

# **Shaanxi Ankang Green and Low-Carbon Demonstration Urban Development Project**

## **Resettlement Action Plan – part B**

**Project Management Institutions:** Project management office of People's Government of Hanbin District, Ankang City, Shaanxi Province, People's Republic of China

**PIU:** Hanbin District Wuli Industrial Park (Chengdong New Area) Management Committee

**November 2023**

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## Letter of Commitment

The implementation area of the AIIB-financed Shaanxi Ankang Green and Low-Carbon Demonstration Urban Development Project (the Project) is located in Chengdong New Area, Hanbin District, Ankang City.

According to the Feasibility Study Report, Social Survey Report and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report of the Project, the subprojects involve land acquisition (LA), house demolition and physical resettlement (i.e., relocation or loss of shelter). To protect the basic rights and interests of the affected persons (APs), and ensure that their livelihoods and living conditions are not reduced or even improved. The PMO of People's Government of Hanbin District has prepared this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), under the assistance of the Consultant, in accordance with the AIIB's ESS2-Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and the applicable domestic laws, regulations and LAR (land acquisition and resettlement) practices of China, Shaanxi Province, Ankang City and Hanbin District as the basis of implementing LAR for the Project.

The People's Government of Hanbin District, through its PMO, has reviewed the prepared RAP and solicited comments and suggestions from relevant departments, and agrees that the land acquisition and resettlement activities under the Project will be organized and implemented in accordance with the requirements in the RAP.

The People's Government of Hanbin District hereby confirms the contents of this RAP and commits to including the adequate budget hereof in the general budget of the project and timely allocating compensation and resettlement funds for land acquisition and demolition. The PIU and relevant township governments in the project area will ensure that LAR within their jurisdictions will be implemented according to this RAP.

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Agency	Signature / seal	Date
Hanbin District Government		

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## Executive Summary

### 1) Introduction

The Shaanxi Ankang Green and Low-Carbon Demonstration Urban Development Project (project) is a construction oriented project meant to address the challenges of energy structure adjustment and industrial structure optimization. As one of the third batch of national low-carbon pilots, Ankang will highlight the leading role of green and low-carbon development, and take the construction of a low-carbon city pilot as an important way to realize the transformation and development of the whole city and improve the level of regional ecological civilization. The preliminary efforts at the project identification has thrown open 17 subprojects in different sectors which mainly include low-impact and resilient road works, green buildings, resilient city construction, flood control works, environmental governance and ecological parks, and ecological green corridors.

This project, financed by Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), will be implemented by Wuli Industrial Concentration Zone, Ankang City, Shaanxi Province in the People's Republic of China. The project proposal is expected to be submitted to the AIIB Board of Executive Directors for approval in November 2023. As a part of the project preparation, several assessments have been made and different Plans prepared. Key such efforts relate to: Social Impact Assessment (SIA), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). This document describes the results of the RAP. <sup>1</sup>

Since the details of some project activities (such as location, scale, technology, scheme, etc.) have not been finalized during the feasibility study stage, this RAP and the due diligence report on resettlement are the first drafts for the feasibility study stage of the Project. The extent of impact of various types of land acquisition and demolition of this Project will be determined based on the preliminary design and land acquisition announcement (expected to be released in March 2024), and a detailed physical quantity survey and affected population census will be conducted. The impact of land acquisition and demolition of this Project will be updated based on the results of the above survey. The updated survey results will be included in the Baseline Investigation Report on Resettlement Impact and Production and Living of Resettled People" prepared by the external monitoring agency for immigration in this Project, and timely submitted to the AIIB for review. Before obtaining no objection from the AIIB in the above-mentioned basic investigation report, the relevant departments of the

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<sup>1</sup> Project Management Organization (PMO) entrusted Shaanxi Keshe Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the "SIA unit" or "Shaanxi Keshe") to carry out social risk and impact survey and assessments as well as the preparation of RAP for the Project.

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local government shall not carry out any substantial land acquisition or housing demolition within the scope of this Project.

In sum, this RAP covers the land acquisition (and occupation) impacts, compensation policies and rates, compensation programs, implementation arrangements, Monitoring & Evaluation , (M&E) as relevant for all the subprojects.

## **2) Resettlement impacts**

According to the primary investigation in FS stage, the proposed land area of the Project plans to occupy 4379.2 mu, of which 232.01 mu has been acquired; the collectively-owned land to be permanently acquired is 1093.89 mu, and the rural house demolition is 86,075 m<sup>2</sup>; the land to be transferred is 3,053.3 mu. The details of the proposed land acquisition (occupation) and demolition of the Project are as follows:

The collectively-owned land to be permanently acquired in the Project is 1093.89 mu, involving 1 community and 8 villages in Zhangtan Town, affecting 1098 households with 3971 persons, including 608.16 mu of cultivated land, 126.8 mu of homestead, 324.83 mu of woodland and 34.1 mu of collective construction land.

The demolition area of rural residential houses is 54,025 m<sup>2</sup>, involving 5 administrative villages in Zhangtan Town, affecting 325 households with 1192 persons, including 45,565 m<sup>2</sup> of brick-concrete houses and 8,460 m<sup>2</sup> of brick-wood Class houses.

The rural non-residential houses to be demolished are 32,050 m<sup>2</sup>, involving 346 residents from 68 households in 3 villages of Zhangtan Town. Among them, the brick-concrete structures are 20,050 m<sup>2</sup> and 12000 m<sup>2</sup> of unlicensed buildings. These 346 residents from 68 households are affected by the demolition of both residential and operating houses.

The 3053.3 mu of rural collective land to be circulated as planned in this Project will be used for ecological organic agriculture demonstration and ecological protection. It is planned to rent these farmland in the form of land use rights transfer for this Project, and upgrade and transform the farmland in these areas without changing the basic farmland use and nature. Then, the agricultural production and operation activities will be organized by entrusting agricultural cooperatives or agricultural enterprises, organic agriculture pilot and demonstration will be carried out to reduce the use of pesticides and non-organic fertilizers, and to mitigate the impact of floods; During this process, relevant regulations and policies related to cultivated land will be strictly followed, without changing the original use of cultivated land, affecting food production, or affecting the income of farmers. The negotiation process of land use rights transfer will be based on the principles of voluntariness, compensation and fairness, and will not require farmers to participate in the transfer; Farmers who have not reached land use rights transfer agreement still have the right to continue independently cultivating and operating their existing farmland; Failure to negotiation will not result in land acquisition or restrictions on the use of land resources. land use rights transfer involving Dian'an Village, Shuangjing Village,

Wangwan Village, Zhangtan Community, Houyan Village and Lishi Village in Zhangtan Town, Jiutiaoling Village and Yangkou Village in Shiti Town, as well as Dashuling Village in Xincheng Subdistrict Office, involved 573 households with 2107 persons.

In addition, the temporary land for the Project is estimated to be 120 mu and is mainly used for temporary facilities such as borrow areas, dump sites, mixing plants, or construction camps (if necessary). Wasteland and unused land will be used as temporary land.

### 3) Policy framework and entitlements

The Resettlement Plan is based on the environmental and social standards 2 (ESS2) of AIIB, the *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (2020), the *Notice of Hanbin District People's Government of Ankang City on Promulgating the Comprehensive Land Price of the Acquisition of Agricultural Lands in the District* (HZF [2021] No. 3), and the *Notice of Hanbin District People's Government of Ankang City on Issuing the Compensation and Resettlement Scheme for Acquiring Houses on Collectively-owned Land for Bid Section I of Ankang Guanmiao-Huangyang River (East Section of Ring Trunk Road) Reconstruction Project of National Highway G211* (HZF [2022] No. 12).

**For permanent land acquisition,** it involves compensation for land acquisition, compensation for standing crops, and compensation for land attachments. According to HZF [2021] No. 3 document, the compensation standards for land acquisition are as follows:

**Block of Houyan Village, Wangwan Village, Shuangjing Village, Dian'an Village, and Zhangtan Community** of Zhangtan Town: 65,000 yuan/mu for cultivated land/homestead/collectively-owned construction land; 15,500 yuan/mu for forestland;

**Block of Langou Village, Lishi Village, Wangling Community, and Zoupo Village** of Zhangtan Town: 62,870 yuan/mu for cultivated land/homestead/collectively-owned construction land; 15,000/mu for forestland.

**Compensations for young crops:** 1200 yuan/mu for paddy fields and 1000 yuan/mu for dry land.

For the demolition of rural residential houses, according to HZF [2022] No. 12 document, there are two ways of compensation and resettlement:

- **Monetary resettlement:** The compensation rate for house demolition is 2,854 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for brick-concrete structure houses, 2,498 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for brick-wood structure houses, and 210 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for makeshift houses.
- **Property right replacement and resettlement:** The calculation is carried out based on the building area, with the building of brick-concrete structure as the replacement benchmark of 1:1 equal area. When replacing the property rights of brick (stone)-wood structure houses, the replacement area shall be 1:0.8 or the price

difference shall be made up at 160 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. The transition fee shall be calculated and paid at 8 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>/month for the legal area of the houses. If it is less than 800 yuan/month, 800 yuan/month will be paid; if it exceeds 1,500 yuan/month, 1,500 yuan/month will be paid. The transition fee shall be paid according to the actual transition period on a monthly basis. In principle, the transition period shall not exceed three years. If the resettlement is not completed after the three-year transition period, the transition fee shall be paid at twice the compensation rate for temporary resettlement on a monthly basis from the overdue month.

- **Mixed resettlement method combining monetary resettlement and physical property right replacement:** The affected persons can also choose the combination of monetary resettlement and physical property right replacement .

**In terms of the demolition of rural operating houses,** refer to the resettlement plan for rural residential houses for the monetary resettlement and property right exchange and resettlement of households affected by land acquisition based on the legal housing area. For the affected households that have legal and valid business licenses, carry out substantive business activities, and whose business premises specified in the business licenses are houses to be acquired and demolished, their losses from suspension of business and production will be compensated. The specific compensation shall be determined based on the evaluation by a qualified third-party real estate appraisal agency.

**Arrangements of identification and material subsidies for unlicensed buildings:**

a. Identification of unlicensed buildings. The identification of affected building attributes will be carried out through consultation with the affected persons, with the deadline of the official pre-announcement of land acquisition for this Project (expected to be released on March 2024). The land acquisition and relocation department will provide aerial photographs preserved in the archives for comparison, and the affected individuals will provide any of the collective land use certificate, real estate ownership certificate or government approval documents for the land of the building, after joint confirmation, the building will be recognized as a legal building. Those buildings, whose floor area that cannot provide any historical material evidence and legal procedure certificates before the deadline, will be identified as unlicensed buildings.

b. **construction cost subsidy standard for unlicensed buildings:** Class I (wall thickness: 24cm)area of structure: 720 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>; Class II (wall thickness: 18cm)area of structure: 400 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>; Class III (wall thickness: 12cm; simple

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prefabricated houses)area of structure: 200 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

**For land use rights transfer**<sup>2</sup>. according to the recent land lease policy (HZBF [2019] No.138) for the Huangyang River floodplain area within the scope of the project, the reference land lease rate is 1,000 yuan/mu/year, and the actual lease rate shall be subject to the price negotiated with the affected villages.

According to the investigation in FS stage, 325 villagers' houses will be demolished completely in the region influence of this project,a total of 1,192 people were affected including 617 men, 575 women and 120 children. Some of these 325 affected households (about 10%) have two or more houses, and can live in other remaining houses after demolition; those affected households with only one house will rent rooms nearby for transition or join their relatives, and move back after the resettlement houses are built. The Wuli Industrial Cluster (Chengdong New Area) Management Committee of Hanbin District has planned a resettlement residential area in the early stage, and the construction of Phase I works of the resettlement residential area has commenced in September 2023, with a planned construction period of 14 months and an expected delivery date of December 2024. The resettlement residential area will be planned and constructed in advance, which provides a strong guarantee for the resettlement of relocated households. For affected households, the demolition will not have a significant negative impact on their children's education or working outside the home. The resettlement residential area is about 200m~2km away from the original houses of relocated households. Therefore, the relocation will not have significant impact on the commuting distance between the affected persons to schools, working places and medical places, as well as their access to relevant public services.The income of villagers in the affected villages/communities of this project mainly comes from going out as migrant worker and business income, accounting for 96.7%. According to the preparatory phase of the investigation, due to the multiple rounds of land acquisition during the development of Chengdong New Area, the per capita arable land in the affected villages has been decreasing, resulting in a relatively less per capita arable land of the affected households; and the rate of arable land loss after land acquisition is high in this project, reaching 31.5% for the average rate of arable land loss per household. However, the agricultural income of affected households accounted for a very low percentage of total household income, and the loss of income after the arable land acquisition was relatively low, with even only 6.4% for the one

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<sup>2</sup> land use rights transfer refers to transfer of the land use and contract rights, which is usually realized by investment, cooperation or leasing, without any change to the ownership of the land concerned..

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household with the highest income loss rate, thus, the impact of land acquisition on villagers' incomes and livelihood is relatively small.

In order to reduce the impact of land acquisition and demolition and to restore the living standards of the affected villagers, a detailed economic recovery plan has been formulated, covering all the affected people, with measures such as providing jobs and skills training and land expropriated farmers pension insurance and other measures for the affected households, giving priority to leasing shops in the resettlement area to the affected operators. In this process, the project will provide vulnerable groups with such measures as preferential employment, subsidized loans and endowment insurance premiums for land-expropriated farmers. All of these compensation and resettlement measures will be able to offset the losses incurred to villagers as a result of land acquisition and ensure their livelihood sustainability.

#### **4) Vulnerable groups**

According to the impact survey, the land acquisition of the Project affects 16 households of vulnerable groups, all of which are households enjoying the minimum living guarantee. The loss of income after land acquisition accounts for 3.3% of the average household income of households enjoying the minimum living guarantee, and the impact is relatively small.

#### **5) Public participation and information disclosure**

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

#### **6) Grievance redress**

A grievance redress mechanism has been established to settle disputes on compensation and resettlement. The aim is to respond to concerns and complaints of the APs timely and transparently. Grievances about the Project may be concerns about the land areas, compensation standards and payments for LA. Correspondingly, the Hanbin District Government, PMO, and affected township governments and village committees will coordinate and handle grievances and appeals arising from resettlement. Grievances will be redressed at the village, township, county / district levels. An AP may file a grievance at any stage. The APs may file grievances about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingencies.

In order to ensure the effective operation of the grievance process, the PMO is mainly responsible for managing the grievance process for the whole project and coordinating with other departments of People's Government of Hanbin District or other governments at higher levels to deal with related grievances.



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Meanwhile, the PIU will be responsible for daily handling and providing feedback on project-related complaints and grievances that may be raised by affected persons and other stakeholders. This division of roles will ensure a comprehensive approach to grievance redress at both levels and facilitate effective communication and cooperation between the PMO and PIUs. In addition, personnel involved in the grievance process will receive ongoing training and capacity-building programmes to improve their skills and knowledge in receiving, coordinating, processing, recording and reporting on grievance handling.

## **7) Organizational structure**

The Project will be implemented under the leadership of the Hanbin District Government, which will decide on and direct key issues of project preparation and implementation. The Hanbin District Government (through its PMO) and the Management Committee of Wuli Industrial Cluster Zone (Chengdong New Area) in Hanbin District(PIU) will assign in-house staff to coordinate and participate in project preparation, RAP preparation and implementation, grievance redress, internal M&E, etc. The affected township governments are responsible for implementing LA and disbursing compensation under the direction and coordination of the Hanbin District Government and Hanbin District Natural Resources and Planning Bureau.

## **8) M&E and report**

Resettlement for the Project will be subject to internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be performed by the PMO, and an internal monitoring report will be submitted to AIIB semiannually. The PMO will appoint an independent M&E agency to conduct external M&E semiannually and submit external M&E reports to AIIB regularly, and M&E costs will be included in the resettlement budget. The resettlement baseline survey report is expected to be submitted to the PMO and AIIB by June 2024. The first external M&E report is to be submitted in January 2025 (per the current resettlement and project implementation schedule), and an external M&E report submitted to AIIB semiannually thereafter.

After the completion of LAR, the external M&E unit will appoint a professional agency to conduct a resettlement performance evaluation and prepare a completion report for submission to AIIB.

## **9) Resettlement implementation schedule**

According to the project implementation schedule and the planning of the Hanbin District Government on the Project, the construction period of the Project is 4 years, which will be commenced in July 2024 and expected to be completed by the end of June 2028. Among them, the Batch 1 subprojects are planned to be implemented in 2024, including four civil works subprojects, namely Second Bid Section of the Guanmiao - Huangyang River (the eastern section of the ring road) Reconstruction Project, Yong'an Road, Zhenxing Road and Chengdong Sports Park. The remaining 10 civil works subprojects are planned to be implemented in 2025 as Batch 2. To achieve smooth transition between the resettlement schedule and the construction schedule of the Project, it is planned that a pre-announcement on land acquisition will be issued in March 2024, and the

land acquisition and resettlement compensation work will be done from June 2024 to June 2025.

### **10) Resettlement budget**

Based on the land use impact of the Project and prices in October 2023, the total budget for land use of the Project is 420,745,736 yuan, including LA compensation of 54,078,194 yuan, demolition compensation of 218,856,290 yuan, compensation cost for young crops of 654,728 yuan, training of affected households of 100,000 yuan, resettlement PIU capacity training costs of 50,000 yuan, resettlement M&E costs of 1,200,000 yuan, LA taxes of 43,828,257 yuan, and contingencies of 70,124,289 yuan.

The resettlement funds of the Project are all local financial supporting funds, which have been included in the project investment and raised by the PIU before the official land acquisition announcement is issued. The resettlement costs involved in the Project will be implemented through special bonds for shantytown renovation in Chengdong New Area.

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# 1 Project Overview

## 1.1 Background

The Shaanxi Ankang Green and Low-Carbon Demonstration Urban Development Project is a construction project financed by Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). This Project is executed by the People's Government of Hanbin District, Ankang City, Shaanxi Province, with the Wuli Industrial Cluster (Chengdong New Area) Management Committee of Hanbin District as the PIU. It is planned to submit it to the Executive Board of the AIIB for approval in February 2024.

At present, Ankang is facing the challenges of low-carbon transition, climate resilience, energy structure adjustment and industrial structure optimization. As one of the third batch of national low-carbon city pilots, under the increasing pressure on resources and the environment, Ankang will highlight the leading role of green and low-carbon development, and take the construction of a low-carbon city pilot as an important way to realize the transformation and development of the whole city and improve the level of regional ecological civilization. In this case, the construction of the Project arises in response to the proper time and conditions.

During the project field visit and assessment, 17 subprojects in 5 sectors of the Project have been preliminarily determined in the proposed activities. The project activities mainly include low-impact and resilient road works, green buildings, resilient city construction, flood control works, environmental governance and ecological parks, and ecological green corridors.

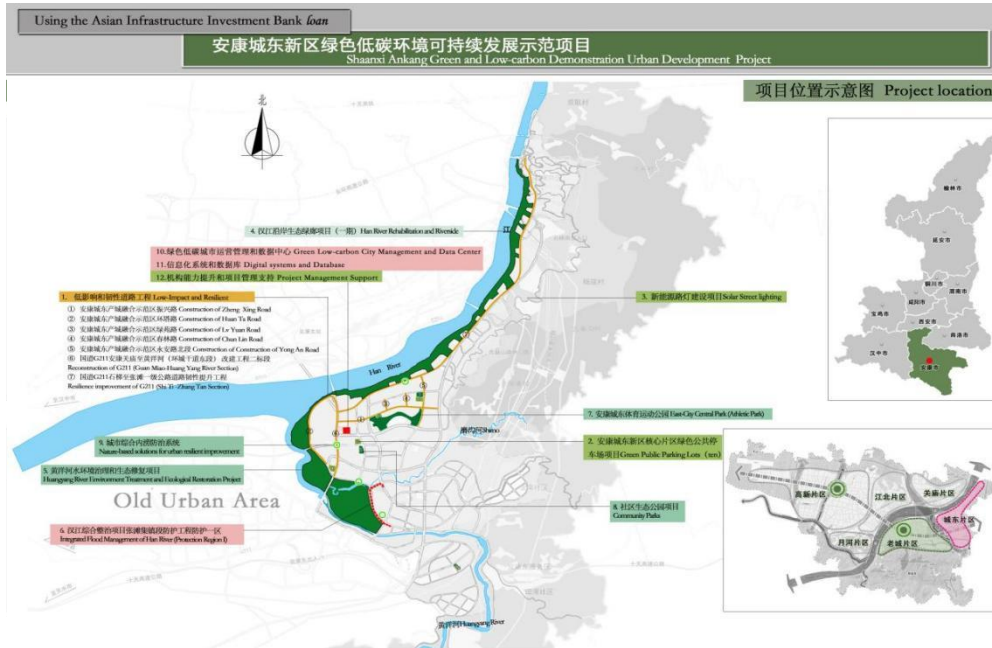


Figure 1-1 Distribution of Project Construction Works

## 1.2 Components and Overview of Resettlement Impacts

According to the project feasibility study and social survey during the identification mission, the project activities involving new permanent land acquisition (occupation) have been screened as follows:

- **Low-impact and resilient road works:** The proposed Zhenxing Road, Huanta Road, Lyuyuan Road, Chunlin Road, North Section of Yong'an Road, Second Bid Section of the Ankang Guanmiao - Huangyang River (the eastern section of the ring road) Reconstruction Project (widened part) and Green Public Parking Lot Project involve permanent acquisition of collectively-owned land; the Road Resilience Improvement Project of Shiti - Zhangtan Class I Highway of National Highway G211 is the reconstruction of the original road, which does not involve land acquisition.
- **Urban ecological restoration and green resilient infrastructure construction:** The proposed Project of Hanjiang River Restoration and Green Corridor along the River (Phase I) involves permanent acquisition of collectively-owned land; the Huangyang River Water Environment Treatment and Ecological Restoration Project involves permanent acquisition of collectively-owned land and land transfer <sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup>The land involving basic farmland shall be transferred without changing its function and nature.



- **Ecological park and urban integrated waterlogging control system:** Ankang Chengdong Sports Park and Community Ecological Park involve permanent acquisition of collectively-owned land.

- **Green and low-carbon urban operation system:** Green and Low-carbon City Operation Management and Data Center involves permanent acquisition of collectively-owned land.

According to the primary investigation in FS stage, the Project will covers an area of 4379.2 mu (excluding water area), involving 12 administrative villages/communities in Zhangtan Town, Shiti Town, and Xincheng Subdistrict Office. It is proposed to acquire 1093.89 mu of collectively-owned land, involving 1 community and 8 administrative villages in Zhangtan Town, and to transfer 3053.3 mu of land, involving 8 villages/communities in Zhangtan Town, Shiti Town, and Xincheng Subdistrict Office. The acquired land (land acquisition procedures closed) covers an area of 232.01 mu, involving 4 administrative villages in Zhangtan Town. See Table 1-1 for details.

**Table 1-1 Summary of Land Used for the Project**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Subproject</b>	<b>Township/Subdistrict</b>	<b>Village/Community</b>	<b>Total land area (mu)</b>	<b>Proposed land acquisition area (mu)</b>	<b>Acquired land area (mu)</b>	<b>Proposed land transfer area (mu)</b>
1	Zhenxing Road	Zhangtan	Dian'an, Lishi, Zoupo	104.1	104.1	0	0
2	Huanta Road	Zhangtan	Shuangjing	34.8	34.8	0	0
3	Lyyuan Road	Zhangtan	Lishi	6.9	6.9	0	0
4	Chunlin Road	Zhangtan	Lishi	8.4	8.4	0	0
5	North Section of Yong'an Road	Zhangtan	Zoupo	34.7	34.7	0	0
6	Second Bid Section of the Guanmiao - Huangyang River (the eastern section of the ring road) Reconstruction Project	Zhangtan	Dian'an, Shuangjing, and Wangwan	108.5	86.1	22.4	0
7	Green Public Parking Lot Project in Core Area of Ankang Chengdong New Area	Zhangtan	Zoupo, Shuangjing, Lishi	38.2	20.6	17.6	0

S/N	Subproject	Township/Subdistrict	Village/Community	Total land area (mu)	Proposed land acquisition area (mu)	Acquired land area (mu)	Proposed land transfer area (mu)
8	Project of Hanjiang River Restoration and Green Corridor Along the River (Phase I)	Zhangtan	Lishi, Wangling, Langou, Dian'an, Jiutiaogou, and Yangkou	1491.6	455.9	0	1035.7
9	Huangyang River Water Environment Treatment and Ecological Restoration Project	Zhangtan, Xincheng Subdistrict Office	Dian'an, Shuangjing, Wangwan, Zhangtan, Houyan, Dashuling	2017.6	0	0	2017.6
10	Hanjiang River Comprehensive Regulation Project Zhangtan Town Section Protective Works Protection Zone 1	Zhangtan	Houyan	215.3	215.3	0	0
11	Ankang Chengdong Sports Park	Zhangtan	Lishi, Zoupo	263.3	90.93	172.37	0
12	Community Ecological Park Project	Zhangtan	Zoupo, Wangwan	35.88	35.88	0	0

S/N	Subproject	Township/Subdistrict	Village/Community	Total land area (mu)	Proposed land acquisition area (mu)	Acquired land area (mu)	Proposed land transfer area (mu)
13	Green and Low-carbon City Operation Management and Data Center	Zhangtan	Shuangjing	19.64	0	19.64	0
14	Urban Integrated Waterlogging Control System (Pump Station)	Zhangtan	Shuangjing, Wangwan, Zhangtan Community, and Lishi	0.28	0.28	0	0
<b>Total</b>				<b>4379.2</b>	<b>1093.89</b>	<b>232.01</b>	<b>3053.3</b>

Source: Project Feasibility Study Report and Fieldwork of the SIA Unit

The house demolition for the Project involves 6 administrative villages in Zhangtan Town, namely Dian'an Village, Lishi Village, Wangwan Village, Shuangjing Village, Houyan Village, and Zoupo Village. The total area of rural residential houses to be demolished is 86,075 m<sup>2</sup>, including 54,025 m<sup>2</sup> of residential houses and 32,050 m<sup>2</sup> of non-residential houses (non-residential houses include 12,000 m<sup>2</sup> of unlicensed buildings).

At the preparation stage, the SIA team also screened and identified the land acquisition and demolition completed by other domestic-funded projects within the scope of the Project, and conducted due diligence on their land use and resettlement, for which the relevant ongoing requirements have been included in the Resettlement Due Diligence Report. Meanwhile, Part 10 of this RAP (M&E) defines M&E arrangements for the land use progress of the Project.

In sum, this RAP covers the impacts, policies and rates, compensation programs, PIUs, etc. of the land to be acquired for all subprojects of the Project. For the land that has been acquired, the specific situation and process of land acquisition will be detailed in the Resettlement Due Diligence Report.

### **1.3 Objectives of this RAP**

The objectives of this RAP are as follows:

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

information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected;

- Ensuring that all land use, payment and livelihood restoration activities under the Project comply with the applicable domestic laws and regulations of the PRC, Shaanxi Province and Ankang City.
- The objectives and implementation process of LAR and compensation should comply with AIIB's ESS2.

## **1.4 Optimization of Selected Scheme**

According to the requirements of the ESF of AIIB, the impact of land acquisition and demolition on economic and social development and people's lives in the project area shall be avoided or minimized as much as possible.

