

Ningbo Batch 2 Subprojects
— **Centralized Plastic Waste Sorting and Processing Plant**
Resettlement Action Plan

Ningbo PMO
July 20, 2022

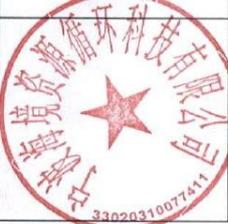
Commitment Letter (in Chinese) with the stamp of PMO and PIU

承诺函

宁波市人民政府通过国家财政部，申请世界银行贷款用于宁波城镇生活垃圾智慧分类、收集、循环利用示范项目（宁波子项目）建设。因此，本子项的实施须符合世界银行环境和社会框架（ESF）及其环境和社会标准（ESSs）（尤其是ESS5—土地征用、土地限制使用和非自愿移民）。

本移民计划代表了世界银行的一个关键要求并成为本项目涉及征地拆迁的依据。本计划是在项目可行性研究报告的基础上，根据初步的移民影响实物量调查的结果编制而成。本计划按照中华人民共和国的法律和宁波当地相关的法规，以及ESS5—土地征用、土地限制使用和非自愿移民制定。

宁波市项目办及项目实施单位——宁波市海境塑料循环科技有限公司兹确认本移民安置计划的内容，承诺本计划中的预算资金列入项目总预算中，并及时到位，项目土地征收及移民安置活动按照本移民计划实施。

单位		日期
世界银行贷款中国塑料减排项目-宁波城镇生活垃圾智慧分类、收集、循环利用示范项目办公室		2022年6月22日
宁波市海境塑料循环科技有限公司		2022年6月22日

Commitment Letter

Ningbo Municipal Government has applied for a World Bank loan for Ningbo Municipal Solid Waste Smart Sorting, Collection and Recycling Project (hereinafter, the “Project”) through the Ministry of Finance. Therefore, the Project should be implemented in accordance with the Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), and Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), especially ESS5 - Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.

This RAP represents a key requirement of the Bank, and becomes a basis for LAR. This RAP has been prepared based on the preliminary DMS results on the basis of the feasibility study report, and in accordance with the applicable laws of the PRC, the applicable local regulations of Ningbo, and ESS5.

Ningbo PMO and the PIU (Ningbo Haijing Plastic Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. (Haijing Company)) hereby confirm the contents of this RAP, and promise to include the budget of the Centralized Plastic Waste Sorting and Processing Plant (hereinafter, the “Subproject”) in the general budget of the Project, and make it available timely. The PIU has discussed the draft RAP with the agencies concerned (e.g., Haishu District Natural Resources Bureau (HDNRB), Dongqiao Town Government), and obtained their consensus. Haijing Company will be generally responsible for the implementation of the Subproject, and the HDNRPU, and Dongqiao Town Government are responsible for LAR within their respective jurisdictions.

Agency (seal)	Signature	Date
Ningbo PMO		
Haijing Company		

Executive Summary

1) Introduction

Ningbo Municipal Solid Waste Smart Sorting, Collection and Recycling Project (hereinafter, the “Project”) is a subproject of the lately approved China Plastic Waste Reduction Project (P174267), which comprises policy work and institutional strengthening, investments in smart municipal solid waste management and resource recycling systems, and project management and capacity building. In the preparation stage, Ningbo PMO conducted an SIA on Batch 1 subprojects involving no major civil works (Batch 1 subprojects¹), and prepared relevant social management documents (e.g., ESMF, SIA, SEP), which were approved by the Bank in February 2021.

According to the project implementation plan, Batch 2 subprojects include: 1) A WWTP of the Ningbo resource recycling base; 2) A centralized plastic waste sorting and processing plant; 3) A bulky and decoration waste disposal plant; and 4) Four recyclable sorting centers. According to the social audit, only the centralized plastic waste sorting and processing plant (hereinafter, the “Subproject”) involves LAR. Therefore, this RAP is for the Subproject.

2) Resettlement impacts

According to the feasibility study, Ningbo PMO and PIU organized a detailed measurement survey (DMS). A total of 57,000 m² (85.8 mu) of collective land² will be acquired for the Subproject, all being woodland, affecting Xuanpei and Bailiangqiao Villages, Dongqiao Town, Haishu District. Such land is collectively owned and not allocated to individuals. Therefore, the Subproject has no directly affected population. In addition, unused collective buildings of 550 m² will be demolished for the Subproject, all in masonry concrete structure. In addition, LA involves the relocation of 36 tombs, affecting 31 households.

The Dongqiao Township Government who will implement the land acquisition and resettlement (including relocation of tombs) on the ground, has conducted the resettlement survey, and notified and consulted the relocation of the tombs to households, and has inventory of tombs. The information on public consultation with relevant stakeholders has also been handed over to the Haijing Company (PIU) and Ningbo PMO.

3) Policy framework and entitlements

This RAP has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental and Social Standard 5(ESS5) of the Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), and especially ESS5 - Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, as well as China's policies

¹ Including construction of an urban smart waste management system, integration of the Ningbo domestic waste management platform with the existing recycling network “Helper”, and output-based incentive mechanism

² Article 2 of China’s Land Management Law (amended in 2019 and effective as of January 1, 2020) defines that China implements socialist public ownership, namely, ownership by the whole people (state-owned) and collective ownership by the farmer collectives (collective-owned), of land. Land in urban area shall be owned by the State, and land in the rural areas and suburban areas, except otherwise provided for by the State, shall be collectively owned. Therefore, collective land means that the ownership of the land is owned by village collective economic organizations (village committees). The collective land (especially farmland) is usually allocated and contracted to individual villagers for operation. For the project, the land to be acquired is managed collectively by village committee but has not been contracted to individual villagers.

on land acquisition and resettlement, including the Land Administration Law of the PRC (2020), and the measures for the implementation of the Land Administration Law, and relevant compensation and resettlement measures promulgated by Zhejiang Provincial Government.

LA compensation includes compensation based on block comprehensive land price (land compensation and resettlement subsidy), and ground attachment compensation. In Haishu District, the block comprehensive land price for pond surface is CNY90,000 yuan/mu (including land compensation of CNY36,000 yuan/mu and resettlement subsidy of CNY54,000 yuan/mu), that for woodland CNY54,000 yuan/mu (including land compensation of CNY21,600 yuan/mu and resettlement subsidy of CNY32,400 yuan/mu), and the compensation rate for each tomb is CNY3,000 yuan.

The affected buildings will be compensated for at full replacement cost, and compensation rates for nonresidential buildings are fixed based on the practical situation of the subproject area. The actual compensation rate for a demolished building is based on appraisal. In addition to HD compensation, the Xuanpei Village collective will also receive a moving subsidy.

4) Vulnerable groups and women

The project land acquisition will not directly affect individual(s) given the land is collectively-owned and has not been contracted to individual family. Thus, no vulnerable group would be involved by the subproject's land acquisition.

5) Public participation and information disclosure

All APs have been informed of the key points of this RAP by various means and involved in the Subproject, such as website, meeting, interview, FGD, public participation meeting and community consultation, and their opinions have been well incorporated into this RAP. This RAP will be disclosed on the Bank's website after approval by the Bank, and the Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) will be distributed to the APs along.

6) 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 and HD. Correspondingly, Ningbo PMO, PIU, Haishu District Government, Dongqiao Town Government, and affected village committees will coordinate and handle grievances and appeals arising from resettlement. Grievances will be redressed at the village, town, district and municipal levels, and an AP may file a grievance at any stage. 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.

7) Institutional Arrangement

The Subproject will be implemented under the leadership of Ningbo Project Leading Group (PLG), which will decide on and direct key issues of project preparation and implementation. Ningbo PMO³ established at the Ningbo Municipal Solid Waste Separation Guidance Center (NWSGC) will be responsible for project management and coordination, and assign full-time

³ The PMO has also implemented China's first domestic waste sorting project (loan number; 8250-CN, namely Phase 1 of the Project) in Ningbo, Zhejiang.

staff to implement this RAP together with the PIU, and affected town and villages. Ningbo Haijing Plastic Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. (Haijing Company) is the PIU of the Subproject. LAR is conducted by the Dongqiao Town Government under the leadership of the Haishu District Government, and HDNRB.

8) M&E

Resettlement for the Subproject will be subject to internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be performed by Ningbo PMO and other agencies concerned (e.g., HDNRB and Dongqiao Town Government), and an internal monitoring report will be submitted to the Bank semiannually. Ningbo PMO will appoint an independent M&E agency to conduct external M&E semi-annually and submit external M&E reports to the Bank regularly, and M&E costs will be included in the resettlement budget. Based on the resettlement implementation schedule, the first external M&E report will be submitted in January 2023, and an external M&E report submitted semiannually thereafter until project completion.

