relevant Chinese laws and regulations, and carried out compensation activities for land requisition and resettlement in accordance with the law. The land acquisition procedure, compensation standards and resettlement plans were in line with national laws and regulations. No APs' complaint about compensation and payment existed in the process.

After the land acquisition of this project, the affected village also experienced other demolition of certain projects due to the needs of urban development. As the government implements measures such as compensation for land acquisition, pension insurance for landless farmers, job training, etc., the income of resettled residents is not affected but increases year by year.