In the feasibility study stage, it is determined to optimize the scheme through a comprehensive analysis of the Project, environmental protection, and the feasibility of land acquisition and demolition according to the above requirements. The optimization of the impact on land acquisition and demolition is mainly reflected in: Hanjiang River Rehabilitation and Coastal Green Corridor Subproject (Phase I), Huangyang River Water Environment Improvement and Ecological Park Subproject, Community Ecological Park Subproject, and Green Public Parking Lot Subproject in Core Area of Chengdong New Area. The original and optimized schemes are compared as follows:

**Table 1-2 Comparison of Original and Optimized Schemes in Terms of Mitigating Impact of Land Acquisition and Demolition**

S/N	Subproject	Affected quantity of land acquisition and demolition in the original scheme	Affected quantity of land acquisition and demolition in the optimized scheme
1	Hanjiang River Rehabilitation and Coastal Green Corridor Subproject (Phase I)	1,903.7 mu of collectively-owned land to be acquired	The subproject adopts a nature-based solution and reduces the difficulty of land approval in China. The acquisition of land from Wangmiao Bridge (planned, not built) to Shiti Bridge is changed to land use rights transfer, with a total of 1096.8 mu of land to be circulated. The collectively-owned land to be acquired is reduced to 806.9 mu.
2	Huangyang River Water Environment Improvement and Ecological Park Subproject	1,810.7 mu of collectively-owned land to be acquired	The subproject adopts a nature-based solution and reduces the difficulty of land approval in China. The use of land through land use rights transfer will not change the original use and ownership of the land, and will no longer involve new land acquisition.
3	Community Ecological Park Subproject	57.5 mu of collectively-owned land to be acquired for 3 community parks	One community ecological park far away from the community is canceled, and the collectively-owned land to be acquired is 35.85 mu, a decrease of newly acquired land 21.65 mu.
4	Green Public Parking Lot Subproject in Core Area of Chengdong New Area	41 mu of collectively-owned land to be acquired for the 5 parking lots	One relatively remote parking lot is canceled, and the collectively-owned land to be acquired is reduced by 19.7 mu to 21.3 mu.

## 2 Impacts of the Project

### 2.1 Range of Resettlement Impact Survey

As entrusted by the PMO, Shaanxi Keshe Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd. preliminarily verified the LAR impacts of the Project and conducted a socioeconomic survey and public consultation in the project area in March ~ April 2023 and June ~ August 2023 with the update of the feasibility study report. The survey methods include field visit, literature review, key informant interview and FGD. The SIA Report of the Project analyzes the size of land use and the significance of impacts of different subprojects and proposes mitigation measures in general to minimize LAR.

### 2.2 Impact of Land Use of the Project

According to the primary investigation in FS stage, the Project will covers an area of 4379.19 mu, of which 277.43 mu has been acquired, see the Resettlement Due Diligence Report for details; the collectively-owned land to be permanently acquired is 1,048.46 mu, and the land for house demolition is 86,075 m<sup>2</sup>; the land of rural collective land is 3,053.3 mu. The proposed permanent acquisition of collectively-owned land, house demolition, affected people and proposed land transfer in the Project are as follows:

#### 2.2.1 Impact of Permanent Acquisition of Collectively-owned Land in the Project

The acquisition of collectively-owned land in the Project involves 1 community and 8 villages in Zhangtan Town. The collectively-owned land to be permanently acquired in the Project is 1093.89 mu, affecting 1098 households with 3971 persons, and the land types include cultivated land, woodland, homestead and collective construction land. The Project occupies 608.16 mu of cultivated land (accounting for 55.6% of the acquired collectively-owned land), 126.8 mu of homestead (accounting for 11.6% of the acquired collectively-owned land), 324.83 mu of woodland (accounting for 29.7% of the acquired collectively-owned land), and 34.1 mu of collective construction land (accounting for 3.1% of the acquired collectively-owned land). See Tables 2-1 and 2-2 for details of the collectively-owned land to be acquired in the Project.



**Table 2-1 Statistics of Collectively-owned Land to be Permanently Acquired in the Project (by Subproject)**

Subproject	Township	Village/Community	Collectively-owned land to be permanently acquired (mu)							Affected persons	
			Paddy field	Non-irrigated flatland	Non-irrigated sloping land	Home stead	Forest land	Construction land	Subtotal	AHs	APs
Zhenxing Road	Zhangtan	Dian'an	0	5.5	0	5.7	0	0	11.2	19	71
	Zhangtan	Lishi	0	31.3	24	11.4	0	0	66.7	61	221
	Zhangtan	Zoupo	0	21.1	0	5.1	0	0	26.2	26	101
Huanta Road	Zhangtan	Shuangjing	0	1.8	0	11.2	0	0	13	30	112
	Zhangtan	Dian'an	0	2.2	0	11.7	7.9	0	21.8	25	92
Lyuyuan Road	Zhangtan	Lishi	0	3.4	0	3.5	0	0	6.9	8	25
Chunlin Road	Zhangtan	Lishi	0	6.2	2.2	0	0	0	8.4	14	52
North Section of Yong'an Road	Zhangtan	Zoupo	0	12.5	13.8	8.4	0	0	34.7	52	171
Second Bid Section of the Guanmiao - Huangyang River (the eastern section of the ring road) Reconstruction	Zhangtan	Dian'an	0	0	0	7.9	0	1.4	9.3	15	56
	Zhangtan	Wangwan	0	0	0	26.5	0	14.8	41.3	69	261
	Zhangtan	Shuangjing	0	0	0	21.6	0	13.9	35.5	59	222

Subproject	Township	Village/Community	Collectively-owned land to be permanently acquired (mu)							Affected persons	
			Paddy field	Non-irrigated flatland	Non-irrigated sloping land	Home stead	Forest land	Construction land	Subtotal	AHs	APs
Green Public Parking Lot Project in Core Area of Chengdong New Area	Zhangtan	Zoupo	13.7	0	0	0	0	0	13.7	15	48
	Zhangtan	Lishi	6.9	0	0	0	0	0	6.9	18	69
Project of Hanjiang River Restoration and Green Corridor Along the River (Phase I)	Zhangtan	Lishi	26.7	13.6	23.4	5.7	158.2	0	227.6	156	603
	Zhangtan	Dian'an	0	5.2	0	0	33.8	0	39	12	41
	Zhangtan	Wangling	0	5.3	0	0	0	0	5.3	6	23
	Zhangtan	Langou	72.4	14.3	18.7	0	78.6	0	184	162	608
Hanjiang River Comprehensive Regulation Project Zhangtan Town Section Protective Works Protection Zone 1	Zhangtan	Houyan	39.5	23.3	26.2	0	16.2	0	105.2	126	412
	Zhangtan	Zhangtan	34.1	29.6	28.6	0	17.8	0	110.1	91	295
Chengdong Sports Park	Zhangtan	Lishi	21.5	12.6	5.7	4.5	0	0	44.3	48	177
	Zhangtan	Zoupo	0	8.95	25.35	0	12.33	0	46.63	51	181

Subproject	Township	Village/Community	Collectively-owned land to be permanently acquired (mu)							Affected persons	
			Paddy field	Non-irrigated flatland	Non-irrigated sloping land	Home stead	Forest land	Construction land	Subtotal	AHs	APs
Community Ecological Park Project	Zhangtan	Zoupo	18.04	0	0	0	0	0	18.04	14	49
	Zhangtan	Wangwan	0	10.24	0	3.6	0	4	17.84	14	53
Urban Integrated Waterlogging Control System (Pump Station)	Zhangtan	Wangwan	0	0.04	0	0	0	0	0.04	1	4
		Lishi	0	0.07	0	0	0	0	0.07	2	9
		Shuangjing	0	0.04	0	0	0	0	0.04	1	4
		Zhangtan Community	0	0.13	0	0	0	0	0.13	3	11
<b>Total</b>			<b>232.84</b>	<b>207.37</b>	<b>167.95</b>	<b>126.8</b>	<b>324.83</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>1093.89</b>	<b>1098</b>	<b>3971</b>

Source: Survey based on FSR (Non-Detailed-Measurement-Survey)

Table 2-2 Statistics of Collectively-owned Land to be Permanently Acquired in the Project (by Village)

S/ N	Village/Community	Collectively-owned land to be permanently acquired (mu)							Affected persons	
		Paddy field	Non-irrigated flatland	Non-irrigated sloping land	Homestead	Forest land	Construction land	Subtotal	Number of households	Number of persons
1	Dian'an	0	12.9	0	25.3	41.7	1.4	81.3	71	260
2	Houyan	39.5	23.3	26.2	0	16.2	0	105.2	126	412
3	Langou	72.4	14.3	18.7	0	78.6	0	184	162	608
4	Lishi	48.2	67.17	55.3	25.1	158.2	0	353.97	289	1087
5	Shuangjing	6.9	1.84	0	32.8	0	13.9	55.44	108	407
6	Wangling	0	5.3	0	0	0	0	5.3	6	23
7	Wangwan	0	10.28	0	30.1	0	18.8	59.18	84	318
8	Zhangtan Community	34.1	29.73	28.6	0	17.8	0	110.23	94	306
9	Zoupo	31.74	42.55	39.15	13.5	12.33	0	139.27	158	550
<b>Total</b>		<b>232.84</b>	<b>207.37</b>	<b>167.95</b>	<b>126.8</b>	<b>324.83</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>1093.89</b>	<b>1098</b>	<b>3971</b>

Source: Survey based on FSR (Non-Detailed-Measurement-Survey)

## 2.2.2 Impact of House Demolition in the Project

The impact of rural house demolition for the Project involves 5 administrative villages in Zhangtan Town, namely Dian'an Village, Lishi Village, Houyan Village, Wangwan Village, Shuangjing Village, and Zoupo Village, with a total area of 86,075 m<sup>2</sup>, including 54,025 m<sup>2</sup> of residential houses (45,565 m<sup>2</sup> of brick-concrete structures and 8,460 m<sup>2</sup> of brick-wood structures) and 32,050 m<sup>2</sup> of non-residential houses (including 20,050 m<sup>2</sup> of brick-concrete structures and 12000 m<sup>2</sup> of unlicensed buildings). A total of 1192 residents from 325 households are affected by the demolition of the Project. Among them, 346 residents from 68 households are affected by the demolition of both residential and operating houses. The details of products are as follows:

### **1. Impact on Rural Residential Houses**

The impact of residential house demolition in the Project involves 5 administrative villages in Zhangtan Town, namely Dian'an Village, Lishi Village, Wangwan Village, Shuangjing Village and Zoupo Village. The total area of rural resident houses to be demolished is 54,025 m<sup>2</sup>, including 45,565 m<sup>2</sup> of brick-concrete structure houses (accounting for 84.4%) and 8,460 m<sup>2</sup> of brick-wood structure houses (accounting for 15.6%), affecting 325 households with 1,192 persons. See Tables 2-3 and 2-4 for the impact of the demolition of villagers' houses in the Project.

**Table 2-3 Statistics of Demolition Volume of Rural Residential Houses (by Subproject)**

Subproject	Township	Village/Community	Residential house demolition (m <sup>2</sup> )			Affected persons	
			Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Subtotal	AHs	APs
Zhenxing Road	Zhangtan	Dian'an	1880	300	2180	13	28
	Zhangtan	Lishi	3750	400	4150	24	86
	Zhangtan	Zoupo	1730	200	1930	12	36
Huanta Road	Zhangtan	Shuangjing	3580	420	4000	24	92

Subproject	Township	Village/Community	Residential house demolition (m <sup>2</sup> )			Affected persons	
			Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Subtotal	AHs	APs
	Zhangtan	Dian'an	3000	410	3410	21	79
	Zhangtan	Wangwan	3240	0	3240	19	71
Lyuyuan Road	Zhangtan	Lishi	1380	300	1680	9	33
North Section of Yong'an Road	Zhangtan	Zoupo	3658	340	3998	25	94
Second Bid Section of the Guanmiao - Huangyang River (the eastern section of the ring road) Reconstruction Project	Zhangtan	Dian'an	2860	0	2860	15	56
	Zhangtan	Wangwan	6456	1800	8256	51	197
	Zhangtan	Shuangjing	6311	2600	8911	55	211
Project of Hanjiang River Restoration and Green Corridor Along the River (Phase I)	Zhangtan	Lishi	2260	810	3070	19	70
Chengdong Sports Park	Zhangtan	Lishi	2120	460	2580	15	54
Community Ecological Park	Zhangtan	Wangwan	1850	200	2050	12	45
	Zhangtan	Zoupo	1490	220	1710	11	40
<b>Total</b>			<b>45565</b>	<b>8460</b>	<b>54025</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>1192</b>

Source: Survey based on FSR (Non-Detailed-Measurement-Survey)

**Table 2-4 Statistics of Demolition Volume of Rural Residential Houses (by Affected Village)**

Township/Subdistrict	Village/Community	House demolition (m <sup>2</sup> )			Affected persons	
		Brick-concrete	Brick-wood	Subtotal	Number of households	Number of persons
Zhangtan	Dian'an	7740	710	8450	49	163
Zhangtan	Lishi	9510	1970	11480	67	243
Zhangtan	Shuangjing	9891	3020	12911	79	303
Zhangtan	Wangwan	11546	2000	13546	82	313
Zhangtan	Zoupo	6878	760	7638	48	170
Total		45565	8460	54025	325	1192

Source: Survey based on FSR (Non-Detailed-Measurement-Survey)

## **2. Impact on Rural Non-Residential Houses**

Only the Second Bid Section of the Guanmiao - Huangyang River (the eastern section of the ring road) Reconstruction Project involves the demolition of non-residential houses, and other subprojects involve none. The impact of operating house demolition involves 3 administrative villages in Zhangtan Town, namely Dian'an Village, Wangwan Village, and Shuangjing Village, with a total area of 32,050 m<sup>2</sup>, including 20050 m<sup>2</sup> of brick-concrete structures (accounting for 87.5%) and 12000 m<sup>2</sup> of unlicensed buildings. A total of 346 residents from 68 households will be affected. According to the investigation, these non-residential houses are part of villagers' houses, generally on the first floor or in the courtyard. Among 68 affected households, 52 rent out houses and 16 operate by themselves.

According to the feedback from the Executing Agency and Land Acquisition and Demolition Office of Zhangtan Town, there may be approximately 12,000 square meters of unlicensed buildings in the sub-project's operational premises<sup>4</sup>,

<sup>4</sup> The area of unlicensed buildings is estimated by the Zhangtan Town Land Acquisition and Relocation Office. Currently, the Zhangtan Town Land Acquisition and Relocation Office has not carried out detailed measurement and formal recognition of unlicensed buildings within the scope of the AIIB project. The actual

including about 7,200 square meters of Class I structures (wall thickness: 24cm), about 3,600 square meters of Class II structures (wall thickness: 18cm) and about 1,200 square meters of Class III structures (wall thickness of 12cm and simple prefabricated houses). This type of buildings is not the main residential property of villagers, and is generally used for business, parking, stacking items, etc., and is not used as the main house for residential purposes. According to the relevant compensation policies in the project area, unlicensed buildings that have already existed and been recognized in the land acquisition announcement of this Project (expected to be released in March 2024) can still receive corresponding allowances for construction cost according to different building structures. Recognition of unlicensed buildings and compensation for construction cost see description in section 4.6



**Figure 2-1 Examples of Unlicensed Houses within the Project Area**

See Table 2-5 for details of the impact on villagers' houses used for non-residential.

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area of unlicensed buildings needs to be officially recognized and measured in detail before the demolition agreement is signed.



Table 2-5 Affected Volume of Villagers' Houses for Operation

Subproject	Town	Village/Community	Building area for non-residential (m <sup>2</sup> )					Affected persons		Remarks
			Brick-concrete	Class I illegal buildings	Class II illegal buildings	Class III illegal buildings	Subtotal	Number of households	Number of persons	
Second Bid Section of the Guanmiao - Huangyang River (the eastern section of the ring road) Reconstruction Project	Zhangtan	Dian'an	4980	900	400	0	6280	6	35	3 households rent out houses and 3 operate by themselves
	Zhangtan	Wangwan	6200	1500	1400	230	9330	27	125	23 households rent out houses and 4 operate by themselves
	Zhangtan	Wangwan	8870	4800	1800	970	16440	35	186	26 households rent out houses and 9 operate by themselves
<b>Total</b>			<b>20050</b>	<b>7200</b>	<b>3600</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>32050</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>346</b>	

Source: Survey based on FSR and the information from the Executing Agency and Land Acquisition and Demolition Office of Zhangtan Town (Non-Detailed-Measurement-Survey)

### 2.2.3 Impact of Infrastructure and Ground Attachments in the Project

According to the fieldwork, the impact of ground attachments (including graves, trees and special facilities) of the Project is preliminarily confirmed. See Table 2-6 for details.

**Table 2-6 Impact of Ground Attachments**

Category	Unit	Quantity
Tomb	Nr.	55
Electric pole	Pcs.	20
Shrubwood	Mu	142.03
Arbor forest	Mu	182.8

### 2.2.4 Rural Collective Land Transfer

land use rights transfer is planned for part of the land for the Project of Hanjiang River Restoration and Green Corridor along the River (Phase I) under the Project and the land for Huangyang River Water Environment Treatment and Ecological Restoration Project. The total land use rights transfer area is about 3,053.3 mu, including 1,462.7 mu of cultivated land (including 813.04 mu of basic farmland), 1520.7 mu of forestland, and 69.9 mu of collectively-owned construction land, affecting 5,233 residents from 1,430 households in 8 administrative villages/communities of 3 towns/subdistricts. The specific conditions of land use rights transfer for subprojects are as follows:

**Project of Hanjiang River Restoration and Green Corridor along the River (Phase I):** Land acquisition is proposed for the land within the planning scope of Zhangtan Town for the subproject, and land use rights transfer is adopted for other land. The subproject plans to circulate 1,035.7 mu of land, including 240.5 mu of cultivated land and 795.5 mu of forestland, affecting 925 residents from 248 households in 2 administrative villages in 1 town.

**Huangyang River Water Environment Treatment and Ecological Restoration Project:** The subproject plans to circulate 2017.6 mu of land through voluntary consultation with farmers, including 1222.2 mu of cultivated land (including 813.04 mu of basic farmland), 725.5 mu of forestland, and 69.9 mu of collectively-owned construction land, affecting 4,308 residents from 1,182 households in 6 administrative villages/communities in 2 towns/subdistricts.

According to the data from the Hanbin District Natural Resources Bureau, 813.04 mu of basic farmland is involved in the land use scope of the Huangyang River Water Environment Treatment and Ecological Restoration Project. The Project proposes to rent these farmlands by means of land transfer. On the premise of not changing the use and nature of basic farmland, the farmland in these areas will be upgraded and transformed, and then agricultural production and operation activities will be organized by entrusting agricultural cooperatives or agricultural enterprises to carry out organic agriculture pilot and demonstration, reducing the use of pesticides and non-organic fertilizers, and mitigating the impact of floods; During this process, relevant regulations and policies related to cultivated land will be strictly followed, without changing the original use of cultivated land, affecting food production or affecting the income of farmers. The negotiation process of land use rights transfer will be based on the principles of voluntariness, compensation and fairness, and will not require farmers to participate in the transfer; Farmers who have not reached land use rights transfer agreement still have the right to continue independently cultivating and operating their existing farmland; Failure to negotiation will not result in land acquisition or restrictions on the use of land resources. According to the preliminary survey, the basic farmland to be transferred in the Project involves Dian'an Village, Shuangjing Village, Wangwan Village, Zhangtan Community and Houyan Village in Zhangtan Town, as well as Dashuling Village in Xincheng Subdistrict Office, affecting 573 households with 2,107 persons.

The impact of the planned land use rights transfer for this Project is detailed in the table below:

Table 2-7 Rural Collective land to be Transferred in the Project

Subproject	Town/Subdistrict office	Village/Community	Area of basic farmland to be circulated (mu)	Area of general cultivated land to be circulated (mu)	Area of forest land to be transferred (mu)	Collective construction land (mu)	Subtotal (mu)	Number of households to be transferred (household)	Number of persons to be transferred (person)
Huangyang River Water Environment Treatment and Ecological Restoration Project	Zhangtan Town	Dian'an	72.4	7.7	50.6	15.7	146.4	125	442
		Shuangjing	38.7	11.3	0	8.7	58.7	43	157
		Wangwan	197.8	112.4	221.8	45.5	577.5	307	1121
		Zhangtan Community	303.3	190.2	319.2	0	812.7	415	1572
		Houyan	168.2	87.6	133.9	0	389.7	261	915
	Xincheng Subdistrict Office	Dashuling	32.6	0	0	0	32.6	31	101
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>409.2</b>	<b>725.5</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>2017.6</b>	<b>1182</b>	<b>4308</b>
Project of Hanjiang River	Shiti	Jiutiaogou	0	109.8	330.5	0	440.3	112	421

Subproject	Town/Subdistrict office	Village/Community	Area of basic farmland to be circulated (mu)	Area of general cultivated land to be circulated (mu)	Area of forest land to be transferred (mu)	Collective construction land (mu)	Subtotal (mu)	Number of households to be transferred (household)	Number of persons to be transferred (person)
Restoration and Green Corridor Along the River (Phase I)		Yangkou	0	130.7	464.7	0	595.4	136	504
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>240.5</b>	<b>795.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1035.7</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>925</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>649.7</b>	<b>1520.7</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>3053.3</b>	<b>1430</b>	<b>5233</b>

Data source: Hanbin District Natural Resources Bureau, drawings of feasibility study unit, and on-site investigation by SIA unit

According to the investigation, the PIU has reached a preliminary intention for land use rights transfer with villages/communities involved in land use rights transfer. After convening representatives of the village committee for discussion, each village/community preliminarily agrees to circulate land for project construction and to cooperate in project construction according to project management requirements. See **Appendix 2** for a copy of the Letter of Intent.



**Figure 2-2 Discuss of Intent for land use rights transfer among Villagers' Representatives Convened by Each Village/Community**

Regarding the relevant policies of basic farmland use rights transfer, the SIA unit has conducted policy consultation with Hanbin District Natural Resources Bureau and Hanbin District Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau respectively. The comments of these two functional departments on basic farmland use rights transfer are as follows:

**1. Comments of Hanbin District Natural Resources Bureau:**

**Principle of basic farmland use:** According to the *Land Administration Law* and the *Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law*

and other relevant policies, basic farmland can only be used for the production of important agricultural products such as grain, cotton, oil, and sugar. It is prohibited to deploy non-agricultural projects on basic farmland. It is prohibited to plant trees, build green landscapes, or dig ponds for fish farming. It is prohibited to build orchards and plant cash crops.

**Term and contract management for land use rights transfer** : The basic farmland lease fee shall be negotiated by the lessee and the original land contractor, and the term shall not exceed the remaining contracting period of the land. The land use rights transfer work is governed by the agriculture and rural affairs department and shall comply with specific requirements and standard templates.

**2. Comments of Hanbin District Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau:**

### 关于安康城东新区绿色低碳环境可持续发展示范项目土地流转的意见

汉滨区五里工业集中区管委会：

关于安康城东新区绿色低碳环境可持续发展示范项目部分用地土地流转，应根据有关规定执行。

1、土地流转期限不得超过土地承包期限（2042年12月31日）。到期后，根据国家土地承包的相关政策中土地承包人承包期的规定，与土地承包人协商后，依法签订新的土地流转协议，流转期限不得超过新的土地承包期限；

2、严格遵守耕地保护政策，坚决制止耕地“非农化”、防止耕地“非粮化”。严禁违规占用耕地绿化造林，严禁占用耕地超标准建设绿色通道，严禁违规占用耕地挖湖造景，严禁占用永久基本农田扩大自然保护地，严禁违规占用耕地从事非农建设，严禁违法违规批地用地；禁止占用永久基本农田种植苗木花卉草皮，禁止占用永久基本农田种植水果茶叶等多年生经济作物，禁止占用永久基本农田挖塘养殖水产，禁止闲置、荒芜永久基本农田。

3、使用农业农村局制式土地流转合同，合同在农业农村局备案，土地流转合模板同见附件。

附：安康市汉滨区农村土地承包经营权流转合同

汉滨区农业农村局  
2023年10月14日

**Figure 2-3 Written Opinions Issued by the Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau**

**The principle of cultivated land(including basic farmland) use is the same as that of the Natural Resources Bureau.**

**Term of land use rights transfer:** The cultivated land contract in Hanbin District expires in 2042, and the term of Phase I land use rights transfer contract of basic farmland shall not exceed the contracting period of cultivated land. According to the *Opinions on Keeping the Land Contracting Relationship Stable and Unchanged on a Long-term Basis*, the contracting period will be automatically extended for 30 years for the original contracted villagers after expiration. Therefore, a new land use rights transfer contract needs to be signed after the expiration of the first land use rights transfer



contract.

**Management of land use rights transfer contract:** The standard land use rights transfer contract of the Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau must be adopted, and the signed contracts shall be filed with the Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau.

According to the relevant comments of the above two government functional departments, the land use rights transfer agreement for Phase I of the Project shall expire in 2042. To ensure the continuous operation of relevant subprojects, Hanbin District Government and relevant town/subdistrict offices will re-sign the Phase II land use rights transfer Agreement in accordance with relevant regulations before the expiration of the Phase I Agreement. The aforementioned consultation activities are part of the project feasibility study and preliminary consultations with the natural resources and planning bureau and the departments of agriculture and rural affairs. Prior to project implementation, based on the preliminary design or construction drawings, further opinions regarding land use requirements should be sought from the natural resources and planning bureau and the departments of agriculture and rural affairs (including provincial departments).

In addition, in order to ensure compliance with relevant regulations and policies on the protection of cultivated land, it is planned to rent these farmland in the form of land use rights transfer for this Project, and upgrade and transform the farmland in these areas without changing the basic farmland use and nature. Then, the agricultural production and operation activities will be organized by entrusting agricultural cooperatives or agricultural enterprises, organic agriculture pilot and demonstration will be carried out to reduce the use of pesticides and non-organic fertilizers, and to mitigate the impact of floods; During this process, it will be ensured that the original use of cultivated land is not changed, food production and the income of farmers will not be affected. The

negotiation process of land use rights transfer will be based on the principles of voluntariness, compensation and fairness, and will not require farmers to participate in the transfer; Farmers who have not reached land use rights transfer agreement still have the right to continue independently cultivating and operating their existing farmland; Failure to negotiation will not result in land acquisition or restrictions on the use of land resources.

### **2.2.5 Temporary land**

Since the specific location of temporary land is not clear in the feasibility study stage, this RAP only estimates the demand for land according to the project scale and explains the purpose and principle of land use. The specific location of the temporary land will be determined during construction.

Through discussion with the feasibility study unit, the temporary land for the Project is estimated to be 120 mu and is mainly used for temporary facilities such as borrow areas, dump sites, mixing plants, or construction camps (if necessary). Wasteland and unused land will be used as temporary land.

## **2.3 Affected Population**

### **1) Overview of population affected by land acquisition and demolition**

As mentioned above, 1050 households with 3800 persons are affected by land acquisition and demolition of the Project, of which 325 households with 1192 persons are affected by land acquisition and demolition at the same time.

According to the sampling survey of households affected by land acquisition, the income of the affected households mainly comes from non-agricultural industries, the income from employment accounts for more than 80% of the total income, and the area of cultivated land owned by the affected households is small. See [Section 3.4](#) for details of the sampling survey. Although the affected households have a high loss rate of cultivated land, the actual income loss of farmers is very low (the income loss rate is only 2.4%). Therefore, the affected

households will be slightly affected in economy, and the impact of project land acquisition on farmers' livelihoods is relatively small. See [Section 5.1](#) for details.

## 2) Vulnerable groups affected by land acquisition and demolition

According to the primary investigation in FS stage, 16 households with 42 persons are identified as the vulnerable groups affected by the Project, which are rural households enjoying the minimum living guarantee. The affected vulnerable groups include 5 households in Lishi Village, 4 households in Houyan Village, 3 households in Langou Village and 4 households in Zoupo Village, all of which are affected by land acquisition and do not involve house demolition. These vulnerable households are divided into two categories: one is the lack of labor capacity or inability to work due to illness; the other is the lack of vocational skills of workers, resulting in less employment opportunities, low income and heavy family financial burden.

**Table 2-8 Vulnerable Groups**

Type	Identification criteria	Number of households
Rural household enjoying the minimum living guarantee	Rural households whose income is higher than 4,830 yuan/person•year and whose property status meets the property conditions of households enjoying the minimum living guarantee in Hanbin District.	16

**Data source: on-site investigation by SIA unit**

According to the primary investigation in FS stage, the average cultivated land of these 16 households enjoying the minimum living guarantee is 2.07 mu/HHs, the average cultivated land loss is 0.42 mu, and the income loss is about 504 yuan, accounting for 3.7% of the average household income of 13,781 yuan of the households enjoying the minimum living guarantee. Therefore, the impact of land acquisition on the 16 vulnerable households is relatively small.