When the land acquisition and resettlement is completed, Ningbo PMO shall engage competent resettlement professionals to carry out an evaluation of the resettlement outcomes and performances and prepare a resettlement implementation completion report (ICR). The resettlement ICR shall be submitted to the World Bank.

9) Resettlement implementation schedule

The Subproject will be constructed for 3 years, from 2022 to the end 2024, in which resettlement will begin in October 2022 and end in June 2023.

10) Resettlement budget

The resettlement budget of the Subproject is 11.1771 million yuan, including LA costs of CNY3.9285 million yuan, accounting for 35.12%; HD costs of CNY587,500 yuan, accounting for 5.27%; ground attachment compensation of CNY1.3473 million yuan, accounting for 12.06%; and other costs (resettlement planning and design costs, M&E costs, implementation management costs, training costs, LA taxes, contingencies, etc.) of CNY5.3138 million yuan, accounting for 47.55%.

All resettlement costs that have been included in the total project cost will be borne by Haijing Company, which is the PIU for this subproject.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAOV	Average Annual Output Value
AP	Affected Person
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HD	House Demolition
HDNRB	Haishu District Natural Resources Bureau
LA	Land Acquisition
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMO	Project Management Office
PRC	People's Republic of China
RIB	Resettlement Information Booklet
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan

Units

Currency unit	=	Yuan (CNY)
1.00 yuan	=	\$0.15
1 hectare	=	15 mu
1 mu	=	666.7m ²

Glossary

Involuntary resettlement:	Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both.
Replacement cost:	Replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement.
Land acquisition:	Land acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way.
Livelihood:	Livelihood refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.
Resettlement action plan:	A plan concerning physical and/or economic displacement, including project description, potential impacts, objectives, baseline data, legal framework, institutional framework, implementation schedule, costs and budget, grievance redress mechanism, monitoring and evaluation, etc.
Disadvantaged or vulnerable Groups:	Disadvantaged or vulnerable refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits.

1 Project Overview

1.1 Background

China and the World Bank are working closely to implement the lately approved China Plastic Waste Reduction Project (P174267). The objective of the Project is to strengthen national and sub-national policies, institutions and city-level solid waste management systems towards reduced plastics leakage from municipal solid waste streams. Ningbo Municipal Solid Waste Smart Sorting, Collection and Recycling Project (hereinafter, the “Project”) is a subproject of the China Plastic Waste Reduction Project (P174267).

The Project comprises policy work and institutional strengthening, investments to the smart solid waste management and resource recycling systems, and project management and capacity building. and the Project will be implemented in batches. The gross investment in the Project is 1.616 billion yuan (about \$241 million), including a Bank loan of \$150 million. The Project has a construction period of 5 years, and will be implemented from 2021.

In the preparation stage, Ningbo PMO has conducted an SIA on Batch 1 subprojects involving no major civil works (Batch 1 subprojects⁴), and prepared relevant social management documents (e.g., ESMF, SIA, SEP), which were approved by the Bank in February 2021. See Table 1-1.

According to the project implementation plan, Batch 2 subprojects include: 1) a WWTP of Ningbo resource recycling base; 2) a centralized plastic waste sorting and processing plant; 3) a bulky and decoration waste disposal plant; and 4) four recyclables sorting centers. According to the social audit, only the Subproject involves LAR. Therefore, this RAP is for the Subproject. See the Social Audit Report for Batch 2 Subprojects for the LAR impacts and mitigation measures for the other subprojects.

Table 1-1 Summary of Land Used for Batch 2 Subprojects

No.	Subproject	Current situation	Floor area (mu)	Remarks	
1	WWTP of Ningbo resource recycling base	Reconstruction and expansion of the existing leachate treatment station in the Haishu landfill; land acquired in 2004, no outstanding issue	67	See the SIA Report	
2	Centralized plastic waste sorting and processing plant	New construction, no existing facility, acquiring collective woodland	85.5	RAP	
3	Bulky and decoration waste disposal plant	New construction, no existing facility; state-owned land obtained in 2004	59.2	See the SIA Report	
4	4 recyclables sorting centers	Zhenhai District	New construction, no existing facility; reserved state-owned land, no LAR impact	9	See the SIA Report
		Beilun District	New construction, no existing facility; reserved state-owned land, no LAR impact	9	
		Jiangshan Town, Yinzhou	Existing site, reconstructed from existing facility; state-owned land, no LAR impact	6.97	

⁴ Including construction of an urban smart waste management system, integration of the existing Ningbo municipal solid waste management system with the existing waste recycling network of Dabashou, and output-based incentive mechanism.

No.	Subproject	Current situation	Floor area (mu)	Remarks
	District			
	Gulin Town, Haishu District	Existing site, reconstructed from existing facility; state-owned land, no LAR impact	15	

1.2 Components and Overview of Resettlement Impacts

The Subproject is located in the recycling industry park, with a building area of 40,000m² and a treatment capacity of 40,000t per annum.

According to the project feasibility study, Ningbo PMO and the PIU organized a DMS. 85.8 mu of collective land will be acquired for the Subproject, all being woodland, affecting Xuanpei and Bailiangqiao Villages, Dongqiao Town of Haishu District. Such land is collectively owned and not allocated to individuals. Therefore, the Subproject does not directly affect any land contractor. In addition, unused collective buildings of 550m² will be demolished for the Subproject, all in masonry concrete structure. In addition, LA involves the relocation of 36 tombs, affecting 31 households.

1.3 Objectives of this RAP

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives;
- To avoid forced eviction;
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost, and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher;
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant; to ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

2 Impacts of the Subproject

2.1 Range of Resettlement Impact Survey

The Dongqiao Township Government who will implement the land acquisition and resettlement (including relocation of tombs) on the ground, has conducted the resettlement survey, and notified and consulted the relocation of the tombs to households, and has inventory of tombs. The information on public consultation with relevant stakeholders has also been handed over to the Haijing Company (PIU) and Ningbo PMO.

As entrusted by Ningbo PMO, a task force from Hohai University verified the resettlement survey results on the site, and also conducted a socioeconomic survey and public consultation in the subproject area in September 2021 based on the feasibility study report. The survey methods include literature review, key informant interview and FGD.

2.2 Resettlement Impacts

2.2.1 LA

A total of 570,000 m² (85.8 mu) of collective land in Xuanpei and Bailiangqiao Villages, Dongqiao Town will be acquired for the Subproject, including 560,000 m² (84.3 mu) of woodland (98.25%) and 1000m² (1.5 mu) of pond surface(1.75%). Such land has not been contracted, and the 1000m² (1.5 mu) of pond surface is abandoned and not used for aquaculture. Such land has almost no income, so LA has almost no livelihood impact. See Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Summary of LA Impacts

Town	Village	LA area (mu)			
		Construction land	Woodland	Pond surface	Subtotal
Dongqiao	Xuanpei	0	59.5	1.5	61
	Bailiangqiao	0	24.8	0	24.8
Total		0	84.3	1.5	85.8



Figure 2-1 LA Range of the Subproject (within Yellow Line)

2.2.2 Demolition of Nonresidential Buildings

Unused collective buildings of 550 m² in Xuanpei Village will be demolished for the Subproject, all in masonry concrete structure, affecting no one. See Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Summary of HD Impacts

Town	Village	HD area (m ²)
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		Masonry concrete	Masonry timber	Earth timber	Subtotal
Dongqiao	Xuanpei	550	0	0	550



Figure 2-2 Unused Collective Buildings

2.2.3 Ground Attachments

The affected ground attachments include 36 tombs, affecting 31 households, and structures of 160 m², affecting 31 households with 115 persons. See Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

Town	Village	Affected tombs		Structures (m ²)	Fir forest (mu)
		Tombs	AHs		
Dongqiao	Xuanpei	26	25	120	59.5
	Bailiangqiao	10	6	40	24.8
Total		36	31	140	84.3



Figure 2-3 Structures to be affected



Figure 2-4 Affected Tomb

3 Socioeconomic Profile

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Ningbo

Ningbo (also called Yong), is a sub-provincial level city in Zhejiang Province, a specifically designated city, an important seaport city on the southeast coast of China approved by the State Council, and an economic center in the south wing of the Yangtze River Delta. As of 2019, the city has 6 districts, 2 counties, and 2 county-level cities under its jurisdiction, with a total area of 9,816 km².

