

World Bank-Loaned Project

**World Bank-Loaned Natural Heritage Protection and
Development II Project**

**Resettlement Action Plan For Construction Project of
Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area in Jingtai County**



Gansu Huigu Science & Technology Consulting Co. Ltd.

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Resettlement Action Plan For Construction Project of Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area in Jingtai County

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Commitment letter

The construction of Jingtai Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of the World Bank Loan Gansu Cultural Natural Heritage Protection and Development Project involves land acquisition and house demolition . In order to protect the basic rights and interests of the affected people, we will ensure that affected people's production and living standards after land acquisition and demolition are restored or improved, according to the requirements of the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP4.12) and relevant local laws and regulations. The Resettlement Plan of the project serves as the basis for the implementation of land acquisition and house demolition of the project.

The Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Spot Management Committee, with technical support of experienced experts, prepared this Resettlement Action Plan and agreed to organize and implement it according to the relevant requirements of the plan. The committee also promises to ensure that the resettlement costs will be fully paid in time and reasonable compensation will be provided to the affected people.

Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area Management Committee

(with official seal)

Date:

Foreword

I. Purpose of preparing this resettlement action plan

The resettlement action plan (RAP) is prepared in accordance with requirements of the approved former Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the whole project. The applicable laws of the People's Republic of China, local regulations and a series of provisions in the Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement for the purpose of “developing an action plan for resettlement and restoration for the people affected by the project, so that they benefit from the project by improving their standard of living or at least restored after the completion of the project”.

II. Definitions of terms

Displaced persons

Based on the criteria for eligibility for compensation, “Displaced Persons” may be classified in one of the following three groups:

- a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the Resettlement Plan; and
- c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

Persons covered under paragraphs 2(a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose and other assistance. Persons covered under paragraph 2(c) are provided resettlement assistance instead of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objective set out in this policy, if they occupy the project areas prior to a cut-off date¹ established by the borrower and acceptable to the World Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in paragraph 2(a), (b), or (c) are provided compensation for loss of assets other than land.

¹ Normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project areas was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.

Compensation and resettlement measures

To address the following impacts of the involuntary taking of land: (i) displacement or loss of shelter; (ii) lost of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location, a Resettlement Plan or a resettlement policy framework shall be prepared to cover the following:

- (a) The Resettlement Plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:
 - informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
 - consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
 - provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost², for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
- (b) If the impacts include physical displacement, the Resettlement Plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:
 - provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during displacement; and
 - provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.
- (c) Where necessary to achieve the objective of the policy, the Resettlement Plan or resettlement policy framework also includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are:
 - offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;
 - provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 4(a) (iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

Cut-off date: means the date of publication of the announcement of land acquisition and house demolition in this project. After this date, the displaced person shall not build, rebuild or expand their properties; shall not change the uses of their properties and land; shall not lease their land, or lease, sell or purchase properties in the project

² "Replacement cost" is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

site; and any person that moves in after this date are not eligible as a displaced person.

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1. Executive Summary

The Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County has planned to strive for the World Bank Loaned Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development- Phase II Project in Gansu Province(hereinafter referred to as “World Bank Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development Project”) with a capital of RMB282.8049 million, which is used for the cultural and natural heritage protection and exhibition, the infrastructure construction in the scenic area, improvement of public service facilities and improvement of skills of community residents and etc.. To ensure the smooth implementation of the project, Gansu Huigu Science & Technology Consulting Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “Huigu Consulting”) has been entrusted as the third-party evaluation agency through the bidding to undertake the social impact assessment of the project. During the evaluation, the Huigu Consulting team found that the project construction involved in the Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County triggered the World Bank’s involuntary resettlement policy OP4.12. According to the requirements of the World Bank, it is necessary to prepare the project’s resettlement plan to ensure that the land acquisition compensation and resettlement measures are proper; the land acquisition compensation standard is reasonable; the land acquisition compensation and resettlement process are legal and compliant; and the negative impacts that may occur during the project are reduced.

A socio-economic survey was conducted in the Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County by Huigu Consulting team from March 21 to April 2, 2019. A total of 3 meetings were held for 107 affected households, and 150 questionnaires were distributed, including 62 women, accounting for 41.3%; 88 men, accounting for 58.7%; and 11 poor people, accounting for 7.3%. In addition, The team interviewed with the community residents and discussed the impacts of resettlement and compensation standard with related bureaus, including PMO of Jingtai County, Jingtai County Natural Resources Bureau, Jingtai County Finance Bureau, the Government of Zhongquan Township, Longwan Village Committee and other related stakeholders.

Most of the project civil works will be constructed on public land with no need for acquisition. Yet it is confirmed that the four sub-projects of the intangible cultural heritage protection and exhibition area of Sheepskin Raft Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection Exhibition Center, Road Engineering along the River and its subsidiary project proposed in the Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County involve the land acquisition that affects Longwan Village, an administrative village in Zhongquan Township of Jingtai County, Baiyin City, Gansu Province. The impacts of permanent land acquisition and house demolition of this project include the impact of the permanent acquisition of various types of land, house demolition and demolition of ground attachments. Among them, the permanent land acquisition is planned to

acquire 64 mu (1 mu=0.0667 hectare) of arable land from farmers, affecting 45 households with 186 persons in Longwan Village; the total area of houses to be demolished is 117 m², affecting 4 households in Longwan Village with 11 persons; the planned removal of ground attachments includes 18.61 mu for young crops, 3,540 economic and timber trees, 50 m² of donkey sheds and 12.2 mu of fish ponds. The compensation standards for various types of land acquisition and demolition are implemented in accordance with the “Compensation Measures for Collective Land Acquisition of major projects in Baiyin City” (No. 16 [2018] Document). The total resettlement compensation budgetary estimate of the project is 6.628 million yuan, of which the basic cost of resettlement is 5.87 million yuan, accounting for 88.57% of the total budgetary estimate; the resettlement monitoring cost is 88,000 yuan, accounting for 1.33% of the total budgetary estimate; the support for vulnerable groups is 24,000 yuan, accounting for 0.36% of the total budgetary estimate; the training fee is 58,700 yuan, accounting for 0.89%; the unforeseen expenses total 587,000 yuan, accounting for 8.86% of the total budgetary estimate.

To ensure the project implementation, Jingtai County government established Management Office of the Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County to promote its management and implementation. The Land Use Protection Group is especially responsible for land acquisition and resettlement. The implementation progress of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement of the project will be carried out according to the progress of the construction plan of the project. The resettlement plan of the project is based on the actual situation of the Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County to make sure the principles of openness, fairness and transparency during the land acquisition. Community residents’ participation and grievance redress mechanism in the resettlement plan has been designed by Huigu Consulting and Evaluation Team. The internal and external monitoring and evaluation link of the entire project also have been designed. The above methods can ensure the legitimate rights and interests of the affected households, and reduce the risks that may arise during the project implementation to achieve the dual goals of “alleviating poverty and sharing prosperity”.

2. Project Overview

2.1 Project Background

The "Guiding Opinions on Promoting the Development of Global Tourism" issued by the General Office of the State Council (No. 15 [2018] of the General Office of the State Council) and the "Opinions on Accelerating the Construction of a Strong Tourism Province" issued by the Gansu Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Government (2018) proposed that it is necessary to continue to take tourism as the main play of industrial structure adjustment, accelerate the transformation of tourism resource advantages into industrial advantages and economic strength, promote the quality and efficiency improvement and upgrading of tourism, continuously improve the industrial competitiveness and comprehensive income, and achieve high-quality development. In the context of relevant national and provincial policies, tourism is one of the two leading industries that have been prioritized in the construction of the "Silk Road Economic Belt" in Gansu Province. Its development model and sustainability have become the main current problem. "Opinions on Accelerating the Construction of a Strong Tourism City" (No. 30 [2018] of the City Commission) issued by Baiyin Municipal Committee clearly required that the Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County should be built as a leading scenic spot, and the construction of the infrastructure and tourism supporting facilities in the scenic area should be focused on to build the Yellow River Stone Forest into an attractive brand that leads the prosperity of Baiyin's tourism. In 2017, the file of "Implementation Plan for Accelerating the Construction of Tourist Counties" issued by Jingtai County clarifies the need to strengthen the construction of scenic spots infrastructure and tourism facilities, and ensure that Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County will be built into a national 5A-level scenic spot and a global geological park in 2020. In this context, the Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County plans to strive for the Project of World Bank Loan Gansu Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development- Phase II (hereinafter referred to as "World Bank Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development Project") with a capital of 249.5479 million US dollars for the cultural and natural heritage protection exhibition center, the infrastructure construction in the scenic area, improvement of skills of community residents and etc.,.

The World Bank Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development II Project involves six project areas, namely Songmingyan Scenic Spot in Hezheng County, Guanegou Scenic Spot in Tanchang County, Baili Grottoes in Jingchuan County, Yangba Scenic Spot in Kang County, Kongtong Mountain Scenic Area and Yunya Temple Scenic Area in Zhuanglang County. In 2018, due to the adjustment of the project, two project areas were removed from Project of World Bank Loan Gansu Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development- Phase II and they were Kongtongshan Mountain Scenic Area in the Kongtong district and Zhuanglang County's Yunya Temple Scenic Area. In 2014, the Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic

Area of Jingtai County has implemented I Project of the World Bank. In view of the benefits achieved in the first phase, the Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County actively strives for the phase II project to consolidate the development results and to promote the inheritance of cultural natural heritage and county economic development. Adhering to the principles of sustainable development, the Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County will develop and protect natural heritage, actively develop the local tourism, expand the employment in the scenic spot. This sub-project will also stimulate the tourism-related consumption, promote the transformation of the consumption structure and patterns in this area so that it can enhance the development of Jingtai County and Baiyin City.

To ensure the implementation of the project and achieve the ultimate goal of “alleviating poverty and sharing prosperity”, Huigu Consulting conducted the social impact assessment of the project. During the evaluation, the team found that the project construction involved in Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County triggers the World Bank’s involuntary resettlement policy OP4.12. According to the requirements of the World Bank, it is necessary to prepare the project’s resettlement plan to ensure that the land acquisition compensation and resettlement measures are proper; the land acquisition compensation standard is reasonable; the land acquisition compensation and resettlement process are legal and compliant; and the negative impacts that may occur during the project are reduced.

2.2 Project construction content

The project has three construction contents, namely:

- (1) Cultural and natural heritage protection exhibition center;
- (2) Construction of scenic spots infrastructure;
- (3) Public service facilities. Jingtai County YRSFTCI Subproject consists of construction of a 1,800 m² museum, a 1,272 m² cultural heritage demonstration platform, a 1.60 km long x 30 m wide road, a 4,850 m² tourist service center, a 5,000 m² family entertaining yard, 1,000 m² of local agricultural products display and sales, 117,020 m² of eco-parking lots and ancillary works; rehabilitation of 3,000 m² tourist rest corridors, and wastewater pollution control facilities. It will also finance a village tourism association and provide tourist service related to skill training to enable the community to be well integrated in local tourism development.

Among them, the proposed construction of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection and Exhibition Area of the Sheepskin Raft, road engineering along the river and its subsidiary project involve land acquisition compensation and need a resettlement plan. Other constructions are rebuilding or civil works with public land, which are not involved in the land acquisition.

2.3 Preparation of the project's resettlement plan

To promote the implementation of the Project, the Management Office of the World Bank Loan Gansu Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development- Phase II Project determined to take the Gansu Huigu Technology & Science Consulting Co., Ltd. as the third-party evaluation agency through competitive bidding. Huigu Consulting team will participate in the preparation of the resettlement plan of the project. From March 21 to April 2, 2019, a socio-economic survey was conducted in the Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County by Huigu Consulting team. The team interviewed with the residents of communities and discussed the impacts of resettlement and compensation standard with related bureaus, including PMO of Jingtai County, Jingtai County Land and Resources Bureau, Jingtai County Finance Bureau, Government of Zhongquan Township, Longwan Village Committee and other related stakeholders. The physical quantity and compensation standards of the project have been confirmed by the project leadership office. Huigu Consulting team completed the resettlement plan of the project in early May 2019, updated according to the project final FSR and reviewed by the World Bank.

According to the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Business Policy (OP4.12), the deadline for physical quantity survey of the resettlement impact of this project was April 2, 2019. The final resettlement impact and the deadline for determining the resettlement status will be determined by the land acquisition announcement (It was consistent with the investigation date of the land acquisition announcement.) After the cut-off date, people moving to the project land area will not be eligible as resettled people; and people will not be allowed to build, expand or renovate houses; they shall not change the use of houses and land; they are not allowed to lease land and lease and buy or sell houses. Changes in the impact of physical quantities due to the above actions will not be recognized. If the impact quantity of the resettlement impact survey results and the resettlement plan based on the final design of the project are significantly changed during the implementation, the resettlement plan will be updated and reported to the World Bank for review and clearance.

2.4 Acceptable alternatives for the project's affected people

In the project planning and design stage, in order to reduce the impact of project construction on the local social economy, the design unit and project owners have taken the following effective measures:

- (1) In the project planning stage, the impact of project construction on the local social economy should be considered as much as possible when the program optimization comparison is carried out, and this should be taken as the key indicator for the optimization and comparison of the plan;

- (2) Optimize the design of the construction plan to reduce the resettlement. If the road is designed in different width, then the original width of boundary line should be kept unchanged to minimize the impact of the project on the local social economy and the lives of the residents;
- (3) Optimize land design. The project shall reduce the occupation of cultivated land.

In the design and implementation stage of the resettlement plan, when the land acquisition and house demolition are unavoidable, in order to reduce the impact of project construction on the local area, the following measures will be taken:

- (1) Strengthen the collection of basic data, make an in-depth analysis of the local social and economic status and future development, and formulate the practical and feasible resettlement action plans based on the local conditions to ensure that the affected person will not suffer losses due to project construction.
- (2) Actively encourage community residents to participate in the project, listen to the opinions of the masses and accept the supervision by them.
- (3) Strengthen the internal and external monitoring, establish an efficient and smooth feedback mechanism and channels, and shorten the information processing cycle as much as possible to ensure that various problems that occur during the project implementation are resolved in a timely manner.

In order to minimize the impact of resettlement of the project, the assessment agency Huigu Consulting and the Jingtai County PMO jointly investigated the site selection of the comparison plan and identified the impacts of land acquisition and house demolition of different plans. They also estimated the budgetary estimate of the resettlement funds and determined the best-recommended scheme for each project after full discussion.

3. Main resettlement policies and regulations

The preparation of the resettlement plan and the implementation of the subsequent resettlement work in this project are strictly in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China and Gansu Province as well as the World Bank's requirements of the relevant policies for involuntary immigration. The resettlement work will be carried out in strict accordance with the resettlement compensation standards determined in this plan.

3.1 Relevant policies and legal basis

The preparation of the resettlement plan and the implementation of the subsequent resettlement work in this project are strictly in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China and Gansu Province. The laws, policies and regulations on which it is based are as follows:

- (1) Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (amended and adopted at the Twelfth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Thirteenth National People's Congress on August 26, 2019);
- (2) Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Strengthening Management on Land Acquisition (No. 96 [2010] issued by the Ministry of Land and Resources);
- (3) Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation (Order No. 590 of the State Council);
- (4) Notice of the Gansu Provincial People's Government on Printing and Distributing the Composite Land Price of Requisitioned Tracts of Land and the Uniform Standards of Annual Output of Requisitioned Land in Gansu Province (No.17 [2017] of Gansu Provincial People's Government);
- (5) Compensation Measures for Collective Land Acquisition of major projects in Baiyin City (No. 16 [2018] Document)
- (6) Implementation Measures for Land-expropriated Farmers to Participate in Basic Endowment Insurance in Gansu Province ([2018] No. 18)
- (7) Notice of the People's Government of Baiyin City on Printing and Distributing the Implementation Measures for Land-expropriated Farmers Participating in Basic Endowment Insurance in Baiyin City ([2018] No. 192)
- (8) World Bank Business Policy OP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement Policy.