## 3) Ethnic minority

According to the survey, the impact of land acquisition and demolition in the Project does not involve ethnic minorities.

#### **4) Households affected by land to be transferred**

As the project design does not change the use and nature of farmland to be transferred, for the villagers involved in the intended cultivated land transfer, apart from receiving corresponding rent, they can also, based on voluntary principles, be employed by ecological agriculture enterprises or cooperatives to engage in agricultural labor according to the standards and receive remuneration. Therefore, land transfer has no impact on these villagers and can also increase a certain amount of income every year.

## **2.4 Detailed Practical Investigation and Update on the Impact of Project Land Use**

It should be emphasized that the extent of impact of various types of land acquisition and demolition of this Project will be determined based on the preliminary design and land acquisition announcement (expected to be released in March 2024), and a detailed physical quantity survey and affected population census will be conducted. The impact of land acquisition and demolition of this Project will be updated based on the results of the above survey. The updated survey results will be included in the Baseline Investigation Report on Resettlement Impact and Production and Living of Resettled People" prepared by the external monitoring agency for immigration in this Project, and timely submitted to the AIIB for review.

Before obtaining no objection from the AIIB in the above-mentioned basic investigation report, the relevant departments of the local government shall not carry out any substantial land acquisition or housing demolition within the scope of this Project.

### 3 Socioeconomic Profile

#### 3.1 Socioeconomic Profile of Hanbin District

Hanbin District is located in the southeast of Shaanxi Province and the upper reaches of the Hanjiang River. It is a traffic hub in eastern central Shaanxi and an important water conservation area for the Middle Route of the National South-to-North Water Diversion Project. Hanbin District has jurisdiction over 23 towns, 4 subdistrict offices, 293 villages and 94 communities, with a permanent resident population of 891,217. See Table 3-1 for the socioeconomic data of Hanbin District in 2021.

**Table 3-1 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Counties/Districts in 2021**

S/N	Indicator	Unit	Quantity
1	Land area	km <sup>2</sup>	3645.91
2	Gross population	10,000 persons	102.61
2.1	Urban population	10,000 persons	48.98
2.2	Female population	10,000 persons	48.61
3	GDP	100 million yuan	407.27
3.1	Primary industries	100 million yuan	42.05
3.2	Secondary industries	100 million yuan	140.63
3.3	Tertiary industries	100 million yuan	224.59
3.4	Per capita GDP	yuan/person	49873
4	Local fiscal revenue	100 million yuan	6.68
5	Per capita disposable income of urban residents	yuan/person	30918
6	Per capita disposable income of rural residents	yuan/person	12362

**Source: 2021 Statistical Bulletin on National Economic Development of Hanbin District.**

### 3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Townships

The land acquisition and demolition of the Project affects 1 town, i.e. Zhangtan Town, Hanbin District, while the land transfer affects 1 town and 1 subdistrict office, i.e. Shiti Town and Xincheng Subdistrict Office. The registered population is 181,860, the total cultivated area is about 43,000 mu, the per household population is 3.56, the per capita cultivated area is about 0.24 mu, and the per capita income is 15,916 yuan.

**Table 3-2 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Townships<sup>31</sup>**

Affected Towns	Number of villages / communities	Number of households	Registered population	Per household population	Female population	Labor force	Cultivate area	Per capita net income of rural residents
	Nr.	House hold	Person	Person/ HHs	Person	Person	mu	yuan/year
Zhangtan	15	8320	30304	3.64	14029	18860	18459	15654
Shiti	12	5843	18188	3.11	8196	9985	16667	13870
Xinchen	27	36892	133368	3.62	65350	204727	8017	16255
Total	54	51055	181860	3.56	87575	233572	43143	15916

Source: statistics provided by Zhangtan , Shiti ,and Xincheng Government.

### 3.3 Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Villages

The land use of the Project affects 12 villages/communities in 3 towns. Specifically, the collectively-owned land acquisition affects 1 community and 8 villages, while the land transfer affects 3 villages in 2 towns. The affected villages have a per household population of 3.2~4.1, a per capita cultivated area of 0.31 mu ~ 5.03 mu and a per capita income of 12,000 yuan ~ 18,800 yuan. According to the survey, many villagers in the affected villages are working outside, and household income is mostly from outside employment. See Table 3-3 for the basic socioeconomic profile of affected villages.

**Table 3-3 Basic Socioeconomic Profile of Affected Villages<sup>32</sup>**

Affected village/community	Number of households	Gross population	Per capita cultivated area	Female population	Labor force	Cultivate area	Per capita net income of rural residents
	Household	Person	mu/person	Person	Person	mu	yuan/year
Lishi Village	436	1693	0.50	685	960	850	13350
Shuangjing Village	440	1459	0.39	576	980	570	14290
Dian'an Village	432	1588	0.31	723	894	500	16788
Wangwan Village	453	1858	0.36	937	1288	667	15763
Houyan Village	471	1848	0.46	958	1042	850	16042
Langou Village	583	1913	0.64	931	956	1230	12687
Zoupo Village	566	2300	0.95	1127	1340	2192	12736
Wangling Village	889	3304	0.58	1608	2313	1917	15080
Zhangtan Community	868	2990	0.66	1812	1980	1987	15465
Lishi Village	423	1349	5.03	740	772	6780	10700
Shuangjing Village	297	972	1.14	459	615	1109	11007
Dian'an Village	1147	4139	0.13	1989	2154	550	18800
<b>Total</b>	<b>7005</b>	<b>25413</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>12545</b>	<b>15294</b>	<b>19202</b>	<b>15017</b>

Data source: statistical results provided by affected villages.

### **3.4 Socioeconomic Profile of Households Affected by Land Acquisition and Demolition**

#### **3.4.1 Sampling Survey of Affected Households**

In order to understand the basic economic conditions of the population affected by the land occupation of the Project, a sampling survey (in the form of questionnaire) was carried out on the affected villages during the social and economic survey. The samples of the surveyed villages are 9 administrative villages/communities involved in the land acquisition of the Project. There are 397 affected households sampled, accounting for 36.1% of the total number of

1,098 households affected by land acquisition. The sample data are shown in Table 3-4.

**Table 3-4 List of Sampling Rates**

S/N	Village/Community	Number of affected households	Sampled affected households		Sampling rate (%)
			Number of households	Population	
1	Dian'an	71	45	174	63.4%
2	Houyan	126	49	198	38.9%
3	Langou	162	36	138	22.2%
4	Lishi	289	79	301	27.3%
5	Shuangjing	108	58	222	53.7%
6	Wangling	6	6	23	100.0%
7	Wangwan	84	50	196	59.5%
8	Zhangtan Community	94	27	114	28.7%
9	Zoupo	158	35	136	22.2%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1098</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>1502</b>	<b>35.1%</b>

Data source: socio-economic and physical impact survey from March to April 2023

### 3.4.2 Basic Information of Sampled Households

**Basic information:** Among the 385 households surveyed, the total population is 1502, with an average household population of 3.90. They are all Han people, and there are no ethnic minority families. The number of women is 710, accounting for 47.3% of the total number of people surveyed. The average arable land per household is 2.0 mu. A household has a maximum of 4.1 mu of arable land or a minimum of only 1.6 mu of arable land. Adult women living in rural areas mainly engage in farm work, housework and raising children, and rarely go out to work. Most of the young men work outside, while the middle-aged and elderly men mainly work in the village for farming or odd jobs.

**Household assets and living environment:** The average cultivated land of 385 households is 2.22 mu, and the average housing area is 181 m<sup>2</sup>. Among the sampled households, 60% of the households with kids attending primary and secondary schools in Ankang City rent or buy houses in the urban area, and the remaining 40% with kids attending nearby primary and secondary schools with



an average distance of about 2 km from home. Parents generally drive their kids to school by electric bike, which takes about 10 minutes. The average distance from the sampled households to the nearest hospital is about 2 km and the average distance to Zhangtan Town Market is about 2.5 km.

### 3.4.3 Incomes and Expenditures of Households

#### 1) Annual household income.

The average annual income of the sampled households is 60,066 yuan. The average annual income of rural households is 1534 yuan, of which the average annual income of farming households only accounts for 1.9% of the total income. The average annual income of non-rural households is 58532 yuan, of which the average annual income of migrant households accounts for 87.4%.

#### 2) Annual household expenditure.

The average annual total expenditure of each household is 34,818 yuan, including daily expenses of 18,728 yuan/household, accounting for 53.8%; education and medical expenses of 9,003 yuan/household, accounting for 25.9%; productive expenditures of 390 yuan/household, accounting for 1.1%; human relationship expenditures of 4,882 yuan/household, accounting for 14.1%; other expenses of 1,815 yuan/household, accounting for 5.2%. Refer to Table 3-5 for details of the sampling survey on incomes and expenditures of affected households.

**Table 3-5 Analysis of Household Incomes and Expenditures**

Category	Proportion	Average household income (yuan/household)	Per capita income (yuan/person)
<b>I. Household income</b>			
Planting income	1.9%	1,136	291
Breeding income	0.7%	398	102
Income from off-farm work	87.4%	52,495	13,463
Operating income	9.3%	5,565	1,427
Welfare and other incomes	0.8%	472	121
Subtotal	100.0%	60,066	15,405
<b>II. Household expenditures</b>			

Category	Proportion	Average household income (yuan/household)	Per capita income (yuan/person)
Expenses for daily life and meals	53.8%	18,728	4,803
Education expenditure	16.3%	5,671	1,454
Medical expenditure	9.6%	3,332	855
Production expenditure	1.1%	390	100
Human relationship expenditure	14.0%	4,882	1,252
Other expenditures	5.2%	1,815	465
Subtotal	100.0%	34,818	8,929

**Data source: socio-economic and physical impact survey from March to April 2023**

According to the statistical results of the sampling survey, the income of farmers in the project area is mainly from off-farm work, and the agricultural income accounts for a very small proportion, which is related to the fact that the project area is located in the central urban area of Hanbin District. Years of planning and construction in the central urban area have caused local farmers to lose their land and their agricultural income has been decreasing year by year. However, the construction in the central urban area has brought more employment opportunities to villagers, labor remuneration has increased year by year, and non-agricultural incomes have increased rapidly. In general, the agricultural incomes of the villagers in the affected area are very small, and the income structure has changed to the mode of urban residents.

#### **3.4.4 Resettlement willingness of sampled households**

According to the questionnaire survey results of sampled households, 86.5% of 397 sampled households chose centralized resettlement and 13.4% chose pure monetary resettlement. Most of the farmers choosing monetary resettlement have other housings to live in. In addition, according to the supplementary survey of 107 relocated households among the sampled households, 91.6% of them believe that both resettlement methods can be combined and this is more flexible. According to the interview with the Land Acquisition and Demolition Office, centralized resettlement and monetary resettlement will be flexibly combined according to the wishes of villagers in the actual process of demolition and resettlement work.

### 3.4.5 Gender difference analysis of sampled households

Of the 397 sampled households, 85.2% are headed by men. Although the majority of households are headed by men, 80.6% of households make decisions on matters both large and small jointly, only 7.1% make decisions by men, and 12.3% make decisions on major matters jointly and on minor matters by women.

Regarding the decision-making of land acquisition and resettlement modes, 75.1% of the sampled households made decisions after joint consultation, and the proportion of households with women making decisions alone (13.6%) was 2.3% higher than that of households with men making decisions alone (11.3%).

With regard to the signing of land acquisition and resettlement agreements, 61.3% of households have men and women jointly decide who will sign the agreement, 29.3% have hostesses decide who will sign the agreement, 8.3% have hosts decide who will sign the agreement, and 0.1% have the one at home sign the agreement.

With regard to decision-making on the purchase of resettlement housing (e.g. floor, location, area, etc.), 67.9% of households make decisions jointly, 27.4% make decisions by hostesses, and 4.7% by hosts.

In addition, women from 95.2% of the sample households can participate in village-level activities. Women from 78.1% of the sample households work part-time or have steady jobs nearby.

To sum up, in the areas affected by land acquisition and demolition of the Project, women are not obviously excluded from decision-making and participation in life affairs, land acquisition and demolition, and other affairs. It is normal for most households that men and women jointly make decisions on family affairs, and women's voice in the households has not been weakened. Women are also able to participate voluntarily in social activities and work.

## 3.5 Practice of LA Compensation Distribution

According to the survey in the affected villages and through interviews with village cadres and local villagers, it is known that:

- The common practice of the affected villages is that LA compensation is fully retained by the collective for public welfare

purposes; The particular use of funds shall be determined by the villagers' representative council with the consent of villagers or the representatives (endorsed by the villagers).

- For the land contracted to households, according to the results of the villages' representative conference, a certain proportion (generally not more than 10%) of the compensation for land acquisition will be retained by the village group or paid in full to the APs.

The above method is a traditional practice of the affected villages due to land acquisition. According to the interviews with 5 village cadres and 21 villagers in the affected villages, all the interviewees agreed with this practice.

## 4 Legal Framework and Policies

### 4.1 Policies and Principles on Resettlement

The compensation and resettlement for land acquisition and demolition of the Project will strictly comply with the relevant laws, regulations and policies of the People's Republic of China, Shaanxi Province and the project site, as well as the relevant policy requirements of Environmental and Social Standard 2 - Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS2) in the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.

The resettlement work will be implemented in strict accordance with the policies determined in this plan, and any changes in the implementation process will be approved by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank in advance. In case of major changes, the PMO and the district and county PMOs will update the resettlement plan after consultation with the APs and submit it to AIIB for approval.

The resettlement policy of the Project is mainly formulated in accordance with the relevant laws and policies of AIIB ESS2 and China, including:

#### 1) AIIB policies

Environment and Social Standard 2 (ESS2) of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank ESF - *Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement*.

#### 2) Laws and regulations of the PRC

- Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from January 1, 2020)
- Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (effective from September 1, 2020)
- Forest Law of the PRC (effective from July 1, 2020)
- Regulations on the Implementation of the Forest Law of the PRC (effective from March 19, 2018)
- Farmland Occupation Law of the PRC (effective from September 1, 2019)
- Circular of the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and the National Forestry and Grassland Administration on Issues Related to Rigidly Enforcing the Administration of Cultivated Land Use (ZRZF [2021] No. 166)

### 3) Provincial and local regulations

- Measures of Shaanxi Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (adopted at the 12th session of the Standing Committee of the 9th Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress on November 30, 1999, effective from January 1, 2000)
- Rules for the Implementation of the Basic Farmland Protection Regulations of Shaanxi Province (promulgated under Order No.30 of the Shaanxi Provincial Government on April 4, 1996)
- Measures for Uniform Land Acquisition for Construction Projects of Shaanxi Province (promulgated under Order No.78 of the Shaanxi Provincial Government January 8, 2002)
- Notice of the Shaanxi Provincial Government on Promulgating Block Comprehensive Land Prices for Farmland (SPG [2020] No.12)
- Notice of Shaanxi Provincial Forestry Bureau on Issuing the *Detailed Rules for Implementation of Examination and Approval Management of Forest Land Used by Construction Projects in Shaanxi Province* (SLZF [2022] No. 83), May 16, 2022
- Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and the Ministry of Land Resources on Doing a Good Job in Social Security for Land-expropriated Farmers forwarded by the Shaanxi Provincial Labor and Social Security Department, and Land Resources Department, September 11, 2007
- *Opinions of the Office of Ankang Municipal People's Government on Further Improving the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers in Ankang Central Urban Area* (AZBF [2016] No. 1), January 26, 2016
- Notice of Hanbin District People's Government of Ankang City on Issuing the Compensation and Resettlement Scheme for Acquiring Houses on Collectively-owned Land for Bid Section I of Ankang Guanmiao-Huangyang River (East Section of Ring Trunk Road) Reconstruction Project of National Highway G211 (HZF [2022] No. 12), June 15, 2022
- Notice of the Office of the People's Government of Hanbin District, Ankang City on Issuing the *Implementation Plan for Temporary Land Lease of Huangyang River Land Raising and Protection Project of Xunyang Hydropower Station* (HZBF [2019] No.138), October 30, 2019

- Notice of Hanbin District People's Government of Ankang City on Promulgating the Comprehensive Land Price of the Acquisition of Agricultural Lands in the District (HZF [2021] No. 3), January 18, 2021

See **Appendix 2** for specific terms related to land acquisition and resettlement of the Project.

## **4.2 AIIB Resettlement Policy Objectives and Framework**

The overall objectives of the ESS2 standard of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank include:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives;
- To avoid forced eviction;
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost<sup>5</sup>, and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher;
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure;
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant;
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

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<sup>5</sup>"Replacement cost" is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety.

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

In general, the main objectives of China's legal system for land acquisition and resettlement are similar to those of the AIIB. However, there are still some procedural differences. Table 4-1 identifies these differences and proposes corresponding remedial measures.



**Table 4-1 Gap between AIIB and China in Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policies and Mitigation Measures4**

No.	ESS2	Comparison with PRC laws and regulations	Remedy
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.	This can usually be realized through technical and financial alternatives.	Minimize resettlement impacts during the feasibility study, and make further efforts during detailed design.
2	Prepare a resettlement action plan detailing the affected people's rights, income and livelihood restoration measures, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule	No RAP is required to be prepared except for large and medium water resources projects.	The PIU will prepare an RAP with the assistance of qualified experts, which will be disclosed to the APs and other stakeholders.
3	If resettlement is unavoidable, livelihood restoration measures will be implemented.	Governments at or above the county level should take practical measures to ensure the livelihood restoration of land-expropriated farmers.	The RAP will include detailed livelihood restoration measures.
4	Ensure that the APs are fully aware of the LAR impacts, and fully consulted, and the communities, APs and NGOs affected by the proposed project are meaningfully consulted.	In China, information is usually disclosed after the LA program is approved.	Comply with the requirements of the Bank; conduct meaningful consultation and information disclosure prior to the approval of the resettlement action plan
5	Improve the living standard of the affected poor population and other vulnerable groups.	Local village / community committees, civil affairs bureaus, social security bureaus, and other agencies pay attention to needs of poor population and other vulnerable groups.	Identify poor population and other vulnerable groups early on during screening to involve them, and consider their concerns during consultation and panning. Monitor their living standard.
6	Monitor and evaluate resettlement results, and impacts on the APs' living standard. Evaluate if the RAP objectives are realized through a baseline survey and M&E. Disclose M&E reports.	There is no M&E requirement for large and medium water resources projects, including impacts on the living standard of the APs. Local governments are responsible for supervision during the whole project implementation period, but do not disclose monitoring reports.	Coordinate with local governments to monitor and supervise resettlement, and strengthen information sharing, including the disclosure of monitoring reports.

### 4.3 Resettlement Objectives and Principles

This resettlement plan is formulated in accordance with the *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* (2020 revision), relevant policies of Shaanxi Province and Ankang City, and AIIB's *Environmental and Policy Framework*. Based on the above policies, the resettlement principles of the Project are formulated as follows through consultation with the local government and APs:

(1) The APs receive compensation and entitlements that at least maintain their pre-project living standard.

(2) The APs receive compensation and resettlement assistance whether legal title is available or not.

(3) The APs are fully aware of the eligibility, compensation modes and rates, and project schedule, and participate in resettlement implementation.

(4) LAR should not be conducted before the APs receive full compensation.

(5) The PIU and an independent third party will monitor LAR implementation.

(6) The resettlement budget will be fully available, and compensation paid timely.

### 4.4 Cut-off Date

The deadline for compensation eligibility is the date of issuing a land acquisition pre-announcement for the Project by Hanbin District Natural Resources Bureau. According to arrangements for the implementation schedule of subprojects, the deadline is expected to be March,2024. After this date, any newly required land, new houses or other buildings in the project area will not be entitled to compensation or subsidies for affected persons. PMOs and the resettlement and Social Monitoring Agency (to be hired) will follow up the progress of land acquisition and record the actual deadline in the semi-annual external social monitoring report.

## 4.5 Compensation Rate for Land Acquisition

### 4.5.1 Acquisition of Collectively-owned Land

The compensation standard for collectively-owned land acquisition of the Project is formulated with reference to the *Notice of Hanbin District People's Government of Ankang City on Promulgating the Comprehensive Land Price of the Acquisition of Agricultural Lands in the District* (HZF [2021] No. 3), as follows

**Block of Houyan Village, Wangwan Village, Shuangjing Village, Dian'an Village, and Zhangtan Community of Zhangtan Town (hereinafter referred to as "Block 1"):** 65,000 yuan/mu for cultivated land/homestead/collectively-owned construction land; 15,500 yuan/mu for forestland;

**Block of Langou Village, Lishi Village, Wangling Community, and Zoupo Village of Zhangtan Town (hereinafter referred to as "Block 2"):** 62,870 yuan/mu for cultivated land/homestead/collectively-owned construction land; 15,000 yuan/mu for forestland.

See Table 4-2 for details.

**Table 4-2 Compensation Standards for Acquisition of Collectively-owned Land**

Land type	Compensation rate (yuan/mu)		Remarks
	Block 1	Block 2	
Cultivated land/homestead/collectively-owned construction land	65000	62870	Released in 2021
Forest land	15500	15000	Released in 2021

According to the *Land Administration Law*, it is necessary to readjust or publish the comprehensive land prices of the area every three years as per the local actual situation<sup>4</sup>. The compensation standard for land acquisition in this plan is based on the comprehensive land prices of the area published in 2021. Therefore, there may be adjustments in 2024. In this regard, according to the interviews with implementing agencies and relevant departments, the date of

<sup>4</sup> Article 48 of the *Land Administration Law*: "The rate of land compensation and resettlement subsidies for farmland to be expropriated shall be determined by organizations of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government through the formulation and publication of the comprehensive land prices of the area. For the formulation of the comprehensive land prices of the area, factors such as the original use of the land, conditions of land resources, the output value of the land, the location of the land, the relationship between supply and demand of the land, the population and the level of economic and social development shall be taken into account, and prices shall be adjusted or republished at least once every three years."

land acquisition announcement is generally used as the reference point. If the comprehensive land prices of the area have not been adjusted before the land acquisition announcement is issued, the 2021 standard will be implemented; otherwise, the new comprehensive land prices of the area in 2024 will be implemented.

In addition, compensations for young crops<sup>6</sup> will be paid if cultivated land is acquired. Compensations for young crops: 1,200 yuan/mu for paddy fields and 1,000 yuan/mu for dry land. The compensations for young crops are calculated by multiplying the crop yield at harvest by the market unit price.

#### 4.5.2 Taxes and Fees

According to China's land related laws and regulations, taxes and fees that will be collected by relevant government departments are not of compensation package but should be borne by the project when land is acquired. Therefore, estimating the resettlement budget shall take into account applicable taxes and fees.

Taxes and fees related to land acquisition include cultivated land occupation tax, cultivated land reclamation fee, vegetation restoration fee, fees for paid use of new construction land, and contingencies. See Table 4-3 for details.

**Table 4-3 LA Taxes and Fees**

Item	Unit	Rate	Basis
Farmland occupation tax	yuan/m u	17333	Measures of Shaanxi Province for the Implementation of the Farmland Occupation Tax Law of the PRC (2019)
Cultivated land reclamation fee (paddy field)	yuan/m u	30000	Notice of Shaanxi Provincial Department of Natural Resources on Improving Management Methods to Effectively Implement the Balance between Cultivated Land Occupation and Compensation (SZRZF [2020] No. 27)
Cultivated land reclamation fee (dry land)	yuan/m u	23333	
Compensation for additional construction land	yuan/m u	16000	Notice of Shaanxi Provincial Department of Natural Resources on Improving Management Methods to Effectively Implement the Balance between Cultivated Land Occupation and Compensation (SZRZF [2020] No. 27)
Security fund for landless farmers	yuan/m u	10000	Opinions of the Office of Ankang Municipal People's Government on Further Improving the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers

<sup>6</sup> Referring to rice, wheat and corn, etc., excluding perennial crops.

Item	Unit	Rate	Basis
			in Ankang Central Urban Area (AZBF [2016] No. 1)
Vegetation restoration fee	yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	5333	Notice of Shaanxi Provincial Department of Finance and Shaanxi Forestry Bureau on Issuing the Measures for the Administration of Collection and Use of Forest Vegetation Restoration Fees in Shaanxi Province (2021)
Contingencies	yuan	20% of the comprehensive resettlement cost	Contingencies are estimated based on similar project experience in the county where the project is located, potential changes in the number of young crops and trees enumerated during detailed asset surveys and measurements, and potential costs incurred in coordinating land acquisition. The rate of contingencies for resettlement during the feasibility study stage is typically 10%. As the losses from the suspension of business of operating houses will be evaluated during demolition, it is difficult to estimate at the project preparation stage. Therefore, the rate of resettlement contingencies is set at 20%.

## 4.6 House Demolition and Resettlement Scheme

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is formulated with reference to the *Notice of Hanbin District People's Government of Ankang City on Issuing the Compensation and Resettlement Scheme for Acquiring Houses on Collectively-owned Land for Bid Section I of Ankang Guanmiao-Huangyang River (East Section of Ring Trunk Road) Reconstruction Project of National Highway G211* (HZF [2022] No. 12), including the demolition and resettlement plans for rural residential and operating houses, as follows:

### I. Rural Residential Houses

For the households affected by house demolition, mainly monetary resettlement, physical property right replacement and a combination of them are adopted. The resettlement methods are as follows:

**(1) Monetary resettlement:** The compensation for the households affected by land acquisition is calculated based on the legal housing area and the compensation standards of 2,854 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for brick-concrete structures and 2,498 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for brick-wood structures.

**(2) Property right replacement and resettlement:** According to the policy, the calculation is carried out based on the legal building area, with the building of brick-concrete structure as the replacement benchmark of 1:1 equal area. When replacing the property rights of brick (stone)-wood structure houses, the replacement area can be 1:0.8, or 1:1 under the premise that the affected persons should make up for the difference of 20% from the resettlement benchmark, with the price difference standard: 160 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

**(3) Mixed resettlement method combining monetary resettlement and physical property right replacement:** The affected persons can also choose the combination of monetary resettlement and physical property right replacement according to their own needs. For example, if the affected person's house has an area of 140 square meters and the affected person is provided with a replacement house of 120 square meters, the remaining area will be compensated in monetary terms.

#### **(4) Other rights**

Relocation subsidy: The subsidy will be paid to each household at a rate of 20 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> at one time. If the subsidy is less than 2000 yuan, it will be calculated as 2000 yuan.

The compensation for indoor supporting facilities is calculated as 2,000 yuan per household.

Transitional subsidy: It is calculated and paid at 8 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>/month for the legal area of the acquired houses. If it is less than 800 yuan/month, 800 yuan/month will be paid; if it exceeds 1,500 yuan/month, 1,500 yuan/month will be paid. In principle, the transition period shall not exceed three years. If the resettlement is not completed after the three-year transition period, the transition fee shall be paid at twice the compensation rate for temporary resettlement on a monthly basis from the overdue month.

- If villagers propose to make market appraisals on the houses, they can apply to the land acquisition and demolition agency for appraisals by a third-party appraisal agency and will be compensated according to the final appraisal prices.

The social impact assessment unit has investigated the cost prices of brick-concrete and brick-wood houses in the local area. The cost prices of brick-concrete houses are about RMB 1,512 per square meter, and those of brick-wood houses are about RMB 1,013 per square meter. See Tables 4-4 and 4-5 for details. The compensation prices in this plan are higher than the market appraisal prices of houses with the same structures in the same area, conforming to the principle of "replacement price".