In 2020, Ningbo's GDP was 1.24087 trillion yuan, up 3.3% year on year, in which the added value of primary industries was 33.84 billion yuan, that of secondary industries 569.39 billion yuan, and that of tertiary industries 637.64 billion yuan, with a ratio of 2.7:45.9:51.4.

By the end of 2020⁵, Ningbo had a registered population of 6.137 million, including an urban registered population of 3.063 million, with a gender ratio of 110:100, a population growth rate of 7.12‰, and a natural population growth rate of 0.75‰. In 2020, the per capita disposable income of residents was 59,952 yuan, up 5.2% year on year, that of urban residents 68,008 yuan, up 4.8%, and that of rural residents 39,132 yuan, up 6.8%; the per capita nonproductive expenditure of residents was 34,455 yuan, up 1.5%, that of urban residents 38,702 yuan, up 1.1%, and that of rural residents 23,481 yuan, up 3.0%.

By the end of 2020, among the 9.404 million permanent residents of Ningbo, the floating population was 2.457 million, and the total registered population was 6.137 million. The urbanization rate of Ningbo was 78%.⁶ The female population was 3.108 million, accounting for 50.6% of the registered population. The senior population (over 60 years old) was 1.56 million⁷, accounting for 25.64% of the registered population. See Table 3-1.

Ningbo is a typical area where there are scattering ethnic minority households without concentrated communities. As of the end of 2020, the city has 53 ethnic minorities (no Uzbek and Loba), with a minority population of more than 537,000 (6.29% of total permanent population). Among this population, about 36,000 people are local registered residents (0.59% of total registered population), more than 501,000 are floating population. The Miao, Tujia, Buyi, Zhuang people are among the ethnic groups with most people. There is no ethnic minority area in Ningbo. See Table 3-1.

⁵ Source: 2020 Statistical Bulletin on the National Economic and Social Development in Ningbo

⁶ Source: 2019 Statistical Bulletin on the National Economic and Social Development in Ningbo

⁷ Source: Ningbo Municipal Seniors Committee

Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Subproject Area

Division	Sub-district / township	Resident population	Flowing population	Registered population	Female population	Urbanization rate	MLS population ⁸	Per capita disposable income (yuan)
Unit	/	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	%	/	yuan
Zhejiang Province	/	5850	851	4999	2429.5	70	655000	52397
Ningbo City	100	940.4	245.7	613.7	310.8	78	59000	59952

Source: 2020 Statistical Bulletins on the National Economic and Social Development of Zhejiang Province and districts (data of High-tech Development Zone and the Dongqian Lake area included in that of Haishu District)

3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of Haishu District

Haishu District is located in the center of Ningbo, bordering the Fenghua River, the Yuyao River, Yuyao City and Fenghua District on the east, north, west and south respectively, with a land area of 595.5 km² and a registered population of 630,000. The district governs 7 towns, one township, 9 sub-districts, 164 villages and 5 communities. By the end of 2020, the district had a registered population of 637,638, including 310,682 males, accounting for 48.7%, and 326,956 females, accounting for 51.3%.

3.3 Socioeconomic Profile of Dongqiao Town

Dongqiao Town⁹ is located in southern Haishu District, with a land area of 35.39 km², governing 19 villages and one community, and a resident population of about 52,000.

The town disposes of more than half of the city's domestic waste, and has received many honors for waste disposal. In 2019 and 2020, the town's gross industrial output value exceeded 10 billion yuan. In Q1 2021, the town's fiscal revenue was 208 million yuan, up 28.5% year on year, general public budgetary revenue 107 million yuan, up 11.4%, and GDP 1.135 billion yuan, up 36.5%.

3.4 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Villages

Xuanpei Village is located in southwestern Dongqiao Town, has 7 groups, and 535 households with 1,271 persons, and was merged from Xuanjia and Pei'ao Villages in 2004. It is a civilized, ecological, hygienic and beautiful village. Villagers' main income sources are employment and enterprise running, and the proportion of agricultural income to household income is low.

Bailiangqiao Village was merged from Bailiang and Liangqiao Village. It has a registered population of 1,380 and a floating population of over 1,000. Currently, the village has 2,200 mu of land, and over 60 enterprises, dealing with plastics, automotive parts, apparel, etc., in which 7-8 have an annual turnover of over CNY30 million yuan. Villagers' main income sources are employment and enterprise running, and the proportion of agricultural income to household income is low.

⁸ According to the Notice of Ningbo City on Reforming the Minimum Living Security Standard Adjustment Mechanism, the monthly MLS standard of Level 1 is 990 yuan.

⁹ Source: Qiaodong Town Government

3.5 Distribution of Collective Assets

It is learned from village officials and APs that the usual practice for the distribution of collective asset compensation is that 40% of the compensation is distributed evenly to all villagers, and the remaining 60% is retained by the village collective. LAR for Ningbo Municipal Solid Waste Smart Sorting, Collection and Recycling Project (Phase 1) (loan No.: 8250-CN) also affected Xuanpei and Baijiangqiao Villages, Dongqiao Town, in which the collective asset compensation was also distributed using this practice. This is also a traditional practice of the affected villages, and is generally accepted by all interviewees.

4 Legal Framework and Policies

4.1 Policies and Principles on Resettlement

LAR for the Subproject will comply strictly with the laws, regulations and policies of the PRC, Zhejiang Province and Ningbo, as well as ESS5 “Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement” in the Bank’s ESF. For any major change, Ningbo PMO will consult with the APs, and submit the updated RAP to the Bank for approval.

1) Bank policy

- ESS5 “Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement” in the Bank’s ESF

2) Laws and regulations of the PRC

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 2020)
- Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from September 1, 2020)
- Forest Law of the PRC (effective from July 1, 2020)
- Regulations on the Implementation of the Forest Law of the PRC (effective from March 19, 2018)
- Farmland Occupation Law of the PRC (effective from September 1, 2019)

3) Provincial and local regulations

- Measures of Zhejiang Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from November 1, 2021)
- Applicable Amounts of Farmland Occupation Tax of Zhejiang Province (effective from September 1, 2019)
- Forest Administration Regulations of Zhejiang Province (amended in November 2018)
- Rules for the Implementation of the Regulations of Ningbo City on the Demolition of Houses on Acquired Collective Land (Decree No.141 of the Ningbo Municipal Government) (effective from April 25, 2021)
- Measures of Ningbo City for the Appraisal of Demolished Houses on Collective Land (NMG [2006] No.120) (effective from December 18, 2006)
- Notice on Amending and Republishing Prices and Compensation Rates for Demolished Houses on Acquired Collective Land in the Urban Area of Ningbo City (YFGJG [2019] No.131) (effective from May 1, 2019)
- Notice of the Haishu District Government on Adjusting Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Haishu District (HDG [2020] No.23)
- Notice of the Haishu District Government on Compensation Rates for Attachments and Young Crops on Collective Land (HDG [2021] No.24)

See **Appendix 1** for relevant provisions.

4.2 Bank Policy Objectives and Framework

The overall objectives of the Bank’s ESS5 are:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives;

- To avoid forced eviction;
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost¹⁰, and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher;
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure;
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant;
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

Mitigation measures under the Subproject are: (a) predicting and avoiding risks and impacts; (b) minimizing risks and impacts to an acceptable level if they are unavoidable; (c) mitigating risks and impacts when they are reduced; and (d) compensating for or offsetting significant residual impacts when technically and financially feasible.

In general, the main objectives of the legal system on LAR of the PRC are similar to those of the Bank policy, but there are still some procedural gaps. Table 4-1 identifies such gaps and proposes remedies.

Table 4-1 Gaps between Bank and PRC LAR Policies, and Remedies

No.	ESS5	Comparison with PRC laws and regulations	Gap-filling Measure
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.	This can usually be realized through technical and financial alternatives.	Minimize resettlement impacts during the feasibility study, and make further efforts during detailed design.
2	Prepare an RAP that specifies the APs' rights, income and livelihood restoration strategies, institutional arrangements, a monitoring and reporting framework, a budget and a time-bound implementation schedule.	No RAP is required to be prepared except for large and medium water resources projects.	The PIU will prepare an RAP with the assistance of qualified experts, which will be disclosed to the APs and other stakeholders.

¹⁰ "Replacement cost" is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety.