3.2 Core provisions of the involuntary resettlement policies

3.2.1 World Bank Involuntary resettlement Policy

The World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement has been clearly described in OP4.12. The objectives of the involuntary resettlement policy are as follows:

- (1) Explore all feasible project design options to avoid or reduce involuntary resettlement as much as possible;
- (2) If resettlement is unavoidable, resettlement activities should be conceived and implemented as an integral part and a sustainable development program of the project. Adequate funding should be provided to enable affected people to share the benefits of the project. Serious consultations should be conducted with the affected people to give them an opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation of the resettlement plan;
- (3) Affected people should be helped to restore or improve their production and living standards, at least to a higher level that was truly restored to pre-relocation or pre-project start.

The necessary measures to achieve the goal:

- (1) The framework of the resettlement plan or resettlement policy adopts corresponding measures to ensure that the affected people are informed of their choice and other rights on the resettlement issues;
- (2) Affected people can understand technically and economically viable options, participate in consultations, and have the opportunity to choose;
- (3) Affected people can obtain prompt and effective compensation at full replacement costs to offset direct property losses caused by the project;
- (4) If the impact includes relocation, the corresponding measures should be taken by the resettlement plan to ensure that the affected people receive assistance during the relocation (such as relocation subsidies);
- (5) Affected people can obtain a housing or homestead, or obtain an agricultural production site upon request. The production potential, location advantage and other comprehensive factors of agricultural production sites should be at least equivalent to the favourable conditions of the original site;
- (6) In order to achieve the objectives of this policy, the resettlement plan should also take corresponding measures when necessary to ensure that the transition period should be reasonably estimated according to the time required to restore production, living and living standards after the resettlement, during which affected people can get assistance;

- (7) In addition to obtaining effective compensation at replacement cost, development assistance such as land acquisition, credit, training or employment also can be obtained;
- (8) Special attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups of affected people, especially those living below the poverty line, those without land, the elderly, women, children, and ethnic minorities.
- (9) For those who depend on the land for their livelihood, priority should be given to the land-based resettlement strategy. These strategies include the placement of affected people on public land or private land acquired for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is provided, the production potential, location advantages and other comprehensive factors of the land provided to the affected people should at least be equal to the favourable conditions before the land acquisition. If affected people do not prioritize the access to land and if the land provided will adversely affect the sustainability of the park or protected area, or will not be able to obtain sufficient land at a reasonable price, non-land-based resettlement strategies based on employment or self-employment should be provided except for cash compensation of land and other property losses. If sufficient land is lacking, it should be explained and written in accordance with the requirements of the World Bank;
- (10) The conditions for the payment of cash compensation for property losses may be:
 - (a) Dependent on the land for a living, but the land acquired by the project is only a small part of the damaged property, and the rest is economically sustainable;
 - (b) There are active land, housing and labour markets which can be used by affected people, and the supply of land and housing is sufficient; or
 - (c) Not depend on the land for a living. Cash compensation is sufficient to cover the level at full replacement cost of the local market, the compensated land and other property;
- (11) Provide timely and relevant information to affected people and their communities as well as the resettlement communities that accept them. Consult with them on resettlement programs, and provide them with opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement. Establish appropriate and convenient grievance mechanisms for these groups;
- (12) Necessary infrastructure and public services in new resettlement sites or resettlement communities should be provided to improve, restore or maintain utilization procedures and service levels of the original facilities. Alternative or similar resources should be provided to compensate for community losses (such as fishing areas, pastoral areas, fuel or fodder) that are available for use;
- (13) A community organization model that is compatible with the new environment should be established based on the choice of affected people. It is necessary to preserve the existing social and cultural systems of affected people and resettlement communities as much as possible, and respect the views of affected

people on their willingness to move to existing communities and groups of people;

(14) The lack of the above measures will not protect the rights and interests of affected people.

3.2.2 Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China (amended and adopted at the Twelfth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Thirteenth National People's Congress on August 26, 2019 and became effective on January 1, 2020);

The Law defines itself to be implemented since January 1, 2020, regulating all land acquisition and resettlement. Among many changes the vital one is to require that Application Form for approving any land and relocation can be submitted to relevant authority ONLY AFTER obtaining written agreements with the affected users/owners of land or assets to be acquired, which will seriously impact project implementation and preparation progress.

Article 11 The lands collectively owned by farmers, of those have been allocated to villagers for collective ownership according shall be operated and managed by village collective economic organizations or villagers' committee; and those have allocated to two or more farmers collective economic organizations of a village, shall be operated and managed jointly by the collective economic organizations of the village or villagers' groups; and those have allocated to township (town) famer collectives shall be operated and managed by the rural collective economic organizations of the township (town).

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Article 45:

If the following land is acquired, it shall be approved by the State Council:

- (1) Basic farmland;
- (2) Any cultivated land beside the basic farmland and exceeds 35 hectares;
- (3) Other land exceeds 70 hectares.

If the land other than the provisions of the preceding paragraph is acquired, it shall be approved by the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government and reported to the State Council for the record.

In the case of expropriation of agricultural land, the examination and approval of the conversion of agricultural land shall be handled first in accordance with the provisions of Article 44 of this Law. Among them, if the State Council approves the conversion of agricultural land, it will go through the formalities for land acquisition and

approval, and will not go through the examination and approval of land acquisition separately; if the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality directly approves the municipality approves the conversion of agricultural land within the authority of land acquisition approval, it also handles the procedures for land acquisition approval. If the land acquisition approval is not handled separately and the approval authority for land acquisition is exceeded, the land acquisition approval shall be separately handled in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of this article of law.

Article 46:

If the state levies land, it shall be announced and organized by the local people's government at or above the county level after approval according to legal procedures.

The owner and user of the acquired land shall, within the time limit stipulated in the announcement, go to the land administrative department of the local people's government to handle the land acquisition compensation registration with the land ownership certificate.

Article 47:

In the case of land expropriation, compensation shall be given according to the original use of the land expropriated.

The land compensation fees include land compensation fees, resettlement fees and compensation fees for things attached to the land and crops.

The land compensation fee for expropriating cultivated land shall be six to ten times the average annual output value of the three years prior to the expropriation of the cultivated land. The resettlement fees acquired for cultivated land shall be calculated according to the number of agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural population to be resettled shall be calculated by dividing the amount of cultivated land expropriated by the average amount of cultivated land per person occupied by the unit expropriated before the land is expropriated. The resettlement fees for each agricultural population to be resettled shall be four to six times the average annual output value of the three years prior to the expropriation of the cultivated land. However, the maximum resettlement fee per hectare of land expropriated shall not exceed 15 times the average annual output value of the three years preceding the expropriation.

The standards for land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies for other land acquisitions shall be stipulated by the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government with reference to the land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies for the acquisition of cultivated land.

The compensation standards for attachments and crops on the acquired land shall be stipulated by the province, autonomous region and municipality directly under the Central Government.

For the collection of vegetable plots in urban suburbs, the land-use units shall pay the new vegetable land development and construction fund in accordance with relevant state regulations.

If the land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy are paid in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of this Article, and the farmers who need resettlement cannot maintain the original living standard, the resettlement subsidy may be increased upon approval of the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government. However, the sum of land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies shall not exceed 30 times the average annual output value of the three years prior to the land acquisition.

According to the level of social and economic development, the State Council may, in special circumstances, raise the standards for land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies for the acquisition of cultivated land.

Article 48:

After the land acquisition compensation and resettlement plan are finalized, the relevant local people's government shall make an announcement and listen to the opinions of the rural collective economic organizations and farmers who have been requisitioned.

Article 49:

The rural collective economic organization that has been requisitioned shall announce the income and expenditure of the compensation fees for the acquired land to the members of the collective economic organization and accept supervision.

It is forbidden to embezzle or misappropriate the land acquisition compensation fees and other related expenses of the units to be requisitioned.

3.2.3 Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving Land Acquisition Management (June 2010)

I. Comprehensive Compensation Mechanism and Standards of Land Acquisition; Rational Allocation of Compensation Fees of Land Acquisition

(1) The full implementation shall be made to unify the standard of annual value of

production of land acquisition and unify the land price of different districts. Formulating the unified standard of annual value of production of land acquisition and the comprehensive land price of the district is an important measure to improve the compensation mechanism for land acquisition and realize the same price in the same place. It is also an inevitable requirement for raising the compensation standard of land acquisition and safeguarding the rights and interests of farmers. All kinds of construction and collection of rural collective land must be strictly implemented. For the new construction projects, strict check of preliminary review of land shall be carried out to ensure that the project cost is included in budgetary estimate in full amount, the compensation cost shall be paid according to the standard of annual value of production of land acquisition and unify the land price of different district. If the construction land is located in the same annual value of production or the comprehensive price of land, the compensation level for land acquisition shall be basically consistent, so that the compensation for land acquisition is as same as the price of land.

A dynamic adjustment mechanism for compensation standards of land acquisition shall be established in all cities. According to the level of economic development and the growth rate of local per capita income, the compensation rates for land acquisition will be adjusted every two or three years to gradually increase the compensation level for land acquisition. The provinces exceeded the prescribed years of land acquisition compensation standards shall be adjusted and revised as soon as possible. The provinces without timely adjustment will not pass the land use review.

- (2) Advanced deposit system of compensation fees for land acquisition shall be explored and improved. Precaution shall be taken in order to prevent land compensation arrears and ensure that the compensation fees are fully paid on time, all localities shall explore and improve the advance deposit system of compensation fees for land acquisition. When the municipal and county organizations use the land for approval, the compensation for land acquisition shall be calculated and the compensation fees of advanced deposit for land acquisition shall be paid in advance by the application unit according to the scale of land acquisition and compensation standards; The compensation fees for the urban construction site and construction projects with land transfer right in separated site shall be paid by the local government. After the land has been approved according to law, the advanced deposit of compensation fees for land acquisition shall be timely calculated according to the approval situation, a refund will be paid for any overpayment and a supplemental payment will be made for any deficiency.

According to the actual situation of the province (autonomous regions and municipalities), the provincial land and resources departments shall work with relevant departments to establish and perfect the relevant rules and regulations

for the advanced deposit of compensation for land acquisition, and check the approval procedure of land acquisition.

- (3) Compensation for land acquisition shall be reasonably allocated. After the implementation of unifying the standard of annual output value of land acquisition and the land price of different districts, the provincial land and resources departments shall, in conjunction with the relevant departments, formulate and improve the allocation method of compensation fees for land acquisition in accordance with the principle of land acquisition compensation fees mainly used for farmers involved in land acquisition, the provincial land and resources departments shall consider the implementation of land acquisition in recent years, take actions after being approved by the provincial government.

After the approval of the implementation of land acquisition, the municipal and land resources departments shall pay the compensation and resettlement fees in full and in time according to the fixed land acquisition compensation and resettlement plan; Compensation fees shall be paid to the farmers involved in land acquisition to prevent and timely correct the interception and misappropriation of resettlement and compensation fees.

II. Multiple Resettlement Approaches for Farmers Involved in Land Acquisition.

- (1) Priority shall be given to agricultural resettlement. All localities should adopt a variety of effective land acquisition and resettlement methods in light of local conditions and local conditions. Land reclamation of some rural areas has been increased through land remediation, and some free disposed land of rural collective economic organizations has been reserved, for the above-mentioned area, agricultural resettlement should be the paramount consideration in the process of land acquisition, and newly cultivated land or free disposed land should be arranged for farmers involved in land acquisition. The cultivated land then can maintain basic production conditions and income of farmers.

- (2) Land for resettlement shall be standardized. Land acquisition within the scope of urban construction land determined by the overall land use plan can be carried out in conjunction with local actual land use, but guidance and management shall be strengthened. Land for resettlement shall be arranged within the scope of urban construction land and be classified as state-owned; if land for resettlement involves the conversion of farmland, the land shall be included in the annual land-use plan to prevent the expansion of urban construction land due to resettlement; the development of land for resettlement shall conform to the urban construction plan and relevant requirements. In areas where resettlement is implemented, the local government shall formulate strict management measures to ensure that the arrangements for resettlement are standardized in order, and the

development and utilization are scientific and reasonable.

- (3) Social security funds for farmers involved in land acquisition shall be implemented. Incorporating farmers involved in land acquisition into social security is an effective way to solve the long-term livelihood of them. Led by the local government, departments in the Ministry of Land and Resources at all levels shall cooperate with relevant departments to promote the construction of the social security system for farmers involved in land acquisition. At present, the key to solving the problem of social security for farmers involved in land acquisition lies in the implementation of social security funds. Based on the principle of "Landowner Undertakes the Due Obligations", the local governments are encouraged to expand social security funds through land compensation and resettlement. In the review and approval of land usage right, all localities must strictly control the implementation of social security funds of farmers involved in land acquisition and effectively promote the implementation of social security funds for them.

In pilot areas where new rural social pension insurance for old age are implemented, it is necessary to make connections between the social security and the new rural insurance system for old age in the area of land acquisition. The farmers involved in land acquisition that is included in the new rural insurance shall have the right to enjoy social security. The social security of the farmers involved in land acquisition shall not be replaced by the new rural social pension insurance.

III. Compensation and Resettlement of Farmers Involved in Land Acquisition for the Resettlement Housing Problem

- (1) Concerted efforts shall be made in compensation and resettlement work for farmers of land acquisition. All localities shall attach great importance to the work of housing demolition in the process of land acquisition, and strengthen the management in accordance with the requirements of the "Emergency Notice". The compensation and resettlement work of farmer's housing demolition not only involves land, plan, construction, census registration, and civil administration but also contains social issues such as social security, environmental remediation and folk customs. Led by the local government, Ministry of Land and Resources at all levels shall pull together in the work of land acquisition. All sections should cooperate with relevant departments to establish coordination mechanisms and formulate measures. Resettlement should be carried out in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, and policies, perform relevant procedures, which also need to be carried out after land acquisition to avoid and correct illegal demolition.

- (2) Reasonable compensation and resettlement police shall be carried out for house

demolition. The housing problem of farmers in the process of land acquisition shall be reasonably settled, and diversified the resettlement methods shall be adopted according to local conditions to solve the problem of the displaced households. In the exurban zone and rural areas, the resettlement method is mainly adopted to relocate the house site. The compensation fees for demolition shall consider both the cost of demolished house and the cost of acquired homestead. House demolition fees are compensated according to the replacement cost of the building, while the land acquisition of acquired homestead is compensated according to the standard of local land acquisition.

In the area of urban-rural continuum and villages in the city, the construction of house in homestead will not be allowed in principle; farmers involved in land acquisition are mainly compensated by money or material object. The relocation farmers may purchase houses or live in resettlement houses provided by the government. The sum of demolition and government subsidies shall be enough for farmers to purchase houses with reasonable living standards.

- (3) Land acquisition and resettlement shall be orderly promoted with overall planning. In the area of urban-rural continuum and villages in the city, the local government shall predict the scale of demolition and resettlement of landless farmers in a period of time, make arrangements for demolition and resettlement in advance, and organize demolition work in an orderly manner. Based on the needs of urban development, the construction of resettlement houses must conform to the urban development plan to prevent “Repeated Demolition”. In the outskirts and rural areas of the city, resettlement shall be arranged within the scope of villages and towns’ construction land. Priority should be given into the idle land and homesteads. For villages that are included in the scope of demolition, resettlement shall be concentrated in the planned settlements. If conditions permit, the construction of new rural areas or central villages shall be in the plan to arrange the resettlement of the demolished farmers.

IV. Land Acquisition Procedures For the Transparency of Land Acquisition

- (1) Attention shall be paid into informing, confirming, and hearing the work of land acquisition before the approval. The land acquisition work is related to the immediate interests of farmers. The land acquisition must ensure that farmers have the right to know, participate, complain and supervise in the land acquisition process. Ministry of Land and Resources in municipal and territorial departments shall strictly follow the relevant regulations, carefully perform procedures before the approval of land acquisition, and fully consider the opinions of farmers. The notice of land acquisition shall be published in the village group and the farmer households. Along with the public of village affairs, the land acquisition plan shall be notified in many forms and in multiple ways,

such as broadcasting, public in the village and other obvious positions. If the farmers involved in land acquisition have objections and apply for the hearing, the local land and resources departments shall promptly organize the hearing and take the advice of farmers. The reasonable demands put forward by the masses must be properly resolved.