**Table 4-4 Cost Prices of Brick-concrete Houses (100 m<sup>2</sup>)**

Item	Brick-concrete houses: 100m <sup>2</sup>			
	Unit	Qty.	Unit price (yuan)	Subtotal
<b>A.Total of main materials</b>				<b>97340</b>
Cement	Ton	19	500	9500
Brick	Pcs.	60000	0.6	36000
Steel	Ton	3	4200	12600
Lime, paint, etc.	Ton	4	460	1840
Prefabricated slab	m <sup>2</sup>	100	150	15000
Sand	m <sup>3</sup>	24	600	14400
Waterproof and thermal insulation materials	m <sup>2</sup>	100	80	8000
<b>B. Total of other auxiliary materials</b>				<b>10000</b>
Other miscellaneous materials		Iron nails, iron wires, electricity charges, etc.		2500
Water and electricity materials				7500
<b>C. Total of labour</b>				<b>45000</b>
Skilled worker	Person /day	120	300	36000
Unskilled worker	Person /day	60	150	9000
<b>Total</b>			<b>1512</b>	<b>151200</b>

**Table 4-5 Cost Prices of Brick-wood Houses (100m<sup>2</sup>)**

Item	Costs of brick-wood houses per 100m <sup>2</sup>			
	Unit	Qty.	Unit price (yuan)	Subtotal

Item	Costs of brick-wood houses per 100m <sup>2</sup>			
	Unit	Qty.	Unit price (yuan)	Subtotal
<b>A. Total of main materials</b>				<b>62800</b>
Timber	m <sup>3</sup>	4	2000	8000
Cement	Ton	10	500	5000
Brick	Pcs.	50000	0.6	30000
Lime (paint)	Ton	4	550	2200
Black tile (tilestone)	Pcs.	8000	0.7	5600
Sand	m <sup>3</sup>	20	600	12000
<b>B. Total of other auxiliary materials</b>				<b>10000</b>
Other miscellaneous materials	Set	Iron nails, iron wires, electricity charges, etc.		2500
Water and electricity materials	Set			7500
<b>C. Total of labour</b>				<b>28500</b>
Skilled worker	Person /day	70	260	21000
Unskilled worker	Person /day	50	150	7500
<b>Total</b>			<b>1013</b>	<b>101300</b>

## **II. Rural Non-Residential Houses**

To the non-residential house, the affected households that have legal and valid business licenses, carry out substantive business activities, and whose business premises specified in the business licenses are houses to be acquired and demolished, their losses from suspension of business and production will be compensated. The specific compensation shall be determined based on the evaluation by a qualified third-party real estate appraisal agency.

### **Those unlicensed buildings will be identified and compensated in the following methods**

**(1) Identification of unlicensed buildings:** Considering that some unlicensed buildings have existed for a long time, the land acquisition and



relocation department of Chengdong New Area will comprehensively identify various nonresidential buildings that already existed before the deadline for land acquisition announcement (expected to be released in March 2024) with the aerial photographs in historical archive as a reference with the combination of the land use and building approval documents that their owners can provide.

The identification of unlicensed buildings will be carried out through consultation with affected individuals. The land acquisition and relocation department will provide aerial photographs in historical archive for comparison, and the affected individuals will provide relevant evidence to prove the legality of the building, including the collective land use certificate, real estate ownership certificate, or government approval document of the land of the building. After joint verification by multiple parties, it will be recognized as legal construction area. The buildings without any valid legal documentation will be considered as unlicensed buildings. For unlicensed buildings, the local government will pay relocation allowances based on the construction cost to the affected individual according to corresponding standards.

After the official announcement of land acquisition and the deadline for compensation rights for this Project, unlicensed buildings and influx of personnel constructed solely to obtain government compensation within the scope of project land will not be eligible for any compensation.

**(2) The standards of relocation allowances for unlicensed buildings existing before the deadline:** Based on feedback from the PIA, considering the interests of villagers, and taking into account the actual situation of unlicensed buildings, allowances will be given as appropriate for the construction cost of unlicensed buildings that are within the scope of project land impact and already exist on the compensation equity deadline.. Generally, these subsidies are classified into three categories based on the unlicensed structure of illegal buildings: Class I (wall thickness: 24cm): 720 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>; Class II (wall thickness: 18cm): 400 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>; Class III (wall thickness of 12cm and simple prefabricated houses): 200 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. These allowances basically meet the cost input of materials of unlicensed building that already exist on the compensation rights deadline.

## 4.7 Compensation standard for ground attachments

**Table 4-6 Compensation standard for ground attachments**

Category	Unit	Standard	Remarks
Tomb	yuan/Nr.	1500	3,500~3,900 (actual subsidy standard)
Electric pole	yuan/pcs.	300	
Shrubwood	yuan/mu	2600	
Arbor forest	yuan/mu	4000	

It should be noted that, according to the information provided by the Land Acquisition and Demolition Office of Zhangtan Town, the Office has signed a batch of tomb relocation service agreements (tomb relocation caused by other projects) with the Damiaoshan Cemetery Development Co., Ltd. in Hanbin District. The cemetery is located in Group 10, Zoupo Village, Zhangtan Town, Hanbin District. The agreement stipulates that in order to provide services for the affected persons who agree to relocate the tombs to Damiaoshan Cemetery, the government will provide a subsidy of 3,900 yuan/coffin to the affected persons. This subsidy is intended to cover the expenses incurred for the relocation to the cemetery. If the affected persons choose to relocate the tombs themselves or bury the coffins at a greater depth, a subsidy of 3,500 yuan/coffin will be provided, including 2,000 yuan for tomb relocation and 1,500 yuan for ground attachments compensation. For the tomb relocation involved in the Project, relevant service agreements will continue to be made with the Damiaoshan Cemetery Development Co., Ltd., and the standards will remain unchanged. Based on the survey conducted, the preliminary intention of the affected persons is to relocate the tomb to the cemetery.

The specific process of tomb relocation is as follows: first, determine the exact number of tombs and the rights holders; second, meet with the rights holders to negotiate the details of tomb relocation and sign a tomb relocation agreement; third, determine tomb relocation date and arrange machinery and personnel to relocate tombs according to the date; finally, provide the compensation for tomb relocation.

## **4.8 Standards for land use rights transfer and Temporary**

### **Land Use**

With practical experience reference to the recent land lease policies for the Huangyang River beach area within the scope of the Project, that is, the Notice of the Office of the People's Government of Hanbin District, Ankang City on Issuing the Implementation Plan for Temporary Land Lease of Huangyang River Land Raising and Protection Project of Xunyang Hydropower Station (HZBF [2019] No.138): The reference standard for land lease is 1000 yuan/mu/year. The actual lease rate shall be subject to the price negotiated between the PMO and the affected villages before leasing.

In principle, unused land, barren hills, waste slopes, and other hard-to-cultivate land shall be selected for temporary use. If the use of cultivated land as temporary land cannot be avoided, the compensation standard for temporary land use will be 1,000 yuan/mu/year with reference to HZBF [2019] No. 138 Document. At the same time, the term of temporary land use shall not exceed two years. After the temporary land use, the Construction Contractor must restore the original state of the land.

## **4.9 Entitlement Matrix**

The county / district PMOs and PIUs have prepared the entitlement matrix based on the identified resettlement impacts, applicable policies, compensation rates and livelihood restoration measures. See Table 4-4.

Table 4-7 Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Affected towns/villages	Impact	Affected persons or entities	Entitlement	Compensation rates	Implementation matters
Permanently acquired collectively-owned land	8 affected villages in Zhangtan Town	608.18 mu of cultivated land, 126.8 mu of homestead and 342.83 mu of woodland	3971 people from 1098 households in 8 affected villages	The LA compensation includes land compensation, and resettlement allowances. Full payment to affected households.	Block of Houyan Village, Wangwan Village, Shuangjing Village, Dian'an Village and Zhangtan Community of Zhangtan Town: 65,000 yuan/mu for cultivated land/homestead/construction land; 15500 yuan/mu for forestland.	The project land shall conform to the land planning as specified in Hanbin District's land spatial planning. Land approval shall be obtained if the application for land approval is not completed. The PMO will provide supervision and guidance.
		34.1 mu of collective construction land	Dian'an Village, Shuangjing Village	If the collective construction land is acquired but not contracted to the peasant households, the compensation for land acquisition shall be paid to the affected village committee and then distributed to the villagers or used for the public interests of all villagers. The village committee shall allocate or use the land compensation fees after obtaining collective	Block of Langou Village, Lishi Village, Wangling Community, and Zoupo Village of Zhangtan Town: 62,870 yuan/mu for cultivated land/homestead/collectively-owned construction land; 15,000 yuan/mu for forestland.	

Type of impact	Affected towns/villages	Impact	Affected persons or entities	Entitlement	Compensation rates	Implementation matters
				consent in accordance with the due participation procedures.		
Young crops	8 affected villages in Zhangtan Town	608.18 mu	Affected households: 887 households, 3713 persons	Compensation for young crops shall be paid to the APs in full	Paddy field: 1,200 yuan/mu; dry land: 1,000 yuan/mu	The PMO will provide supervision and guidance.
Ground attachments	8 affected villages in Zhangtan Town	Tombs: 55; 20 poles; shrubs: 129.7 mu; arbors: 182.8 mu	Affected persons of ground attachments	Compensation for ground attachments shall be fully paid to the affected persons. Relocation of tombs: provide the cost of moving to cemeteries or relocating by relevant parties themselves.	See Table 4-6 for details	The PMO will provide supervision and guidance.
Taxes	8 affected villages in Zhangtan Town	/	/	Taxes are paid to the appropriate Natural Resources and Land Administration Bureau	See Table 4-3 for details	They do not belong to the compensation paid to the APs, but shall be borne by the

Type of impact	Affected towns/villages	Impact	Affected persons or entities	Entitlement	Compensation rates	Implementation matters
						Project.
Demolition of rural residential houses	6 affected villages in Zhangtan Town	House demolition: 54,025 m <sup>2</sup>	325 households with 1192 persons	<p>1. Resettlement method according to the willingness of the affected households: a. Monetary resettlement: The households will be compensated according to the legal housing area and the compensation standards; b. Physical property right exchange: It is expected that the households will move into the resettlement houses within three years, during which they will receive transition fees.</p> <p>2. Other rights: The relocation subsidy is 20 yuan per square meter. If the subsidy is less than 2000 yuan, it will be counted as 2000 yuan.</p>	<p>1. Monetary compensation standard: 2,854 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for brick-concrete structures; 2,498 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> for brick-wood structures.</p> <p>2. Physical property right replacement and resettlement: The property right replacement will be based on the legal building area, with the building of brick-concrete structure as the replacement benchmark of 1:1 equal area. When replacing the property rights of brick (stone)-wood structure houses, the replacement area shall be 1:0.8, or 1:1 under the premise that the affected persons should make up for</p>	The PMO will provide supervision and guidance

Type of impact	Affected towns/villages	Impact	Affected persons or entities	Entitlement	Compensation rates	Implementation matters
					the difference of 20% from the resettlement benchmark, with the price difference standard: 160 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> .	
Demolition of rural non-residential houses	Dian'an Community, Wangwan Village, and Shuangjing Village of Zhangtan Town	32,050 m <sup>2</sup> to be demolished	68 households with 346 persons	<p>(1) The licensed construction area will be compensated and resettled based on rural residential housing demolition</p> <p>(2) For unlicensed buildings that already exist before the official announcement of land acquisition and compensation rights deadline for this Project, relocation allowances based on construction cost will be provided</p> <p>(3) After the official announcement of land acquisition and the</p>	<p>(1) Certified building For the compensation standard, refer to that for the demolition of rural residential houses. The compensation shall be determined based on the evaluation by a qualified third-party real estate appraisal agency Priority will be given to providing rental shops in resettlement communities for resuming operations</p> <p>(2) Unlicensed buildings that already exist before the deadline for compensation rights: Class I (wall thickness</p>	The PMO will provide supervision and guidance

Type of impact	Affected towns/villages	Impact	Affected persons or entities	Entitlement	Compensation rates	Implementation matters
				deadline for compensation rights for this Project, unlicensed buildings constructed and influx of personnel solely to obtain government compensation within the scope of project land will not be eligible for any compensation.	24cm): 720 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> ; Class II (wall thickness 18cm): 400 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> ; Class III (wall thickness of 12cm and simple board houses): 200 yuan/m <sup>2</sup> .	
Land transfer	5 villages in Zhangtan Town and 1 villages in Xincheng Subdistrict Office	3053.3 mu	1430 households with 5233 persons	Land rent is obtained annually.  Based on voluntary principles, individuals can be employed by ecological agriculture enterprises or cooperatives to engage in eco-agricultural labor and receive remuneration.	1,000 yuan/mu/year	The PMO will provide supervision and guidance
Temporary land	To be determined during construction	It is estimated to be 120 mu according to the project scale. The actual	To be determined during construction	Cash compensation shall be made according to the annual loss during the period of land loss so that the affected persons can at least maintain	Calculated according to the unified annual output value.	The PMO will provide supervision and guidance



Type of impact	Affected towns/villages	Impact	Affected persons or entities	Entitlement	Compensation rates	Implementation matters
		temporary land area will be determined during construction.		their original living standards. Villagers who have lost their crops will be fully compensated according to the compensation standard. The term of temporary land use shall not exceed two years. After the temporary land use, the Construction Contractor must restore the original state of the land		
Grievance redress	8 affected villages in Zhangtan Town	/	/	Free. All reasonable costs will be paid from the contingencies and borne by the PIUs.	/	The PMO will assign personnel to receive and handle complaints, and publicize the contact information to the affected villages; The PMO will provide supervision and guidance

Type of impact	Affected towns/villages	Impact	Affected persons or entities	Entitlement	Compensation rates	Implementation matters
Vulnerable groups	Affected villages	Impact of land acquisition	16 households with 42 persons	<p>Under the same conditions, they enjoy priority in skill training and employment in the Project.</p> <p>Priority will be given to weak labor members from vulnerable families during the recruitment of public welfare posts in villages.</p> <p>Eligible self-employed vulnerable groups can apply for a subsidized loan of 200,000 yuan with a term of 2 years.</p>	/	The PMO will provide supervision and guidance

Source: provided by the PMO.

## 5 Restoration and Resettlement Measures

### 5.1 Analysis on Impacts of Land Acquisition

The land acquisition and demolition of the Project involves 1 community and 9 administrative villages in Zhangtan Town, Hanbin District. The Project plans to permanently acquire 1048.46 mu of collectively-owned land, including 608.18 mu of cultivated land. There are no sensitive facilities such as mosques, schools and hospitals affected by land acquisition and demolition within the implementation scope of the Project, and a total of 1,155 households with 4,313 people are affected. In addition, there are also some ground attachments, such as trees, graves, power and telecommunications facilities, etc.

According to the survey, the AP's land to be acquired is mainly for planting corn, rape, etc. The annual output value of dry land is about 1,000 yuan/mu, that of paddy field is about 1,200 yuan/mu, the cost investment is about 350 yuan/mu, the net income of dry land per mu is about 650 yuan, the net income of dry land per mu is about 850 yuan. However, some affected households plant grain and vegetable crops for their own use. See Table 5-1 for the analysis of cultivated land loss of affected households.



**Figure 5-1 Land Appearance of the Project Area**

**Table 5-1 Analysis of Land Acquisition Impact on Affected Households**

S/N	Affected villages	Total cultivated land area of the village (mu)	Households affected by cultivated land acquisition	Population	Average total income per household (yuan)	Total cultivated land area of affected households (mu)	Acquisition of cultivated land (mu)	Loss rate of village cultivated land (%)	Loss rate of cultivated land of affected households (%)	Income loss of affected households after land acquisition		
										Annual output value of cultivated land (yuan/mu)	Income loss (yuan)	Rate of income loss
1	Dian'an	500	24	88	68282	28.8	12.9	2.58%	44.79%	1200	15480	0.94%
2	Houyan	850	126	412	63149	191	89	10.47%	46.60%	1200	106800	1.34%
3	Langou	1230	162	608	51634	389	105.4	8.57%	27.10%	1200	126480	1.51%
4	Lishi	850	292	1097	53163	553	170.67	20.08%	30.86%	1200	204804	1.32%
5	Shuangjing	570	11	36	57748	14	8.74	1.53%	62.43%	1200	10488	1.65%
6	Wangling	1917	6	23	67313	15	5.3	0.28%	35.33%	1200	6360	1.57%
7	Wangwan	667	14	53	65042	20	10.28	1.54%	51.40%	1200	12336	1.35%
8	Zhangtan Community	1987	94	306	62762	202	92.43	4.65%	45.76%	1200	110916	1.88%
9	Zoupo	2192	158	550	54526	518	113.44	5.18%	21.90%	1200	136128	1.58%
<b>Total</b>		<b>10763</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>3173</b>	<b>60005</b>	<b>1930.8</b>	<b>608.16</b>	<b>5.65%</b>	<b>31.50%</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>729792</b>	<b>1.37%</b>

According to the survey, 608.18 mu of cultivated land is acquired for the Project, accounting for 5.65% of the total cultivated land area in affected villages. The overall loss rate of cultivated land in Lishi Village and Houyan Village exceeds 10%. At the same time, the average household loss rate reaches 31.5%, and the average household loss rate of cultivated land in Shuangjing Village and Wangwan Village exceeds 50%. The reason is that the Shantytown Renovation Project in Chengdong New Area has been implemented in Zhangtan Town in 2017, and the per capita cultivated land area of the affected villages in the planning area is relatively small after several rounds of land acquisition, resulting in a high loss rate of cultivated land due to land acquisition for the Project. However, the land acquisition of the Project has little impact on the economic income of the APs, and the average income loss rate per household is only 1.5%. The following analysis is conducted according to the cultivated land loss of the APs, loss rate of cultivated land and affected households with the highest income loss rate:

According to the survey, the affected household (one household in Zhangtan Community) with the highest loss of cultivated land has a cultivated land area of 3.6 mu and will lose 2.4 mu of cultivated land due to land acquisition. Without calculating the compensation for land acquisition, even if the output value of the paddy field per mu is calculated, the income will be reduced by only 2,880 yuan, accounting for only 4.5% of the total household income of 64,000 yuan.

The household with the highest loss rate of cultivated land (1 villager in Shuangjing Village) has a cultivated land area of 1.6 mu, with 1.3 mu of cultivated land to be acquired. The loss rate of cultivated land reaches 81.3%, and the income loss is 1,560 yuan, accounting for 2.8% of the household's income of 56,000 yuan.

The household with the highest income loss rate (1 villager in Zoupo Village) has a cultivated land area of 2.8 mu and will lose 1.1 mu of cultivated land due to land acquisition. The annual income will be reduced by 1,320 yuan, accounting for 6.4% of the household's annual income of 20,500 yuan.

To sum up, the land acquisition of the Project causes a high loss rate of cultivated land for affected households, but agricultural income is no longer the

main income of local villagers. Even if the highest income loss rate is 6.4%, the impact is relatively small.

## 5.2 Income Recovery Plan and Supporting Measures

Cash compensation will be made to the affected villages and villagers according to the standards mentioned in Section 4.5, and the compensation for land acquisition will be directly paid to the APs in full. The compensation rate comprehensively compares the current lease price of cultivated land and the average annual output value. According to the current lease price of land in the project area, the lease price of cultivated land is about 500~1,000 yuan per mu, depending on the traffic convenience in the area where the land is located. Taking paddy fields with high output value and rent as an example, the compensation rate for paddy fields of the Project is 60,000 yuan per mu, which is equivalent to 65 years of land lease at the existing high price of 1,000 yuan per mu, equivalent to 54 times of the annual average output value of land (1,200 yuan per mu) and 54 times of the land contribution value (1,200 yuan per mu). Therefore, most of the affected people are not concerned about the loss caused by land acquisition.

As mentioned above, the per capita income loss of land-expropriated households is only 2.4%, and no household has an income loss of more than 10%. The impact of land acquisition is very limited, and the impact on affected households is relatively small. Thus, the revitalization strategy focuses on restoring incomes rather than livelihoods. The economic recovery plan will be prepared based on the willingness of the affected people, the degree of impact and the feasibility of potential options for each village. The on-site consultation has discussed cash compensation, work arrangements during the construction and operation of the Project, assistance to non-agricultural employment and self-employment, and social security approaches. Table 5-2 summarizes the willingness of the APs.

**Table 5-2 Summary of Resettlement Willingness of Land-expropriated Households**

Resettlement options	Number of sample households selected	Proportion
Project employment resettlement	423	92.4%

Skill training	430	93.9%
Endowment insurance for land expropriated farmers	420	91.7%

**Data source: socio-economic and physical impact survey in July 2023**

The following are restoration options and auxiliary measures for households affected by land acquisition:

### **(1) Job opportunities during the construction and operation periods of the Project**

The IAs and PIUs commit to prioritizing the provision of job opportunities arising from the Project to affected villagers. A total of 270 posts can be provided during the construction and operation periods of the Project, including 115 posts during the construction period, such as porters, logistics personnel, technicians, cooks and handymen; 155 posts during the operation period, such as cleaning personnel, security guards, clerks and handymen. The APs enjoy priority in employment, which shall comply with the relevant provisions of the Labor Law. In addition, the affected households who are willing to work can participate in the job fair organized by the People's Government of Hanbin District free of charge, and will be given priority to obtaining relevant recruitment information through the village committees. Table 5-3 shows the job opportunities directly arising from the Project.

**Table 5-3 Post Information**

Post	Quantity	Proposed employment time	Proposed employment object	Planned working day (days)	Standard income	Estimated income (yuan)
<b>I. Employment during the construction period</b>						
Porters	30	After the commencement of the Project	Local villagers	200	150 yuan/day	900000
Logistics guarantee	20	After the commencement of the Project	Local villagers	100	120 yuan/day	240000
Technicians	10	After the commencement	Local villagers	200	200 yuan/day	400000

Post	Quantity	Proposed employment time	Proposed employment object	Planned working day (days)	Standard income	Estimated income (yuan)
		ment of the Project				
Cooks	5	After the commencement of the Project	Local villagers	Monthly settlement, expected to last 36 months	3,000 yuan/month	108000
Handy men	50	After the commencement of the Project	Local villagers	720	120 yuan/day	1200000
Total	115					2848000
<b>II. Employment during the operation period</b>						
Cleaning Personnel	50	After the Project is delivered for use	Local villagers	Monthly settlement	2,000 yuan/month	
Greening workers	10	After the Project is delivered for use	Local villagers	Monthly settlement	2,000 yuan/month	
Security guards	20	After the Project is delivered for use	Local villagers	Monthly settlement	2,000 yuan/month	
Clerks	5	After the Project is delivered for use	Local villagers	Monthly settlement	2,500 yuan/month	
Handy men	30	After the Project is delivered for use	Local villagers	Monthly settlement	2,000 yuan/month	
Total	115					

**Note: Due to the current financial system and post particularity in the project area during the construction period, the remuneration for the above posts will be paid on a daily basis. The annual income of the posts is estimated based on the full workload.**

**Data source: socio-economic and physical impact survey in July 2023**



Through the analysis in Section 5.1, the maximum agricultural loss of the affected households is 2,640 yuan/year. Based on the minimum remuneration of 120 yuan/day for the posts during the construction period in Table 5-3, the 24-day non-agricultural employment can make up for their income loss. However, during the operation period, the posts are relatively stable. If the monthly income is RMB 2,000, the two-month salary can make up for the income loss.

In addition, Chengdong New Area will introduce high-tech processing and manufacturing enterprises, health and elderly care industry enterprises, digital economy enterprises, etc. in the next 3~5 years, and those enterprises are expected to provide 8,000 ~ 10,000 jobs for the local people. The affected persons due to land acquisition and demolition of the Project can be given priority to applying for positions within their reach.

## **(2) Skill Training**

According to the questionnaire survey of sampled households, the sampled households are most interested in handicraft production (72.9%), household service (71.8%) and cooking skill (71.3%). In addition, some sampled households put forward the demand for e-commerce training. Based on the restoration options selected by the affected households above, a training program will be developed to meet the needs and preferences of the affected households.

As part of the central urban area planning of Ankang City, the cultivated land of the affected villages gradually decreases, and the agricultural income of the villagers has already been very low. Many villagers do farm work just for their own needs, and their household income mainly depends on non-agricultural income. According to the survey, left-behind women would like to spend their time saved on handicraft production, household service, cooking, e-commerce or looking for local non-agricultural work. The households surveyed, especially those with no or only one family member having non-farm work experience, expressed their interest in non-agricultural work related to the Project and hoped that the Project could provide market information and skills for local non-agricultural work or business opportunities such as handicrafts, e-commerce, household service and cooking. As estimated, approximately 400

households (persons) needs relevant skill training. The training has been included in the RAP.

The special training for vulnerable groups with labor capacity shall be developed according to their final choice and non-agricultural undertakings.

A total budget of RMB 100,000 has been arranged for the RAP. Based on the principle of voluntariness, the affected people can receive skill training for at least three times before the Project is completed in 2028.

**Table 5-4 Training Plan for Project Implementation**

Year	Objective	Scope	Responsible Agency	Budget
2024-2028	400 in total, including 200 women and 200 men	Handicraft production, household service, e-commerce training, vehicle maintenance, cooking and other practical skill training, etc.	PMO, Women's Federation, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, and Vocational Education Center	RMB 80,000 (included in the budget of the RAP), and financial funds of the local government

**Data source: socio-economic and physical impact survey in July 2023**

### **(3) Endowment subsidy for land-expropriated farmers**

According to the Opinions of the Office of the People's Government of Ankang City on Further Improving the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers in the Central Urban Area of Ankang City (AZBF [2016] No. 1), villages, groups and farmers who lose all their lands or have less than 0.2 mu of cultivated land per capita due to the unified acquisition of rural collective land by the government, and the registered land-expropriated farmers over 16 years old who enjoy the contractual management right of rural collective land according to law at the time of land acquisition can all enjoy the endowment subsidy policy for land-expropriated farmers in accordance with the Measures, i.e., the affected people reaching the age of 60 (regardless of gender) can enjoy the endowment subsidy distributed by the district government for land-expropriated farmers at the rate of RMB 100 per month.

According to the investigation as well as the estimation of the Land Acquisition and Demolition Office and the Village Committee, after the land

acquisition for this Project is completed, approximately 17 households with 64 people will fall below the pension insurance coverage standard for the expropriated farmers with 0.2 mu of cultivated land per capita. Farmers who meet the above standards will be reported to the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau of Ankang City, and after approval, they will be promptly included in the pension insurance system for farmers of land expropriation; After joining the insurance, all affected individuals who have reached the standard and are over 60 years old will receive a monthly pension of 100 yuan for the farmers of land expropriation, which will be directly distributed to their personal accounts. Generally, registration and insurance approval procedures will be completed within one year after the signing of the land acquisition agreement.

#### **(4) Support measures for affected business households**

Considering the actual situation of the business households affected by the demolition of the Project, the PMO and Executing Agency will provide the following support measures for the affected business households:

- The PMO and Executing Agency will provide the affected households with rental information of storefront houses in the area;
- Due to the impact of project demolition, the affected business households may need to go through changes in relevant business procedures, the PMO and Executing Agency will assist in coordinating with relevant units;
- The affected persons are arranged to participate in skills training, operation management training, e-commerce training, etc. free of charge;
- The project displacement and resettlement community (see Section 5.4) is provided with about 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> of commercial buildings, which will be leased to the affected business households in priority;
- There are supporting commercial buildings planned in Chengdong New Area, which can be leased to the affected business households in priority;

### 5.3 Economic Recovery Plan for Vulnerable Groups

The vulnerable groups affected by the land acquisition and demolition of the Project include 16 households (42 persons), all of which are households enjoying the minimum living guarantee. The vulnerable groups can enjoy the supportive policies of the Hanbin District Government for households enjoying the minimum living guarantee, such as the minimum living allowance, children's education subsidies, and industrial low-interest loans. In addition, the Project also provides the following prior interests for 16 vulnerable households:

(1) Based on the principle of voluntariness, priority will be given to providing appropriate jobs for members of affected vulnerable families with labor force within their capabilities during the construction and operation periods of the Project.

(2) Based on the principle of voluntariness, priority will be given to providing skill training to the affected vulnerable families with labor force, as well as the resettlement and employment information.

(3) Priority will be given to weak labor members from vulnerable families during the recruitment of public welfare posts in villages<sup>7</sup>.

(4) Eligible self-employed vulnerable groups can apply for a guaranteed entrepreneurship loan of 200,000 yuan with a term of 2 years and the finance department will grant subsidies for the loan.