No.	ESS5	Comparison with PRC laws and regulations	Gap-filling Measure
3	If resettlement is unavoidable, livelihood restoration measures will be implemented.	Governments at or above the county level should take practical measures to ensure the livelihood restoration of land-expropriated farmers.	The RAP will include detailed livelihood restoration measures.
4	Compensate for affected assets at replacement cost.	Provide compensation and subsidies, where land value is a multiple of AAOV, while houses are appraised.	House value should not depreciate by age.
5	Ensure that the APs are fully aware of the LAR impacts, and fully consulted, and the communities, APs and NGOs affected by the proposed project are meaningfully consulted.	In China, information is usually disclosed after the LA program is approved.	Follow the Bank's requirements. Conduct meaningful consultation and information disclosure before RAP approval.
6	Improve the living standard of the affected poor population and other vulnerable groups.	Local village / community committees, civil affairs bureaus, social security bureaus, and other agencies pay attention to needs of poor population and other vulnerable groups.	Identify poor population and other vulnerable groups early on during screening to involve them, and consider their concerns during consultation and planning. Monitor their living standard.
7	Monitor and evaluate resettlement results, and impacts on the APs' living standard. Evaluate if the RAP objectives are realized through a baseline survey and M&E. Disclose M&E reports.	There is no M&E requirement for large and medium water resources projects, including impacts on the living standard of the APs. Local governments are responsible for supervision during the whole project implementation period, but do not disclose monitoring reports.	Coordinate with local governments to monitor and supervise resettlement, and strengthen information sharing, including the disclosure of monitoring reports.

4.3 Resettlement Objectives and Principles

The RAP has been prepared in accordance with the Land Administration Law of the PRC (2020), applicable local policies, and the Bank's ESS5. Based on the above policies, the resettlement principles of the Subproject are as follows:

- 1) The APs receive compensation and entitlements that at least maintain their pre-project living standard.
- 2) The APs receive compensation and resettlement assistance whether legal title is available or not.
- 3) The APs are fully aware of the eligibility, compensation modes and rates, and project schedule, and participate in resettlement implementation;
- 4) LAR should not be conducted before the APs receive full compensation;
- 5) The PIU and an independent third-party will monitor LAR implementation; and
- 6) The resettlement budget will be fully available, and compensation paid timely.

4.4 Cut-off Date

The cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation is date of disclosure of the LA announcement by HDNRB. 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. The cut-off date is expected to be July 15, 2022.

4.5 Compensation Rates and Restoration Programs

4.5.1 LA

For LA under the Subproject, the block comprehensive land prices for Tier-2 areas of Haishu District apply, where the block comprehensive land price for pond surface is CNY90,000 yuan/mu (including land compensation of CNY36,000 yuan/mu and resettlement subsidy of 54,000 yuan/mu), and that for woodland CNY54,000 yuan/mu (including land compensation of CNY21,600 yuan/mu and resettlement subsidy of CNY32,400 yuan/mu). See Table 4-2.

The acquired land has not been contracted, and the 1.5 mu of pond surface is abandoned and not used for aquaculture. Such land has almost no income, so LA has almost no livelihood impact. The common practice of the affected villages is that 40% of LA compensation is distributed among all villagers, and the remaining 60% retained by the village collective for public purposes.

Firs and other trees will be compensated for according to the Notice of the Haishu District Government on Disclosing Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments and Young Crops on Acquired Collective Land (HDG [2021] No.24). The overall compensation rate is CNY15,000 yuan/mu.

Table 4-2 LA Compensation Rates

Land type	Block comprehensive land price (Chinese yuan/mu)		
	Total	Land compensation	Resettlement subsidy
Woodland	54000	21600	32400
Pond surface	90000	36000	54000

4.5.2 Demolition of Nonresidential Buildings

Unused collective buildings in Xuanpei Village will be demolished for the Subproject, all in masonry concrete structure. Through consultation with the village collective, monetary compensation is selected. The affected buildings will be compensated for at full replacement cost, and compensation rates for nonresidential buildings are fixed based on the practical situation of the subproject area. The actual compensation rate for a demolished building is based on appraisal. Compensation rates for nonresidential buildings were fixed by Haishu District Government based on local economic and social development, and market prices in April 2021. The APs accept such rates. In addition to HD compensation, the Xuanpei Village collective will also receive a moving subsidy. See Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 HD Compensation Rates

Item	Compensation rate (Chinese yuan/m ²)
Masonry concrete building	1050
Moving subsidy	75 (not more than 10,000 yuan in total)

4.5.3 Ground Attachments and Scattered Trees

The affected ground attachments are tombs and structures mainly. Monetary compensation will be paid to the proprietors at replacement cost and used for replacement or reconstruction. See Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 Compensation Rates for Ground Attachments

Type	Proprietors	Unit	Compensation rate (Chinese yuan)
Tomb	APs	/	3000
Structures	APs	m ²	450

4.6 Entitlement Matrix

Ningbo PMO and PIU have prepared the entitlement matrix based on the identified resettlement impacts, applicable policies, compensation rates and restoration measures.

Table 4-5 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Degree of impact	APs	Compensation policy	Compensation rates
Permanent LA	85.8 mu of collective land, including 84.3 mu of woodland and 1.5 mu of pond surface	Xuanpei and Bailiangqiao Villages, no direct AP	LA compensation includes land compensation, resettlement subsidy, and ground attachment compensation, and will be paid to the affected villages. 40% of LA compensation will be distributed among all villagers, and the remaining 60% retained by the village collective for public purposes.	Pond surface: CNY90,000 yuan/mu (land compensation of CNY36,000 yuan/mu and resettlement subsidy of CNY54,000 yuan/mu); woodland: CNY54,000 yuan/mu (land compensation of CNY21,600 yuan/mu and resettlement subsidy of CNY32,400 yuan/mu)
Demolition of nonresidential buildings	Unused collective buildings of 550 m ² in masonry concrete structure	Xuanpei Village	The demolished buildings will be compensated for replacement cost, and a moving subsidy will be granted.	Masonry concrete structure: CNY1,050 yuan/m ² Moving subsidy: CNY75 yuan/m ² , but not more than CNY10,000 yuan in total
Ground attachments	36 tombs and structure of 160 m ²	Proprietors	Compensation will be paid at replacement cost.	Tomb: CNY3,000 yuan each structure: CNY450 yuan/m ² Fir and other forests: CNY15,000 yuan/mu
Grievance redress	/	All APs	Free, where all reasonable costs will be disbursed from contingencies	

5 Organizational Structure

5.1 Resettlement Agencies

5.1.1 Organizational Setup

In order to ensure the successful implementation of resettlement as expected, an organizational structure must be established at the implementation stage to plan, coordinate and monitor resettlement activities. Since the beginning of 2021, the resettlement agencies have been established successively, and their responsibilities defined. The agencies responsible for resettlement in the Subproject are:

- Project Leading Group
- Ningbo PMO
- Haijing Company
- HDNRB
- Dongqiao Town Government
- Village committees
- Resettlement M&E agency

5.1.2 Organizational Responsibilities

- **Project Leading Group (PLG)**: Making decision on the Subproject and leading implementation
- **Ningbo PMO**
 - 1) Coordinate among the Project Leading Group, the PIU, municipal agencies concerned, and the Bank;
 - 2) Ensuring that all plans and documents related to the Subproject and resettlement are approved by the competent authorities at the state, provincial and municipal levels;
 - 3) Appointing a consulting agency to prepare for resettlement;
 - 4) Inspecting and directing the work of the PIU
- **Haijing Company (PIU)**
 - 1) Coordinating the consulting agency and other agencies at the preparation stage;
 - 2) Coordinating construction and resettlement progress;
 - 3) Coordinating the work of the resettlement agencies;
 - 4) Raising resettlement funds;
 - 5) Tracking the availability of resettlement funds;
 - 6) Handling grievances during resettlement;
 - 7) Supporting the work of the external M&E agency;
 - 8) Collecting data for internal monitoring reports;
 - 9) Managing resettlement files;
 - 10) Applying for land planning and construction permits.
- **HDNRB**
 - 1) Developing the resettlement policies in coordination with competent authorities;
 - 3) Organizing land acquisition and supply;
 - 2) Taking full charge of LA affairs (including endowment insurance for land-

expropriated farmers)

○ **Dongqiao Town Government**

- 1) Participating in the DMS;
- 2) Participating in compensation calculation;
- 3) Participating in compensation payment;
- 4) Handling grievances and appeals
- 5) Organizing skills training for APs;
- 6) Implementing employment measures for APs

○ **Village committees**

- 1) Participating in the DMS;
- 2) Participating in compensation calculation;
- 3) Supervising compensation payment;
- 4) Participating in the handling of grievances and appeals
- 5) Participating in skills training for APs;
- 6) Participating in the implementation of employment measures for APs

○ **External M&E agency**

Ningbo PMO will appoint an independent external M&E agency to conduct resettlement M&E. The external M&E agency will submit M&E reports to Ningbo PMO and Bank. See Chapter 9 for details.