- (2) The implementation procedures shall be simplified after the approval of the land acquisition. In order to shorten the implementation time after the approval of land acquisition, notification, confirmation and hearing procedures shall be made by the government before land acquisition. The compensation registration of land ownership, land type, area, ground attachments and crops shall be formulated by the government, after that, compensation plan of resettlement will be made by the government with approval of the land acquisition at the same time. If the masses raise objections again, the government shall conscientiously propagate the policies and persuade the masses. Compulsive land acquisition shall not be carried out without the support of the masses.

V. Fulfilment of Duties for Strengthening Land Acquisition Management

- (1) The responsibility of the municipal and county governments shall be strengthened in the process of land acquisition. According to the law, the municipal and county governments are the main body of the implementation of land acquisition. They are responsible for compensation rates of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of demolition, full and punctual compensation, arrangement of employment training for landless farmers, and incorporation of landless farmers into social security. Ministry of Land and Resources departments shall conscientiously perform their duties under the leadership of the government to ensure land acquisition work is carried out in a standardized and orderly manner.
- (2) Feedback system after the approval of land acquisition shall be implemented. After the approval of the construction land (including the urban construction land approved by the State Council, after the approval of farmland transference and land acquisition plan of provincial government), departments of Ministry of Land and Resources in municipalities and counties shall report the schedule of land acquisition, including the scope and scale of land acquisition, the implementation of post-approval procedures for land acquisition, the compensation for land acquisition, the resettlement of farmers involved in land acquisition and the implementation of social security, the above mentioned factors will be sent to the provincial Ministry of Land and Resources and the Ministry of Land and Resources through the online submission system. Provincial Ministry of Land and Resources departments shall supervise and guide cities and counties to be serious in submitting reports, the departments shall check the information submitted, and promptly work out problems such as none, late and wrong submission. Departments in the Ministry of Land and Resources at all levels shall make full use of the submission, grasp and analyze the implementation of land acquisition approval in time. The departments shall

also strengthen post-approval supervision, and ensure that land acquisition is implemented according to the approval requirements.

3.2.4 Notice of the People's Government of Gansu Province on Distributing the Comprehensive Land Price of the Land Acquisition Compensation Area and the Unified Annual Output Value of Land Acquisition Compensation in Gansu Province [Gansu People's Government [2017] No.17]

The new standard of land acquisition compensation consists of two parts: land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies, excluding compensation for crops and ground attachments. The standard of unified annual output value shall be applied to calculate the compensation of irrigated land, dry land and pastoral grassland in the calculative farmland area. The grassland in the non-pastoral farmland shall be compensated 0.4 times of the adjacent cultivated land standard, and the compensation fees of other farmland and construction land shall be paid according to the standard of adjacent cultivated land, and the unused land shall be compensated twice as much as the unified annual value of production of the adjacent cultivated land. The legal occupation of basic farmland shall be compensated 30 times of the unified annual value of production. The comprehensive land price of the district is applicable to calculate the collective land in the district. The compensation fees for occupying state-owned farmland and state-owned construction land (obtained by means of allocation) shall be implemented in accordance to the compensation standard of collective land acquisition in the region; the occupant of unused state-owned land shall not be compensated.

According to the unified annual output value of land acquisition compensation in Gansu Province, the unified annual output value of irrigated land in Longwan Village of Jingtai County, Baiyin City is 25,335 Yuan/Hectare, the compensation standard is 557,370 Yuan/Hectare; the dry land is 12,315 Yuan/Hectare, and the compensation standard is 270,930 Yuan/Hectare.

Table 3-1 Unified standard of the annual value of production of land acquisition in Gansu Province

Administrative Region		Code	Regional Scope of Annual Value of Production	Land Types	Unified Annual Output Value (Yuan/Hectare)	Compensation Standard (Yuan/Hectare)
Baiyi City	Jingtai County	I	Wufo Town (Xiyuan Village (The word village is omitted below), Laowan, Dongqing, Xingshui, Taihe, Jinping); Zhongquan Township (Longwan, Changsheng, Humashui).	Irrigable Land	25335	557370
				Dry Land	12315	270930
		II	Zhongquan Township (Zhongzhuang Village (The word village is omitted below), Hongxiantai, Naoquan, Yaoshui, Sanhe, Weiquan, Dashui); Caowotan Township (Chencao, Heijuzi, Yangzhuang, Changcheng), Badaoquan, Hunthushan, Gongjiawan, Xinjian, Qingshidun, Fengquan, Sandaoliang, Qingquan, Changfeng, Xindun, Xihe, Qingcheng, Hongyue); Luyang Township (Luyang, Dongguan, Chengguan, Chengbeidun, Shicheng, Xilin, Xitan, Siliang, Yishan, Fangcao); Yishan ; Shangshawo Township ;Hongshui Township; Xiquan Township (Da Shuiyu, Xijishui, Xingquan, Xinmin, Nantan, Shangjiaba, Santang, Yuliang, Beitan, Xinzhuang, Chen Zhuangcun); Manshuitan Township; Sitan Township (Yong'an, Fujiazhuang, Dongliang, Yujiantai, Yuchuan, Liuzhuang, Yongchuan, Jiuzhi, Guotai).	Irrigable Land	24600	541200
				Dry Land	11370	250140

		III	Luyang Township (Shilishahe Village (The word village is omitted below, Hongguang, Xiangshui); Zhenglu Township; Zhongquan Township (Chonghua, Baishui); Xiquan Township (Daan, Fulu, Malianshui, Zhongxin, San Taijing, Huajian); Caowotan Township (Cuiliu); Sitan Township (Sitan, Sanhao, Yongtai, Tuanzhuang, Shandun, Xindunwan, Kuangou, Dazhuang) .	Irrigable Land	19830	396600
				Dry Land	10290	205800

3.2.5 Measures of Compensation for Collective Land Acquisition in Baiyin City Municipal Office [2018] No. 16

Article 4: The compensation for land acquisition shall be standardized in accordance with the “Notice of Gansu Provincial People's Government for Unified Annual Output Value of Land Acquisition Compensation Standard in Gansu ---Compensation Distributions of Comprehensive Price in Land Acquisition Area” (Gansu People’s Government [2017] No. 17).

Article 5: The standard of unified annual output value shall be applied to calculate the compensation fees of irrigated land, dry land and pastoral grassland in the calculative farmland. The grassland in the non-pastoral farmland shall be compensated 0.4 times of the adjacent cultivated land standard, and the compensation fees of other farmland and construction land shall be paid according to the standard of adjacent cultivated land, and the unused land shall be compensated 2 times of the unified annual output value of the adjacent cultivated land. The legal occupation of basic farmland shall be compensated 30 times of the unified annual output value. The comprehensive land price of the district is applicable to calculate the collective land in the district. The compensation fees for occupying state-owned farmland and state-owned construction land (obtained by means of allocation) shall be implemented in accordance to the compensation standard of collective land acquisition in the region; the occupant of unused state-owned land shall not be compensated.

Article 6: According to “The Measures of Endowment Insurance for Farmers Involved in Land Acquisition in Gansu Province” and the relevant regulations of other provinces and municipalities, payment and registration of the endowment insurance for eligible farmers shall be settled by the county government in land acquisition area.

Article 7: Compensation for Ground Attachments

(1) Compensation for construction (structure) on the acquired land shall be paid according to the replacement cost of the building, and the compensation standard shall be implemented in accordance with Appendix Table 3. Compensation for construction (structure) buildings not included in this table shall be determined by the county (district) government. The compensation for construction (structure) on land acquisition refers to the demolition of various houses and structures on the collective land and the relocation of enterprises and institutions. The demolition of houses on state-owned land is carried out in accordance with the Regulations on the Expropriation and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land (Order No. 590, the State Council) and the “Regulations on the Implementation of the Regulations on the Collection and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land in Gansu Province”.

(2) The compensation standards for sporadic commercial trees and timbers on the expropriated land shall be implemented in accordance with Appendix Table 4, and the compensation for sporadic trees not included in this table shall be determined by the county (district) government.

- (3) According to the initial density standard of afforestation in the forestry industry, large stretches of forests shall be compensated by nursery land if the forest exceeds the initial density of plants. Large stretches of seedlings shall be compensated in accordance with the “Measures for the Implementation of the Forest Law of the People’s Republic of China in Gansu Province”.
- (4) Cultivated land with sand surface shall gain double compensation of sand surface according to the unified annual output value of the cultivated land.
- (5) The cultivated land for planting Lycium Chinensis shall gain triple compensation of Lycium Chinensis according to the local average output value of three years.

Article 8: Compensation for Young Crops

The Young crops on the cultivated land to be expropriated shall be compensated by the county and district governments in accordance with the types and yields of crops and the market price in the past three years. The cultivated land with no Young crop shall be compensated according to the actual input in the season.

The crops collected in plastic warm sheds and cold sheds shall be compensated according to the standard of the annual value of production in one year.

Article 9: The criterion of transitional fees and moving costs of resettlement on collectively-owned land shall be implemented by the county and district governments.

Article 10: The compensation for land acquisition of state key projects shall be stipulated by the State Council.

Article 11: The occupation of forest land shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Law of the People's Republic of China, the Administrative Measures for the Examination and Approval of Forest Land for Construction Projects, and the Measures for the Implementation of the Forest Law of the People's Republic of China in Gansu Province.

Article 12: The occupation of grassland shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Grassland Law of the People's Republic of China and the Administrative Measures for Examination and Approval of Grassland Occupation (Order No. 58, the Ministry of Agriculture).

Article 13: Buildings (structures) constructed on unapproved land shall not be compensated. From the date of the announcement of land acquisition, the crops and trees rush to be planned, construction and buildings (structures) rush to be built, as well as the cultivated land and fish ponds rush to be constructed in the scope of land acquisition, shall not be compensated.

Article 14: Other compensation for land acquisition not involved in this contract shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant laws, regulations and policies of nations, provinces and municipalities.

3.2.6 Notice of the People's Government of Baiyin City on Printing and Distributing the Implementation Measures for Land-expropriated Farmers Participating in Basic Endowment Insurance in Baiyin City ([2018] No. 192)

Article 2 These measures shall apply to land-expropriated farmers who have been requisitioned by the government in the administrative area of the city and whose land contracted by farmers (including grassland, pasture, and the same) is 16 years of age or older (including 16 years old).

The resettlement of large and medium-sized water conservancy and hydropower projects shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Regulations on Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement for Large and Medium-sized Water Conservancy and Hydropower Project Construction (State Council Order No. 679).

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Article 5: Adhere to the principle of proper integration of institutional mechanisms, form an old-age security mechanism that is compatible with the reform of land acquisition system, household registration system reform, and rural collective property rights system; adhere to the principle of “first-guarantee post-acquisition” and establish the implementation of land-expropriated farmers Approving the mechanism for land acquisition after paying subsidy funds; adhering to the principle of “who uses land and who bears”, the subsidy fund for insurance contributions is included in the project budget estimate, which is included in the cost of land acquisition; the principle of adapting the level of subsidy to the level of economic and social development, the government The collection of insurance contribution subsidies and individual contributions are combined, and rights and obligations correspond.

Article 6 The land-expropriated farmers shall be included in the current basic endowment insurance for urban enterprise employees or the basic endowment insurance system for urban and rural residents, and appropriate subsidies for subsidies will be given when participating in insurance.

Before the implementation of this Measures, the land-expropriated farmers who have enjoyed the government subsidies and are included in the basic endowment insurance for urban enterprise employees no longer enjoy the subsidy for insurance.

Article 7 The county (district) people's governments shall add the subsidy funds for the land-expropriated farmers in the project budget, and shall be included in the land acquisition cost and arranged separately in the land acquisition compensation fees.

Article 8 The subsidized funds of the land-expropriated farmers participating in the basic endowment insurance shall be reserved according to the number of people

involved, the number of land acquisitions and the number of land acquisitions, and the land acquisition subsidy funds shall be extracted several times.

Article 9 The subsidies standard for the land-expropriated farmers of basic endowment insurance are the average annual salary of the employees in the province in the previous year multiplied by the proportion of land acquired. The proportion of land requisitioned is the number of land acquisitions divided by the number of acres of original contracted land.

Article 10 When the and-expropriated farmers whose land acquisition ratio is the same, the subsidy standard shall be the same when they choose to participate in the basic endowment insurance for urban enterprise employees or the basic endowment insurance system.

Article 11 Land-expropriated farmers who do not participate in basic endowment insurance shall not enjoy the subsidies. The land-expropriated farmers who have enjoyed the basic old-age insurance or worked outside shall be paid by the social security agency to the person for one -time payment.

Article 12: The land-expropriated farmers choose to participate in the basic endowment insurance for urban enterprise employees according to the status of flexible employment personnel, and pay the contribution fee according to the contribution base of flexible employment personnel at a rate of 20%. The 20% consists of 12% from the subsidy and 8% from individual payment. After the completion of subsidy, the insurance shall be paid by the individual.

Article 13 If the land-expropriated farmers signs a labor contract with the employing unit and participates in the basic endowment insurance according to the employees of the urban enterprise, the county social security agency shall send the payment subsidy fund to the person at one time. The personnel who transfer the pension insurance relationship across provinces will distribute the remaining contribution subsidy funds to themselves. If the pension insurance relationship is transferred within the province, the subsidy fund for the insurance payment will be transferred with the relationship, and the social security agency will continue to allocate the subsidy fund for the insurance payment according to the regulations. After the land-expropriated farmers arrive at the statutory treatment and enjoy age, the payment subsidy funds are still surplus, and the social security agency will issue them to the person at one time. If the land-expropriated farmers die during the period of enjoying the subsidy fund, the remaining contribution subsidy funds may be inherited according to law.

Article 14 The land-expropriated farmers who choose to participate in the basic endowment insurance for urban and rural residents shall be directly transferred to the personal accounts by the social security agency.

Article 15 The connection between the basic endowment insurance for urban and rural residents and the basic endowment insurance for urban enterprise employees shall be handled in accordance with the Provisional Measures for the Linkage of Urban and Rural Endowment Insurance Systems ([2014] No. 17).

Article 16 The object of determining the subsidies of the land-expropriated farmers to participate in the basic endowment insurance shall be applied by the individual affected by the land-expropriated farmers, discussed by the rural collective economic organization or the village committee, and first reviewed by the township people's government (street office), second reviewed by the county (district) agriculture and animal husbandry department. After confirmation by the human resource departments, the township people's government (street office) shall publicize it in the rural collective economic organization or the village (residential) committee no less than 10 days. After the public announcement, the township (town) people's government (street office) reported to the county (district) people's government for examination and approval, and the county (district) social security agency handled the insurance registration procedures. The time for the subsidized farmers to participate in the basic endowment insurance subsidy shall be determined based on the date of approval of the land acquisition.

3.2.7 Gap analysis between Bank's involuntary resettlement policies and the counterpart Chinese domestic policies:

(1) Objectives, Procedures and Scope of Use

In general, the World Bank OP4.12 and China's "Resettlement Regulations" and other related policies are consistent in terms of resettlement goals and basic procedures. They all emphasize avoiding involuntary resettlement, addressing the sustainable development, and enable the displaced persons to get better and proper resettlement and their livelihoods are improved or restored to the level prior to project. Both emphasize the importance of the results of resettlement planning, and put forward the requirements for the implementation of supervision and evaluation during the implementation phase of resettlement. However, in determining the scope of land acquisition and demolition, the WB emphasizes that in addition to the scope of the main project of the loan project, it should also include the scope of linked/associated facilities in land acquisition and demolition.