### 5.4 Displacement and Resettlement Community

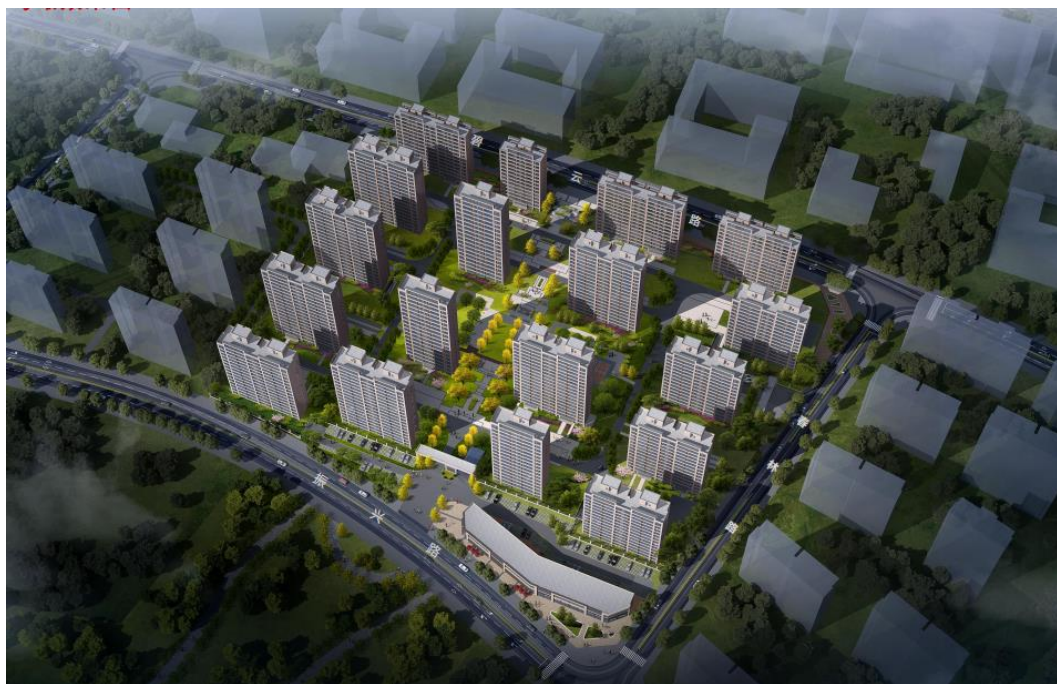
According to the investigation, the Management Committee of Wuli Industrial Cluster Zone (Chengdong New Area) in Hanbin District has planned a resettlement community. At the same time, the construction of the Resettlement Community Phase I have be commenced in September 2023, with a planned construction period of 14 months and a planned delivery date at December 2024. Phase II is planned to commence in November 2023, be completed in July 2025, and be delivered in August 2025. The advance planning and construction of the Resettlement Community provide a strong guarantee for the resettlement of relocated households in the project. The Employer of the resettlement residential area has signed a contract of transferring state-owned construction

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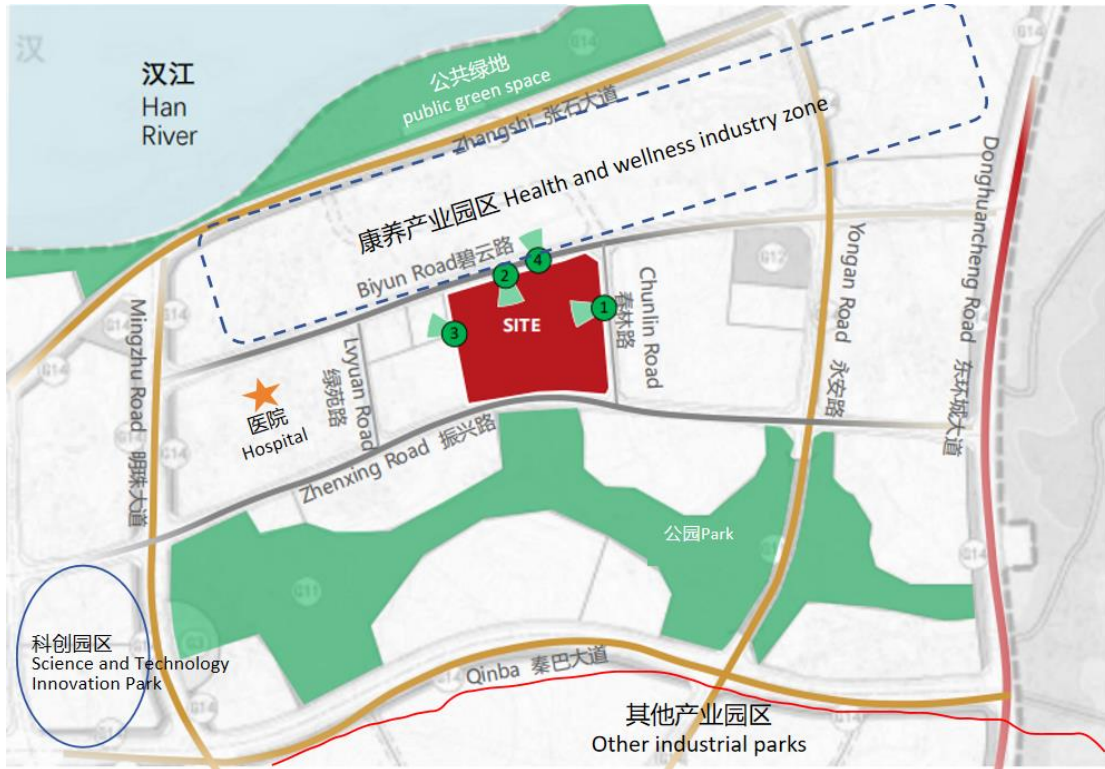
<sup>7</sup> It refers to the personnel who have certain labor abilities but are inadequate to go out for work.

land use rights with Ankang Natural Resources Bureau Hanbin Branch, and the application for a land property certificate is in process.

This resettlement community is located in the center of Chengdong New Area, east of Lyuyuan Road, west of Chunlin Road, south of Biyun Road, and north of Zhenxing Road, as shown in Figure 5-1. It has a planned floor area of 109.38 mu and will be constructed in 2 phases. It will have a total of 999 resettlement houses, including 512 in Phase I and 487 in Phase II. Sufficient resettlement houses can be provided for resettling the households affected by the demolition of the Project.



**Figure 5-1 Rendering of Resettlement Community**



**Figure 5-2** Location and Surrounding Planning of Resettlement Community



**Figure 5-2** Construction Status of Resettlement Community (2023.9)

Within 300 m of the resettlement community, a community comprehensive service center and a kindergarten are planned. A traditional Chinese medicine hospital is under construction within 500 m to the west, Ankang Sports Park is



planned to be built in the south, and primary and secondary schools are within 1,000 m.

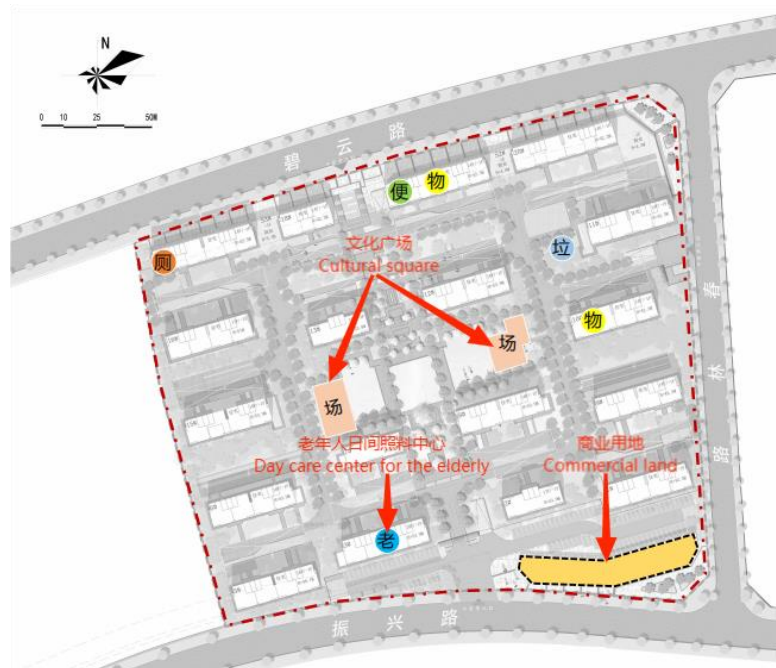
As of July 31, 2023, the resettlement community Employer has signed a contract of transferring state-owned construction land use rights with Ankang Natural Resources Bureau Hanbin Branch, and the application for a land property certificate is in process.

According to the planning and design of the resettlement community, commercial buildings with an area of about 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> are set up on the north side and southeast corner of the community. Villagers' opinions were consulted during the design of residential houses, as shown in the following table:

**Table 5-5 Villagers' Willingness to Select the Area of Resettlement Housing**

Area	Proportion of villagers selected
Below 120	71.1%
121~150	27.4%
Above 151	1.5%

According to the willingness of villagers and the actual situation, the house type design is divided into 3 categories: 710 sets in 120 m<sup>2</sup>, 274 sets in 142 m<sup>2</sup> and 14 sets in 200 m<sup>2</sup>.



**Figure 5-3 Schematic Diagram of Some Facilities in the Resettlement Community**

In addition, a 350 m<sup>2</sup> day care center for the elderly, a cultural square and an intelligent security system<sup>8</sup> will be set up in the resettlement community.

## **5.5 Completed Due diligence and Supplementary Action Plan for Land Acquisition and Demolition Activities**

1. According to the investigation, 232.01 mu of land has been acquired for the Project, and the initial land involves the demolition of 761.49 square meters of houses of 5 households.

2. The three sub-projects of Ankang Chengdong Sports Park, Green Public Parking Lot, and Green Low-carbon City Operation Management and Data Center have acquired 209.61 mu of land. Agreements were signed in 2020 for the expropriation of 184.51 mu of the land, with compensations paid in 2022; agreements were signed in 2022 for the expropriation of 25.1 mu of the land, with compensations paid in 2023. Before land expropriation, land expropriation announcements and compensation and resettlement plans were issued and posted. The affected people have participated in some skills training according to their own situation and willingness.

3. For the subproject of the Second Bid Section of the Guanmiao - Huangyang River (the eastern section of the ring road) Reconstruction, the land for the road was expropriated so early that relevant land expropriation information cannot be obtained. According to the interviews and investigations, no complaints or unresolved problems related to land expropriation were found for the land acquired within the land use scope of the subproject.

4. The initial land involved the relocation of 5 households, of which 4 households opted for centralized resettlement and are still in transition; 1 household chose monetary resettlement and has purchased a house at its own discretion.

5. During the interviews, some villagers raised concerns about construction disturbance and traffic, and the PMO responded accordingly. It is suggested that the PMO should communicate with the construction contractor

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<sup>8</sup> Intelligent security system includes video monitoring, intrusion alarm, entrance and exit control, patrol, visitor intercom and other functions.



and surrounding affected villages to optimize the construction scheme focusing on potential construction impacts before the project construction, so as to mitigate the impact of the engineering construction on the lives of surrounding villagers to the greatest extent.

For the legacy issues and outstanding activities found in the due diligence, the following supplementary action plans are formulated:

**Table 5-6 Plans for Further Actions**

S/N	Prominent problem	Measure	Expected time	Budget	Implementation Unit	Reporting
1	There is a price difference between the land expropriation agreement (25.1 mu) signed after December 31, 2020 and the new compensation standard for land expropriation issued in 2021.	After the price difference is calculated, it will be distributed to the affected villages.	2024	Government counterpart funds, included in the budget of resettlement project	People's Government of Hanbin District and Hanbin District Wuli Industrial Park (Chengdong New Area) Management Committee  External monitoring agencies are responsible for verification and monitoring.	Semi-annual external monitoring reports will be submitted to AIIB.
2	Affected people have difficulty in livelihoods	Continued efforts are made to implement livelihood programs for affected households, including those who have not yet taken advantage of any livelihood programs.	By 2028	Government counterpart funds, included in the unforeseen costs of the resettlement budget	People's Government of Hanbin District and Hanbin District Wuli Industrial Park (Chengdong New Area) Management Committee  External monitoring agencies verify and monitor the implementation process and assess the results of livelihood programs.	Semi-annual external monitoring reports will be submitted to AIIB.
3	4 households affected by demolition have not completed	Efforts are made to resettle the 4	By 2028	Government funds for	People's Government of Hanbin District and Hanbin	Semi-annual external

S/N	Prominent problem	Measure	Expected time	Budget	Implementation Unit	Reporting
	resettlement.	households in centralized resettlement houses.		construction of resettlement residential area	District Wuli Industrial Park (Chengdong New Area) Management Committee  External monitoring agencies verify and monitor the resettlement process and assess the resettlement results.	monitoring reports will be submitted to AIIB.

## 6 Organizational Structure

### 6.1 Resettlement Agencies

#### 6.1.1 Organizational Setup

In order to complete the resettlement work for project activities, first of all, the governments at all levels in Shaanxi Province established agencies and strengthened capacity to ensure the smooth progress of the preparation and resettlement work of the Project. Since 2022, PMO and relevant resettlement agencies at all levels have been established successively, with the responsibilities of each agency clarified. The main agencies related to the resettlement activities of the Project include:

Leading Agency: People's Government of Ankang City

PMO: People's Government of Hanbin District, Ankang City

PIU: the Management Committee of Wuli Industrial Cluster Zone (Chengdong New Area) in Hanbin District

Hanbin District Natural Resources and Planning Bureau

Relevant township governments

Village committees

Resettlement M&E agency

#### 6.1.2 Responsibilities of Agencies

##### **Leading Agency**

As the Leading Agency of the Project, the People's Government of Ankang City is responsible for the decision-making management, external communication and internal coordination of the Project.

##### **Project management agency**

As the Project management agency of the Project, the People's Government of Hanbin District, Ankang City has set up a PMO which is fully responsible for the construction management and fund raising of the Project, including specifically the preliminary work, project implementation management, making decisions on major issues in the construction of the Project, examining and

approving the planning and implementation scheme of the Project, approving the fund use plan of the Project, and coordinating and solving problems during the project implementation process.

**PIU**

As a PIU, the Management Committee of Wuli Industrial Cluster Zone (Chengdong New Area) in Hanbin District will be responsible for specific implementation work, including:

- (1) Specifically organize and be responsible for AIIB loans and application, coordinate the implementation of the RAP, and supervise and inspect the payment and use of resettlement cost due to land acquisition and demolition for the Project;
- (2) Appointing a consulting agency to prepare for resettlement;
- (3) Offering training to local PMOs and PIUs;
- (4) Conducting internal monitoring on resettlement performance
- (5) Coordinating the consulting agency and other agencies at the preparation stage;
- (6) Coordinating construction and resettlement progress;
- (7) Coordinate the work of relevant agencies for resettlement;
- (8) Handle the complaints and grievances of the resettled people during resettlement;
- (9) Cooperate with the external monitoring agency for resettlement;
- (10) Collect and sort out all kinds of data required for the internal monitoring report of the subproject;
- (11) Manage the resettlement files of the Project;
- (12) Apply to relevant departments for land use planning permit and land use construction permit.

**District Natural Resources and Planning Bureau (NRPB)**

- (1) Developing the resettlement policies in coordination with competent authorities;

(2) Organizing land acquisition and supply;

(3) Taking full charge of LA affairs (including endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers)

**District Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau**

(1) Be responsible for guiding and reviewing matters related to land use rights transfer.

**District Women's Federation**

(1) Be responsible for redressing women's grievance in the resettlement process.

**Land Acquisition and Demolition Office**

(1) Identify and confirm the quantity of to-be-acquired land and to-be-demolished houses, special facilities, and ground attachments, carry out detailed measurement survey and data archiving;

(2) Assist in the formulation and implementation of this Resettlement Action Plan;

(3) Train and select resettlement officers for practical operation;

(4) Organize public consultation and communicate resettlement policies;

(5) Command, coordinate, and supervise land acquisition and resettlement activities and their processes;

(6) Expend the resettlement expenses according to the agreement and deal with disputes with affected persons;

(7) Assist and supervise the affected villages to formulate economic recovery plans and ensure the economic recovery of affected persons;

(8) Assist the PMO in preparing internal supervision reports.

**Township governments**

(1) Participating in the DMS;

(2) Participating in compensation calculation;

(3) Participating in compensation payment;

(4) Handling grievances and appeals

(5) Organizing skills training for APs;

(6) Implementing employment measures for APs

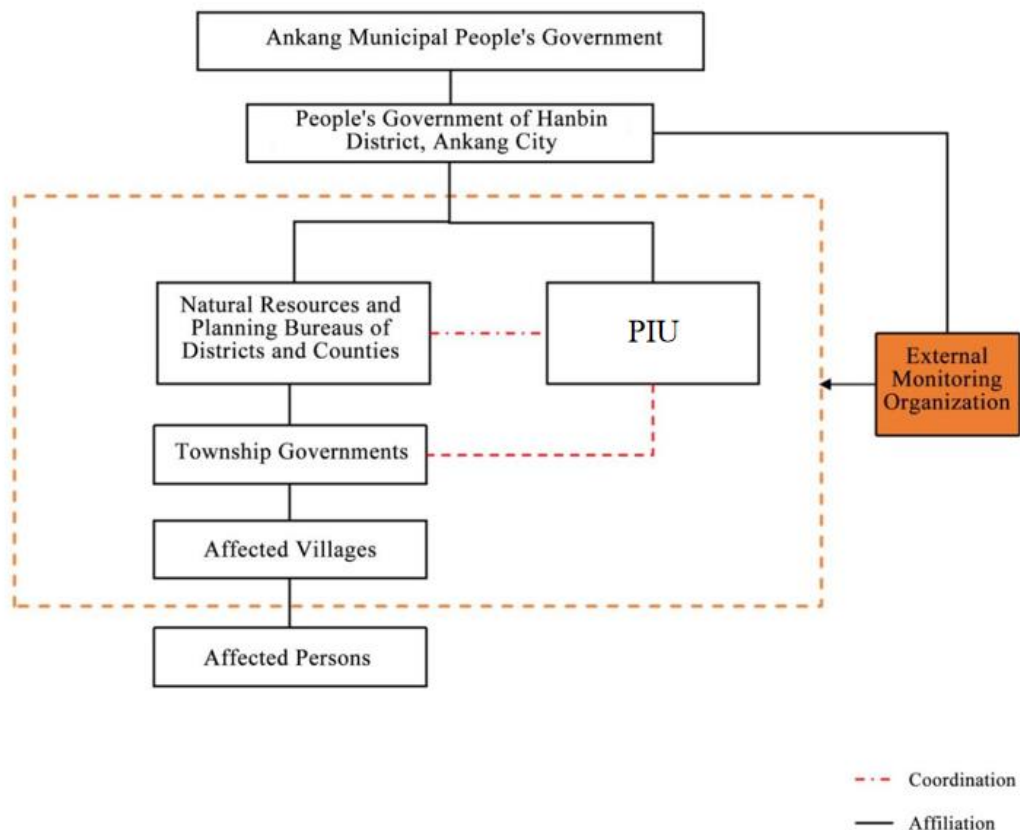
**Village committees**

(1) Participating in the DMS;

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

**External Social Monitoring Agency**

During the planning and implementation of resettlement, the external social monitoring agency responsible for resettlement will provide resettlement progress reports and monitoring reports to the PMO and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, including land acquisition/resettlement progress, asset valuation and compensation payment, livelihood recovery, and the operation of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The responsibilities of the agency are detailed in the chapter on external monitoring.



**Figure 6-1 Resettlement Implementation Organizational Chart**

## 6.2 Staffing and Equipment

### 6.2.1 Staffing

In order to ensure the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement of the Project, the resettlement agencies of the Project are all equipped with sufficient personnel. Refer to Table 6-1 for the personnel of resettlement agencies at all levels.

**Table 6-1 Staff Arrangement of Resettlement Institutions at All Levels**

Agency	Workforce	Composition	Operating period
People's Government of Ankang City	1 person	Civil servant	From November 2023 to the end of resettlement
Hanbin District Government	1 person	Civil servant	From November 2023 to the end of resettlement
PMO	1 person	Civil servant/cadre	From November 2023 to the completion of resettlement monitoring and evaluation
District Natural Resources and Planning Bureau	1 person	Civil servant	From November 2023 to the completion of resettlement monitoring and evaluation
District Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau	1 person	Civil servant	From November 2023 to the completion of resettlement monitoring and evaluation
District Women's Federation	1 person	Cadre	From November 2023 to the completion of resettlement monitoring and evaluation
Land Acquisition and Demolition Office	5 persons	Cadre	From November 2023 to the completion of resettlement monitoring and evaluation
Township governments	1-2 each	Officials	From November 2023 to the completion of resettlement monitoring and evaluation
Village committees	1-2 each	Officials	From November 2023 to the completion of resettlement monitoring and evaluation

### 6.2.2 Equipment

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



### 6.2.3 Training Program

It is the first time for PMO and all resettlement PIUs to implement the AIIB's Environmental Policy Framework and the Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2). In order to improve its staff's policy understanding and implementation capacity, the Shaanxi PMO will train them on the resettlement policy, practice, M&E, stakeholder engagement, grievance redress, etc., and offer irregular operational training to new staff. See Table 5-3

PMO will take the following measures to strengthen the agencies' capacity and improve the efficiency.

- 1) Establish an effective leadership responsibility system.
- 2) Provide all resettlement agencies with competent and experienced staff.
- 3) Clarification of responsibilities: Clarify the responsibilities of resettlement offices at all levels according to the requirements of AIIB and relevant national laws and regulations.
- 4) Disclose all resettlement information to the public for supervision.
- 5) Hold resettlement coordination meetings regularly to ensure successful LAR implementation.

**Table 6-2 Training Program for Resettlement Staff**

S/N	Responsible Training Institution	Training Content	Trainee	Time
1	PMO and External Monitoring Agency	AIIB's resettlement procedures and policies, relevant policies, procedures and requirements for land use of domestic projects, etc.	PIU and resettlement staff at all levels	February 2024
2	External monitoring agency and District Natural Resources and Planning Bureau	Latest changes in national policies on land acquisition and demolition	Township resettlement staff	March 2024

## **7 Public Participation and Grievance Redress**

### **7.1 Public Participation**

The Project attaches great importance to the participation of and consultation with the affected people. The RAP is prepared on the basis of full consultation with the affected people and information disclosure. PMO and the investigation team of Shaanxi Keshe Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd. conducted a detailed survey on the villages involved in the subproject, and actively communicated with local village cadres and villagers to ensure the affected people's rights to be informed, and involved in participation disclosure and full consultation. During the process of information disclosure and consultation, local residents had a favorable attitude toward the Project.

#### **7.1.1 Participation at the Preparation Stage**

Since the preparation of the Project, PMO and the investigation team of Shaanxi Keshe Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd. have conducted a series of social and economic surveys and public opinion consultations (more than 30% of women involved).

According to the feasibility study during the identification mission, PMO and the investigation team of Shaanxi Keshe Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd. conducted extensive consultation on land acquisition and resettlement of the Project. See Table 7-1 for details of participation activities during project preparation. The site of the participation activities See *Appendix 4*.

**Table 7-1 Activities Related to Public Participation and Consultation and Key Personnel Interviews during the Preparation Period**

Organizer	Time	Venue	Participants	Key points	Opinions adopted or measures taken
PMO, Land Acquisition and Demolition Office, Shaanxi Keshe Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd., and 9 affected villages/communities	Late March 2023 ~ early April 2023	9 affected villages/communities	Land administration department of town/sub-district offices, cadres and villagers of affected villages, 120 persons in total, including 49 women.	<p>Investigate the land type, floor area and affected households.</p> <p>Investigate the willingness of land provision;</p> <p>Investigation on resettlement willingness of affected households;</p> <p>Investigate the social and economic conditions of the affected households and their opinions and suggestions on the Project;</p> <p>Understand the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for villagers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The compensation standards and policies for land acquisition for this Project will be formulated in accordance with relevant laws and policies of China, Shaanxi Province, Ankang City and Hanbin District.</li> <li>● The resettlement community has accelerated the handling of preliminary construction formalities and started construction in September 2023.</li> <li>● During the construction and operation periods, priority will be given to providing villagers with job positions within their capabilities.</li> <li>● A complaint mechanism and channel for the Project will be established and publicized.</li> </ul>
PMO, Land Acquisition and Demolition	Late March 2023	Shuangcun village and Huashan community	The masses of Shuangcun village and Huashan community, 25	Study of the demolition and resettlement of similar projects in China;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The compensation standards and policies for land acquisition for this Project will be formulated in</li> </ul>

Organizer	Time	Venue	Participants	Key points	Opinions adopted or measures taken
Office of Zhangtan Town, Shaanxi Keshe Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd., Shuangcun village and Huashan community of Shiti Town			persons in total, including 11 women.	Investigate the willingness of land provision; Opinions and suggestions on the Project; Understand the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for villagers.	accordance with relevant laws and policies of China, Shaanxi Province, Ankang City and Hanbin District. ● A complaint mechanism and channel for the Project will be established and publicized.
District Natural Resources Bureau, PMO and Shaanxi Keshe Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd.	Late March 2023	District Natural Resources Bureau	The Planning Unit and Resource Utilization Unit of the Unified Acquisition Center of the District Natural Resources Bureau, 6 persons in total, all of whom are male.	Understand the distribution of basic farmland on the floodplain area of Huangyang River and relevant regulations; Implementation policies and procedures for land acquisition and demolition in the project area; Understand relevant situation of territorial space planning.	● The project design will be adjusted and optimized according to the basic farmland protection policy, so as to ensure that it does not violate the relevant national regulations on basic farmland.
Shaanxi Keshe Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd., Zhangtan Town Government,	June-July 2023	Conference Room of Zhangtan Town Government, 5 affected villages in Zhangtan Town, 2 affected villages in Shiti Town,	A total of 78 (including 31 females) village cadres and villagers from 8 affected villages involved in Huangyang River	Investigation of the willingness for land use rights transfer; Investigation of the land distribution of each village in the project area;	● During the construction and operation periods, priority will be given to providing villagers with job positions within their capabilities.

Organizer	Time	Venue	Participants	Key points	Opinions adopted or measures taken
Shiti Town Government, Xincheng Subdistrict Office		Dashuling Village of Xincheng Subdistrict Office	Water Environment Treatment and Ecological Restoration Project and its land use	Supplementary questionnaire survey of households affected by non-land-acquisition factors; Collection of relevant comments and suggestions.	

### 7.1.2 Public Participation at the Implementation Stage

With the progress of project preparation and implementation, the PIUs will conduct further public participation. Refer to Table 7-2 for the details of public participation.

**Table 7-2 Project Information Disclosure and Public Participation Plan**

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
RAP disclosure	Government website	November 2023	Hanbin District Government	County / district PMOs	RAP disclosure
RAP or RIB distribution	Distribution to APs	After approved by AIIB	PMO and PIU	Affected villages	RAP or RIB
LA pre-announcement	Bulletin board, village meeting, government website	March 2024	District Natural Resources and Planning Bureau and Each Zhangtan Town Government	Affected villages	Disclosed information: land use, location and range, compensation rates, DMS, land use control, right of public hearing, etc.
LA public hearing (if necessary)	Bulletin board, village meeting, government website	April 2024	District Natural Resources and Planning Bureau and Each Zhangtan Town Government	Affected villages	Issuing a public hearing notice, organizing a public hearing, disclosing relevant information, including compensation payment and distribution, etc.
LA announcement	Bulletin board, village meeting	April 2024	District Natural Resources and Planning Bureau and Zhangtan Town Government	Affected villages	Disclosing the LA area, compensation rates, resettlement modes, etc.
Announcement of LA resettlement programs	Bulletin board, village meeting	April 2024	District Natural Resources and Planning Bureau and Zhangtan Town Government	Affected villages	Determining the amount of compensation and mode of payment

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agencies	Participants	Topic
Agreement signing	Meeting	May 2024	Zhangtan Town Government	Affected villages	Signing compensation agreements LA
Submissions and approvals for conversion of agricultural land to other uses (unapproved project sites)	Bulletin board, village meeting, government website	May2024 ~ December 2024	District Natural Resources and Planning Bureau and Each Zhangtan Town Government	Affected villages	Disclosing relevant information (including farmland conversion program, land supply program, LA program, etc.), and government approvals
Use of compensation for collective construction land	Village congress	Before collective use of compensation by villages	Relevant village committees of affected villages	Affected villages	Fund use

## 7.2 Grievance Redress

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

### 7.2.1 Grievance Redress Procedure

The basic grievance redress procedure under the Project is as follows:

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

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

**Stage 3:** If the complainant is dissatisfied with the decision of Stage 2, the complainant may appeal to the PIU after receiving the decision, and the

grievance disposal decision shall be made within 2 weeks after the appeal is accepted.