5.1.3 Organizational Chart

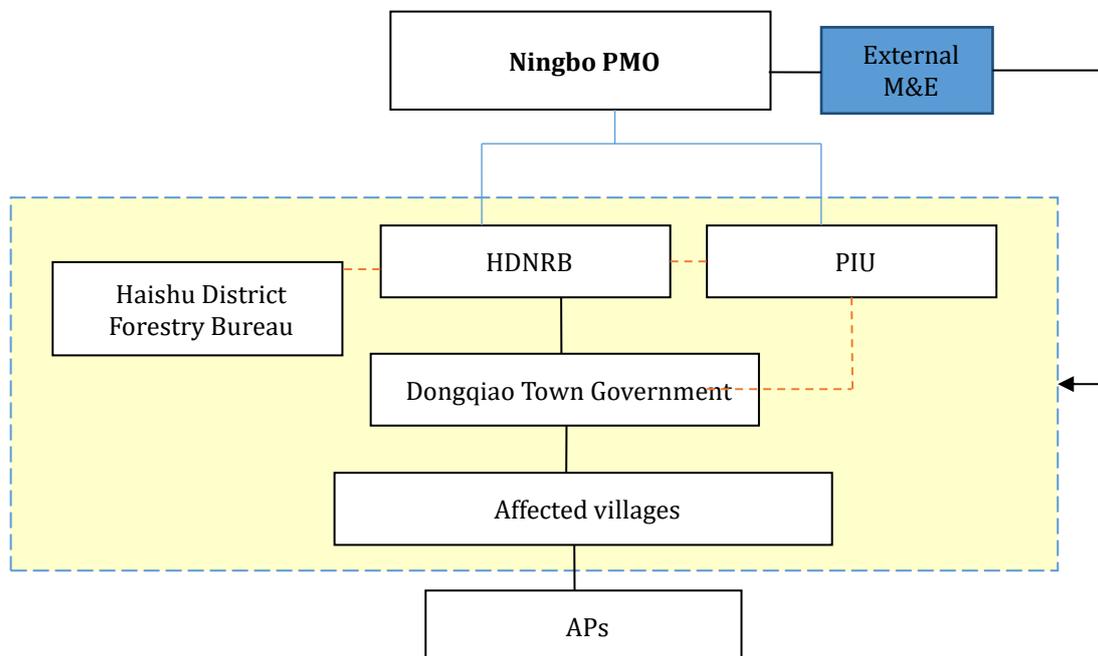


Figure 5-1 Organizational Chart

5.2 Staffing and Equipment

5.2.1 Staffing

Ningbo PMO has implemented the Bank's first municipal solid waste separation project in

China (loan number; 8250-CN, namely Phase 1 of the Project), and has some experience in resettlement in Bank-financed projects. Ningbo PMO has dedicated staff responsible for LAR. The PIU, HDNRB and Dongqiao Town Government have also participated in LAR in Phase 1 of the Project and other similar domestic projects, have rich LAR experience, and are competent for resettlement under the Subproject. See Tables 5-1 and 5-2.

Table 5-1 Staffing of Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Workforce	Composition	Operating period
Project Leading Group	2	Civil servants	Sep. 2021 to the end of resettlement
Ningbo PMO	2	Civil servants	Sep. 2021 to the end of resettlement
Haijing Company	4	Staff members	Sep. 2021 to the end of resettlement M&E
HDNRB	4	Civil servants	Sep. 2021 to the end of resettlement M&E
Haishu District Forestry Bureau	2	Civil servants	Sep. 2021 to the end of resettlement M&E
Dongqiao Town Government	5	Civil servants	Sep. 2021 to the end of resettlement M&E
Xuanpei Village Committee	10	Officials	Sep. 2021 to the end of resettlement M&E
Bailiangqiao Village Committee	10	Officials	Sep. 2021 to the end of resettlement M&E

Table 5-2 Equipment in Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Computer	Camera	Vehicle	Office
	/	/	/	(m ²)
Project Leading Group	1	1	1	100
Ningbo PMO	5	1	1	100
Haijing Company	3	1	1	120
HDNRB	3	1	1	70
PIU	6	6	6	350
Dongqiao Town Government	5	1	1	50
Village committees	4	0	1	50

5.2.2 Equipment

All resettlement agencies have been provided basic office, transport and communication equipment, including desks and chairs, PCs, printers, telephones, facsimile machines and vehicles.

5.2.3 Training Program

In order to implement resettlement successfully, Ningbo PMO will take the following measures to strengthen institutional capacity:

- 1) Establish an effective leadership responsibility system
- 2) Provide all resettlement agencies with competent and experienced staff
- 3) Define the responsibilities of all resettlement agencies
- 4) Disclose all resettlement information to the public for supervision
- 6) Hold resettlement coordination meetings regularly to ensure successful LAR implementation

Although the resettlement agencies have some resettlement experience for Bank-financed projects, they are applying the Bank's ESF and EES5 for the first time. In order to improve their staff's policy understanding and implementation capacity, Ningbo PMO will provide them with training of the resettlement policy, practice, M&E, stakeholder engagement, grievance redress, etc., and offer irregular operational training to new staff. See Table 5-3

Table 5-3 Training Program for Resettlement Staff

No.	Agency	Scope	Trainees	Time
1	Ningbo PMO	The Bank's resettlement policy, domestic policies, procedures and requirements on land use, etc.	PIU staff and resettlement staff at all levels	August 2022
2	External M&E agency	Bank resettlement policy	PIU staff and resettlement staff at all levels	November 2022
3	External M&E agency and HDNRB	Latest changes to state LAR policies	Township resettlement staff	November 2022
4	Ningbo PMO	Resettlement experience and lessons	PIU staff and resettlement staff at all levels	March 2023
5	Ningbo PMO	Resettlement procedure and policy for Bank-financed projects	PIU, township and village resettlement staff	March 2023
6	Ningbo PMO and HDNRB	Resettlement policy and practice	PIU, township and village resettlement staff	December 2023

6 Public Participation and Grievance Redress

6.1 Public Participation

Public participation and consultation are critically importance for the success of the Subproject, and this RAP has been prepared on the basis of adequate consultation and information disclosure. Ningbo PMO and the task force conducted a DMS, and communicated actively with local village officials and villagers, ensuring that the APs are aware of the Subproject, and protecting their participation and consultation rights. Local residents support the Subproject. See Table 6-1.

6.1.1 Public Participation at the Preparation Stage

The PIU and task force have conducted a series of socioeconomic survey and public consultation activities (with over 30% of participants being women). At the preparation stage, Ningbo PMO and PIU conducted extensive consultation on LAR. See Table 6-1 and **Appendix 2**.

Table 6-1 Public Participation and Consultation Activities at the Preparation Stage

Organizer	Time	Venue	Participants	Key points	Key findings
Ningbo PMO, PIU	2021.7-2021.9	Affected villages and town	Town agencies concerned, villages, APs	Determining the subproject site Conducting the DMS	Obtaining results
Ningbo PMO, PIU	2021.7-2021.9	Affected villages and town	Town agencies concerned, villages, APs	Developing compensation and resettlement policies	Fixing compensation rates at the highest level under the prevailing policies
Ningbo PMO, PIU	2021.7-2021.9	Affected villages and town	Town agencies concerned, villages, APs	Discussing resettlement programs	Determining the distribution of LA compensation

Ningbo PMO disclosed the RAP on 11 April, 2022 at the website of Ningbo Urban Management Bureau¹¹ to collection opinions and suggestions from stakeholders. See Figure 6-1.

¹¹ Refer to http://zhzgj.ningbo.gov.cn/art/2022/4/11/art_1229101803_58927515.html for more information.



Figure 6-1 Disclosure of Draft E&S Documents

In terms of WB’s comments on the E&S documents and feedbacks from the public, the Ningbo PMO and PIUs finalized relevant documents including SIA, social audit, RAP and SEP, among others, and re-disclosed them on the website of Ningbo Comprehensive Enforcement Bureau (http://zhzjf.ningbo.gov.cn/art/2022/7/19/art_1229101803_58928745.html) on 19 July 2022.