(2) Definition of the Affected Objects

Project objects in China are generally meant those objects which are legal. The World Bank requires that as long as the object is affected, it should be included in the project's impact mitigation, and enjoy the same rights and interests as displaced persons or object regardless whether it is legally recognized.

(3) Resettlement Planning

For land-based resettlement methods, the WB's policies are basically the same as domestic policies, but for land transfer, the World Bank requires the same production

conditions as before the acquisition, and the domestic level is basically the same as that of the resettlement area; Land-based resettlement methods, the WB emphasizes resettlement planning and implementing measures following the results of resettlement monitoring and evaluation.

(4) Compensation Budget

Regarding the content of compensation fees, the Bank OP4.12 is generally consistent with the Chinese domestic policies, but the World Bank also stipulates that if domestic laws fail to meet the compensation level for full replacement costs, other necessary measures should be taken to reach the level of replacement cost in addition to the compensation provided by domestic laws.

(5) Public Participation and Monitoring & Evaluation

The World Bank and the China country system are basically in line with public participation, internal supervision and external monitoring.

(6) Concern for the Interests of Vulnerable Groups

The Bank OP4.12 clarifies that special attention should be paid to vulnerable groups of migrants, landless farmers, the elderly, women, children, ethnic minorities, etc., and domestic regulations provide assistance to households with difficulties in living or in poverty. The World Bank requires special development measures for ethnic minorities in project areas.

4. Project Impacts

4.1 Scope of Project Impact

The proposed “Project of World Bank Loan Gansu Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development-Phase II: Construction Project of the Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County” includes 3 sub-projects: cultural and natural heritage protection exhibition center, the infrastructure construction in the scenic area and public serve facilities.

Table 4-1 Scope of project Impact

No.	Project	County	Township	Village
1	cultural and natural heritage protection and exhibition	Jingtai County	Zhong -quan Township	Long -wan Village
2	infrastructure construction in the scenic area			
3	Public service facilities			

The impact of permanent land acquisition and house demolition in this project contains the permanent land acquisition of multiple types of land, the demolition of houses and ground attachments removal. The tangible losses and the number of affected people are quoted from the field survey of the social assessment unit and the data provided by relevant units in Jingtai County. The data in this plan might be adjusted during implementation if changes emerge. With the in-depth development of the design and the settled criteria for the right-of-the-way of civil works requiring for land acquisition, the land demand and the number of affected people in this project can be finally and accurately calculated, after that, then the prerequisite of such involuntary resettlement is to sign compensation agreement with affected village and villagers in land acquisition area.

4.2 Project impacts

4.2.1 Permanent land acquisition

The project involves the newly acquired land, which is the construction of two sub-projects of the intangible cultural heritage protection and display area of the sheepskin raft and the riverside and its subsidiary project . It involves a total of 64 mu of permanent land acquisition, of which 62 mu of irrigated land is planned for the construction of the riverside embankment and its associated civil works; the construction of the sub-project of the intangible cultural heritage protection and display area of the sheepskin scorpion is planned to acquire 2 mu of irrigated land.

Other civil works involved in the project will be carried out on existing state-owned or public land.

Table 4-2 Situation of Permanent Land Acquisition for Projects

Township	Zhongquan Township	
Village	Longwan village	
Type of land acquisition	Sewed land	
Land acquisition area (mu)	64	
Number of affected households	Total households	45
	Lost land 20% or less	45
Number of persons affected	Total number	186
	Lost land 20% or less	186
The total current population of Longwan village	2396	
Affected persons in the total population of Longwan village (%)	7.7%	

The World Bank-loaned natural heritage protection and development II project consolidated resettlement action plan for yellow river stone forest scenic area in Jingtai County affects 186 people in 45 households in Longwan Village, Jingtai County, and Baiyin City, Gansu Province. The population of Longwan Village is 2,396 people, and the number of people affected by the project accounts for 7.7 of the total number of Longwan Village. The assessment team visited and learned that the per capita arable land area of Longwan Village is 2.08 mu, and the number of average household resident is 4 persons. The average land acquisition area of the project is 0.5 mu, and the land acquisition area per household project accounts for 0.6% of the original contracted land area. Therefore, the land acquisition of the project has little impact on the household income of the affected households, and the land acquisition area is less than 20%. There are no partial and complete landless farmers.

4.2.2 House demolition

The total area of house demolition for riverside and its subsidiary project is 117 m², including brick-and-concrete houses of 35 m², wooden houses of 32 m², and makeshift houses of 50 m². The housing demolition project will affect 4 households (totally 11 people), accounting for 0.4 % of the total population of Longwan Village, including 1 household (2 people) of brick-and-concrete house, 2 households (6 people) of wooden house, and 1 household (3 people) of makeshift house. See Table 4-3, 4-4 for details.

Table 4-3 Situation of house demolition

Village	Removed Housing Structures (m ²)			Total Area (m ²)	Number Affected Households (household)	Number of Affected People (person)
	Brick-and-Concrete House	Wooden House	Makeshift House			
Longwan Village	35	32	50	117	4	11

Table 4-4 Situation of house demolition households affected by the project

Town/Township	Village	Name of Head of Households	Numbers of Family	Removed Housing Structures (m ²)		
				Brick-and-Concrete House	Wooden House	Makeshift House
Zhongquan Township	Long-wan Village	Zeng Dashou	3	—	—	50
		Shang Kejun	2	—	20	—
		Wang Jianjun	2	35	—	—
		Shi Mingxue	4	—	12	—

4.2.3 Demolition of ground attachments

The two sub-projects of this project, namely, riverside and its subsidiary project and protection and exhibition areas for intangible cultural heritage sheepskin raft are planned to cut down or remove the attachments on the ground, with a total of 18.61 mu of crops, and 3,540 cash trees and timbers, of which the number of economical trees is 3,420 and timbers is 120. The number of ground attachments to be felled or removed is shown in Table 4-5.

Table 4-5 Situations of ground attachments (Crops and Trees) on the Area of the Project

NO.	Project Name	Crops (mu)	Trees			
			Economical Trees (head)			Timbers (head)
			2-9.9cm	10-19.9cm	Above 20cm	Above 25cm
1	Riverside and its subsidiary project	18.61	200	300	2800	120
2	Protection and Exhibition Areas for Intangible Cultural Heritage Sheepskin Raft	—	20	20	80	—
Total		18.61	220	320	2880	120

The sub-project of road engineering construction is planned to remove other ground attachments, including 50 m² of donkey sheds and 12.2 mu of fishponds, which is projected to affect 19 people in 4 households, accounting for 0.7 % of the total population in Longwan Village. See Table 4-6 for the details.

Table 4-6 Situation of Other Ground Attachments Affected Households of the Project

Village	Name of Head of Households	Numbers of Family (person)	Other Ground Attachments	
			Donkey Cote (m ²)	Fishpond (mu)
Longwan Village	Zeng Dashou	3	50	—
	Yuan Yingqin	6	—	4.2
	Shang Lunyin	4	—	4
	Shang Lunfu	6	—	4
Total		19	50	12.2

The number of permanent land acquisition, house demolition and the removal of ground attachments involved in the project are all planned values. The above values are obtained from the field investigation by the Management Committee of the Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County and the social evaluation organizations. The final value of land acquisition, house demolition and the removal of ground attachments shall be based on the value of land acquisition or house demolition contracts signed between the Management Committee of Jingtai County Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area and farmers.

5. Social and Economic situation of the Project Area

5.1 Social and economic profile of project city and county

5.1.1 Baiyin City

Baiyin City, located in the middle of Gansu Province, is in the transition zone between the Loess Plateau and the Tengger Desert. The vast majority of the territory is mountainous area, where mountains coexist with wide valleys and plains. It is a transition zone from the semi-arid area to arid area in the sub temperate zone. The total area of the city is 21158.7km². Baiyin has two districts (Baiyin District, Pingchuan District) and three counties (Jingtai County, Jingyuan County and Huining County) under its jurisdiction.

In 2018, the Baiyin city's GDP reached 51.16 billion yuan, an increase of 6.1 % over the previous year, which was 1.1 %age points higher than the expected target of 5 %, and 5.7 %age points higher than the same period in 2017 and 0.1 %age points higher than the first three quarters respectively. Among them, the added value of the primary industry reached 6.927 billion yuan, an increase of 6.2 %, which was respectively higher 1.2 %age points than the same period of last year and 1.5 %age points than the first three quarters. The added value of the secondary industry reached 21.371 billion yuan, an increase of 7.6 %, which was respectively higher 9.4 %age points than the same period of last year and 3.8 %age points than the first three quarters. The added value of the tertiary industry reached 22.862 billion yuan, an increase of 4.7 %, which was higher 3.5 %age points than the same period of last year but lowers 3.8 %age points than the first three quarters.

5.1.2 Jingtai County

Jingtai County is located in the border area of Gansu, Ningxia and Inner Mongolia provinces (regions). The county's name embodies the meaning of "prosperous scene, contented people living in a country at peace ". The County covers a total area of 5483 km², including 780,000 mu (1 mu=0.0667 hectares) of arable land, of which 429,000 mu is irrigated land. Under the jurisdiction of Jingtai County, there are 8 towns, 3 townships, 135 administrative villages and 8 communities, with a total population of 240,000. In 2018, the whole GDP reached 5.266 billion yuan, an increase of 6.7 % compared with 2017; the added value of industries above scale reached 675 million yuan, an increase of 19 % compared with 2017; the total retail sales of social consumer goods reached 1.891 billion yuan, an increase of 7 % compared with 2017; the per capita disposable income of urban residents reached

26,376 yuan, an increase of 8% compared with 2017; the per capita disposable income of rural residents reached 10,584 yuan, an increase of 8.5 % compared with 2017; heavy bore fiscal revenue was 532 million yuan, an increase of 26.7% compared with 2017; the general public budgetary estimate revenue of local governments was 240 million yuan, an increase of 7.42 % compared with 2017; the balances of deposits and loans of financial institutions were respectively 8.083 billion yuan and 6.673 billion yuan, an increase of 3.32 % and 1.46 % compared with 2017.

5.2 Social and Economic Profile of Project Township

5.2.1 Zhongquan Township

Zhongquan Township is located in the southeast of Jingtai County and in the middle of Jingbai Highway, which borders Pingchuan District and Jingyuan County in the east, Baiyin District in the south, Xiquan Township in the west and Mijiashan Mountain in the north. It has a total land area of 960 km² and an elevation of about 1600 meters. The Township has 12 administrative villages, 57 groups of villagers, 4,252 households and 14,952 people.

5.3 Social and Economic Profile of Affected Village

5.3.1 Longwan Village

Longwan Village is located on the shore of the Yellow River and the gateway of Yellow River Stone Forest, where the Red Fuji Apples and Big Red Dates are grown naturally and plentifully. It is known as the "natural wonder of China" of the Yellow River Stone Forest. In 2013, Longwan Village was selected as "one of the ten most beautiful villages in China" by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Housing and Construction, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Water Resources and the National Tourism Bureau, which greatly enhanced its popularity and influence. Longwan Village has 5 groups of villagers under its jurisdiction, with a total existing population of 2,396 from 665 households, of which 658 people are labourers and 5 people are labour exporters. The arable land is 4,996 mu (1 mu=0.0667 hectares), including 1,921 mu of irrigated land, 3,075 mu of dry land. The per capita arable land is 2.08 mu. The income of planting industry was 1.24 million yuan, the income of forestry and fruit industry was 1.45 million yuan, the income of commercial and drinking industry was 3.52 million yuan and the income of service industry was 4.52 million yuan. In 2018, rural economic income reached 23.51 million yuan, and per capita net income of the whole village was 9,815 yuan. Agricultural income accounts for 65.2 % of rural economic income. Detailed Social and economic situation is shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Social and Economic Development in the Affected Village

Township	Zhong -quan Township	
Village	Long -wan Village	
Population	Number of House-olds (house-hold)	665
	Number of People (person)	2396
	Agricultural Population (Person)	2396
	Number of Laborers (person)	658
Arable Land (mu)	4996	
Arable Land Per Capita (mu)	2.08	
Industry Income	Planting Industry (yuan)	1,240,000
	Forestry and Fruit Industry (yuan)	14,050,000
	Commercial and Drinking Industry (yuan)	3,520,000
	Service Industry (yuan)	4,520,000
The income of Export Labors	Number of Labor Exporters (person)	5
	Gross Income (yuan)	180,000
Rural Economic Income (yuan)		23,510,000
Rural Per Capita Net Income (yuan)		9815
The Proportion of Agricultural Income in the Gross Income of Rural Economy (%)		65.2

5.3.2 Vulnerable people in Longwan Village

Vulnerable groups of people refer to the disabled, the poor, and women and left-behind children, the elderly and so on. There are very few vulnerable groups affected by this project, including 148 poor people (6%), 1,179 women (49%) and 119 disabled people (4.9%). Special attention and support are needed to give to the vulnerable groups affected by this project in order to ensure that their living standard is as good as before or even better than before after the project is completed. The specific situation of the vulnerable groups affected by the project in Zhongquan Township, Longwan Village is shown in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 The Situation of the Vulnerable Groups in Villages affected by the project

Township	Village	Total Population (Person)	Agricultural Population (Person)	Poor Population (person)	Female Population (Person)	Disabled Population (person)
Zhongquan Township	Longwan Village	2,396	2,396	148	1,179	119

6. Compensation Standard For Land Acquisition

6.1 Land acquisition compensation standard

6.1.1 Permanent land acquisition compensation standard

According to the content of the Construction of Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area, land acquisition by the Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area Management Committee will be implemented according to the new land acquisition standard issued by Gansu Province in 2017 (Document No. 17 issued by Gansu Province (2017)) and Document No. 16 of Measures for the Compensation and Subsidy of Collective Land Acquisition in Baiyin City (2018) issued by Baiyin Municipal Office. In order to smoothly carry out land acquisition implementation, the Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area Management Committee consulted the new standard of land acquisition and took "As high as possible" as the principle. The standard of compensation for irrigated land was 37,158 yuan/mu, and the standard of compensation for dry land was 29,323 yuan/mu. Detailed compensation standards are shown in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Compensation Standard for Permanent Land Acquisition

County (District)	Town (Township)	Village	Land Type	Compensation Standard (yuan/mu)	
				New Standard in 2017	Land Acquisition Standard in Longwan Village
Jingtai County	Zhongquan Township	Longwan Village	Irrigable Land	37,158	37,158
			Dry Land	18,062	29,323

6.1.2 Compensation Standard for House Demolition

The compensation standard for house demolition involved in this project shall be implemented referring to the World Bank OP/BP 4.12 requirements and local government most updated and effective standards which should be updated every 2-3 years by local government. The latest standards should be used if the old ones are updated by the time of actual compensation. Full replacement cost shall be the principle for compensation for the affected. For instance, Government Document No. 16 of Measures for the Compensation and Subsidy of Collective Land Acquisition in Baiyin City (2018) issued by Baiyin Municipal Office which is the most updated regulations for reference by the time of preparing this RAP. The situation of house types and compensation standard for Longwan Village, Zhongquan Town, and Jingtai County is shown in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Compensation Standard for House Demolition

Type	Unit	Structural Characteristics	Compensation Price (yuan)
Frame Buildings	m ²	Frame structure, floor tiles, interior and exterior simple decoration taking the upper limit, no floor tiles, and interior and exterior decoration taking lower limit.	1,700-2,000
Brick Buildings	m ²	The brick concrete structure, floor tiles, interior and exterior simple decoration taking upper limit, no floor tiles, interior and exterior decoration taking lower limit.	1,400-1,700
Brick bungalow	m ²	Brick-concrete foundations, brick walls, precast concrete roofs, floor tiles, interior and exterior decoration, the lower limit of the unclosed, the upper limit of the fully enclosed.	1,300-1,600
Brick-wood Building	m ²	Brick and stone foundations, brick walls, wooden roofs, tiles or cement roofs, floor tiles, interior and exterior decorations, not closed lower limit, fully closed upper limit.	1,200-1,500
Civil Houses	m ²	Brick and stone foundations, Adobe walls, wooden roofs, mud roofs, interior and exterior decoration without lower limit, tile roofs, interior and exterior decoration with an upper limit.	700-900
Brick-wood Storehouses	m ²	Brick and stone foundations, brick walls, wooden roofs, mud roofs or cement roofs, houses less than 2.2 meters in height.	400-500
Civil Storehouses	m ²	Brick and stone foundations, Adobe walls, wooden roof trusses, mud roofs and houses less than 2.2 meters in height.	250-350
Brick-wood Shacks	m ²	Brick and stone foundations, brick walls, wooden roofs, mud roofs.	150-200
Civil Shacks	m ²	Brick and stone foundations, Adobe walls, wooden roofs, mud roofs.	100-150
Color Steel Rooms	m ²	Complete doors and windows, fixed foundation, ground hardening.	360
Makeshift Houses	m ²	Brick and stone foundations, Adobe walls, wooden roof trusses, installation doors and windows, mud roofs, houses less than 2.2 meters in height.	200-250

6.1.3 Compensation Standard for Ground Attachments, Young Crops and Trees

(1) The compensation standard for ground attachments involved in this project shall be implemented referring to the World Bank OP/BP 4.12 requirements

and local government most updated and effective standards which should be updated every 2-3 years. Compensation standards can be implemented according to Table 6-3 and new standards should be used if the old ones are updated by the time of actual compensation. Full replacement cost shall be the principle for compensation for the affected. For instance, Document No. 16 of *Measures for the Compensation and Subsidy of Collective Land Acquisition in Baiyin City (2018)* issued by Baiyin Municipal Office which is the most updated regulations for reference by the time of preparing this RAP. Buildings (structures) compensation on land acquisition land shall be compensated according to the cost of building a replacement, and the acquisition of residential land shall be compensated according to the standard of land acquisition prescribed by the local government.