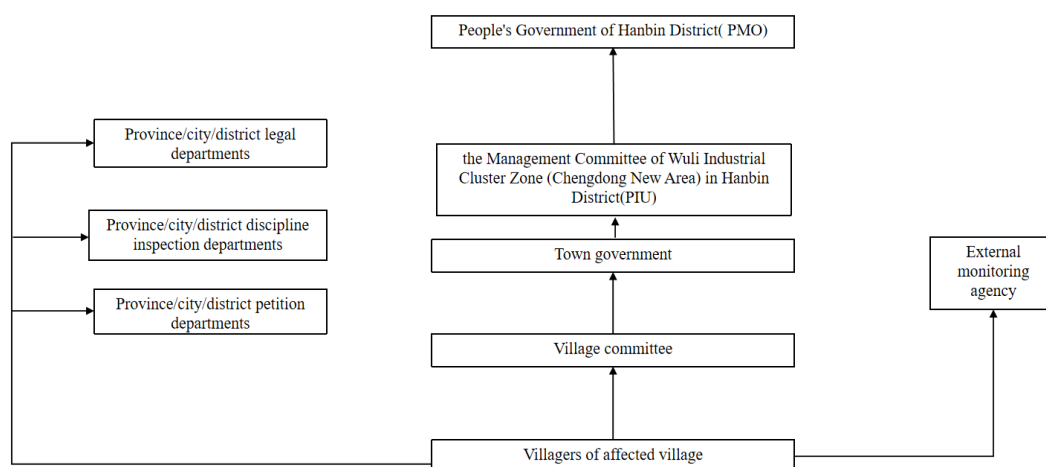
**Stage 4** If the resettled people are still dissatisfied with the decision of the PIU, the complainant may appeal to the Hanbin District Government PMO after receiving the decision, and the grievance disposal decision shall be made within 3 weeks after the appeal is accepted.

Any grievance or concern will be addressed promptly and effectively, in a transparent and culturally appropriate manner, at no cost and without retribution to AHs/APs. Where complaints are received anonymously, the involved agencies will also record and address such complaints and should not disclose any personal data that may reveal the identity of complainants without their consent.

In addition, the grievant may file an appeal with the competent authorities' level by level for arbitration in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving the above disposition.

At any stage, an AP may file a lawsuit with the local court having jurisdiction. The AP has the option of either deciding to go directly through the legal regime or choosing not to use the project's grievance channels at all levels.

The resettled people may also report their dissatisfaction to an external monitoring agency, who will report to the PMO. In addition, the complainant may submit complaint and grievance to the AIIB's project team for resolution.



**Figure 7-1 Resettlement Grievance System7**



All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingencies. During the whole construction period of the Project, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the APs can use them to address relevant issues. The above grievance redress system will be communicated to the APs at a meeting or through the RIB, so that the APs know their right of appeal. In addition, the appeal process will be published to affected population on mass media. In order to completely record the complaints of the affected population and the handling of relevant issues, Shaanxi AIIB's PMO has formulated a registration form with respect to the handling of complaints and grievance of the affected people, as shown in Table 7-3.

**Table 7-3 Registration Form for Grievance Redress**

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

### 7.2.2 Grievance Redress Principles

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

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

### 7.2.3 Scope and Modes of Reply

#### **(1) Scope of reply**

- (a) Brief description of grievance;
- (b) Investigation results;
- (c) Applicable state provisions, and the principles and rates specified in this RAP;
- (d) Disposition and basis;
- (e) The grievant has the right to file an appeal with a resettlement agency of

the next higher level or file a suit with a civil court at the cost of the owner.

### **(2) Modes of reply**

(a) For any individual grievance, the reply will be delivered directly to the grievant in writing.

(b) For any common grievance, a village meeting will be held, or a notice given to the village committee.

(c) In whichever mode of reply, the reply materials must be sent to the grievant and submitted to the resettlement agency.

### **(3) Recording and feedback**

During the implementation of the RAP, the district and county PMOs shall register and manage the data of complaints and handling results, and submit them to corresponding PMO in written form once a month. The PMO will regularly check the registration of complaint handling. In addition, complaints and handling results will be monitored and evaluated by relevant internal and external monitoring agencies.

#### **7.2.4 Contact Information for Grievance Redress**

For the convenience of the APs, the grievance handling agencies have disclosed their contacts and contact information. See Table 7-4.

**Table 7-4 Contact Information for Grievance Redress**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Tel</b>
PMO	Li Zhongan	0915-2390519
PIU	Guanyuquan	0915-2390516
Township governments	Before implementation, Hanbin District PMO requires towns and villages to disclose to affected persons the names and telephone numbers of the contacts for grievance redress	/
Affected villages		

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## **8 Resettlement Budget**

### **8.1 Resettlement Costs**

Based on the land use impact of the Project and prices in October 2023, the total budget for land use of the Project is 420,745,736 yuan, including LA compensation of 54,078,194 yuan, demolition compensation of 218,856,290 yuan, compensation cost for young crops of 654,728 yuan, training of affected households of 100,000 yuan, resettlement PIU capacity training costs of 50,000 yuan, resettlement M&E costs of 1,200,000 yuan, LA taxes of 43,828,257 yuan, and contingencies of 70,124,289 yuan. Refer to Table 8-1 for details.

Table 8-1 Detailed Resettlement Cost Estimate

S/N	Category	Unit	Standard	Quantity	Amount (RMB)	Proportion	Remark
1	Basic Resettlement Cost				305,443,190	72.60%	
1.1	LA compensation				54,078,194		
1.1.1	Paddy field/homestead/collectively-owned construction land (Block 1)	Yuan/mu	65,000	202.8	13,182,000		
1.1.2	Paddy field/homestead/collectively-owned construction land (Block 2)	Yuan/mu	62,870	190.94	12,004,398		
1.1.3	Dry land (Block 1)	Yuan/mu	65,000	132.85	8,635,250		
1.1.4	Dry land (Block 2)	Yuan/mu	62,870	242.47	15,244,089		
1.1.7	Forest land (Block 1)	Yuan/mu	15,500	75.7	1,173,350		
1.1.8	Forest land (Block 2)	Yuan/mu	15,000	249.13	3,736,950		

S/N	Category	Unit	Standard	Quantity	Amount (RMB)	Proportion	Remark
1.1.9	Compensation for price difference in paddy fields(Block 2)	Yuan/mu	2,870	20.08	57,630		According to the due diligence, the contract for 25.1 mu cultivated land in Lishi Village was signed after the new compensation standard was issued, but it was still implemented according to the original compensation standard. Therefore, it is necessary to make up the price difference for land acquisition according to the new standard.
1.1.10	Compensation for price difference in paddy fields(Block 2)	Yuan/mu	8,870	5.02	44,527		
1.2	Compensation for demolition				<b>218,856,290</b>		
1.2.1	Brick-concrete	RMB/m2	2,854	65,615	187,265,210		
1.2.2	Brick-wood	RMB/m2	2,498	8,460	21,133,080		
1.2.3	Class I illegal buildings	RMB/m2	720	7200	5,184,000		
1.2.4	Class II illegal buildings	RMB/m2	400	3,600	1,440,000		
1.2.5	Class III illegal buildings	RMB/m2	200	1,200	240,000		

S/N	Category	Unit	Standard	Quantity	Amount (RMB)	Proportion	Remark
1.2.5	Compensation for indoor supporting facilities	RMB/household	2,000	325	650,000		
1.2.6	Resettling transition cost	RMB/household/year	1,500	325	1,462,500		
1.2.6	Relocation subsidy	RMB/m <sup>2</sup>	20	74,075	1,481,500		
1.3			0	0	<b>654,728</b>		
1.3.1	Young crops (paddy field)	mu	1,200	232.84	279,408		
1.3.2	Young crops (dry land)	mu	1,000	375.32	375,320		
1.4	Land lease fee (basic farmland)				<b>30,533,000</b>		
1.4.1	Land lease fee	RMB/mu/10 years	10,000	3053.3	30,533,000		
1.5	Ground attachments				1,320,978		
1.5.1	Grave	Nr.	3,900	55	214,500		

S/N	Category	Unit	Standard	Quantity	Amount (RMB)	Proportion	Remark
1.5.2	Electric pole	Pcs.	300	20	6,000		
1.5.3	Shrubwood	Yuan/mu	2,600	142.03	369,278		
1.5.4	Arbor forest	Yuan/mu	4,000	182.8	731,200		
2	<b>Training expenses for affected households</b>	<b>Yuan</b>			<b>100,000</b>	<b>0.02%</b>	
3	<b>Resettlement monitoring fee</b>	<b>Times</b>	150,000	<b>8</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>0.29%</b>	
4	<b>Resettlement PIU's capacity training cost</b>	<b>Yuan</b>			<b>50,000</b>	<b>0.01%</b>	
5	<b>Taxes and fees related to land acquisition</b>				<b>43,828,257</b>	<b>10.42%</b>	
5.1	Cultivated land occupation tax	mu	17,333	608.16	10,541,237		
5.2	Cultivated land reclamation fee (Paddy field)	mu	30,000	232.84	6,985,200		

S/N	Category	Unit	Standard	Quantity	Amount (RMB)	Proportion	Remark
5.3	Cultivated land reclamation fee (dry land)	mu	23,333	375.32	8,757,342		
5.4	Paid use fee of new land for construction	mu	16,000	608.16	9,730,560		
5.5	Security fund for landless farmers	mu	10,000	608.16	6,081,600		
5.6	Vegetation restoration fee	mu	5,333	324.83	1,732,318		
<b>6</b>	<b>Total of 1~5 items</b>				<b>350,621,447</b>		
<b>7</b>	<b>Contingencies (based on the total of 1~5)</b>	<b>Yuan</b>	<b>20%</b>		<b>70,124,289</b>	<b>16.67%</b>	
<b>8</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Yuan</b>			<b>420,745,736</b>		

\* The total cost of house demolition is uniformly calculated according to the monetary resettlement cost.



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## 8.2 Annual Investment Plan and Funding Sources

The resettlement funds of the Project are all local financial supporting funds, which are raised by the PIU before the official announcement of land acquisition is issued (based on the current implementation progress of the Project, it is expected to be in March 2024). The resettlement costs involved in Section 8.1 will be implemented through special bonds for shantytown renovation in Chengdong New Area.

The Management Committee of Wuli Industrial Cluster Zone (Chengdong New Area) in Hanbin District has also made a written explanation on the resettlement funds for the Project, as shown in Figure 8-1. The main content of the explanation is as follows: "The Project is funded according to the *Notice on Issuing the 2018 Urban Shantytown Renovation (Fourth Batch) Project Plan* (SJF [2018] No. 147) issued by Shaanxi Provincial Department of Housing and Urban-Rural Development and Shaanxi Provincial Department of Finance. The Project has been financed through special government bonds of Shaanxi Provincial Department of Finance, with 426 million yuan in place at present. The subsequent 200 million yuan has passed the review and the issuance information has been disclosed. Withdrawals will be made according to the progress of the Project in the subsequent stage."

**关于安康城东新区绿色低碳环境可持续发展示范项目  
移民安置资金的说明**

安康城东新区绿色低碳环境可持续发展示范项目（以下简称：安康项目）根据可行性研究报告，涉及土地征收 1093.89 亩，土地流转 3053.3 亩，房屋拆迁 326 户，86255 m<sup>2</sup>，估算征迁资金 4.2 亿元。安康项目征迁费用来源为陕西省住房和城乡建设厅和陕西财政厅下发的《关于下达 2018 年城市棚户区改造（第四批）项目计划的通知》（陕建发【2018】147 号）。该项目已通过陕西省财政厅政府专项债券进行融资，目前已到位资金 4.26 亿元，后续 2 亿元已通过评审，发行信息已披露，根据后续项目推进进行提款。

汉滨区五里工业集中区（城东新区）管委会

2023 年 10 月 12 日



**Figure 8-1 Explanation of Resettlement Funds for the Project**

Before or during the construction of the Project, the investment plan shall be carried out in stages according to the resettlement progress, as detailed in Table 8-2.

**Table 8-2 Resettlement Investment Plan**

Year	2024	2025	Total
Investment (0,000 yuan)	25,244.7442	16,829.8295	42,074.5736
Percent (%)	60%	40%	100%

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## **8.3 Fund Management and Disbursement**

### **8.3.1 Fund Disbursement**

The allocation of resettlement funds for the Project will follow the following principles: All costs related to land acquisition and demolition will be included in the general estimate of the Project, and allocated by Hanbin District Government according to the compensation standard. The compensation funds will be directly paid by the above-mentioned district and county finance departments to the resettlement PIU (affected town government) through a special account, and the resettlement PIU will directly pay the funds to the affected villages through a special account. Land acquisition and ground attachments clearance cannot be started until all compensation funds are paid.

### **8.3.2 Fund Management**

Land compensation and resettlement subsidies should be used in full consultation with the APs; standing crops compensation will be paid directly to the APs. The common practice of the affected villages is that LA compensation is fully retained by the collective for public welfare purposes, and compensation for contracted land is paid directly to the AHs.

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

- All costs related to resettlement will be included in the general budget of the Project.
- Land compensation and resettlement subsidies will be paid up before LA so that all APs can be resettled properly.
- To ensure the successful implementation of land acquisition and resettlement, PMO will establish the financial and supervision agencies at all levels to make sure that all funds are allocated in place on time;
- PMO will supervise and inspect the land acquisition and compensation implementation (including the payment of land compensation funds) of the Project every year;
- An auditing agency will audit fund disbursement and use.

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## 9 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

### 9.1 Resettlement Implementation Principles

According to the implementation progress scheduled by PMO and in the feasibility study report, the construction period of the Project is 4 years. To achieve smooth transition between the resettlement schedule and the construction schedule of the Project, it is expected to release land acquisition pre announcement in March 2024. It is planned to commence land acquisition and resettlement compensation work program in June 2024 and complete the work in June 2026. The basic implementation principles of resettlement are as follows:

- The land acquisition work shall be completed before the construction of any subproject, and the specific start time shall be determined according to the needs of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement.
- During resettlement, the APs shall have opportunities to participate in the Project. Before the commencement of construction, the range of LA will be disclosed, the RIB distributed and public participation activities conducted properly.
- All compensation fees will be paid to the affected proprietors directly and fully within 3 months of approval of the resettlement and compensation program. No organization or individual should use compensation fees on their behalf, nor should compensation fees be discounted for any reason.

It should be emphasized that the extent of impact of various types of land acquisition and demolition of this Project will be determined based on the preliminary design and land acquisition announcement (expected to be released in March 2024), and a detailed physical quantity survey and affected population census will be conducted. The impact of land acquisition and demolition of this Project will be updated based on the results of the above survey. The updated survey results will be included in the Baseline Investigation Report on Resettlement Impact and Production and Living of Resettled People" prepared by the external monitoring agency for immigration in this Project, and timely submitted to the AIIB for review. Before obtaining no objection from the AIIB in the above-mentioned basic

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investigation report, the relevant departments of the local government shall not carry out any substantial land acquisition or housing demolition within the scope of this Project.

## **9.2 Land Use Approval**

The letter of opinions on planning of land pre-examination and site pre-selection for the Project is currently in progress, and it is expected to be completed in December 2023. The necessary land approval conditions and procedures before the implementation of the Project are as follows:

### I. Construction land approval

According to the provisions of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China and the Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China as well as other laws and regulations, the land acquisition pre-announcement and land acquisition compensation plan shall be issued before land acquisition. The Natural Resources Bureau of Hanbin District submitted the request for acquisition of some land in the planning area of Chengdong New Area for approval, and has obtained relevant land approval documents from Shaanxi Provincial People's Government<sup>9</sup>. The Project covers a total area of 4,379.2 mu, composed of: total 1,325.90 mu of the land that is proposed to be acquired (1,093.89 mu) and the collectively-owned land that has been acquired (232.01 mu), including 672.88 mu of the land that is proposed to be acquired but has not been reported for approval and 653.02 mu of the land that has been reported for approval; 3,053.3 mu land that is proposed to be circulated in the Project and that does not need to go through the approval procedures for construction land. See Section 2.2.4 for the description of land use rights transfer procedures. See Table 9-1 for details of approval, and see Appendix 3 for the example of scanned copies of land approval documents.

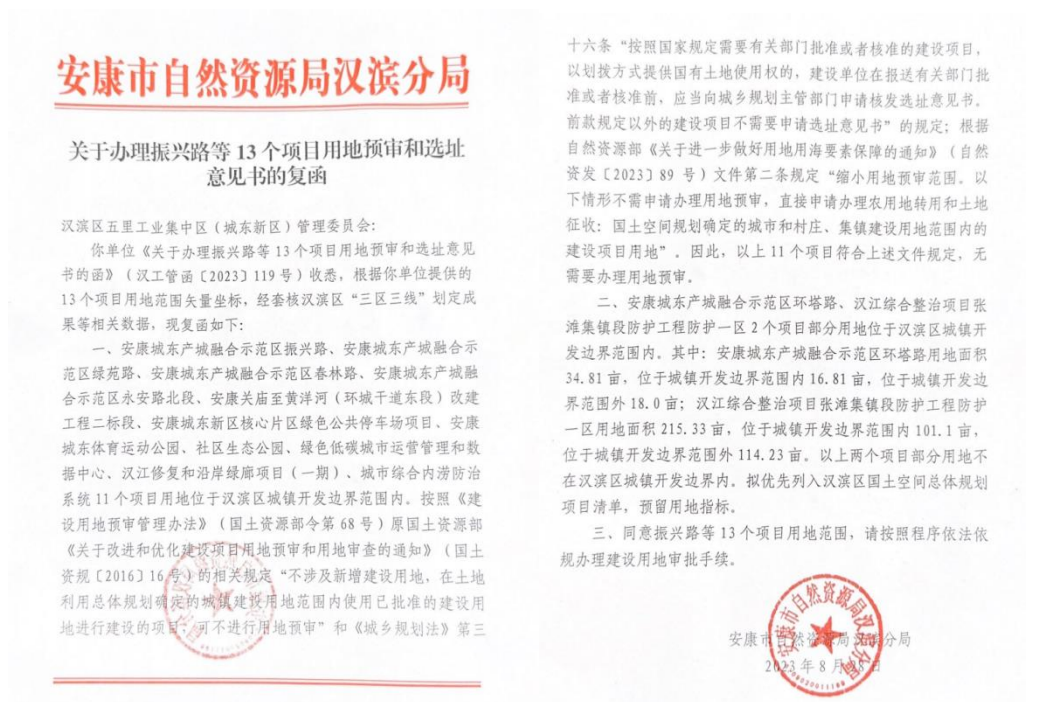
On August 28, 2023, the Hanbin District Natural Resources Bureau formally replied to the letter of opinions on land use pre-examination and site

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<sup>9</sup> Since 2017, Chengdong New Area has submitted the request of the conversion of agricultural land and land acquisition in multiple batches for approval, and obtained relevant land approval documents, with a total approved area of 427.5419 hectares (6,413.1285 mu).

pre-selection for the Project. The approval letter is shown in Figure 9-1. The main contents of the reply are as follows:

1. According to relevant policies and regulations, no land use pre-examination is required for the 11 projects that are located within the urban development boundary, i.e., Zhenxing Road in Ankang Chengdong Industry-City Integration Demonstration Zone, Lyuyuan Road in Ankang Chengdong Industry-City Integration Demonstration Zone, Chunlin Road in Ankang Chengdong Industry-City Integration Demonstration Zone, North Section of Yong'an Road in Ankang Chengdong Industry-City Integration Demonstration Zone, Second Bid Section of the Guanmiao - Huangyang River (the eastern section of the ring road) Reconstruction Project, Green Public Parking Lot Project in Core Area of Ankang Chengdong New Area, Ankang Chengdong Sports Park, Community Ecological Park, Green and Low-carbon City Operation Management and Data Center, Urban Integrated Waterlogging Control System and the Project of Hanjiang River Restoration and Green Corridor Along the River (Phase I) (455.9 mu).



**Figure 9-1 Reply of the Hanbin District Natural Resources Bureau to the Letter of Opinions on Land Use Pre-examination and Site Pre-selection for the Project**

2. Among the unapproved project land, 132.2 mu of land is located outside the urban development boundary, consisting of 18 mu of land for Huanta Road Subproject and 114.2 mu of land for Zhangtan Town Section Protective Works Protection Zone 1 Subproject of Hanjiang River Comprehensive Regulation Project. The land for these two sub-projects will be subject to land approval formalities for separate site selection projects. On November 27, 2023, the Hanbin Branch of the Natural Resources Bureau of Ankang City conducted land preliminary approval for two separate site selection projects<sup>10</sup>, and the land preliminary approval and site selection opinions for these two projects have been issued to the project executing agency, as shown in Figures 9-2 and 9-3.

中华人民共和国  
**建设项目  
用地预审与选址意见书**

用字第 6109022023112701 号

根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》和国家有关规定，经审核，本建设项目符合国土空间用途管制要求，核发此书。

核发机关  安康市自然资源和规划局分局

日期 2023年11月27日

基 本 情 况	项目名称	汉江综合治理项目张滩集镇段防护工程一区项目
	项目代码	2306-610902-04-01-589899
	建设单位名称	汉滨区五星工业集中区（城东新区）管理委员会
	项目建设依据	《汉滨区发展和改革委员会关于利用亚洲基础设施投资银行城东新区绿色低碳环境可持续发展示范项目建议书的批复》（汉发改字〔2023〕37号）
	项目拟选位置	汉滨区张滩镇后堰村、张滩社区
	拟用地面积 (含各地类明细)	用地总面积 14.3520 公顷，农用地 12.5254 公顷（耕地 11.5344 公顷），建设用地 1.8021 公顷，未利用地 0.0245 公顷。
拟建设规模	新建张滩镇防护 1 区防洪堤 2921.11 米。	
<p><b>附图及附件名称</b></p> <p>1. 《汉滨区发展和改革委员会关于利用亚洲基础设施投资银行城东新区绿色低碳环境可持续发展示范项目建议书的批复》（汉发改字〔2023〕37号）</p> <p>2. 项目建设要求</p>		
<p><b>遵守事项</b></p> <p>一、本书是自然资源主管部门依法审核建设项目用地预审和规划选址的法定凭据。</p> <p>二、未经依法审核同意，本书的各项内容不得随意变更。</p> <p>三、本书所需附图及附件由相应权限的机关依法确定，与本书具有同等法律效力，附图指项目规划选址范围图，附件指建设用地要求。</p> <p>四、本书自核发起有效期三年，如对土地用途、建设项目选址等进行重大调整的，应当重新办理本书。</p>		


**Figure 9-2 Preliminary Approval and Site Selection Opinion for Protection Zone 1 for Zhangtanji Town Section Protection**

<sup>10</sup> The land preliminary approval was conducted according to the overall scope of the two sub-projects, including 132.2 mu of land outside the urban development boundary and 117.9 mu of land within the urban development boundary.

中华人民共和国  
**建设项目  
用地预审与选址意见书**

用字第 6109022023112702 号

根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》和国家有关规定，经审核，本建设项目符合国土空间用途管制要求，核发此书。

核发机关  日期 2023年11月27日

基本情况	项目名称	安康城东产城融合示范区环塔路项目
	项目代码	2306-610902-04-01-589899
	建设单位名称	汉滨区五里工业集中区（城东新区）管理委员会
	项目建设依据	《汉滨区发展和改革委员会关于利用亚洲基础设施投资银行城东新区绿色低碳环境可持续发展示范项目建议书的批复》（汉发改字〔2023〕37号）
	项目拟选位置	汉滨区张滩镇莫家村、双井村、王湾村
	拟用地面积 (含各地类明细)	用地总面积2.3018公顷,农用地1.3621公顷(地0.5184公顷),建设用地0.9397公顷。
报建设规模	新建安康城东产城融合示范区环塔路1890米。	
<b>附图及附件名称</b> 1.《汉滨区发展和改革委员会关于利用亚洲基础设施投资银行城东新区绿色低碳环境可持续发展示范项目建议书的批复》（汉发改字〔2023〕37号） 2. 项目建设要求		
<b>遵守事项</b> 一、本书是自然资源主管部门依法审核建设项目用地预审和规划选址的法定凭证。 二、未经依法审核同意，本书的各项内容不得随意变更。 三、本书所需附图及附件由相应权限的机关依法确定，与本书具有同等法律效力，附图指项目拟选址范围图，附件指建设用地要求。 四、本书自核发起有效期三年，如对土地用途、建设项目选址等进行重大调整的，应当重新办理本书。		

Figure 9-3 Land Preliminary Approval and Site Selection Opinion for Huanta Road



Table 9-1 Approval of Land Acquisition for Each Subproject

Subproject	Total area of subproject (mu)	Land area without approval (mu)			Land area with approval (mu)	Name of project land approval document	Remarks
		Area at the urban development boundary	Area outside the urban development boundary	Subtotal			
Chunlin Road in Ankang Chengdong Industry-City Integration Demonstration Zone	8.4	0	0	0	8.4	Approval of the Ninth Batch of 2018 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	Second batch of items to be implemented
						Approval of the Second Batch of 2019 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the First Batch of 2019 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
Huanta Road in Ankang Chengdong Industry-City Integration Demonstration Zone	34.8	11.1	18	29.1	5.4	Approval of the Sixth Batch of 2020 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	Report for approval as a separate site selection project Second batch of items to be implemented
Luyuan Road in Ankang Chengdong Industry-City	6.9	0	0	0	6.9	Approval of the Second Batch of 2019 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	Second batch of items to be implemented

Subproject	Total area of subproject (mu)	Land area without approval (mu)			Land area with approval (mu)	Name of project land approval document	Remarks
		Area at the urban development boundary	Area outside the urban development boundary	Subtotal			
Integration Demonstration Zone						Approval of the First Batch of 2019 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
North Section of Yong'an Road in Ankang Chengdong Industry-City Integration Demonstration Zone	34.7	26.4	0	26.4	8.3	Approval of Construction Land for Ankang Shiti-Zhangtan Highway Reconstruction Project of National Highway 211	First batch of items to be implemented
						Approval of the Seventh Batch of 2020 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
Zhenxing Road in Ankang Chengdong Industry-City Integration Demonstration Zone	104.1	35.6	0	35.6	68.6	Approval of the Ninth Batch of 2018 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	First batch of items to be implemented
						Approval of the Seventh Batch of 2018 Collective Land Acquisition (South Shaanxi Resettlement) in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the Tenth Batch of 2018 Collective Land Acquisition (South Shaanxi Resettlement) in Hanbin District, Ankang City	

Subproject	Total area of subproject (mu)	Land area without approval (mu)			Land area with approval (mu)	Name of project land approval document	Remarks
		Area at the urban development boundary	Area outside the urban development boundary	Subtotal			
						Approval of the Second Batch of 2019 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the First Batch of 2019 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the Third Batch of 2020 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the Fourth Batch of 2020 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
Ankang Chengdong Sports Park	263.3	16.2	0	16.2	247.1	Approval of the Ninth Batch of 2018 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	First batch of items to be implemented
					Approval of the Seventh Batch of 2018 Collective Land Acquisition (South Shaanxi Resettlement) in Hanbin District, Ankang City		