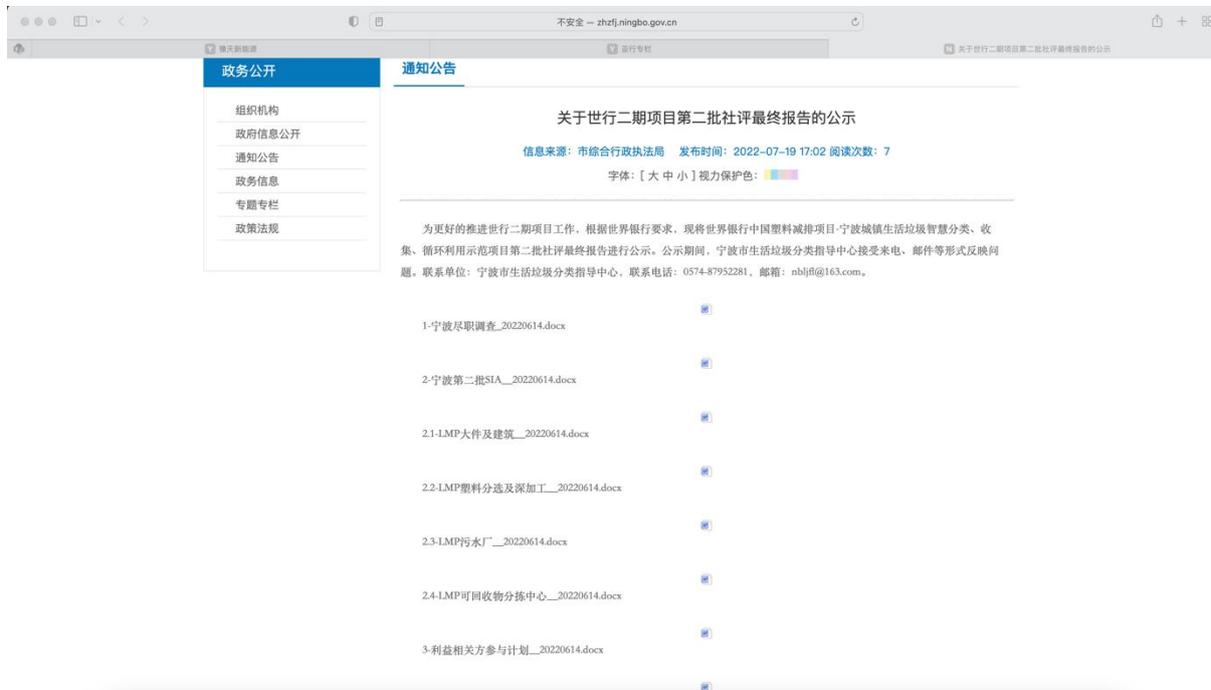


Figure 6-2 Disclosure of Final E&S Documents

6.1.2 Public Participation at the Implementation Stage

With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the PIU will conduct further public participation. See Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Information Disclosure and Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
RAP or RIB distribution	Distribution to APs	After Bank approval	PIU, Dongqiao Town Government	Affected villages	RAP or RIB
LA pre-announcement	Bulletin board, village meeting, government website	July 2022	HDNRB, Dongqiao Town Government	Affected villages	Disclosed information: land use, location and range, compensation rates, DMS, right of public hearing, etc.
LA public hearing (if necessary)	Bulletin board, village meeting, government website	July 2022	HDNRB, Dongqiao Town Government	Affected villages	Issuing a public hearing notice, organizing a public hearing, disclosing relevant information, including compensation payment and distribution, etc.
LA approval	Bulletin board, village meeting, government website	October 2022	HDNRB, Dongqiao Town Government	Affected villages	Disclosing relevant information (including farmland conversion program, land supply program, LA farmland, etc.), and government approvals
LA announcement	Bulletin board, village meeting	October 2022	HDNRB, Dongqiao Town Government	Affected villages	Disclosing the LA area, compensation rates, resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of LA resettlement programs	Bulletin board, village meeting	October 2022	HDNRB, Dongqiao Town Government	Affected villages	Determining the amount of compensation and mode of payment
Agreement signing	Meeting	October-December 2022	Dongqiao Town Government	Affected villages	Signing LA compensation agreements

6.2 Grievance Redress

Since public participation is encouraged during the preparation and implementation of the RAP, 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, and will remain effective during resettlement.

6.2.1 Grievance Redress Procedures

The basic grievance redress procedures under the Subproject are as the follows:

Stage 1: If any right of an AP is infringed on in respect of LA or resettlement, he/she may report to the village committee to solve the appeal within two weeks.

Stage 2: If the grievant is dissatisfied with the reply of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with the township government after receiving the above disposition, which shall

make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 3: If the grievant is dissatisfied with the reply of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal with Ningbo PMO after receiving the above disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 4: If the grievant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 3, he/she may file an appeal with the competent authorities' level by level for arbitration in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving the above disposition.

At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a civil court directly.

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. During the whole construction period of the Subproject, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the APs can use them to address relevant issues. The above grievance redress system will be communicated to the APs at a meeting or through the RIB, so that the APs know their right of appeal. In addition, the appeal process will be published to affected population on mass media.

Ningbo PMO will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly and has prepared a registration form for this purpose. See Table 6-3 and Figure 7-1.

Table 6-3 Registration Form for Grievance Redress

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.					

6.2.2 Grievance Redress Principles

All resettlement agencies must conduct field investigation on grievances raised by APs, and address them through adequate consultation objectively and fairly in accordance with the principles herein.

If no reply is given on schedule, the grievant has the right of appeal.

6.2.3 Scope and Forms of Response

1) Scope of response

- a) Brief description of grievance;
- b) Investigation results;
- c) Applicable state provisions, and the principles and rates specified in this RAP;
- d) Disposition and basis
- e) The grievant has the right to file an appeal with a resettlement agency of the next higher level or file a suit with a civil court at the cost of the owner.

2) Forms of response

- a) For any individual grievance, the response will be delivered directly to the grievant in writing.
- b) For any common grievance, a village meeting will be held or a notice given to the village committee.
- c) In whichever mode of reply, the response materials must be sent to the grievant and submitted to the resettlement agency.

3) Recording and feedback

During the implementation of the RAP, the resettlement agencies should register and manage grievance redress information, and submit such information to Ningbo PMO monthly, which will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly.

7 Resettlement Budget

7.1 Resettlement Costs

Based on prices in December 2021, the resettlement budget of the Subproject is CNY 11.1771 million yuan, including basic resettlement costs of CNY 6.8633 million yuan. See Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Detailed Resettlement Budget

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation rate (yuan)	Qty.	Budget (yuan)
1	Basic resettlement costs	yuan			5863300
1.1	LA compensation	yuan	/	85.8	3,928,500
1.1.1	Woodland	mu	45000	84.3	3793500
1.1.2	Pond surface	mu	90000	1.5	135000
1.2	Compensation for nonresidential buildings	/	/	550	587500
1.2.1	Masonry concrete structure	m ²	1050	550	577500
1.2.2	Moving subsidy	m ²	75	550	10000
1.3	Ground attachment compensation	/	/	/	1347300
1.3.1	Tombs	/	3000	36	10800
1.3.2	Structures	m ²	450	160	72000
2	Resettlement planning and M&E costs	yuan	15000	84.3	1264500
2.1	Resettlement planning costs	yuan	/		500000
2.2	Resettlement M&E costs	yuan			200000
3	Training costs	yuan			300000
4	LA taxes and fees	yuan			100000
4.1	Farmland occupation tax	yuan/mu	/		3834312
4.2	Land reclamation fees	yuan/mu	10000	85.8	858000
4.3	LA management fees	/	12000	85.8	1029600
4.4	Compensation for additional construction land	/	4%		183952
4.5	Forest vegetation restoration fees	yuan/mu	20%		919760
5	Contingencies (15% of basic costs)	yuan	10000	84.3	843000
6	Total	yuan	15%		879495
			/		11177107

7.2 Annual Investment Plan and Funding Sources

All resettlement funds of the Subproject are from local counterpart funds, to be raised by the PIU. Before or during project construction, 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 Resettlement Investment Plan

Year	2022	2023	Total
Investment (0,000 yuan)	782.397	335.313	1117.71
Percent (%)	70%	30%	100%

7.3 Fund Management and Disbursement

7.3.1 Fund Disbursement

Resettlement funds under the Subproject will be disbursed on the following principles:

All costs related to LA will be included in the general budget of the Subproject. Haijing Company will disburse compensation fees based on the compensation rates directly to HDNRB, and Dongqiao Town Government and then directly to the AHs via special bank accounts. LA

compensation will be paid before LA.