Building compensation on acquired land refers to the demolition and relocation of all kinds of houses and structures on collective land and the relocation of enterprises and institutions. The demolition of houses on state-owned land shall be carried out in accordance with *the Regulations on Housing Acquisition and Compensation on State-owned land* (Decree 590 of the State Council). Compensation standards for ground attachments and other ancillary facilities in Longwan Village, Zhongquan Township, and Jingtai County are shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Compensation Standards for Ground Attachments and Other Ancillary Facilities

Type	Unit	Structural Characteristics	Compensation Price (yuan)
Simple Shed	m ²	Adobe walls, wooden roofs, mud roofs	60-80
Corral, Toilet	m ²	Masonry foundations, brick walls, wood frames, mud roofs	250-300
Simple Corral, Toilet	m ²	Adobe walls, roofless or mud roofs	150-200
Hen house, kennel	piece	The area is less than 3 square meters, the lower limit of adobe masonry wall and the upper limit of brick wall are taken.	200-300
Brick Wall Fence	m ³	Brick and stone foundation, 240 or 370 walls, interior and exterior joints	300
Soil Wall Fence	m ³	Artificial tamping of earth walls	150
Big Gate Construction	m ²	Brick-concrete structure, porcelain decoration, wooden (iron) doors, glazed tile decoration ceiling, other decoration ceiling lower limit.	1,800-2,200
		Brick walls, wooden roofs, wooden (iron) doors, full decoration take the upper limit, no decoration take the lower limit.	1,500-1,800
		Civil structure, tile top take the upper limit, mud top take the lower limit.	600-700
Water Cellar	m ³	Manual excavation and concrete seepage control	100-120

		treatment.	
Pond	m ³	Manual excavation, brick mixing or concrete seepage control treatment.	150-200
Vegetable Cellar	piece	Artificial Excavation and Brick Covering	1,000
	piece	Manual excavation of untreated cavern cellar	600
Heatable Adobe Sleeping Platform	m ²	The upper limit of Kang wall decoration and the lower limit of no decoration.	100-150
Kitchen Range	hole	The brick masonry is affixed to the porcelain surface.	600
		Adobe cement surface	400
Cement floor	m ²	10 cm thick	50
brick floor	m ²		30
Plastic Warm Shed	m ²	Adobe wall, steel or concrete prefabricated component skeleton, plastic film	40
Plastic Cold Shed	m ²	No wall, bamboo pole support, no plastic film demolition limit, plastic film demolition limit	15-20
grave	stand		1,800
Lining U-shaped canal	m	Flow rate 0.08m ³ /s (radius of bottom circle 0.2M, height 0.4M, mouth width 0.55M)	70
		Flow rate 0.05m ³ /s (radius of bottom circle 0.2M, height 0.4M, mouth width 0.4M)	65
		Flow rate 0.03m ³ /s (radius of bottom circle 0.15M, height 0.3M, mouth width 0.4M)	60
Lining inverted ladder canal	m	Flow rate 0.08m ³ /s (bottom 0.3M, height 0.4M, mouth width 1.1M, slope ratio 1:1)	80
		Flow rate 0.05m ³ /s (bottom 0.3M, height 0.4M, mouth width 0.8M, slope ratio 1:0.75)	70
		Flow rate 0.03m ³ /s (bottom 0.3M, height 0.4M, mouth width 0.8M, slope ratio 1:0.75)	65
Lining ladder-arc canal	m	Flow rate 0.08m ³ /s (radius of bottom circle 0.2M, height 0.45M, mouth width 1.06M, slope ratio 1:1)	80
		Flow rate 0.05m ³ /s (radius of bottom circle 0.2M, height 0.4M, mouth width 0.78M, slope ratio 1:0.75)	70
		Flow rate 0.03m ³ /s (radius of bottom circle 0.15M, height 0.4M, mouth width 0.78M, slope ratio 1:0.75)	65

The compensation standard for crops and trees involved in this project shall be

implemented referring to the World Bank requirements for full replacement cost and referring to local government Document No. 16 of *Measures for the Compensation and Subsidy of Collective Land Acquisition in Baiyin City (2018)* issued by Baiyin Municipal Office. The crops on the arable land for acquisition shall be compensated by 1800 yuan/mu according to the output value of the current crops, and those without crops shall be compensated by the actual input of the current season. The compensation standards for the sporadic various economic trees and timber trees on the proposed land acquisition shall be implemented according to Table 6-4. Detailed compensation standards for trees in Longwan Village, Zhongquan Township, and Jingtai County are shown in Table 6-4.

Table 6-4 Compensation Standard for Trees

Scale (cm)	Compensation Standard for Economic Trees (yuan / head)	Compensation Standard for Timber Trees (yuan / head)
Below 2cm	10	5
2-3.9	60	10
4-5.9	100	20
6-7.9	200	60
8-9.9	400	80
10-11.9	500	100
12-13.9	600	120
14-15.9	700	140
16-17.9	800	160
18-19.9	900	180
20-21.9	1,000	220
22-23.9	1,050	250
24-25.9	1,100	300
26-27.9	1,150	380
28-29.9	1,200	440
30	1,250	500
Above 30cm	Compensation according to actual situation referring to relevant standards	Compensation according to material quality and local market price

7. Resettlement Plan

7.1 Guidelines for resettlement

Guidelines for the project as follows: provide options of compensation, respect wishes of people affected by this project in selecting compensation options, and maintain their current production activity and traditions in life. Resettlement activity based on earth and planting must be carried out within the Township or village. The foundation of resettlement is to assist in maintaining living standards for basic material, and in adjusting the resettlement and development strategies based on own resources and technological progress.

7.2 Objectives and Principles of Resettlement

7.2.1 Resettlement objectives

Following the former RPF of this project, the objectives of resettlement are to ensure that affected production infrastructure is restored, the affected workforce is resettled, and income and livelihood of affected people are improved or at least rehabilitated to level before the project implementation.

7.2.2 Principles

- (1) The procedure of land acquisition shall follow the principles of “fairness, openness, impartiality”.
- (2) Resettlement planning shall be on the basis of physical indicators, compensation and subsidy standards of land acquisition and house demolition.
- (3) Resettlement activity shall combine with regional construction, resource development, economic growth and environmental protection to embody sustainability of local economy and development of affected farmers.
- (4) Resettlement planning shall be done under the principle of “facilitating and restoring production and life”.
- (5) The construction scale and standards of the resettlement project shall be based on the principle of restoring the original standards and scale. The investment needed for scale expansion, standards enhancement and long-term planning shall be handled by local government and department concerned according to regional development.
- (6) The project shall give overall consideration and adequately deal with the relations among the state, the collectives and the individual.

- (7) The project shall make full use of local natural resources, build transport facilities, improve cultivated land quality, increase the potential of agriculture, and gradually reach or exceed previous living standards.
- (8) Resettlement planning shall pay special attention to improving living standards and restoring livelihoods of impoverished people affected by the project and other vulnerable groups.

7.3 Resettlement institutions

7.3.1 Institutional framework

Project's operation and management are the keys to ensure its smooth implementation as planned. To ensure the completion of the project as scheduled, Jingtai People's Government shall set up an office of World Bank Loan Gansu Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development Plan II Project: Sub-project of Yellow River Stone Forest of Jingtai County (hereinafter referred to as PMO).

The project leading group of Jingtai World Bank Project Office takes Zhang Wenling (deputy secretary of the County Party Committee) as group head, Ma Shibin(Deputy Governor, Standing Committee of the County Party Committee), Zhou Yang (Secretary of the Political and Legal Committee), Wang Youru (Deputy Governor), Chen Qili (Deputy Director of Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area Management Committee) as deputy heads, key personnel of Zhongquan Township, Jingtai Development and Reform Commission, Jingtai Finance Bureau, Jingtai Natural Resources Bureau, Jingtai Cultural Tourism Bureau, Jingtai Branch of Baiyin Municipal Ecological Environment Bureau, Jingtai Housing and Construction Bureau, Jingtai Agricultural and Rural Bureau, Jingtai Water Affairs Bureau as members of the group. The office of the leading group is located in the Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area Management Committee, taking Zhou Yang as the director of the leading group office. The office has an integrated coordination group (project officer), project approval group, financial security team, land security group, formalities approval group and agriculture-related implementation team. In the preparation and implementation stage, each group is specifically responsible for the daily work management, and fully assuring the smooth and orderly progress of the project.

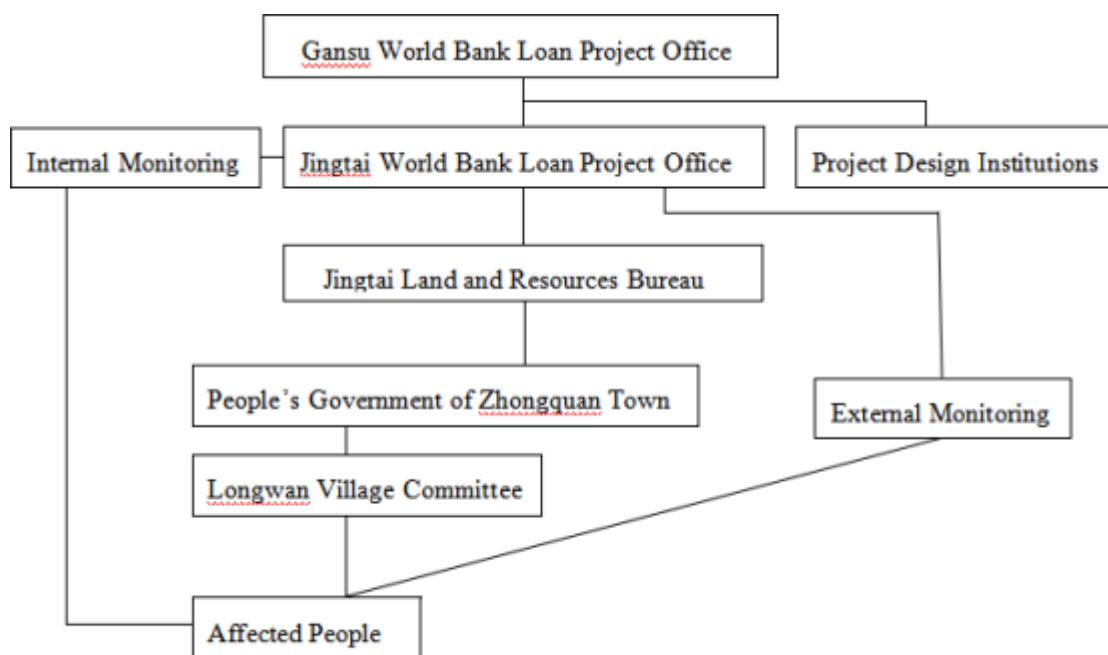


Chart 7-1 Chart on Resettlement Organization and Management

Table 7-1 Key Personnel and Contact Number of Resettlement Work

Position	Name	Contact Number
The Party committee of Grand Scenic Area in Yellow River Stone Forest and Party Secretary of Zhongquan Township	Zhang Zhengxiang	13830062545
Deputy Township Chief of Zhongquan Township	Wang Yuancheng	18893002688
A cadre of Zhongquan Township	Li Jiahong	13830042799
Director of Yellow River Stone Forest National Land Institute of Jingtai Natural Resources Bureau	Zhang Daisen	13830072727
Village Secretary of Longwan Village, Zhongquan Township of Jintai County	Luo Chongjia	13909432415
Village Director of Longwan Village, Zhongquan Township of Jintai County	Shang Tiansheng	15097152003
Group Head of Group I of Longwan Village, Zhongquan Township of Jintai County	Ma Dejun	15719302027

Group Head of Group II of Longwan Village, Zhongquan Township of Jintai County	Liu Xingxiang	13519014217
Group Head of Group III of Longwan Village, Zhongquan Township of Jintai County	Zhou Fuchun	15097152798
Group Head of Group IV of Longwan Village, Zhongquan Township of Jintai County	Luo Wenyi	15509439109

7.3.2 Responsibilities of Project Institutions

(1) Gansu World Bank Loan Project Management Office

The main duties of the office are to organize the resettlement work of the project, coordinate, supervise and guide the implementation of resettlement work of cities and counties concerned, and organize and coordinate department concerned, handle major land acquisition issues timely reported by Project Management Office of each county.

- ① To coordinate the work of government and department concerned in the project preparation and implementation.
- ② Decision making on major issues in project construction and resettlement.

(2) Management Office of Jintai World Bank Loan Project

Its main duties are to deal with the daily affairs in the process of resettlement planning and implementation. As a project management organization, its main duty is to comprehensively conduct the function of management, planning, implementation, coordination, supervision and monitoring of resettlement work.

- ① The work of coordination, management, supervision and service in the project implementation;
- ② Reporting project progress to Gansu Project Office and World Bank Project Task;
- ③ Coordination of departments concerned;
- ④ To organize and coordinate the schedule of Resettlement Planning Report;
- ⑤ To manage and inspect internal monitoring activity and schedule report on demolition and resettlement progress report.
- ⑥ To select external monitoring institutions and assist in external monitoring activity.

(3) Jingtai Natural Resources Bureau

Its main duties are to implement this Resettlement Plan in this project. This Bureau will coordinate township work of land acquisition, examination and approval, and preliminary measurement, and timely issue preliminary opinions and check the relevant procedures on land use of the project.

- ① To carry out national policies and regulations on construction land of the project;
- ② To guide township level counterpart agency to sign relevant compensation agreement on land acquisition and demolition with farmers and enterprises and institutions;
- ③ To take charge of the investigation and registration of items in land acquisition and demolition;
- ④ To coordinate and ensure the work of land acquisition and demolition;
- ⑤ To guide township level of work and facilitate solving various problems in the process of land acquisition and demolition.

(4) Resettlement Office of Zhongquan Township

Under the initiation of the head of each division of Zhongquan Township, the office is established, consisting of the land department and other units, and leading cadres of every village. Its main duties are as follows:

- ① To join in the project and assist in scheduling the Resettlement Plan;
- ② To encourage public participation and publicize resettlement policy;
- ③ To implement, inspect, monitor and record all the resettlement activities in this project;
- ④ To follow the resettlement procedure, sign relevant compensation agreement on land acquisition and demolition with affected farmers and enterprises and institutions;
- ⑤ To take charge of the payment and management of land compensation fund;
- ⑥ To supervise land acquisition, house demolition and other items, building reconstruction and relocation.
- ⑦ To report progress on land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement to Jingtai Natural Resources Bureau and Resettlement Management Office;
- ⑧ To coordinate and handle complaints and problems in the implementation.