Subproject	Total area of subproject (mu)	Land area without approval (mu)			Land area with approval (mu)	Name of project land approval document	Remarks
		Area at the urban development boundary	Area outside the urban development boundary	Subtotal			
						Approval of the Second Batch of 2019 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the Sixth Batch of 2019 Collective Land Acquisition (South Shaanxi Resettlement) in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the Fourth Batch of 2019 Collective Land Acquisition (South Shaanxi Resettlement) in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the First Batch of 2019 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the Seventh Batch of 2020 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the Fourth Batch of 2020 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	

Subproject	Total area of subproject (mu)	Land area without approval (mu)			Land area with approval (mu)	Name of project land approval document	Remarks
		Area at the urban development boundary	Area outside the urban development boundary	Subtotal			
Green Public Parking Lot Project in Core Area of Ankang Chengdong New Area	38.2	20.7	0	20.7	17.6	Approval of the Seventh Batch of 2018 Collective Land Acquisition (South Shaanxi Resettlement) in Hanbin District, Ankang City	Second batch of items to be implemented
						Approval of the Second Batch of 2019 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the Fourth Batch of 2019 Collective Land Acquisition (South Shaanxi Resettlement) in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the Fifth Batch of 2019 Collective Land Acquisition (South Shaanxi Resettlement) in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the First Batch of 2019 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
Second Bid Section of the Guanmiao - Huangyang River (the	108.5	83.4	0	83.4	25.2	Approval of Construction Land for Ankang Shiti-Zhangtan Highway Reconstruction Project of National Highway 211	Second batch of items to be implemented

Subproject	Total area of subproject (mu)	Land area without approval (mu)			Land area with approval (mu)	Name of project land approval document	Remarks
		Area at the urban development boundary	Area outside the urban development boundary	Subtotal			
eastern section of the ring road) Reconstruction Project					Approval of the Tenth Batch of 2012 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition (Post-disaster Reconstruction) in Hanbin District, Ankang City		
					Approval of the Ninth Batch of 2018 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City		
					Approval of the Seventh Batch of 2018 Collective Land Acquisition (South Shaanxi Resettlement) in Hanbin District, Ankang City		
					Approval of the Tenth Batch of 2018 Collective Land Acquisition (South Shaanxi Resettlement) in Hanbin District, Ankang City		
					Approval of the Third Batch of 2020 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City		
					Approval of the Thirteenth Batch of 2020 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City		

Subproject	Total area of subproject (mu)	Land area without approval (mu)			Land area with approval (mu)	Name of project land approval document	Remarks
		Area at the urban development boundary	Area outside the urban development boundary	Subtotal			
						Approval of the Fifth Batch of 2020 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
Project of Hanjiang River Restoration and Green Corridor Along the River (Phase I)	455.9	258	0	258	197.8	Approval of Construction Land for Ankang Shiti-Zhangtan Highway Reconstruction Project of National Highway 211	Second batch of items to be implemented
						Approval of the Acquisition of the Third Batch of 2009 Agricultural Land Converted to Land in Ankang City	
						Approval of the Ninth Batch of 2018 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the Tenth Batch of 2018 Collective Land Acquisition (South Shaanxi Resettlement) in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the First Batch of 2019 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the Seventh Batch of 2020 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin	

Subproject	Total area of subproject (mu)	Land area without approval (mu)			Land area with approval (mu)	Name of project land approval document	Remarks
		Area at the urban development boundary	Area outside the urban development boundary	Subtotal			
						District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the Third Batch of 2020 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the Thirteenth Batch of 2020 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
Hanjiang River Comprehensive Regulation Project Zhangtan Town Section Protective Works Protection Zone 1	215.3	71.2	114.2	185.4	30	Approval of the Ninth Batch of 2018 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	Report for approval as a separate site selection project Second batch of items to be implemented
						Approval of the Seventh Batch of 2018 Collective Land Acquisition (South Shaanxi Resettlement) in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
Green and Low-carbon City Operation Management and Data	19.64	0	0	0	19.64	Approval of the Tenth Batch of 2018 Collective Land Acquisition (South Shaanxi Resettlement) in Hanbin District, Ankang City	Second batch of items to be implemented



Subproject	Total area of subproject (mu)	Land area without approval (mu)			Land area with approval (mu)	Name of project land approval document	Remarks
		Area at the urban development boundary	Area outside the urban development boundary	Subtotal			
Center						Approval of the Fourth Batch of 2019 Collective Land Acquisition (South Shaanxi Resettlement) in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
Waterlogging Control System (Pump Station)	0.28	0.05	0	0.05	0.23	Approval of Construction Land for Ankang Shiti-Zhangtan Highway Reconstruction Project of National Highway 211	Second batch of items to be implemented
						Approval of the Ninth Batch of 2018 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the Seventh Batch of 2018 Collective Land Acquisition (South Shaanxi Resettlement) in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the Tenth Batch of 2018 Collective Land Acquisition (South Shaanxi Resettlement) in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the First Batch of 2019 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	

Subproject	Total area of subproject (mu)	Land area without approval (mu)			Land area with approval (mu)	Name of project land approval document	Remarks
		Area at the urban development boundary	Area outside the urban development boundary	Subtotal			
						Approval of the Thirteenth Batch of 2020 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
Community Ecological Park	35.88	18.03	0	18.03	17.85	Approval of the Second Batch of 2019 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	Second batch of items to be implemented
						Approval of the Sixth Batch of 2019 Collective Land Acquisition (South Shaanxi Resettlement) in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the Fifth Batch of 2019 Collective Land Acquisition (South Shaanxi Resettlement) in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
						Approval of the Fifth Batch of 2020 Agricultural Land Conversion and Land Acquisition in Hanbin District, Ankang City	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1325.90</b>	<b>540.68</b>	<b>132.2</b>	<b>672.88</b>	<b>653.02</b>	\	

Data source: provided by PIU of the project

According to the current implementation arrangement of the Project, the approval schedule of project land is shown in Table 9-2.

**Table 9-2 Project Land Approval Schedule**

S/N	Items	Responsible unit/Approval unit	Estimated completion time
1	Letter of Opinions on Land Pre-examination and Site Pre-selection (Sub-project of Protection Area I of Protection Project for Huanta Road and Zhangtan Township Section)	Hanbin District Natural Resources Bureau	Before approval of feasibility study
2	Project Land Survey and Demarcation Report	Hanbin District Natural Resources Bureau	January 2024
3	Pre-notice on land acquisition	Hanbin District People's Government	March 1 2024
4	Deadline	Hanbin District People's Government	March 1 2024
5	Land status survey	Hanbin District People's Government	April 2024~May 2024
6	Social stability risk assessment for land acquisition	Hanbin District People's Government	May 2024
7	Formulation of compensation plan for land acquisition	Hanbin District Natural Resources Bureau Finance Bureau and other relevant departments	June 2024
8	Announcement of land plan and compensation and resettlement plan	Hanbin District People's Government	June 2024

## II. Procedures of forest land acquisition and occupation

According to the policy consultation with Forestry Bureau of Hanbin District, all forest lands involved in the Project are rural collectively-owned Class II forest land and the land of lower classes, and relevant procedures for forest land acquisition and occupation can be handled<sup>11</sup>. The permanent occupation of forest

<sup>1199</sup> As stipulated by Paragraph 4 of Article 5 in *Detailed Rules for Implementation of Examination and Approval Management of Forest Land Used by Construction Projects in Shaanxi Province*, "For infrastructure, public utilities and livelihood construction projects approved by the people's governments of the cities with districts and counties as well as their relevant departments, the protected forest land of Class II or lower

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land by the Project shall be carried out in accordance with the examination and approval authority stipulated in the *Regulations for the Implementation of Forest Law of the People's Republic of China*. According to the scope of the Project under the current feasibility study, it is preliminarily determined that the forest land used by the Project needs to be reported to Shaanxi Provincial Forestry Bureau for approval. There is no limit on annual forest land acquisition and occupation indicators for this approval. For handling the procedures of the forest land in the project, the PMO needs to apply to the competent department of forestry in Hanbin District and provide the following materials:

(I) Application Form for Use of Forest Land and bills for payment of forest vegetation restoration fees;

(II) Legal person qualification certificate or personal identity certificate of the land-use unit;

(III) Relevant approval documents of the construction project, such as the letter of opinions on planning of land pre-examination and site pre-selection, approval of feasibility study and approval of agricultural land conversion;

(IV) Feasibility reports on the use of forest land.

After being reviewed and approved by the Forestry Bureau of Hanbin District, it shall be reported to Forestry Bureau of Ankang City. After being approved by Forestry Bureau of Ankang City, it shall be reported to Shaanxi Provincial Forestry Bureau for final approval.

### **9.3 Resettlement Implementation Schedule**

The overall resettlement schedule of the Project is drawn up according to the implementation progress of land acquisition for construction activities of the Project. The Batch 1 subprojects are planned to be implemented in 2024, including four civil works subprojects, namely Second Bid Section of the Guanmiao - Huangyang River (the eastern section of the ring road) Reconstruction Project, Yong'an Road, Zhenxing Road and Chengdong Sports Park. The remaining 10 civil works subprojects are planned to be implemented

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classes may be used"; as stipulated by Paragraph 6, "The construction projects conforming to urban planning and those conforming to rural planning may use protected forest land of Class II or lower classes".

in 2025 as Batch 2. The specific implementation time may be changed as appropriate due to deviations in overall progress of the Project. See Table 9-3.

**Table 9-3 Resettlement Implementation Schedule**

S/N	Resettlement Tasks	Objective	Responsible Unit	Time	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Information Disclosure</b>				
1.1	Information booklet	Affected villages and households	PMO	2024.6	
1.2	Publish the Resettlement Action Plan on the AIIB's website		AIIB, PMO	2023.1.1	
<b>2</b>	<b>Resettlement Action Plan and Budget</b>				
2.1	Approval of RAP and budget (including compensation standard and land use rights transfer fund budget)	2.1	Approval of RAP and budget (including compensation standard)	2024.1	
<b>3</b>	<b>Land approval (672.88 mu of land not reported for approval)</b>				
3.1	Preliminary notice of land acquisition	Affected villages and households	District Natural Resources Bureau	2024.3	Publication of deadline
3.2	Survey of land status	Affected villages	PMO, District Natural Resources Bureau	2024.4~2024.5	
3.3	Social stability risk assessment of land acquisition	Affected villages and households	PMO, District Natural Resources Bureau	2024.4~2024.5	
3.4	Formulation of expropriation compensation and resettlement program		Project Office, District Natural Resources Bureau, Finance Bureau and other relevant government functions	2024.6	
3.5	Publication of notice of expropriation compensation and resettlement	Affected villages and households	Hanbin District Government	2024.6	

S/N	Resettlement Tasks	Objective	Responsible Unit	Time	Remarks
3.6	Signing of land acquisition agreement	Affected villages	PMO, Town Government and Village Committee	2024.6	First batch of sub-projects
3.7		Affected villages	PMO, Town Government and Village Committee	2024.7	Second batch of sub-projects
3.8	Application for land acquisition		District Natural Resources Bureau	2024.7	First batch of sub-projects
				2024.10	Second batch of sub-projects
3.9	Approval of land acquisition		Provincial Department of Natural Resources	2024.7~12	First batch of sub-projects
				2024.12~2025.6	Second batch of sub-projects
4	<b>Approval of forest land for project use</b>		Provincial Forestry and Grassland Bureau, and Forestry Bureau of the District	2024.3~2024.7	
5	<b>Baseline survey of resettlement</b>				
5.1	Submission of "Baseline Investigation Report on Resettlement Impact and Production and Living of Resettled People" to the AIIB for	Obtain no objection from AIIB	Project Office and External Monitoring Entity	2024.6~7	<b>Land acquisition and demolition activities can be carried out only after obtaining no objection from AIIB</b>

S/N	Resettlement Tasks	Objective	Responsible Unit	Time	Remarks
	review				
<b>6</b>	<b>Issuance of Acquisition Notice (land for which approval documents have been obtained)</b>				
6.1	Preliminary notice of land acquisition	Affected villages and households	District Natural Resources Bureau	2024.3	Publication of deadline
6.2	Issuance of acquisition notice	Affected villages and households	District Natural Resources Bureau	2024.7	30 days, first batch of sub-projects
6.3		Affected villages and households	District Natural Resources Bureau	2025.1~2025.5	30 days; Second batch of sub-projects, adjustable according to construction program
<b>7</b>	<b>Compensation Agreement (land for which approval documents have been obtained)</b>				
7.1	Compensation agreement of land acquisition	Affected villages and households	PMO, Town Government and Village Committee	2024.7	First batch of sub-projects
		Affected villages and households	PMO, Town Government and Village Committee	2025.2~2025.6	Second batch of sub-projects, adjustable to the construction schedule
7.2	House acquisition agreement	Affected villages and households	PMO, Town Government and Village Committee	2024.7	First batch of sub-projects
7.3		Affected villages and households	PMO, Town Government and Village Committee	2025.2~2025.6	Second batch of

S/N	Resettlement Tasks	Objective	Responsible Unit	Time	Remarks
		households	Village Committee		sub-projects, adjustable to the construction schedule
<b>8.</b>	Land Transfer				Sub-projects involving land transfer are all second batch of projects to be implemented
8.1	Detailed survey of circulated land	land use rights transfer villages/communities and villagers	PMO, Town Government and Village Committee	Before 2024.12	
8.2	Issuance of land use rights transfer announcement	land use rights transfer villages/communities and villagers	PMO, Town Government and Village Committee	2025.1	
8.3	Signing of land use rights transfer contract on the basis of negotiation	land use rights transfer villages/communities and villagers	PMO, Town Government and Village Committee	2025.2~2025.8	
<b>9</b>	<b>Resettlement and land transfer Capacity Building</b>				
9.1	Train relevant personnel of PMO	Social and environmental expert	PMO	2024.4	
9.2	Train relevant personnel of villages and towns	Resettlement and land transfer implementation personnel	PMO	2024.4~2024.6	
<b>10</b>	<b>M&amp;E</b>				
10.1	Employment of		PMO	2024.4	



S/N	Resettlement Tasks	Objective	Responsible Unit	Time	Remarks
	external supervision unit				
10.2	External monitoring report	Implementation of RAP	Third-party Consultant	2024.6	Baseline survey report on resettlement
				December 2024 ~ June 2027	Annual monitoring report, 5 issues in total
				2027.6~2028.6	1 annual monitoring report in total
10.3	Resettlement completion report	Assessment on completion of resettlement	Third-party Consultant	2028	
<b>11</b>	<b>Participation Record</b>		Resettlement and land use rights transfer agencies at all levels	Continuous implementation	
<b>12</b>	<b>Complaint Record</b>		Resettlement and land use rights transfer agencies at all levels	Continuous implementation	
<b>13</b>	<b>Compensation and Resettlement Fund Process</b>				
a.	<b>First batch of sub-projects to be implemented</b>				
13.a.1	- To PIUs	Resettlement and land transfer funds	District Finance	2024.8	
13.a.2	- To towns	Resettlement and land transfer funds	PIU	2024.9	
13.a.3	- To villages	Resettlement and land transfer funds	Town government	2024.10	
13.a.4	- To villagers	Resettlement and land transfer funds	Village committee	2024.11	
b.	<b>Second batch of sub-projects to be implemented</b>				

S/N	Resettlement Tasks	Objective	Responsible Unit	Time	Remarks
13.b .1	- To PIUs	Resettlement and land transfer funds	District Finance	2025.3~7	
13.b .2	- To towns	Resettlement and land transfer funds	PIU	2025.4~8	
13.b .3	- To villages	Resettlement and land transfer funds	Town government	2025.5~9	
13.b .4	- To villagers	Resettlement and land transfer funds	Village committee	2025.6~10	
<b>14</b>	<b>Commencement of civil works</b>				
14.1	First batch of sub-projects to be implemented	Commencement on time	PMO	2024.8	
14.2	Second batch of sub-projects to be implemented	Commencement on time	PMO	2025.5	

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## 10 M&E

In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan and achieve the goal of proper resettlement, the implementation of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement activities will be regularly monitored and assessed according to the resettlement requirements of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.

According to the requirements of AIIB policies, the PMO will employ a qualified and independent resettlement agency with rich experience in AIIB projects as an independent resettlement monitoring agency.

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

### 10.1 External Monitoring Scope

The scope of external monitoring includes: Construction works for the Project activities covered in the RAP.

### 10.2 Procedure and Methods

#### (1) Periodic M&E

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

- LAR progress;
- Payment and amount of compensation;
- Distribution and use of compensation;
- Livelihood restoration;
- Compensation and relocation measures by HD
- Training;
- Compensation for lost assets;

- Timetables of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Resettlement organization;
- Grievance redress

### **(2) Public consultation**

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

### **(3) Grievance redress**

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

## **10.3 Reporting**

The monitoring and assessment agency will submit the monitoring report and assessment report to AIIB and PMO every six months. See Table 10-1 for the detailed submission arrangement of report.

**Table 10-1 Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Schedule of the Project**

No.	Report	Period	Date
1	Baseline survey report on resettlement		May 2024~June 2024
2	Semiannual M&E report (No.1)	June 2024 ~ December 2024	January 2025
3	Semiannual M&E report (No.2)	January 2025 ~ June 2025	July 2025
4	Semiannual M&E report (No.3)	July 2025 ~ December 2025	January 2026
5	Fourth Semi-annual Monitoring Report	January 2026 ~ June 2026	July 2026
7	Fifth Semi-annual Monitoring Report	July 2026 ~ December 2026	July 2026
8	Sixth Semi-annual Monitoring Report	January 2027 ~ June 2027	July 2027
9	Seventh Annual Monitoring Report	July 2027 ~ June 2028	July 2028
	Report on Completion of Resettlement		2028

## **10.4 Completion report**

After the completion of land acquisition and resettlement of the Project, the external M&E agency will employ a professional organization to conduct a resettlement results and performance evaluation, and prepare a report on completion of resettlement.

The report on completion of resettlement will be submitted to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.

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# Appendices

## Appendix 1 land use rights transfer Framework

### 1 Overview

The AIIB-financed Shaanxi Ankang Green and Low-Carbon Demonstration Urban Development Project will be managed by the People's Government of Hanbin District, Ankang City (through its PMO), and implemented by the Management Committee of Wuli Industrial Cluster Zone (Chengdong New Area) in Hanbin District, Ankang City, Shaanxi Province, and is planned to be submitted to the AIIB Board of Executive Directors for approval in February 2024. The Project consists of 17 subprojects in 5 sectors, mainly including low-impact and resilient road works, green buildings, resilient city construction, flood control works, environmental governance and ecological parks, and ecological green corridors.

land use rights transfer is planned for part of the land for the Project of Hanjiang River Restoration and Green Corridor along the River (Phase I) under the Project and the land for Huangyang River Water Environment Treatment and Ecological Restoration Project. The total land use rights transfer area is 3,053.3 mu, including 1,462.7 mu of cultivated land (including 813.04 mu of basic farmland), 1,520.7 mu of forestland, and 69.9 mu of collectively-owned construction land, estimated to affecting 5,233 residents from 1,430 households in 8 administrative villages/communities of 3 towns/subdistricts.

It is planned to rent these farmland in the form of land use rights transfer for this Project, and upgrade and transform the farmland in these areas without changing the basic farmland use and nature. Then, the agricultural production and operation activities will be organized by entrusting agricultural cooperatives or agricultural enterprises, organic agriculture pilot and demonstration will be carried out to reduce the use of pesticides and non-organic fertilizers, and to mitigate the impact of floods; During this process, relevant regulations and policies related to cultivated land will be strictly followed, without changing the original use of cultivated land, affecting food production, or affecting the income of farmers. The negotiation process of land use rights transfer will be based on the principles of voluntariness, compensation and fairness, and will not require

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farmers to participate in the transfer; Farmers who have not reached land use rights transfer agreement still have the right to continue independently cultivating and operating their existing farmland; Failure to negotiation will not result in land acquisition or restrictions on the use of land resources.

## **2 Legal Framework and Policies**

### **2.1 Basic Principles for Transfer of Land Use Right**

For part of the land used for Project of Hanjiang River Restoration and Green Corridor along the River (Phase I) and the land used for Huangyang River Water Environment Treatment and Ecological Restoration Project under this project, the corresponding land rent will be paid to farmers through equal and voluntary consultation. The land will be returned to the Contractor after the expiration of the transfer period according to laws or contract provisions. The Contractor is entitled to terminate the land transfer contract according to law or in accordance with the Contract. In this case, the land transferred to the new subproject owner needs to be restored to its original state. In order to make the transfer of land use right comply with applicable laws and regulations of PRC and good practices of international financial organizations such as AIIB on voluntary land use, this Land Use Right Transfer Framework has been prepared by the Executing Agency with assistance from consultant during project preparation.

The purpose of this Land Use Right Transfer Framework is to help PMO and Executing Agency implement, monitor and report on land use rights transfer activities and meet the requirements of AIIB policies and relevant laws and regulations in China.

The guiding principles of the Land Use Right Transfer Framework are as follows:

(1) Equality, voluntariness, legal proceedings and fair compensation. Equality means that both parties have equal legal status. Voluntary means that the transfer of land contracted management rights must be completely voluntary for both parties, and one party shall not force the other party to transfer or

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accept the transfer. Legal proceedings mean that the transfer of land use rights must be carried out in accordance with the legal proceedings stipulated in the legal agreement. Fair compensation means that the transferred land use right shall be compensated according to the agreed market price;

(2) The ownership of the transferred land and the nature of agricultural land remain unchanged. The transfer of land use right only transfers the use right and does not transfer the ownership, so the ownership of the transferred land remains unchanged. However, the future user of the transferred land shall not change the agricultural nature of the land, that is, shall not change the transferred land into non-agricultural use;

(3) Government guidance and management. The competent agricultural department of Hanbin District Government is responsible for guiding and managing the legal transfer of rural land;

(4) Resolve conflicts through the complaint and grievance redress mechanism. The grievance redress mechanism of the PMO shall be used to resolve all kinds of grievances and conflicts arising during project implementation.

(5) All land transfer negotiations will follow the measures and procedures set out in this framework, and failure to negotiate will not result in land acquisition or any restrictions on land use. The external monitoring agency will record the negotiation and impact of land transfer process.

## **2.2 Legal Framework**

All land transfers must comply with the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Contracting of Rural Land, Measures for the Administration of land use rights transfer of Rural Land Contracted Management Right* and relevant policies of Ankang City and Hanbin District. The Project does not involve involuntary land acquisition and resettlement of affected persons as defined in AIIB's *ESF*. The main applicable laws and policies are as follows:



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(1) *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Contracting of Rural Land*- The collective ownership remains unchanged; the nature of agricultural land remains unchanged (farmland shall not be converted into construction land to build permanent buildings);

(2) *Measures for the Administration of land use rights transfer of Rural Land Contracted Management Right* issued by the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China, and relevant regulations issued by Ankang City and Hanbin District Government;

- Complying with the regulations during the transfer period of land use rights;
- The parties to the transfer enter into an agreement through negotiation;
- Transfer of land use rights in accordance with legal procedures;
- The competent authority approves the standard contract according to law;
- Official registration and documentation of transfer of land use rights;
- The township government approves the contract as required.

(3) *Law of the People's Republic of China on Mediation and Arbitration of Disputes over Rural Land Contract and Management*, as well as relevant implementation measures promulgated by Ankang City and Hanbin District Government- bottom-up grievance redress mechanism is adopted for mediation and arbitration of disputes;

(4) Requirements/good practices of international financial organizations such as AIIB on voluntary land use, including meaningful consultations; negotiated agreements; establishment and operation of grievance redress mechanisms; record keeping; and external monitoring.

In addition, the project will adopt good practices on the transfer of land use rights in the project area, including:

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- During the transfer of land use right;
  - Negotiated land use right transfer price (or land rent rate);
  - Approval of land use right transfer contract.

### **2.3 Implementation Procedures for Transfer of Land Use Right**

(1) Disclosure of information. The PMO/Executing Agency shall, together with the township governments, release the project construction content, construction plan, progress, land transfer needs and policies, and intention feedback mechanism within the scope of the proposed project site. The above information will be released in time in the project construction area through the Internet, notice board and electronic display screen.

(2) Collection of the intention of land use rights transfer. The PMO/Executing Agency of the Project shall collect the willingness of farmers to transfer land in the project area together with the township governments. Farmers willing to transfer land use rights need to provide the village committee with detailed information about the land to be transferred, such as location, area, use and reference price. Then, the village committee will report to the township agricultural department and the PMO. Farmers can also entrust the land to other lessees or intermediary agencies for land use rights transfer, and issue a power of attorney for transfer, which specifies the entrusted matters, authorization contents, validity period, etc., and is signed by the authorized person.

(3) Negotiation between the transferor and the transferee of the land use right. The township agricultural department arranges for both parties to negotiate the terms and prices of the transfer of land use rights according to the principles of equality, voluntariness and mutual benefit.

(4) Signature of the transfer contract of the land use right. Both parties agree on the terms and prices of the transfer, and the township agricultural department shall provide a standard contract model for both parties to sign.

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(5) Verification of land use rights transfer contract. When necessary, the contract shall be examined and approved by the township agricultural department.

(6) Registration of land use right transfer. Township agricultural stations should timely and accurately register the transfer information of the land use right, and file it with the Hanbin District Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau.

(7) Archiving. Hanbin District Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau sorts out relevant documents and materials on land use right transfer. These documents should be stored in the agricultural sector to facilitate access to information by the PMO and Executing Agency.

(8) Failure of negotiation will not lead to land acquisition or any restriction on land use. The whole process of negotiation will be recorded by the external monitoring agency.

(9) Supervision of the execution of the contract. Both parties actively perform the contract, and the township agricultural department supervises the execution of the contract. In case of any dispute, the township agricultural department should report to the district agricultural department in time, and the district agricultural department should notify the PMO in time to seek proper solutions.

(10) Withdrawal mechanism. a. When the land use rights transfer contract of the transferor of land use right expires, villagers or transferors who are unwilling to renew it may withdraw from the contract after negotiation, and it will not lead to land acquisition or any restrictions on land use; b. If the transferor of land use right proposes to withdraw from the contract before the expiration of the land use rights transfer contract, it shall refund the corresponding land use rights transfer fee to the transferee according to the remaining land use rights transfer period, and the withdrawal will not lead to land acquisition or any restriction on land use.

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## **2.4 Rent Standard for land use rights transfer**

For details, please refer to Section 4.8 of the Resettlement Plan: The reference standard for land lease is 1,000 yuan/mu/year, and the standard of the actual lease cost will be based on the price negotiated between the PMO and the affected villages before the lease.

## **2.5 Supporting Measures**

land use rights transfer is only the transfer of land use rights, and land ownership will not change. The rent of land use rights transfer will be negotiated with farmers on a voluntary basis and can make up for the loss of land use rights transfer, and the livelihood of farmers participating in land use rights transfer will not be negatively affected by income.

Considering the changes in farmers' livelihoods after land use rights transfer, the Executing Agency of the Project will provide support and help for land use rights transfer families. The main measures will include the following: 1) monetary compensation; 2) On a voluntary basis, the Project will employ willing affected persons to continue to work in agriculture according to the standards required by the Project; 3) Priority will be given to training and employment opportunities for affected families.

## **3 Agency**

### **3.1 Agency Setting**

The relevant agencies for implementing land use rights transfer are the same as those for resettlement, mainly including:

Leading Agency: People's Government of Ankang City

PMO: People's Government of Hanbin District, Ankang City

Executing Agency: Hanbin District Wuli Industrial Park (Chengdong New Area) Management Committee

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Natural Resources and Planning Bureau of Hanbin District

Relevant township governments

Village / Neighborhood Committee

External Social Monitoring Agency

### **3.2 Responsibilities of Agencies**

#### **Leading Agency**

As the Leading Agency of the Project, the People's Government of Ankang City is responsible for the decision-making management, external communication and internal coordination of the Project.

#### **PMO**

As the Executing Agency of the Project, the People's Government of Hanbin District, Ankang City is fully responsible for the construction management and fundraising of the Project, including specifically the preliminary work, project implementation management, making decisions on major issues in the construction of the Project, examining and approving the planning and implementation scheme of the Project, approving the fund use plan of the Project, and coordinating and solving problems during the project implementation process.