7.3.2 Fund Management

Land compensation and resettlement subsidies should be used in full consultation with the APs; young crop fees will be paid directly to the affected persons; compensation fees for infrastructure and attachments will be paid to the affected entities or individuals. The common practice of the affected villages is that 40% of LA compensation is distributed among all villagers, and the remaining 60% retained by the village collective for public purposes.

To ensure that the resettlement funds are available timely and fully, and the APs' production, livelihoods and income are restored, the following measures will be taken:

- All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Subproject;
- Land compensation and resettlement subsidies will be paid up before LA so that all APs can be resettled properly;
- In order to ensure the successful implementation of LA and resettlement, financial and supervisory agencies will be established at all levels to ensure that all funds are disbursed timely and fully.
- An auditing agency will audit fund disbursement and use.

8 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

8.1 Resettlement Implementation Principles

According to the project implementation schedule, the Subproject will be constructed for 3 years, from 2022 to the end of 2024. Correspondingly, resettlement will begin in June 2022 and end in May 2023. The basic principles for resettlement implementation are as follows:

- LA should be completed 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.

8.2 Land Use Approval

According to the Land Administration Law of the PRC, Forestry Law of the PRC, and other applicable laws and regulations, a woodland use approval issued by Zhejiang Provincial Forestry Bureau, and the LA approval issued by Zhejiang Provincial Government are required for the Project, in which the woodland use approval is a prerequisite to the LA approval. See Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Land Approval Schedule

No.	Item	Approval agency	Date
1	Woodland use application	Ningbo Municipal Forestry Bureau	June 2022
2	Woodland use application	Ningbo Municipal Forestry Bureau	June 2022
3	Land occupation feasibility study report and verification report	Meijing Company	July 2022
4	Woodland use approval	Zhejiang Provincial Forestry Bureau	October 2022
5	Land delimitation report	HDNRB	June 2022
6	LA pre-announcement	Ningbo Municipal Government	July 2022
7	LA compensation program announcement	Ningbo Municipal Land Resources Bureau	September 2022
8	LA approval	Zhejiang Provincial Government (through the provincial natural resources department)	October 2022
9	LA announcement, compensation program announcement, approval of the Ningbo Municipal Government	Ningbo Municipal Land Resources Bureau	October 2022

8.3 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

The general resettlement schedule of the Project has been drafted based on the progress of LAR. The exact implementation schedule may be adjusted due to deviations in overall project progress. See Table 8-2.

Table 8-2 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

No.	Activity	Target	Agencies responsible	Time	Remarks
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1	Information disclosure				
1.1	RIB		PMO, PIU	Apr. 2022	
1.2	Disclosing the RAP on the Bank's website		PMO	Apr. 2022	
2	RAP and budget				
2.1	Approving the RAP and budget (including compensation rates)		PMO, HDNRB	Apr. 2022	
3	Disclosing the LA announcement				
3.1	LA pre-announcement	Affected villages	HDNRB	Jul. 2022	
3.1	LA announcement	Affected villages	HDNRB	Oct. 2022	
4	Compensation agreements				
4.1	Signing LA and HD compensation agreements	Affected villages	Dongqiao Town Government	Oct. –Dec. 2022	
5	Capacity building				
5.1	Training for Ningbo PMO staff	15 men-times	PMO	From Jun. 2022	
5.2	Training for town staff	50 men-times	PMO	Jun. –Dec. 2022	
6	M&E				
6.1	Establishing an internal monitoring mechanism	As per the RAP	PMO	Oct. 2022	
6.2	Appointing an internal monitoring agency	One	PMO	Nov. 2022	
6.3	Internal monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	PMO	From Jan. 2023	
6.4	External monitoring reporting	Semiannual report	External M&E agency	Jan. 2023	1 st report
				Jul. 2023	2 nd report
				Jan. 2024	3 rd report
6.5	Completion report	One report	PMO	Jan. 2025	Completion report
8	Participation records		Resettlement agencies	Ongoing	
8	Grievance redress records		Resettlement agencies	Ongoing	
9	Fund disbursement				
9.1	- To PIU	Resettlement funds	PMO	Oct. 2022	
9.2	- To town government	Resettlement funds	HDNRB	Nov. 2022	
9.3	- To village committees	Resettlement funds	Dongqiao Town Government	End of Dec. 2022	
9.4	- To APs	Resettlement funds	Dongqiao Town Government	End of Jan. 2023	
10	Commencement of construction				
10.1	The Subproject	On schedule	PIU	Jan. 2023	

9 M&E

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

9.1 Internal Monitoring

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, demolition of nonresidential buildings, ground attachments, etc.), with particular focus on compliance with the rates in the RAP and reasons for deviations;
- 3) LAR progress: overall and annual schedules, resettlement agencies and staffing, and progress of LA and other resettlement activities;
- 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;
- 5) 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, RIB and information disclosure, external M&E agency, activities and effectiveness; and
- 6) Handling of relevant issues in the Memorandum of the Bank Mission;
- 7) Existing issues and solutions

9.2 External Monitoring

According to the Bank's policy, the PMO will appoint a qualified, experienced, independent agency 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 PMO.

9.2.1 Scope and Methods

- 1) Periodic M&E

During the implementation of the RAP, 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:

- LAR progress
- Payment and amount of compensation fees

- Training
- Compensation for lost assets
- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time)
- Resettlement organization
- Grievance redress

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 resettlement 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 effective.

9.2.2 Reporting

The external M&E agency will submit a monitoring or evaluation report to the Bank and Ningbo PMO semi-annually. See Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Resettlement M&E Schedule

	Report	Date
1	Monitoring report (No.1)	January 2023
2	Monitoring report (No.2)	July 2023
3	Evaluation report (No.3)	January 2024
4	Completion report	January 2025

9.3 Resettlement Implementation Completion Report

After the completion of the resettlement, the resettlement activities will be subject to the completion audit. The completion audit will be carried out by competent resettlement professionals to be engaged by Ningbo PMO. The competent resettlement professionals will develop a work plan for completion audit to establish the evaluation indicator system, carry out social and economic survey and analysis, and prepare the Resettlement ICR, which will be submitted to the World Bank via Ningbo PMO.

Appendixes

Appendix 1 Abstract of PRC Laws on LA

- **Land Administration Law of the PRC (2019 Amendment)**

Article 44 Whereas occupation of land for construction purposes involves the conversion of agricultural land into land for construction purposes, the examination and approval procedures in this regard shall be required.

Article 47 For acquisition of land by the state, the local people's governments at and above the county level shall make an announcement and organize implementation after approval according to the legal procedures.

If a people's government at or above the county level is to apply for land acquisition, it shall conduct a current status survey and a social stability risk assessment, and disclose the range and purpose of acquisition, current status, compensation rate, resettlement mode, social security, etc. in the township (town), village and village group to collect comments from the affected rural collective economic organization and its members, village committee and other stakeholders.

If most members of the affected rural collective economic organization think that the land compensation and resettlement program does not conform to the laws and regulations, the people's government at or above the county level shall organize a public hearing, and modify the program according to the laws, regulations and public hearing.

Owners or users of the land to be acquired shall, within the time limit specified in the announcement, go through compensation registration on the strength of the real estate ownership certificate. The people's government at or above the county level shall organize the department concerned to estimate the relevant costs and make them fully available, enter into compensation and resettlement agreements with the owners and users of the land to be acquired.

The people's government at or above the county level shall apply for land acquisition only when the preparatory work has been completed.

Article 48 Fair and reasonable compensation shall be granted for land acquisition to ensure that the living standard of the affected farmers is not reduced, and their long-term livelihoods are secured.

In case of land acquisition, the land compensation fees, resettlement subsidy, and compensation fees for rural residential houses, other ground attachments, young crops, etc. shall be paid timely and fully according to law, and social security costs for the affected farmers disbursed.

The rates of land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy for acquired agricultural land shall be fixed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities by fixing and disclosing location-based composite land prices in consideration of former land use, land resource conditions, land output value, land location, land supply-demand relationship, population, socioeconomic development level, which shall be adjusted or reissued at least every three years.