(5) Village Committee of Longwan Village and Villagers' Group

Village Committee of Longwan Village and Villagers' Group is composed of leading cadres of Village Committee and Villagers' Group; its duties are as follows:

- ① To participate in the investigation of social economy and project impacts;
- ② To organize public consultation and publicize land acquisition and demolition plan;
- ③ To organize and implement such activities as production arrangement in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors;
- ④ To follow the compensation payment procedure and disbursement for land acquisition and resettlement in the village or group;

To report to its superior department the relocated households' opinions and suggestions;

- ⑥ To report the implementation progress of resettlement;
- ⑦ To offer help to relocated households in difficulties.

(6) Design Institutions

- ① In the planning and design stage, accurately investigate tangible indicators of land acquisition and demolition, environmental capacity and exploitable resources, assist governments involved in the project in setting the right-of-way of civil works and resettlement schedule.
- ② In the implementation stage, the design documents and technical regulations in relation to land use shall be provided to the owners in a timely manner, and the design shall be submitted to the project offices at all levels in different stages to assist the resettlement offices in resettlement implementation and production resettlement, and improve the resettlement plan according to actual conditions.

(7) External Monitoring and Evaluation Institution for Resettlement

Gansu Provincial Project Management Office shall employ a qualified monitoring and evaluation institution as the external monitoring and evaluation institution for resettlement. Its duties are as follows:

- ① As an independent monitoring and evaluation institution, External Monitoring and Evaluation Institution for Resettlement shall on a regular basis, observe all aspects of resettlement plan and implementation, monitor and evaluate the resettlement work and implementation effects, and the social adaptability of relocated farmers, and provide the Project Management Office and the World

Bank with an external monitoring and evaluation report on land acquisition and resettlement.

- ② The institution shall provide technical advice to the project PMOs and also feedback and evaluation of the implementation of the resettlement plan to the World Bank Project Management Office as well as World Bank task team.

7.3.3 Capacity building and training of resettlement agencies

Training purpose: Train the managerial personnel and technical personnel related to the land acquisition and house demolition of the project to understand and master the relevant land acquisition and demolition contents, and ensure that the land acquisition and demolition action plan of the project is fully implemented.

Training objects: According to the content of the work, the training is divided into two categories:

The land acquisition and demolition management personnel--the purpose is to train the senior personnel of the project management for land acquisition, demolition and emergency measures. The purpose of the trainers is to understand the experience of resettlement and management in advanced countries and to be responsible for publicizing and popularizing the land acquisition and demolition personnel of the project.

Resettlement staff: The purpose is to understand the project-related content, resettlement policies, and restoration measures taken by the project to assist and ensure the smooth implementation of the resettlement plan.

Training method: The training is divided into two levels: the senior management training is sponsored by the project resettlement office, and the World Bank officials and other government officials and experts are invited to provide training on the World Bank requirements; the general staff members will be trained in the county organized by the county project office. The personnel responsible for land acquisition and resettlement work shall participate in or assist in the undertaking.

Training contents: including project brief, relevant land acquisition and resettlement laws and regulations, details of project resettlement action plan, management, reporting procedures, cost management, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, handling of grievance, etc.

7.4 Compensation and Livelihoods Restoration for people affected in the Project

Resettlement is a complex and sensitive work. It is not only directly related to the long-term living standards of the affected people but also related to the stability of the society and the smooth delivery of the project. The main objective of

resettlement is to ensure that the living standards, incomes and livelihoods of the project-affected people are improved, or at least restored to the level prior to the project. In the project, regions involved in land acquisition, this section only reports on the resettlement work related to the Protection and Display Area of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Sheepskin and road engineering.

Table 7-2 Resettlement Institutions and Contact Number

Institutions	Position	Name	Contact Number
Yellow River Stone Forest Institute of Jingtai Natural Resources Bureau	Director	Zhang Daisen	13830072727
Scenic Area Management Committee	Party Committee	Zhang Zhengxiang	13830062545
	Deputy Director of the Comprehensive Law Enforcement Bureau	Chen Yushun	15193050763
Zhongquan Township	Deputy Township Chief	Wang Yuanchen	18893002688
	Cadre	Li Jiahong	13830042799
Longwan Village	Director of Monitoring Committee	Luo Weijie	15193002268
	President of the Women's Federation	Shen Bingmei	13893032613
	Village Secretary	Luo Chongjia	13909432415
	Village Director	Shang Tiansheng	15097152003
	Group Head of Group I	Ma Dejun	15719302027
	Group Head of Group II	Liu Xingxiang	13519014217
	Group Head of Group III	Zhou Fuchun	15097152798
	Group Head of Group IV	Luo Wenyi	15509439109

7.4.1 Land Acquisition Plan

The project requires a total of 64 mu of land to be permanently requisitioned, all of which are irrigated. Due to the small area affected by land acquisition and the number of households, most of the affected population will only lose a small part of their land, and there will be no land-losing farmers. Therefore, land acquisition has little impact on farmers' agricultural production and income. The project will formulate the land acquisition compensation and resettlement plan according to the land administrative department of Jingtai County together with the relevant departments, and provide corresponding compensation to the villagers affected by the land acquisition. The corresponding compensation and resettlement plan will be announced by Zhongquan Town in Longwan Village of the requisitioned land, and the opinions of the villagers of Longwan Village will be heard. After full consultation with the villagers' committee and affected households in the socio-economic survey, specific recovery plans were formulated as follows:

(1) Cash compensation and distribution

According to public participation and consultation, most villagers in Longwan Village welcomed the project. Affected households believe that after the implementation of this project, they can improve the local living environment and improve the economic living standards of the villagers. In addition, due to the limited land available in Longwan Village, most of them are tourist sites, and land exchange for land cannot be carried out. The affected villagers are required to be paid compensation at full replacement cost for land acquisition, young crops and ground attachments. As for the use of monetary compensation, after the affected households receive cash compensation, some will be mainly used for learning skills, development of aquaculture, facility agriculture, and partly for the development of transportation and commerce.

The land acquisition compensation fee is based on the latest standards and the Bank OP4.12 principle of full replacement cost. If the existing government regulations on compensation cannot reach full replacement cost, additional measures and financial resources are required to be deployed. For instance, the unified annual output value of land acquisition compensation in Gansu Province: the unified annual output value of irrigated land is calculated at 25335 yuan/ha, and the compensation standard for irrigated land is 557370 yuan/ha. The dry land is implemented according to Document No. 16 of *Measures for the Compensation and Subsidy of Collective Land Acquisition in Baiyin City* (2018). The unified annual output value of dry land is 12315 yuan/ha, and the compensation standard for dry land is calculated at 270930 yuan/ha. The crops on the cultivated land to be expropriated shall be

compensated according to the output value of the crops of Dangdang for 1,800 yuan/mu, and the compensation rates for trees and other ground attachments shall be implemented in accordance with the Document No. 16 of *Measures for the Compensation and Subsidy of Collective Land Acquisition in Baiyin City* (2018) .

(2) Vocational skills training measures

Zhongquan Town Labor and Social Security Office undertakes the implementation of farmers' skills training and reemployment work, formulates training programs, scientifically sets up training courses, and adjusts training plans according to employment needs in a timely manner. The affected population in the project area can participate in free technical and employment training. The training includes various agricultural technical training and non-agricultural vocational skills.

Table 7-3 List of Employment Training Programs in Project Affected Areas

Township	Zhongquan Town
Number of training sessions (period / year)	2
Number of trainees (person/year)	121
Training content	Training techniques such as farming techniques, the introduction of new varieties of planting techniques, sales techniques, and tertiary industry services such as hairdressing, catering, handicrafts, and snack bars
Responsible unit	Jingtai County People's Government, Zhongquan Town People's Government
Sources of funding	Government budgetary funds

(3) Employment assistance measures

The county-level resettlement department organizes various forms of employment assistance activities in a timely manner, provides free vocational guidance, policy consultation, and skills training for land-expropriated farmers, and helps land-expropriated farmers to expand employment space and help them find jobs as soon as possible. In addition, the project will generate a certain number of temporary employment positions during the construction and operation phases. The county World Bank Project Office will ensure that the affected people have priority

access to unskilled workers and ensure that the salary is not lower than the average of the local equivalents.

(4) Preferential policy incentives

Raising awareness of policies concerned. If the land-expropriated farmers have the willingness to engage in commercial business or service industry, Jingtai County Government may, according to relevant laws and regulations, appropriately formulate preferential policies for those affected by land acquisition, and give priority to affected households under the same conditions.

7.4.2 Compensation and Resettlement for House Demolition

The road construction subproject of this project requires a total of 117 m² of houses to be demolished, mainly for the demolition of simple houses or idle houses and does not involve the demolition of main houses. Therefore, it will not affect the normal living of the residents. According to the opinions of public participation and consultation, the houses are divided according to the structural characteristics and the corresponding monetary compensation is implemented. The structure of the brick and concrete house to be demolished is subsidized according to the standard of 1500 yuan/m², and the structure of the civil house is subsidized according to the standard of 800 yuan/m². Compensation, simple houses are subsidized according to the standard of 360 yuan / m². The Jingtai Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area Management Committee signed the “Relocation and Resettlement Contract for House Relocation” with the relocated households and paid the house compensation within one month from the date of signing the contract.

8. Budget for Resettlement

The project resettlement compensation budget includes five parts: basic expenses of resettlement, monitoring expenses of resettlement, land acquisition taxes, subsidies for vulnerable groups and unforeseen expenses. Among them, the basic expenses of resettlement include compensation fees for permanent and temporary land acquisition, house demolition compensation, ground attachment compensation, etc. The expenses of resettlement monitoring account for 1.5 % of the basic expenses of resettlement; the subsidies for vulnerable groups account for 1% of the basic expenses of resettlement, and the unpredictable expenses, which incur due to objective factors and irreversible human activities during the implementation of the project, account for 10 % of the basic expenses of resettlement.

The estimated total budget of resettlement compensation in this project is 6.628 million yuan, of which 5.87 million yuan is the basic cost of resettlement, accounting for 88.55% of the total budget; 88,000 yuan is the cost of resettlement monitoring, accounting for 1.33% of the total budgetary estimate; 24,000 yuan is the subsidies for vulnerable groups, accounting for 0.36% of the total budgetary estimate; the training 58,700 yuan is the training fee, accounting for 0.89% and 587,000 yuan is the unpredictable fees, accounting for 8.86% of the total budgetary estimate. The specific resettlement compensation budgetary estimate is shown in Table 8-1. The resettlement compensation budgetary estimate for each sub-project is shown in Annex III and IV. All the budget will be arranged by local project government.

Table 8-1 Budgetary estimate for Resettlement Compensation of the Project

NO.	Expense Category	Total			Proportion
		Tangible Amount	Compensation standard	Expense budgetary estimate (yuan)	
1	The Basic Cost of Resettlement	\	\	5,870,000	88.57%
1.1	Compensation for Permanent Land Acquisition	\	\	2,411,600	36.39%
1.1.1	Irrigated Land (mu)	64	37,158yuan/mu	2,378,100	35.58%
1.1.2	Wasteland (mu)	0	0	0	0.00%
1.1.3	Young Crop (mu)	18.61	1800/per person	33,500	0.51%
1.2	Compensation for	\	\	96,100	1.38%

NO.	Expense Category	Total			Proportion	
		Tangible Amount	Compensation standard	Expense budgetary estimate (yuan)		
	House Demolition					
1.2.1	Brick-concrete Structure (m ²)	35	1,500 yuan/m ²	52,500	0.79%	
1.2.2	Civil Engineering Structure (m ²)	32	800 yuan/m ²	25,600	0.39%	
1.2.3	Simple House (m ²)	50	360 yuan/m ²	18,000	0.27%	
1.3	Compensation for Ground Attachment	\	\	3,396,000	48.75%	
1.3.1	Economic Trees	DBH 2-9.9cm	220	200 yuan/head	44,000	0.66%
		DBH 10-19.9cm	320	700 yuan/head	224,000	3.38%
		DBH Above 20cm	2,880	1,050 yuan/head	3,024,000	45.63%
1.3.2	Timber Trees	DBH Above 25cm	120	440 yuan/head	52,800	0.80%
1.3.4	Other Ground Attachment	fishpond (mu)	12.2	200yuan/mu	2,440	0.04%
		Donkey cote (m ²)	50	300yuan/m ²	15,000	0.23%
2	The Cost of Resettlement Monitoring (1.5% of the basic expenses)	\	\	88,000	1.33%	
3	Land Acquisition Taxes	\	\	0	0.00%	
3.1	Farmland Conversion Tax	\	\	0	0.00%	
3.2	Land Reclamation Fees	\	\	0	0.00%	
4	The Subsidies for Vulnerable Groups (1% of land acquisition fees)	\	\	24,500	0.36%	
5	Training fee (1% of basic cost)	\	\	58,700	0.89%	
6	The Unpredictable Fees (10% of the basic expenses)			587,000	8.86%	
Total				6,628,000	100%	

9. Resettlement and Implementation Plan

9.1 Implementation Procedures

The specific procedures for resettlement implementation of the project include land acquisition, house demolition and reconstruction, ground attachments, and crops and trees demolition. The specific process is as follows:

(1) Land Acquisition

The land acquisition compensation shall be completed by institutions concerned. The specific process is as follows:

- a. The project feasibility study and design unit provides a detailed map of the land acquisition scope, and clarify the scope and quantity of land acquisition and demolition;
- b. The Municipal and County Project Office shall apply for land acquisition to the Land Administration Bureau;
- c. Land acquisition application approval;
- d. The local government and the Project Office shall negotiate compensation for land acquisition, sign a land acquisition compensation agreement, and check in the procedures for land use.
- e. The Project Office and villages and groups concerned shall confirm the scope and quantity of land acquisition on-site;
- f. The Project Office shall sign the *Land Acquisition Agreement* with all villages and groups concerned;
- g. Disbursement of compensation fees;
- h. Implementation of livelihood restoration measures (social insurance for land-lost farmers, re-employment support, etc.);
- i. Check in procedures of relevant land documents;
- j. Land delivery to the project.

(2) House Demolition and Reconstruction

Procedures of house demolition and resettlement are as follows:

- a. The engineering feasibility study organization shall provide the scope of houses affected by the project;
- b. Towns, villages and groups shall investigate the number and quality of houses;
- c. The township land department of the government shall negotiate with the relocated households on the compensation standards for houses and attachments and sign the housing demolition compensation agreement;
- d. With the support of the Project Management Office, local township government shall sign the house demolition compensation agreement with the relocated households;
- e. The relevant project team shall notice the number of houses, compensation standards and demolition time of each relocated household to solicit opinions from the relocated households;
- f. The relocated households shall gain compensation fees;
- g. Resettlement and demolition of old residences.

(3) Removal of ground attachments and young crops and trees

- a. The engineering feasibility study unit shall provide the type, quantity and range of attachments to be removed on the ground;
- b. Towns, villages and groups shall investigate the type, quantity and range of attachments on the ground to be removed;
- c. The township land department of the government shall negotiate with the farmers on the compensation standard for the ground attachments and sign the ground attachment compensation agreement;
- d. With the support of the Project Management Office, local township government shall sign a land acquisition compensation agreement or a land attachment compensation agreement with the farmers;
- e. Relevant project team shall notice the list of the number of attachments, compensation standards and removal time of each farmer to solicit opinions from farmers;
- f. Disbursement of compensation fees;
- g. Demolition or removal of ground attachments.