#### **Executing Agency**

The Management Committee of Wuli Industrial Cluster Zone (Chengdong New Area) in Hanbin District, as the Executing Agency, is responsible for specific implementation work, including:

- (1) Specifically organize and be responsible for AIIB loans and application, coordinate the implementation of the land use rights transfer framework, and supervise and inspect the payment of land use rights transfer cost of the project;
- (2) Be responsible for personnel training and capacity building of PMO and the Executing Agency at all levels;
- (3) Be responsible for the inspection and guidance of the implementation of land use rights transfer;

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(4) Be responsible for the coordination between the consulting company and other institutions during the preparation period of the project;

(5) Coordinate the implementation progress of land use rights transfer activities of the project;

(6) Coordinate the work of relevant institutions in land use rights transfer activities;

(7) Handle the complaints and grievances in the process of land use rights transfer;

(8) Cooperate with the external monitoring agency for resettlement;

(9) Manage the files of land use rights transfer activities of this project.

**District Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau**

(1) Be responsible for reviewing matters related to land use rights transfer;

(2) Guide the formulation of land use rights transfer agreements;

(3) Be responsible for the filing of land use rights transfer agreements.

**District Women's Federation**

(1) Be responsible for handling women's complaints in the process of land use rights transfer.

**land use rights transfer Management Office (Land Acquisition and Demolition Office)**

(1) Identify and confirm the land use rights transfer area and the number of ground attachments;

(2) Assist in the formulation and implementation of the land use rights transfer framework;

(3) Train land use rights transfer staff for the practical operation;

(4) Organize public consultation and communicate land use rights transfer policies;

(5) Command, coordinate and supervise land use rights transfer activities and their processes;

(6) Disburse the land use rights transfer fees in accordance with the agreement and handle complaints from affected persons;

(7) Assist and supervise the implementation of employment measures for affected persons;

(8) Report the progress of land use rights transfer to PMO and the Executing Agency.

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**Xincheng Subdistrict Office, Zhangtan Town Government and Shiti Town Government**

- (1) Participate in the investigation of the physical quantity;
- (2) Organize public participation and publicize land use rights transfer policies
- (3) Participate in the negotiation of land use rights transfer agreements;
- (4) Participate in the implementation, inspection, monitoring and recording of all land use rights transfer activities within the scope of the town/subdistrict office;
- (5) Register the scope and area of land that has been circulated;
- (4) Supervise the implementation of land use rights transfer and the distribution of land use rights transfer funds for the collectively-owned land in affected villages;
- (5) Accept and handle complaints and appeals in the process of land use rights transfer;

**Village (Neighborhood) Committee**

- (1) Participate in the investigation of the social economy and the physical quantity;
- (2) Organize public participation and publicize land use rights transfer policies
- (3) Participate in the negotiation of land use rights transfer agreements;
- (4) Supervise the distribution of land use rights transfer funds for the collectively-owned land in affected villages;
- (5) Participate in handling relevant complaints and appeals complaints and appeals.

**External Social Monitoring Agency**

In addition to external monitoring for resettlement, it, as an independent monitoring and evaluation agency, observes all aspects of the implementation of the land use rights transfer framework of the project to monitor and evaluate the implementation effect of land use rights transfer and the social adaptability of the affected persons, and provides the AIIB with a monitoring and evaluation report on land use rights transfer through the PMO or the Executing Agency, which will be included in the external monitoring report for resettlement.

### 3.2 Staffing

To ensure the smooth progress of land use rights transfer involved in the project, the Land Acquisition and Demolition Office is specifically responsible for implementing land use rights transfer. At the same time, relevant institutions at all levels are equipped with special staff to form a smooth information transmission channel from superiors to subordinates See Tables 5-1 and 5-2 for the staffing of land use rights transfer agencies at all levels involved in the project.

**Table 1 Staffing Table of Project land use rights transfer Agency**

<b>Resettlement Agency</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Identity</b>	<b>Time of work and operation</b>
People's Government of Ankang City	1 person	Civil servant	From January 2024 to the end of land use rights transfer
The People's Government of Hanbin District	1 person	Civil servant	From January 2024 to the end of land use rights transfer
Project Executing Agency	1 person	Civil servant/cadre	From January 2024 to the completion of resettlement/land use rights transfer monitoring and evaluation
District Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau	1 person	Civil servant	From January 2024 to the completion of resettlement/land use rights transfer monitoring and evaluation
District Women's Federation	1 person	Cadre	From January 2024 to the completion of resettlement/land use rights transfer monitoring and evaluation
land use rights transfer/Land Acquisition and Demolition Office	3 persons	Cadre	From January 2024 to the completion of resettlement/land use rights transfer monitoring and evaluation
Township governments	1~2 persons	Cadre	From January 2024to the completion of resettlement/land use rights transfer monitoring and evaluation
Affected villages/communities	1~2 persons per village	Cadre	From January 2024to the completion of resettlement/land use rights transfer monitoring and evaluation

The contact information and address of land transfer agencies at all levels are as follows:



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1 Hanbin District Wuli Industrial Cluster (Chengdong New Area of Ankang City) Management Committee

Address: Unit 1, Building 2, Tianbaokangjun, Nanhuan Road, Hanbin District, Ankang City, Office Tel: 0915-2080531

2 Agriculture and Rural Bureau of Hanbin District

Address: No. 50, Daqiao South Road, Hanbin District, Ankang City, Office Tel: 0915-3212622

3 People's Government of Zhangtan Town

Address: Group 3, Zhangtan Community, Zhangtan Town, Hanbin District, Tel: 0915-3819329

4 People's Government of Shitai Town

Address: Group 5, Shuangcun Village, Shitai Town, Hanbin District, Tel: 0915-3830003

5 Xincheng Sub-district Office

Address: No.1, Xijing Street, Hanbin District, Tel: 0915-3212256

### **3.3 Facility Configuration**

land use rights transfer agencies at all levels of the project can use the existing resources, and have been equipped with basic office equipment, transportation equipment and communication equipment, including office tables and chairs, computers, printers, telephones, fax machines, transportation equipment and other equipment resources.

### **3.4 Institutional Training Plan**

In order to smoothly carry out the land use rights transfer work, relevant staff must be trained. The training plan is uniformly organized by PMO and Executing Agency .

Establish a personnel training and human resource development system for resettlement agencies at all levels. The training is planned to be carried out in various forms, such as expert lectures, training courses set up by each unit, visiting and learning from other resettlement projects, as well as on-site training

for technical and management personnel. See Table 5-3 for details of the training plan.

The training contents include:

-- Good practices of AIIB's ESF or any other multi-lateral organization on voluntary land use

-- Differences between AIIB policies and China's policies

-- Management of land use rights transfer

-- Main problems to be noted in the implementation of land use rights transfer

-- External monitoring and evaluation of land use rights transfer

**Table 3 Business Training Schedule of land use rights transfer Agencies**

S/N	Agency responsible for training	Training contents	Trainee	Planned time for training	Training costs and sources
1	External monitoring agency	The latest changes in AIIB's resettlement policies and national policies on land acquisition, demolition and land use rights transfer	Land Acquisition and Relocation Office Staff	From April to June, 2024	The project training budget: 50,000 yuan. These trainings are to be carried out together with resettlement training.
2	Resettlement Office	Procedures and policies for land use rights transfer of the loan projects funded by AIIB	Township Acquisition and Relocation Office, Village Committee	May, 2024	
3	Executing Agency for the implementation of resettlement of the Project	Policies and practice of land use and land use rights transfer	Township Acquisition and Relocation Office, Village Committee	June, 2024	

## 4 Public Participation and Grievance

### 4.1 Public Consultation and Participation

According to the relevant policies and regulations of the state, Ankang City and Hanbin District, in order to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of

the affected persons, reduce dissatisfaction and disputes, and formulate relevant policies for land use rights transfer of the Project, so as to achieve the land use objectives, the Project will attach great importance to public participation and consultation, and listen to public opinions widely in the stages of land use rights transfer policy formulation, framework preparation/update and implementation.

During the preparation period of the Project, SIA agency carried out public participation and consultation on the affected villages of land use rights transfer in relevant villages, and all villages have preliminarily agreed to circulate land for construction of the Project. For details, please refer to Section 2.2.4 of the *Resettlement Plan*.

#### 4.2 Public Participation and Consultation Plan during Implementation

As the project preparation and implementation work move forward constantly, Executing Agency of the Project will further carry out public participation and consultation. See the following table for details of public participation and consultation arrangements.

**Table 4 Public Participation and Consultation Plan**

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participants	Topic
Distribution of land use rights transfer information booklet	Community bulletin board and community villager's meetings	November, 2024	PMO, Resettlement Office, affected villages and communities	All affected persons	Disclosing the land use rights transfer framework
Announcement of land use rights transfer	Community bulletin board and community villager's meetings	January, 2025	PMO, Acquisition and Relocation Office, the affected 3 township governments and 8 villages/communities	All affected persons	Disclosing the land use rights transfer areas, compensation standards and rights, livelihood assistance measures, etc.

Purpose	Mode	Time	Agency	Participants	Topic
Distribution of land use rights transfer information booklet	Community bulletin board and community villager's meetings	November, 2024	PMO, Resettlement Office, affected villages and communities	All affected persons	Disclosing the land use rights transfer framework
Review of physical quantity	Field investigation	From February to August, 2025	PMO, Resettlement Office, the affected 8 villages/communities	All affected persons	Check and make up for deficiencies, confirm the final impact and draft the land use rights transfer contract
Determining livelihood assistance measures and their implementation	Villager's meeting (multiple times)	Before implementation	PMO, Acquisition and Relocation Office, the affected 3 township governments and 8 villages/communities	All affected persons	Discussing the final livelihood assistance programs
Training plan	Villager's meeting	June, 2025~June, 2027	PMO, Acquisition and Relocation Office, the affected 3 township governments and 8 villages/communities	All affected persons	Discussing the training needs
Monitoring	Participation of community residents in meetings	December 2024~July 2028	PMO, Acquisition and Relocation Office, the affected 3 township governments and 8 villages/communities	All affected persons	1) Progress and impact of land use rights transfer 2) Payment of land rent 3) Information disclosure 4) Livelihood assistance

#### 4.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The detailed grievance redress mechanism has been established in the *Resettlement Plan*, and it's also applicable for the land use rights transfer

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framework, including basic grievance redress procedures, redress principles and reply modes. Please refer to Section 7.2 of the *Resettlement Plan* for details.

## **5. Cost Budget**

The land use rights transfer cost of the Project has been included in the total budget of resettlement cost, and the land use rights transfer cost is calculated by the ten-year rent (1000 yuan/mu per year), with a total cost of 30,533,000 yuan. Please refer to Section 8.1 and 8.2 of the *Resettlement Plan* for details.

## **6. Implementation Plan**

The implementation plan of land use rights transfer has been included in Table 9-3 of Section 9.3 of the *Resettlement Plan*, including land survey, agreement signing and rent payment.

## **7. Monitoring and Evaluation**

PMO or the Project Executing Agency will employ a qualified third-party agency to monitor implementation of the resettlement of the Project, and the implementation of land use rights transfer will also be included in the external monitoring report. The details such as the submission time node and monitoring principles of the report are described in Chapter 10 of the *Resettlement Plan*.

During the implementation of land use rights transfer, the external monitoring agency shall regularly track and monitor the implementation of land use rights transfer of the Project twice a year, and monitor the following activities through on-site observation, tracking survey of sample households and random interviews with villagers in the villages subject to land use rights transfer:

- Implementation progress of land use rights transfer;
- Payment and amount of rent;
- Livelihood restoration and changes in living standards;

- Training;
- Compensation for ground attachments;
- Schedule of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- Agencies and efficiency of land use rights transfer;
- Grievance redress and effect.

### Appendix 1.1 : Letter of Intent for land use rights transfer in 8 Villages/Communities

#### 关于亚投行贷款安康城东新区绿色低碳环境可 持续发展示范项目拟流转土地的意向函

汉滨区五里工业集中区（城东新区）管理委员会：  
你单位因亚投行贷款安康城东新区绿色低碳环境可可持续发展示范项目拟流转我村/社区黄洋河区域土地，我村/社区特此召开村民代表会议商议该事项。经过村民代表会议商议，我村/社区初步同意你单位流转我村/社区土地用于该项目，且流转后按照该项目管理要求配合实施相关建设活动。同时，相关的土地流转流程按照国家有关规定执行。

村民代表签字：杨志保 杨禹成 杨显 胡雨东  
杨光文 杨刚 杨春林

女性代表签字：谢露香 鱼菊 陈美芳 陈朝春



2023年8月3日

#### 关于亚投行贷款安康城东新区绿色低碳环境可 持续发展示范项目拟流转土地的意向函

汉滨区五里工业集中区（城东新区）管理委员会：  
你单位因亚投行贷款安康城东新区绿色低碳环境可可持续发展示范项目拟流转我村/社区黄洋河区域土地，我村/社区特此召开村民代表会议商议该事项。经过村民代表会议商议，我村/社区初步同意你单位流转我村/社区土地用于该项目，且流转后按照该项目管理要求配合实施相关建设活动。同时，相关的土地流转流程按照国家有关规定执行。

村民代表签字：杨显新 杨显涛 杨刚 杨志强  
杨显兵 杨有才 杨启坤 杨妙  
杨兆美 杨致平 杨正安  
女性代表签字：丁礼玲 杨霞 石巧巧 陈芳弟 王金花



#### 关于亚投行贷款安康城东新区绿色低碳环境可 持续发展示范项目拟流转土地的意向函

汉滨区五里工业集中区（城东新区）管理委员会：  
你单位因亚投行贷款安康城东新区绿色低碳环境可可持续发展示范项目拟流转我村/社区黄洋河区域土地，我村/社区特此召开村民代表会议商议该事项。经过村民代表会议商议，我村/社区初步同意你单位流转我村/社区土地用于该项目，且流转后按照该项目管理要求配合实施相关建设活动。同时，相关的土地流转流程按照国家有关规定执行。

村民代表签字：杨以平 杨兴 王德红 王德富 王德成 杨富林  
马海林 王朝平 石小平 王庭有 王德琦

女性代表签字：王善丽 张善翠 赵善茹



2023年8月3日

#### 关于亚投行贷款安康城东新区绿色低碳环境可 持续发展示范项目拟流转土地的意向函

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村民代表签字：王德富 王德成 王德红 王道安 王德清  
王军 王建 王德强

女性代表签字：王清花 王娟 关瑞莲 余武珍



2023年8月3日

关于亚投行贷款安康城东区绿色低碳环境可持续发展示范项目拟流转土地的意向函

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你单位因亚投行贷款安康城东区绿色低碳环境可持续发展示范项目建设拟流转我村/社区黄洋河区域土地，我村/社区特此召开村民代表会议...

村民代表签字：张红丽 张会友 张会胜 张明辉 张运武 张波 张秀涛 刘春雷 张明 杨成 张运均 张...

女性代表签字：张红丽 陈娟 杨成 袁A



关于亚投行贷款安康城东区绿色低碳环境可持续发展示范项目拟流转土地的意向函

汉滨区五里工业集中区（城东新区）管理委员会：

你单位因亚投行贷款安康城东区绿色低碳环境可持续发展示范项目建设拟流转我村/社区黄洋河区域土地，我村/社区特此召开村民代表会议...

村民代表签字：张明辉 陈建 成伍 张朝林

女性代表签字：张明 袁运菊 张会友 陈俊霞 王培培



关于亚投行贷款安康城东区绿色低碳环境可持续发展示范项目拟流转土地的意向函

汉滨区五里工业集中区（城东新区）管理委员会：
你单位因亚投行贷款安康城东区绿色低碳环境可持续发展示范项目建设拟流转我村/社区黄洋河区域土地，我村/社区特此召开村民代表会议...

村民代表签字：张明 张会武 张又安 任义 张会友 张明 张峰 张成 马峰

女性代表签字：张红丽 余小兰 张明 陈振秀 张凤勤



关于亚投行贷款安康城东区绿色低碳环境可持续发展示范项目拟流转土地的意向函

汉滨区五里工业集中区（城东新区）管理委员会：

你单位因亚投行贷款安康城东区绿色低碳环境可持续发展示范项目建设拟流转我村/社区黄洋河区域土地，我村/社区特此召开村民代表会议...

村民代表签字：张明 张会武 杨伟 张青虎

李明全 张长兴 张春文 赵瑞雯 张峰

女性代表签字：



2023年8月23日

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## Appendix 2 Abstract of PRC Laws on LA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The social stability risk assessment shall judge the social stability risks of the land to be acquired, identify risks, and propose preventive measures. The assessment shall

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involve the affected rural collective economic organization and its members, village committee, and other stakeholders, and the results thereof shall be an important basis for LA application.

Article 27 The local government at or above the county level shall organize the natural resources, finance, agriculture and rural affairs, human resources and social security, and other authorities to draft an LA compensation and resettlement program based on the current status survey and social stability risk assessment results.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Measures of Shaanxi Province for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC:**

**Article 26** When a feasibility study is conducted or a proposal prepared for a construction project, the construction agency shall file a construction land pre-application with the administrative authority for land at the same level as the approval authority of such project. The administrative authority for land shall examine the matters related to the construction land, and issue a pre-examination report to the construction agency according to the master land utilization plan, annual land use quota and state land supply policy.

**Article 29** The rates of land compensation and resettlement subsidy for acquired cultivated land shall be based on Article 47 of the Land Administration Law of the PRC, as detailed below:

(1) The land compensation for farmland shall be 4-6 times the average output value of medium cultivated land in the county (city / district) in the past 3 years, and that for other land shall be 1-4 times;

(2) The resettlement subsidy for other used land shall be 30-60% of that for medium cultivated land in the county (city / district);

(3) Standing crop compensation shall be 40-90% of the average output value of the acquired cultivated land in the past 3 years, and for houses and other ground attachments, category, grade and compensation rate shall be fixed based on purpose, structure, service life, etc.

## Appendix 3 Latest Comprehensive Land Price Policy for Land Acquisition in the Project Area HZF [2021] No.3 Document



**安康市汉滨区人民政府**  
HTTP://WWW.HANBIN.GOV.CN

搜索

热门搜索: 人才引进 居住证 公积金 社保保障性住房

网站首页
走进汉滨
新闻中心
政府信息公开
政务服务
公众互动
站群

[汉滨区人民政府](#) >> [政府信息公开](#) >>

索引号:	hbqzfqzfb/2021-0015	公开责任部门:	
公开日期:	2021-02-04 14:12	发布文号:	汉政发〔2021〕3号
公开目录:		公开形式:	主动公开

### 安康市汉滨区人民政府关于公布全区征收农用地区片综合地价的公告

汉政发〔2021〕3号

### 安康市汉滨区人民政府 关于公布全区征收农用地区片综合地价的公告

各镇人民政府、街道办事处，区政府各工作部门、直属机构：

为加强对改进我区征地服务与管理，切实维护被征地农民合法权益，促进全区经济高质量发展，根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》有关规定，区政府组织开展了征收农用地区片综合地价制定工作，相关数据成果已经省政府同意，现按照省、市关于公布征收农用地区片综合地价的公告要求予以公布，请遵照执行。本次公布的区片综合地价自2020年12月31日起实施，原实施全区征地统一年产值标准及区片综合地价同时废止。

附件：汉滨区征收农用地和未利用地区片综合地价及土地补偿费与安置补助费比例表

安康市汉滨区人民政府  
2021年1月18日

## 附件

## 汉滨区征收农用地和未利用地区片综合地价及土地补偿费与安置补助费比例表

单位：元/亩

区片编号	农用地				未利用地	土地补偿费： 安置补助费	区片范围描述
	耕地	种植园 用地	林地	草地			
6109020 01	65000	48750	15500	13000	9700	3:7	<b>老城办</b> ：西大街社区、培新街社区、兴安路社区、大北街社区、五星街社区、东关社区、鼓楼社区、兴安社区、西关社区； <b>新城办</b> ：水电总厂社区、北门社区、文昌社区、枣园社区、朝阳社区、新铺社区、南门社区、育才社区、香溪社区、静宁社区、双堤社区、教场社区、安火路社区、米园社区、印染厂社区、高井社区、金川社区、西坝社区、屈家河村、枣园村、木竹桥村、白庙村、油坊村、心石村、香溪洞风景区、程东村； <b>江北办</b> ：长征村、中渡村、张岭村、寇家沟村、晏台村； <b>建民办</b> ：四档村、宋家营村、长铺村、中心村、余家窑村、月河新村、长岭村、长春村、黄沟社区、张湾村、新胜村、忠诚村、红莲村、七里沟社区、任家坝村、陈家山村； <b>古河镇</b> ：马坡岭社区、古河坝社区； <b>关庙镇</b> ：新红村、东沟村、金星村、相树村、捍卫村、吴台村、周台社区； <b>恒口镇</b> ：和平社区、新兴村、民主村； <b>张滩镇</b> ：后堰村、王湾村、双井村、莫安村、张滩社区；
6109020 02	62870	47150	15000	12500	9400	3:7	<b>恒口镇</b> ：三条岭村、金玉村、高俭村、集中村、雷河社区、陈家营村、邹家沟村、金坑村、越南村、西店村、涧沟村、窑沟村、梁沟村、永丰社区、杨家营村、柳林村、李家坝村、曾家湾村、庆丰村、新街村、恒河村、小档村、安民村、云峰村、付家营村、东坝社区、安乐社区、余岭村、袁庄村、月坝村、联红村、五星村、月河村(高速路以北)、唐湾村(高速路以北)、东风村(高速路以北)、三合村(高速路以北)、高堰村(高速路以北)、民七村、黄营村、三村村、鲁家村、龙泉村、高楼村、王家台村、双桥村、东红社区、双兴社区、同新村、杨庄社区、江沟社区、五档村、枫树村(山坡角以北)、光荣村(山坡角以北)、长胜村(山坡角以北)； <b>古河镇</b> ：三河村、高水社区； <b>建民办</b> ：八树梁村、新强村、罗家梁村、花园沟村、上游村、新联村、徐家沟村、西山村、青春村、庙岭村、莲花村、联合村、汪槽村、头档村、韦家坡村、友谊村、罗家营村、二档村、冯台村、曹沟村、汪台村、汪台二村、张沟村、长沟村、联盟村、五一村； <b>江北办</b> ：水田沟村、朱家湾村、新义村、李家嘴村、刘家沟村、青

							<b>峰村、双泉村</b> ； <b>石梯镇</b> ：双联村、大石村、杨寇村、九条沟村、双村村； <b>五里镇</b> ：水泥湾村、柿树砭村、爱国村、朱家湾村、洪家沟村、龙潭村、余河洞社区、刘营村、陈家营村、团结村、丁家营村、李湾村、张营村、民兴村、西桥村、龙头村、民力村、营盘村、江店村、王台社区、五里社区、毛湾村、朝阳社区、郭家湾村； <b>新城办</b> ：大树岭村、九里村； <b>张滩镇</b> ： <b>兰沟村、立石村、汪岭社区、余湾社区、邹坡村、田湾社区</b> ； <b>县河镇</b> ：县河社区、姚河村、红霞社区、牛岭社区、巩固村、红升社区、毛坝村、凡庙村、枫树村； <b>关庙镇</b> ：小李村、徐岭村、黄岭村、文化村、勇胜村、包湾村、皂树村、张山村、曾岭村、汪湾村、汪堰村。
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Appendix 4 Land Approvals Obtained (Example)

# 陕西省人民政府

## 审批土地件

陕政土批〔2019〕387号

### 关于安康市汉滨区 2018 年度第七批次 集体土地征收（陕南移民搬迁）的批复

安康市国土资源局：

你局报来的《关于安康市汉滨区 2018 年度第七批次陕南移民搬迁征收集体土地（移民搬迁安置）的请示》（安国土资字〔2018〕457 号）已经省人民政府 2018 年 12 月 30 日研究同意。根据《陕西省人民政府办公厅关于 2018 年度第九批报省政府审批建设用地的复函》（陕政办函〔2018〕358 号），现批复如下：

一、同意将安康市汉滨区乡级土地利用总体规划确定的建设用地规模范围内张滩镇立石村、王湾村、双井村、后堰村、张滩社区等有关村组 43.9749 公顷集体建设用地依法征收为国有。

二、同意将上述征收为国有的 43.9749 公顷土地用于城镇建设。由安康市人民政府按照国家法律、法规的规定及城市、

- 1 -

村镇规划确定的土地用途和中共陕西省委办公厅、陕西省人民政府办公厅《关于切实加强土地管理全面提高土地利用效率的意见》(陕办发[2014]10号)第三、四、五条的要求,严格按照用地标准和节约集约规定依法供地,涉及经营性用地和工业用地必须通过招标、拍卖、挂牌方式供地,并加强土地批后监管,将相关情况按照反馈制度的要求及时上报省自然资源厅。

三、有关征收土地公告及其他未尽事宜,按你局上报方案及有关法律、法规规定办理,用地范围和面积以测量成果图、表为准。

四、当地人民政府要及时足额兑现征地补偿费用,落实安置措施,切实安排好被征地单位群众的生产和生活,完善被征地农民合理、规范、多元保障机制。对征收土地方案的实施情况进行跟踪检查,督促有关部门、单位做好相关工作。



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抄送: 国家自然资源督察西安局

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陕西省自然资源厅办公室

2019年3月19日印发

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## Appendix 5 Public Participation during RAP Preparation

Public Participation in affected Village/Community	
 <p>09:37   2023-03-24 星期五 阴 7°C 安康市·汉滨区中医院 经纬度: 32.707422°N, 109.078772°E 备注: 亚投行汉滨项目</p>	 <p>11:39   2023-03-23 星期四 多云 10°C 安康市·莫安新村村民委员会 备注: 亚投行汉滨项目</p>
<p>The social survey team held a public consultation meeting and questionnaire survey in Lishi Village to investigate the village situation, impact of land acquisition, and opinions and suggestions on the project.</p>	<p>The social survey team conducted a public consultation meeting and questionnaire survey in Dian'an Village to investigate the village situation, impact of land acquisition, and opinions and suggestions on the project.</p>
	
<p>The social survey team conducted a public consultation meeting and questionnaire survey in Zoupo Village to investigate the village situation, impact of land acquisition, and opinions and suggestions on the project.</p>	<p>The social survey team conducted a public consultation meeting and questionnaire survey in Langou Village to investigate the village situation, impact of land acquisition, and opinions and suggestions on the project.</p>
	 <p>15:01   2023-03-24 星期五 多云 10°C 安康市·石梯汉江大桥 经纬度: 32.757398°N, 109.110874°E 备注: 亚投行汉滨项目</p>
<p>The social survey team conducted door-to-door interviewing and questionnaire surveys in Shuangjing Village to investigate the family's living conditions, impact of land acquisition, and their opinions and suggestions on the project.</p>	<p>The social survey team conducted door-to-door interviewing and questionnaire surveys in Shuangcun Village of Shiti Town to investigate the family's living conditions, and their opinions and suggestions on the project.</p>





The social survey team conducted door-to-door interviewing and questionnaire surveys in Wangwan Village to investigate the family's living conditions, impact of land acquisition, and their opinions and suggestions on the project.

The social survey team conducted door-to-door interviewing and questionnaire surveys in Houyan Village to investigate the family's living conditions, impact of land acquisition, and their opinions and suggestions on the project.



Conduct interviews and visits in Dian'an Village to understand the situation of vulnerable families and land acquisition.

Carry out interviews and visits in Wangwan Village to understand the situation of merchants' families and land acquisition.



Understand the operation and land acquisition of kindergartens, as well as opinions and suggestions on the Project.

Carry out household interviews and questionnaire surveys in Zhangtan Community to understand the family life, land acquisition, as well as opinions and suggestions on the Project.

	
<p>Carry out interviews and visits in Shuangjing Village to understand the situation of merchants' families and land acquisition.</p>	<p>Carry out public consultation meetings in Langou Village to understand the situation of vulnerable groups, land acquisition and opinions and suggestions on the Project.</p>
	
<p>Carry out interviews in Jiutiaogou Village to understand the scope of land, village conditions and opinions and suggestions.</p>	<p>Have a symposium in Dashuling Village to understand the village situation and willingness for land use rights transfer.</p>