Compensation rates for acquired land other than agricultural land, ground attachments, young crops, etc. shall be fixed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. For rural residential houses, fair and reasonable compensation shall be provided on the principle of compensation before relocation and residential condition improvement by such means as

reallocating housing land for house construction, offering resettlement houses, or granting cash compensation, and relocation, temporary resettlement and other costs resulting from acquisition shall be compensated for in order to protect the lawful residential and property rights of rural residents.

People's governments at or above the county level shall include affected farmers in appropriate social security systems, such as old age support, and social security costs shall be used mainly to subsidize social insurance premiums for eligible affected farmers, such as endowment insurance. The measures for the raising, management and use of social security costs shall be developed by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

Article 49 Rural collective economic organizations shall make public to its members the receipts and expenditures of the land compensation fees for land acquired and accept their supervision.

Article 50 Local people's governments at all levels shall support rural collective economic organizations and farmers in their efforts toward development and operations or in starting up enterprises.

Article 54 A paid leasing should be gone through in use of land owned by the State by a construction unit.

Article 55 Construction units that have obtained State-owned land by paid leasing can use the land only after paying the land use right leasing fees and other fees and expenses according to the standards and ways prescribed by the State Council.

- **Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (2021 Amendment)**

Article 17 To use state-owned land, a construction entity shall obtain it through paid use, except when it may be obtained by allocation as prescribed by the laws and administrative regulations.

The methods of paid use of state-owned land shall include: 1) transfer of state-owned land use right; 2) leasing of state-owned land; and 3) contribution at a fixed value or equity participation for state-owned land use right.

Article 26 If a local government at or above the county level thinks that LA complies with Article 45 of the Land Administration Law, it shall issue an LA pre-announcement, and conduct a current status survey and a social stability risk assessment.

The LA pre-announcement shall specify the range and purpose of LA, and the arrangements of the current status survey. It shall be issued in the affected township, village and village group in an easily accessible manner for not less than 10 working days. From the date of issue, no organization or entity shall conduct rush cultivation or construction within the LA range, and anything rush cultivated or constructed shall not be compensated for.

The current status survey shall find out the land's position, ownership, type and area, and types and quantities of residential houses, other ground attachments and young crops.

The social stability risk assessment shall judge the social stability risks of the land to be acquired, identify risks, and propose preventive measures. The assessment shall involve the affected rural collective economic organization and its members, village committee, and other stakeholders, and the results thereof shall be an important basis for LA application.

Article 27 The local government at or above the county level shall organize the natural resources, finance, agriculture and rural affairs, human resources and social security, and other

authorities to draft an LA compensation and resettlement program based on the current status survey and social stability risk assessment results.

The LA compensation and resettlement program shall include the range and purpose of LA, current status, compensation rates, subjects and modes of resettlement, social security, etc.

Article 28 After the LA compensation and resettlement program is drafted, the local government at or above the county level shall disclose it within the affected township, village and village group for not less than 30 days.

The LA compensation and resettlement announcement shall also specify the mode and period of compensation registration, grievance redress mechanism, etc.

If most members of the affected rural collective economic organization think that the LA compensation and resettlement program is nonconforming, the local government at or above the county level shall organize a public hearing.

Article 29 After the local government at or above the county level determines the LA compensation and resettlement program according to the applicable laws and regulations, and the public hearing, it shall organize the competent authorities to sign an LA compensation agreement with the owner and user of the land to be acquired. The sample agreement shall be prepared by the provincial government.

Where it is difficult to reach an LA compensation agreement, the local government at or above the county level shall specify this when applying for LA.

Article 30 The local government at or above the county level shall file an LA application after completing the preparatory work for LA only, and submit to the competent government for approval pursuant to Article 46 of the Land Administration Law.

The competent government shall review the necessity and rationality of LA, the compliance with Article 45 of the Land Administration Law and the statutory procedure.

Article 31 After the LA application is approved according to law, the local government at or above the county level shall issue the LA announcement in the affected township, village and village group within 15 working days to disclose the range and time of LA, etc.

Article 32 The provincial government shall issue block comprehensive land prices, and formulate distribution measures.

Compensation for ground attachments and young crops shall belong to their proprietors.

Social security costs are used to subsidize eligible land-expropriated farmers' contributions to social insurance, and disbursed separately.

The local government at or above the county level applying for LA shall secure compensation and social security costs fully, and use them for the designated purposes.

- **Forest Law of the PRC (2019 Amendment)**

Article 21 Where the expropriation or requisition of woodlands and trees are compellingly entailed by the public interest such as ecological protection and infrastructure construction, approval procedures shall be completed in accordance with the laws and administrative regulations such as the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, and equitable and reasonable compensation shall be made.

- **Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Forest Law of the PRC (2018 Amendment)**

Article 16 If it needs to occupy or expropriation or requisition any forest land for a project

of surveying or exploiting mineral resources, or constructing road, water conservancy, power, communication, the following provisions shall be observed:

1) The land user entity shall submit a land use application to the competent forestry authority of the people's government at or above the county level, and, after examination and approval, prepay forest and vegetation restoration fees according to the standards of the state and fetch a forest land use approval document. The land user entity shall, upon the strength of the forest land use approval document, go through the formalities for the examination and approval of construction use land. If the occupancy and requisition of forest land has not been examined and approved by the competent forestry authority, the competent land administration authority shall not accept the application for the land for construction use.

2) For the occupancy or requisition of any shelter forest land or forest land for special-purpose with an area of 10 hectares or more, or any timber forest, economic forest or fuel forest as well as its stump land of 35 hectares or more, or other forest land of 70 hectares or more, it shall be subject to the examination of the competent forestry authority of the State Council; for the occupancy or requisition of any forest land with an area smaller than the figure as mentioned above, it shall be subject to the examination of the competent forestry authority of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government. For the occupancy or expropriation or requisition of the forest land of a key forest zone, it shall be subject to the examination of the competent forestry authority of the State Council.

3) If the land user is to fell trees on woodland approved for occupation or acquisition, it shall apply for a felling permit with the forestry authority of the local government at or above the county level or the forestry department of the State Council.

• **Notice of the Haishu District Government on Adjusting Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Haishu District**

To further strengthen LA services and management, and protect the lawful rights of land right holders, our district's block comprehensive land prices shall be adjusted according to the Land Administration Law, Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land Resources on Accelerating the Formulation of Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Acquired Farmland (MLRO [2019] No.53), and the Notice of the Zhejiang Provincial Government on Adjusting Minimum Protective Block Comprehensive Land Prices (ZPG [2020] No.8) as follows:

1. Range of adjustment: our district's administrative jurisdiction

2. Adjustment criteria: A block comprehensive land price includes land compensation and a resettlement subsidy, accounting for 40% and 60% respectively, covering Tier 1, 2 and 3 areas.

The block comprehensive land prices of these areas are as follows (excluding woodland):

Tier 1 areas: CNY 100,500 yuan/mu (CNY 150.75 yuan/m²);

Tier 2 areas: CNY 90,000 yuan/mu (CNY 135 yuan/m²);

Tier 3 areas: CNY 80,000 yuan/mu (CNY 120 yuan/m²);

For woodland and collective unused land, 60% of the block comprehensive land price for farmland shall apply;

For collective construction land, the block comprehensive land price for farmland shall apply.

Appendix 2 Public Participation Minutes during RAP Preparation

Date	August 12, 2021
Venue	Meeting room of the Dongqiao Town Government
Organizer	Ningbo PMO and PIU
Participants	Ningbo PMO, PIU, Xuanpei Village head, task force
Topic	Discussing site selection, and consulting on relevant policies
Key points and results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The subproject area has been affected by LA for the Ningbo resource recycling base, and local residents are familiar with the LA policies and compensation rates; 2) The land used for the Subproject is in Xuanpei and Bailiangqiao Villages, and the affected land is collective woodland mainly; 3) The Notice of the Haishu District Government on Adjusting Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Land Acquisition of Haishu District applies; 4) The town government is responsible for LA and compensation. The LA policies and procedures are open and transparent, and the grievance redress mechanism is smooth.
	

Date	September 14, 2021
Venue	Xuanpei Village Committee
Organizer	Ningbo PMO and PIU
Participants	Ningbo PMO, PIU, village officials and villager representatives, task force
Topic	LA and HD in Xuanpei Village
Key points and results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Soliciting villagers' opinions and suggestions on the Subproject; 2) Conducting a field survey on acquired woodland and affected ground attachments; 3) Holding an FGD with village officials and villagers to learn their attitudes to and suggestions on LA; 3) Compensation is distributed as resolved at a village meeting. The usual practice is that 40% of the compensation is distributed evenly to all villagers, and the remaining 60% is retained by the village collective.
	