9.2 Project Schedule

The implementation progress of land acquisition and housing demolition and resettlement of the project shall be carried out according to the progress of the construction plan of the project. The specific implementation progress of the program shall follow the following principles:

(1)Resettlement work shall be notified to the public, esp. the affected people at least three months in advance. A minimum of 3 months shall be given to the farmers involved in land acquisition for housing construction after the date to the deadline of house removal. According to a consistent decision through coordination, the affected persons may stay in their old residence or make other transitional arrangements before moving into the new residence.

(2)The time of moving out old residence shall be fully negotiated with the farmers and may be extended if necessary;

(3) The land acquisition shall be completed before the commencement of construction of the project.

9.3 Payment of compensation

9.3.1 Disbursement Principles

(1)All expenses related to land acquisition and house demolition shall be included in the general budgetary estimate of the project. Compensation fees for land acquisition and house demolition and other expenses shall be paid by the owner through the Project Office to the individuals affected by land acquisition and house demolition;

(2)The housing compensation fee shall be paid to the affected people in one go within one month after signing the land acquisition compensation agreement;

(3)Other facilities compensation fees shall be paid three months before the land acquisition;

(4)To ensure the smooth implementation of resettlement, the local government must establish financial and supervision institutions at all levels to ensure that all funds are put in place on time.

9.3.2 Payment Procedures

According to the project construction plan, the resettlement funds for this project are the financial allocation of the Jingtai County Government.

In the project implementation, the compensation policy and compensation standard

determined by the resettlement plan shall be reviewed by the Jingtai County World Bank Project Office. The Jingtai County Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area Management Committee will facilitate the local township government sign the compensation and resettlement agreement with the land acquisition and resettlement households. The compensation for demolition and relocation shall be paid to the affected households directly.

10. Public Consultation and Grievance Redress Mechanism

10.1 Public consultation and information disclosure

Public consultation and information disclosure was carried out in the initial preparation stage of the project. Through a variety of media, such as radio, WeChat, household survey, notification, etc., the project information was widely advocated to the public. Following the requirement of the RPF of this project, A total of 3 meetings were held for 107 affected households, and 150 questionnaires were distributed, including 62 women, accounting for 41.3%; 88 men, accounting for 58.7%; and 11 poor people, accounting for 7.3%. In addition, The team interviewed with the community residents and discussed the impacts of resettlement and compensation standard with related bureaus, including PMO of Jingtai County, Jingtai County Natural Resources Bureau, Jingtai County Finance Bureau, the Government of Zhongquan Township, Longwan Village Committee and other related stakeholders. Shared project information includes the objectives and significance of the project, the implementation time and places of the project and the specific provisions on the implementation of the national land acquisition and house demolition policy formulated by the provincial, prefectural and district governments. The objectives of the public consultation is to allow local people to understand and provide support for land acquisition and house demolition under the project.

After the cut-off date is announced, all the affected people shall be issued a notice of land acquisition and house demolition. Its purpose is to help the affected people know and understand related matters concerning land acquisition and house demolition, such as the scope of land acquisition and house demolition, compensation standards and resettlement policies, the relevant provisions of the household freeze, and make sure they shall not rush planting.

Resettlement consultative meeting is also a major form of information release. The

purpose of such meetings is to give participants chances to understand the implementation of land acquisition, compensation policies and standards, personnel resettlement strategies, and to collect feedback from participants.

Considerations should be also given to regulations and policies about prevention and control of COVID-19 in project areas, project contractors and subcontractors in project the consultation and supervision. This include the World Bank ESF/Safeguards Interim Note: COVID-19 Considerations in Construction/Civil Works Projects.

10.2 Participation of community residents

To safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the displaced and demolished farmers, reduce discontent and disputes, and to further formulate relevant policies and implementation rules for the house demolition and resettlement of the project, it is necessary to prepare the resettlement plan and do a good job in implementation to achieve the goal of proper resettlement according to the construction content of the project. It is also necessary to negotiate with community residents and make sure that they shall participate in the project during the preparation and implementation of the project in accordance with the land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement policies and regulations of China, Gansu Province, Baiyin City and Jingtai County.

10.2.1 Project stakeholders

According to a survey conducted by the social assessment agency, the relevant stakeholders of the project include:

- (1) Relevant government departments: Jingtai County Land and Resources Bureau, Zhongquan Township Government, Longwan Village Committee, Management Committee of Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County and other project implementation agencies related to the project construction and specific departments responsible for land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement;
- (2) Affected people and communities along the project road: residents of Longwan Village in Zhongquan Township affected by the project, including farmers affected by land acquisition and house demolition, vulnerable people and other residents of this village;
- (3) Construction unit and PIU: the project implementing unit and construction contractor who undertakes the project construction tasks.

10.2.2 Stages, methods and contents of community residents' participation

(1) The public participation of this project is reflected in:

- ① Public participation during project preparation such as consultation meetings, surveys and interviews;
- ② Public participation during project implementation;
- ③ Public participation in monitoring and evaluation after the completion of the project.

(2) The content and methods of public participation are reflected in the following aspects:

- ① Negotiation: negotiate with the community residents, especially the affected people and beneficiaries of the project, on the following issues: project site selection, the scope of the project, red line delimitation, compensation standards, resettlement methods, time schedule;
- ② Resettlement consultative meetings: make sure the affected people know and understand the implementation of the land acquisition, compensation policies and standards, resettlement housing construction and personnel resettlement measures, and collect feedback from the participants;
- ③ On-site investigation on potential material property losses and socio-economic conditions: the external monitoring agency will conduct on-the-spot investigations on the potential material property losses and socio-economic conditions of the affected areas and affected households;
- ④ Income recovery assistance, advice and training.

10.2.3 Participation of Community Residents in the Preparatory Stage

The participation of community residents in the consultation is the main content in the preparation process of resettlement plan. The main activities include consultation with local governments and relevant departments, on-site investigation, socio-economic surveys and social impact assessments. Extensive and in-depth discussions and consultations have been held on project optimization design, impact investigation and recovery measures. All these shall be reflected in the negotiation process. A large number of community involvement and consultation activities were carried out with local government departments during the project planning period. The most important thing was to check the implementation of the affected villages and farmers. Specific community participation and consultation activities include:

- (1) Since March 2019, Management Committee of Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County organized the planning and design units to conduct on-the-spot investigations in the project-affected areas, publicize the basic information of the project, investigate the physical quantity indicators involved in the project, and understand the socio-economic profile of the affected population.

- (2) From March 21 to April 2, 2019, the external evaluation agency conducted three focus group discussions with affected households in Longwan Village of Zhongquan Township on the land acquisition, and distributed 150 questionnaires (62 of which were female, accounting for 41.3%; 88 males, accounting for 58.7%; 11 poor people, accounting for 7.3%) to have a knowledge of their family situation and attitudes and opinions on the project construction. During the investigation, the sample families expressed their approval and support for the scenic area management committee to invest in the construction of scenic spots, especially for the construction of riverside roads in road engineering. The villagers of Longwan Village showed a high enthusiasm, with the hope of starting working as soon as possible by relevant departments so that they could solve the problem of difficult travel for tourists and villagers quickly and effectively. At the same time, most families felt that the construction of this project would effectively improve the traffic conditions of the scenic spot to attract more tourists, which is conducive to promoting the economic development of Longwan Village, increasing employment opportunities and improving the income and living standards of residents.
- (3) In addition to the physical quantitative indicators and socio-economic survey, the external evaluation agency conducted a survey on the compensation and resettlement willingness of the resettled. 92% of the public believed that the local government would take reasonable compensation methods and gave their support to this project. They said that the road construction could effectively promote the economic development of Longwan Village. However, 8% of the households affected by land acquisition had concerns about the compensation and their livelihood and development after land acquisition. They argued that the compensation and resettlement policies were required to be open and transparent, and they should be compensated fairly and reasonably, and the whole process of the project should be supervised by people from all walks of life.
- (4) During the preparation of the project, the Project Management Office of the Scenic Area Management Committee organized the planning and design units to visit the relevant government functional departments, government agencies of Longwan Village and Zhongquan Township, coordinated the solution of some problems in the resettlement consultation of the project, integrated the policy made by various departments, and provided diversified resettlement policy guarantee and measures for this project. Key institutions which were visited include the County Development and Reform Bureau, the Zhongquan Township Government, the County Finance Bureau, the County Natural Resources Bureau, the County Cultural Tourism Bureau, the County Agricultural and Rural Affairs Bureau, and the Women's Federation.

- (5) A symposium was held in the Longwan Village. The participants included the leaders of the scenic area management committee, the village group cadres, and the representatives of affected households. In this process, a preliminary investigation was made on the distribution plan of resettlement compensation funds for each village group. The production development measures and income recovery plans after land acquisition were discussed and negotiated, and the house demolition and resettlement was consulted.



Figure 10-1 Survey team was conducting the household interviews

10.2.4 Participation of community residents during the project implementation period

During the implementation period, the following three types of meetings with households affected by land acquisition will be held in Longwan Village :

- (1) The villager representative meeting will be held by the Management Committee of Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County. The main topics of the meeting were to explain the significance of the project construction; the scope, site and time of land acquisition and house demolition; and national and provincial regulations and policies related to land acquisition and house demolition. The meeting will be held during the consultation and negotiation period of the land acquisition and house demolition of the subproject;
- (2) All villagers or heads of households in Zhongquan Township and Longwan Village will be convened to hold village meeting at least one month before the decision was made. The topic of the meeting shall be to explain the relevant laws and policies of the state and the province; the scope and quantity of land acquisition and house demolition, compensation standards; resettlement community construction and resettlement measures; relevant restoration plans, income restoration; compensation distribution ratio between collective and affected households; investment in collective compensation; life training needs and plans; listen to the opinions and suggestions of the participants. Meetings will usually be held prior to the implementation of land acquisition and house demolition and the signing of compensation agreements.

- (3) Full consultation will be done with the affected population and relevant stakeholders at least one-three months before the implementation of resettlement.

10.3 Grievance redress procedures

Resettlement involves many complex tasks. Therefore, in the process of implementing resettlement, the affected people might not be fully satisfied and may complain in some circumstances. In order to ensure the rightful interests of affected people, the resettlement agency shall establish a set of highly transparent and workable procedures for the collection and handling of grievances to deal with the grievances and complaints of the masses in an objective, fair and efficient manner and ensure the smooth progress of the resettlement.

10.3.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The mechanism for addressing grievance from affected households in this project are mainly as follows:

- (1) The cadres of Longwan Village collect oral or written grievance expressed by the affected farmers and report them to the land acquisition enforcement agency in Zhongquan Township, of which complaints and dissatisfaction of the affected farmers are learned about, including the dissatisfaction of affected households, progress and measures in handling dissatisfaction, and existing problems;
- (2) On-site inspections carried out by the Jingtai County PMO and the Project Management Office of the Scenic Area Management Committee to identify problems in land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement;
- (3) Investigation and feedback through internal and external land acquisition resettlement monitoring.

Table 10-1 Contact Institutions and Contact Number for Grievance

Appeal Institutions	Position	Person	Contact Number
Management Committee of Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County	Member of CPC Committee	Zhang Zhengxiang	13830062545
Zhongquan Township	Deputy Township chief	Wang Yuancheng	18893002688
Longwan Village	Director of the board of supervision	Luo Weijie	15193002268

	Village secretary	Luo Chongjia	13909432415
External Monitoring Agency		Gao Xuelian	18054186189
		Yang Xiaoai	18393288609

10.3.2 Grievance Redress Procedures

Through the consultation and communication with affected households, and in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of China, Gansu Province, Baiyin City and Jingtai County, the Project Management Office of the Scenic Area Management Committee shall cooperate with relevant parties in land acquisition of this project area and formulate and implement the grievance redress mechanism and procedures:

Step 1 (up to 2 weeks): The grievance is submitted to the village committee or township resettlement agency in writing or orally. If the affected households are dissatisfied with the resettlement plan, they may file an oral or written grievance to the village committee or the township resettlement agency; if it is an oral grievance, it shall be handled by the village committee or the township resettlement agency and recorded in writing. Village committees or township resettlement agencies should make response and deal with problems within 2 weeks.

Step 2 (up to 2 weeks): If the affected people are not satisfied with the results of the first step, they can appeal to the Jingtai County Land Acquisition and Resettlement Institution or the Project Management Office of the Scenic Area Management Committee which shall make a response within 2 weeks and deal with the grievance.

Step 3 (up to 2-5 weeks): If the affected people are not satisfied with the results of the second step, they can appeal to the Gansu Provincial Project Office, which needs to make a decision and deal with the grievance within 2-5 weeks.

Step 4: If the affected people are not satisfied with the result of the third step, they can appeal to the arbitration tribunal for rural land disputes or file a lawsuit in the local court.

10.3.3 Principles of Grievance Redress

(1) Resettlement agencies at all levels must conduct investigations and investigate on grievance and grievance of community residents. After fully considering the opinions of community residents and patiently discussing them, they shall provide results and fair solutions in accordance with the principles and standards of national laws and regulations and the resettlement plan.

Grievances beyond their capacity must be referred to a higher resettlement agency, and they should assist in the investigation.

- (2) If the decision-making body fails to reply within the specified duration, the appellant has the right to appeal further.
- (3) During the resettlement process, women may have some special grievances and grievances. Therefore, the municipal and county authorities should arrange female staff member in resettlement agency to handle women's grievances. Non-governmental organizations (such as Women's Federation) may be also consulted for women's rights in action plans.

10.3.4 Contents and methods of response

10.3.4.1 Contents of the reply

The response contents of the grievance are shown in Table 9-2, which mainly includes the following aspects:

- (1) A brief description of the content of the grievance;
- (2) Request for a solution;
- (3) The results of the fact-finding;
- (4) Principles and standards of relevant national regulations and resettlement action plans;
- (5) Solutions and reference standards;

Table 10-2 Grievance Registration Form

Name		Time:	
Receiving Unit:		Place:	
Brief Introduction of grievance			
Request Solution			
Investigation Result			
National Regulations and Resettlement Principles			
Solutions and			

Reference Standards			
Receiver (signature)		Recorder (signature)	
<p>Note: 1. The recorder shall truthfully record the contents and requirements of the complainant.2. The appeal process shall not be subject to any interference or obstacles.3. The solution shall be replied to the complainant within the specified time.</p>			

10.3.4.2 Methods of the response

The main reply methods are as follows:

- (1) The reply to the exceptional grievance case shall be delivered to the complainant in writing;
- (2) The response to frequent grievances shall be publicized to the village or group to which the grievance belongs by convening a villagers' meeting or issuing documents;
- (3) Any form of reply shall be referred to the resettlement agency to which the complainant belongs.

10.3.5 Filing and final feedback of the grievance redress

In the process of resettlement implementation, the land acquisition and resettlement agency of Zhongquan Township shall record the grievance and its solution, and report to the Management Committee of Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County and Jingtai County Land Acquisition and Resettlement Institution in writing every month. And the latter shall report to the World Bank Project Office of Gansu Province after the summary in a timely manner. The Provincial Project Office should regularly review the record and progress of the grievance and its solution.

11. Monitoring and Evaluation

11.1 Internal monitoring

11.1.1 Purposes and tasks

The purpose of internal monitoring is to ensure that resettlement agencies at all levels will maintain good functions during the implementation of the Resettlement Plan of the project, ensuring that the legitimate interests of the project-affected people are not infringed and the construction of scenic spots is carried out smoothly. Audit institutions at all levels to the relevant units within their respective jurisdictions shall exercise the auditing supervision power independently in accordance with the law, and at the same time, to ensure that all resettlement agencies comply with the principles and timetable of the Resettlement Plan to implement resettlement, all responsible units shall monitor the work of the subordinate institutions.

11.1.2 Institutions and personnel

The internal monitoring of the land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement of the project is presided over by the Construction Project Leading Group Office of the World Bank Loan Gansu Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development Phase II Project Jingtai Yellow River Yellow River Stone Forest Scenic Area of Jingtai County, and joint efforts were coordinated with the Land Acquisition Committee, departments of Zhongquan Township and Longwan Village. In order to effectively exercise the internal monitoring function, all levels of resettlement agencies were equipped with professional officials to carry out this work. A total of 13 people were involved in the resettlement, including Party Secretary of Zhongquan Township, Deputy Mayor of Zhongquan Township, and Director of the Grand Scenic Area and Resources Office, Deputy Director of the Comprehensive Law Enforcement Bureau, Secretary of Longwan Village and Director, which all participated in the preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Plan and conducted internal monitoring and control over the implementation of the Resettlement Plan.

11.1.3 Contents of the internal monitoring

The main contents of the internal monitoring include:

- (1) Budget and use of resettlement compensation funds;

- (2) Assistance for vulnerable groups;
- (3) Payment of compensation for land acquisition;
- (4) Implementation of the policies and provisions of the resettlement plan;
- (5) Participation and negotiation of the resettlement during the implementation period; livelihood restoration; handling of grievances, etc.
- (6) Staffing, training, progress and operation of the resettlement agencies at all levels.

11.1.4 Reporting of the internal monitoring

The internal monitoring will be carried out by the project implementation agency every six months and reported to the project management office, by which the result would be summarized in writing every half a year as part of the project progress report and reported to the Project Management Office of Gansu Province and the World Bank.

11.2 External monitoring

11.2.1 Purposes and tasks

The external monitoring and evaluation mainly involve regular monitoring and evaluation of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement activities from outside the resettlement agency to assess whether the resettlement objectives are met. Then, evaluation opinions and suggestions on the whole process of resettlement and the recovery of production and living standards of the resettlement shall be put forward, and relevant project information shall be provided for the project management department to offer feedback channels to the resettlement to express their opinions.

The external monitoring agency shall act as a consultant of the project management and implementation institutions to track, monitor and evaluate the implementation activities of the resettlement plan, and provide decision-making advice.

11.2.2 Institutions and personnel

According to the requirements of the World Bank, the project should contract a experienced and qualified institution to serve as independent external monitoring and evaluation institutions through bidding, which will conduct external monitoring by providing technical assistance, advice to project units at all levels, and through the investigation and survey of the living standards, satisfaction of compensation of

the affected people.

11.2.3 Main indicators of the external monitoring

The main indicators of external monitoring of resettlement include:

(1) Main indicators of monitoring

- ① Progress: including the preparation and implementation of land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement.
- ② Quality: including the implementation effect of resettlement measures and the satisfaction degree of resettlement targets.
- ③ Compensation and livelihoods restoration: including compensation for LA, house demolition and the payment and measures for livelihoods restoration.

Main contents of the external monitoring and evaluation include:

- 1) Survey on the basic information of affected people;
- 2) The progress of land requisition and resettlement;
- 3) Production arrangement and recovery;
- 4) Living standard of affected people;
- 5) Appropriation and use of resettlement funds;
- 6) Evaluation by the resettlement and demolition executing institution on the executive capability and effects of the project;
- 7) Affected people's satisfaction at resettlement work;
- 8) Grievances, complaints and solutions to resettlement problems;
- 9) Pending problems and suggestions.

The main evaluation indicators include the following aspects:

- ① Affected people:
 - a. Economic status: family economic state before and after resettlement, including family production materials, the possession of means of livelihood, assets, income;
 - b. Living conditions: the living environment before and after affected people, including the building of public facilities such as transportation, culture, education, health, and commercial services;
 - c. Employment situation: changes in people's occupation before and after resettlement, labour force employment rate, the providing of assistance for different subjects, especially vulnerable people;
 - d. Affected /community development: the status of the local village's economy, environmental development, interpersonal relationships, and public opinion after resettlement.

- ②Infrastructure: changes before and after the implementation of infrastructure in the affected areas of the project;
- ③Enterprises and industrial and commercial households: changes in the business environment and operating state of enterprises and industrial and commercial households before and after resettlement.

11.2.4 Methods of the external monitoring

(1) Consulting with community residents

The external monitoring agency will participate in the community residents' consultation meeting held in Longwan Village and Zhongquan Township. Through the consultation meeting, the monitoring agency would assess the effectiveness of community residents' participation and the cooperative attitude of the resettlement to the implementation of the resettlement plan. These activities shall be carried out during and after the resettlement implementation.

(2) Collecting opinions from villagers in Longwan Village

The independent monitoring agency shall get feedback from the villagers from time to time with the relevant personnel and villagers of the Grand Scenic Area Management Committee, Zhongquan Township and Longwan Village Resettlement Office. The external monitoring agency shall report the opinions and proposals from the affected individuals and groups to the project leadership office and provide suggestions for improvement so that the implementation of resettlement would be smoother and more effective.

(3) Other duties

The independent monitoring agency will provide advice to the project leadership office on the formulation of the resettlement plan and will monitor the implementation of various resettlement implementation activities.

11.2.5 Reporting of external monitoring

The monitoring and evaluation will begin from June 2020 to half year after the completion of the project resettlement activities and the production and livelihoods are restored. A monitoring report shall be submitted according to the requirements of the World Bank once every half a year since the implementation of the resettlement. That is, a semi-annual monitoring report shall be submitted to the World Bank and the project management office for the resettlement monitoring.

According to the requirements of the World Bank, a qualified institution shall be contracted for independent external monitoring and evaluation through the bidding.

12. Entitlement Matrix

Table 12-1 Entitlement Matrix for the Affected

Type of Impact	Scope of Impact	Affected People	Measures for Compensation and Resettlement	Compensation Rights	Compensation Standards
<p>Use of collective land without change ownership</p>	<p>TBC</p>	<p>Villagers or villager's collective economic organization(s)</p>	<p>Compensation for land use rights at full replacement cost, such as young crops, attachments.</p>	<p>Compensate use rights of the land user</p>	<p>Apply Article 11 of the new Chinese land law effective as of 1 Jan. 2020. The lands collectively owned by farmers, of those have been allocated to villagers for collective ownership according shall be operated and managed by village collective economic organizations or villagers' committee; and those have allocated to two or more farmers collective economic organizations of a village, shall be operated and managed jointly by the collective economic organizations of the village or villagers' groups; and also meet the Bank requirements for full replacement cost.</p>

Type of Impact	Scope of Impact	Affected People	Measures for Compensation and Resettlement	Compensation Rights	Compensation Standards
Permanent Land Acquisition	Total 64 mu of land and 18.61mu of young crops are permanently acquired for this project.	186 people of 45 households in the Longwan Village of Jingtai County are affected by the land acquisition.	Cash compensation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The compensation standards for land acquisition are based on the unified annual output value standard for land requisition compensation in Gansu Province ([2017] No. 17 File). 2. The distribution plan of land compensation funds is determined by the villagers' assembly on the basis of full discussion and consultation, and it is implemented after being reported to the township government for approval and information disclosure. 	The compensation standard for irrigated land is 37,158 yuan / mu, and the compensation standard for dry land is 29,323 yuan / mu. These standards will be updated once every 2-3 years. The project will apply the most updated and effective standards to meet the World Bank's requirements for full replacement cost.
			Skill training	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human Resources and Social Security Office of Zhongquan Township undertakes vocational skill training for the affected people and formulates the training programs; 2. All persons affected by land acquisition can participate in vocational skills training free of charge. 	
			Alternative livelihood (Employment support)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The resettlement department of Jingtai County provides the services such as employment guidance and policy consultation to the affected people free of charge; 2. The opportunities of priority employment are provided for the unskilled workers affected by land acquisition. 	

Type of Impact	Scope of Impact	Affected People	Measures for Compensation and Resettlement	Compensation Rights	Compensation Standards
			Policy support	Preferential policies will be formulated for affected households, and affected households will be given priority consideration under the same conditions.	
			Compensation fee for Young Crops	The compensation standard is in accordance with the No. 16 document of Measures for Baiyin City Municipal Collective Land Compensation and Subsidy issued in 2018.	The young crops on the acquired land shall be compensated for 1,800 yuan /mu according to the output value of the current crop. For those without young crops, the actual investment shall be compensated according to the current season.
			Compensation for the relocation and restoration of infrastructure	The compensation fees for relocation and restoration of infrastructure are obtained in accordance with the related compensation standards in Jingtai County. The infrastructure can be rebuilt by the project construction agency in other places.	The compensation standard is in accordance with the No. 16 document of Measures for Baiyin City Municipal Collective Land Compensation and Subsidy issued in 2018.

Type of Impact	Scope of Impact	Affected People	Measures for Compensation and Resettlement	Compensation Rights	Compensation Standards
Houses Demolition	The total area of houses to be demolished for this project is 117 m ² . Among them, the brick-concrete house structure to be demolished is 35m ² , the civil house structure is 32m ² , and the simple house (color steel structure) is 50m ²	11 people of 4 households in the Longwan Village are affected by the house demolition.	Cash Compensation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The nature and construction area of land are based on the registered or approved area of the land use certificate and house ownership certificate. The houses are compensated according to the house structures. 2. Compensation standard for house demolition involved in this project shall be implemented with reference to the No.6 document of Measures for Compensation for Collective Land Acquisition in Baiyin City issued in 2018. 	The compensation standards for brick structure house, civil house structure house and color steel structure house are 1500 yuan/m ² , 800 yuan /m ² and 360 yuan /m ² respectively. These standards will be updated once every 2-3 years. The project will apply the most updated and effective standards to meet the World Bank's requirements for full replacement cost.
Ground Attachments	The ground attachments to be removed are 50m ² of donkey cote, 12.2 mu of fishpond and 3540 trees including 3420 economic trees and 120 timber trees.	Property Owner	Compensation fee for ground attachments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The compensation for buildings (structures) on the requisitioned land shall be compensated according to the principle of building replacement cost. 2. The compensation standard for various types of cash trees and timber trees on the land to be requisitioned shall be based on the compensation standards for trees in Longwan Village, Zhongquan Town of Jingtai County. 	<p>The compensation for buildings (structures) on the requisitioned land shall be compensated according to the principle of building replacement cost.</p> <p>The compensation standard for various types of cash trees and timber trees on the land to be requisitioned shall be based on the compensation standards for trees in Longwan Village, Zhongquan Town of Jingtai County.</p>

Type of Impact	Scope of Impact	Affected People	Measures for Compensation and Resettlement	Compensation Rights	Compensation Standards
Vulnerable Groups	The vulnerable groups affected by the project.	30 people of 8 households, including female headed family, low-income family, disable people, households enjoying the five guarantees, left-behind elder people and children.	Prior rights on skill training and employment resettlement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide them with the employment positions, such as positions of environment cleaning, straw recycling and catering service. 2. Priority to participate in the agricultural and non- agricultural training. 3. Have the rights to get the employment information and select the job. 4. The affected people who meet the conditions will enjoy the basic living allowance 	Provide additional subsidies for vulnerable groups with 1% of the total cost of land acquisition compensation.
Women	The women affected directly by the project	85 women	Public participation Employment selection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are female members in the every village committee. Women have the same right as men to participate in the community affairs, and sign the compensation agreement and receipt voucher. 2. The suggestions of women have been considered during the survey. 3. Women have the same right to share the compensation fees in the future resettlement. 4. Women are considered to be employed during the project construction and after the project completion. And women also have the right to participate in the skill training and employment recommendation. 	

Annex I: Resettlement Compensation and Resettlement Budgetary estimate for Riverside and its Ancillary Works

NO.	Expense Category		Total		
			Tangible Amount	Compensation standard	Expense budgetary estimate (yuan)
1	The Basic Cost of Resettlement		\	\	5,693,600
1.1	Compensation for Permanent Land Acquisition		\	\	2,337,300
1.1.1	Irrigated Land (mu)		62	37,158yuan/mu	2,303,800
1.1.2	Wasteland (mu)		0	1800 yuan/mu	0
1.1.3	Young Crop Compensation(mu)		18.61	1800/per person	33,500
1.2	Compensation for House Demolition		\	\	96,100
1.2.1	Brick-concrete Structure (m ²)		35	1,500yuan/m ²	52,500
1.2.2	Civil Engineering Structure (m ²)		32	800yuan/m ²	25,600
1.2.3	Makeshift House (m ²)		50	360yuan/m ²	18,000
1.3	Compensation for Ground Attachment		\	\	3,260,200
1.3.1	Economic Trees	DBH 2-9.9cm	220	200yuan/head	40,000
		DBH 10-19.9cm	320	700yuan/head	210,000
		DBH Above 20cm	2,880	1,050yuan/head	2,940,000
1.3.2	Timber Trees	DBH Above 25cm	120	440yuan/head	52,800
1.3.3	Other Ground Attachment	fishpond (mu)	12.2	200yuan/mu	2,440
		Donkey sheds (m ²)	50	300yuan/m ²	15,000
2	The Cost of Resettlement Monitoring (1.5% of the basic expenses)		\	\	85,000
3	Land Acquisition Taxes		\	\	0
3.1	Farmland Conversion Tax		\	\	0
3.2	Land Reclamation Fees		\	\	0
4	The Subsidies for Vulnerable Groups (1% of land acquisition fees)		\	\	23,000
5	Training cost		\	\	57,000
6	The Unpredictable Fees (10% of the basic expenses)				570,000
Total					6,428,600

Annex II: Resettlement Compensation and Resettlement Budgetary estimate for the Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection and Exhibition Area Construction of Sheepskin Raft

NO.	Expense Category		Total		
			Tangible Amount	Compensation standard	Expense budgetary estimate (yuan)
1	The Basic Cost of Resettlement		\	\	176,300
1.1	Compensation for Permanent Land Acquisition		\	\	74,300
1.1.1	Irrigated Land (mu)		64	37,158yuan/mu	74,300
1.1.2	Wasteland (mu)		0	0	0
1.1.3	Young Crop Compensation(mu)		0	0	0
1.2	Compensation for House Demolition		\	\	\
1.2.1	Brick-concrete Structure (m ²)		0	0	0
1.2.2	Civil Engineering Structure (m ²)		0	0	0
1.2.3	Makeshift House (m ²)		0	0	0
1.3	Compensation for Ground Attachment		\	\	102,000
1.3.1	Compensation for Crops (mu)		0	0	0
1.3.2	Economic Trees	DBH 2-9.9cm	20	200yuan/head	4,000
		DBH 10-19.9cm	20	700yuan/head	14,000
		DBH Above 20cm	80	1,050yuan/head	84,000
1.3.3	Timber Trees	DBH Above 25cm	0	0	0
1.3.4	Other Ground Attachment	fishpond (mu)	0	0	0
		Donkey sheds (m ²)	0	0	0
2	The Cost of Resettlement Monitoring (1.5% of the basic expenses)		\	\	2,600
3	Land Acquisition Taxes		\	\	0
3.1	Farmland Conversion Tax		\	\	0
3.2	Land Reclamation Fees		\	\	0
4	The Subsidies for Vulnerable Groups (1% of land acquisition fees)		\	\	700
5	Training Cost		\	\	1,800
6	The Unpredictable Fees (10% of the basic expenses)				18,000
Total					199,400

Annex III: Commitment Letter of Yellow River Stone Grand Scenic Area Management Committee

黄河石林大景区管理委员会

景石林函字（2019）20号

黄河石林大景区管理委员会 关于承诺按照《景泰黄河石林子项目移民安置计划》对受影响人进行合理补偿和妥善安置的函

甘肃省世行文保二期项目管理办公室：

世行贷款文化自然遗产保护与开发二期项目景泰黄河石林子项目涉及征地拆迁与移民安置。因此，为了保障征地拆迁户的基本权益，使征地拆迁户搬迁后的生产生活水平得以恢复或有所提高，根据世界银行非自愿移民政策（OP4.12）和国家级地方相关法律法规的要求，黄河石林大景区管理委员会委托甘肃慧谷科技咨询有限公司编制了本项目的《移民安置计划》，作为该项目征地拆迁和移民安置实施的依据。

黄河石林大景区管理委员会对所编制的《移民安置计划》进行了审核，同意按照移民安置计划中的相关要求组织实施，确保移民安置费用足额及时到位，对受影响人进行合理补偿和妥善安置。

黄河石林大景区管理委员会

