



**Huang-Bohai Campus of Yantai Institute of Science and  
Technology  
Project  
Resettlement Plan**

Project Owner: Huang-Bohai Campus of Yantai Institute of Science and Technology

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# 0. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2023, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (“AIIB”) and the Asian Development Bank (“ADB”) provided an investment loan to China Education Group (“CEG”) for the construction project of the Huang-Bohai Campus of Yantai Institute of Science and Technology (“Yantai IST”), which is affiliated to CEG. CEG intends to invest 4 billion yuan in the construction of the “Yantai Institute of Science and Technology Huang-Bohai Campus Construction Project” (“the Project”) in the Huang-Bohai Sea New Area of Yantai City, Shandong Province. The Project, as the new campus of Yantai Institute of Science and Technology, is expected to accommodate 20,000 students and teachers upon completion.

The Project covers a total area of 708.89 mu (equivalent to approximately 472,593.3 square meters), and the construction of the Project will be completed in two phases and all the project land will be acquired in two phases, so the land acquisition and compensation and resettlement work will be carried out in phases. Phase I of the project covers an area of 338.7 mu, and the land acquisition has been completed, Yantai IST has obtained the land use certificate in early July 2023; Phase II of the project covers an area of 370.19 mu, and at the time of the site investigation, land acquisition and resettlement of the project at the site was implemented by the local government, while the land acquisition work was in progress. The second phase of the project construction is expected to start in October 2024 and be completed in September 2026.

In accordance with the AIIB Environmental and Social Standards, ADB Safeguard Policies, and the requirements of CEG's existing environmental and social management system, Stantec Environmental Engineering (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. (hereafter as Stantec) was assigned to prepare this resettlement plan. From 15 -19 April 2024, Stantec conducted a socio-economic baseline survey in the project affected area, and carried out extensive public consultation with the affected people, reviewed the relevant laws and regulations in China, the local laws and regulations of Shandong Province, Yantai Municipality, and the Huang-Bohai New District, interviewed the relevant governmental departments, and then completed the draft resettlement plan of the project in May, 2024.

The purpose of the Resettlement Plan is to develop an action plan for resettlement and livelihood restoration for the project affected people (PAP) to ensure that they will benefit from the project and that their standard of living will be improved, or at least restored after the project is completed. Document review and site visit with necessary public consultation are main methodology applied for compiling this resettlement plan.

The resettlement plan of this project is made based on the resettlement impact of the project, which affects 50 households with 95 persons, including the impact of land acquisition on 49 households and 90 persons and the impact of physical displacement on one household and five persons in the Phase I land acquisition and affects a total of 165 households and 531 persons, including the impact of land acquisition on 35 households and 147 persons and the impact of physical displacement on 130 households and 384 persons in the Phase II land acquisition; the impact of the ground attachments mainly includes wheat, grapes, apples and other crops. The impact of this project involves the impact of land acquisition and physical displacement on 1 vulnerable household and does not involve the impact of ethnic minorities. The scope of impact of land acquisition involves the land of 1 state-owned enterprise and does not involve the impact of other stores and individual households. Specific impacts and compensation programs are shown in the main text of this resettlement plan with an estimated resettlement budget of 107.496 million yuan, covering the cost of permanent land acquisition compensation, ground attachment compensation and physical displacement.





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Except for compensation and livelihood restoration programs, the plan include mitigation measures can be taken in the future, such as building an effective community grievance mechanism and communication mechanism, making a better resettlement plan benefit the affected people based on a more accurate information gathering etc.

As for the implementation of the plan, the Natural Resources and Planning Bureau of Yantai Economic and Technological Development Area and Chaoshui Township Government should implement the plan as main implementing organizations of the resettlement activities. Yanta IST would actively work with the government authorities and take a coordinating role in the process. Furthermore, Yantai IST should monitor the resettlement progress and report to CEG on a regular basis. Meanwhile, Yantai IST would submit a semi-annual monitoring report covering the implementation of resettlement plan and resettlement completion report to ADB and AIIB.



# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 BACKGROUND INTRODUCTION

With the deepening of the reform of the higher education system, the management system of higher education in China has undergone great changes. Local colleges and universities have a more important role in national education, science and technology and economic and social development. With the rapid economic development of Yantai Huang-Bohai New District, the demand for talents is growing. Construction of colleges and universities, training talents has become an important driver for local social development and regional construction. Similarly, Yantai Institute of Science and Technology (Yantai IST) plans to become an innovative university with localization through the construction project of Huang-Bohai Campus, so as to enhance the school's educational philosophy and quality of education, in order to cultivate more applied and high-quality talents, and better contribute to the development of the society. Therefore, the construction of the Huang-Bohai Campus is of great significance to the training of local talents and economic development.

Yantai IST is a full-time general undergraduate college with engineering, management and art as the main subjects and coordinated development of multiple disciplines, which has the qualification of issuing state-recognized undergraduate and college diplomas and has the right to confer bachelor's degree. The school is formerly known as Jinan University Quancheng College, which was founded in the academic year of 2015. In 2019, it joined the CEG Group, and in 2021, it was renamed Yantai College of Science and Technology.

In 2023, China Education Group intends to invest 4 billion yuan in the construction of Yantai Science and Technology Huang-Bohai Campus within the Huang-Bohai New Area, Yantai City, Shandong Province, which is the construction of a conventional campus.

This project will occupy a total of 708.89 mu (equivalent to approximately 472,593.3 square meters) of land and is expected to accommodate 20,000 students and faculty. The land for this project is planned to be acquired in two phases, of which:

- Phase I land acquisition (338.7 mu) was fully completed, and project construction started in August 2023, and it is expected that Phase I construction will be completed in June 2024 and put into operation;
- Phase II land acquisition (370.19 mu), which was carried out together with the relocation of the entire village where the land is located.

According to AIIB's performance standards (ESS 2), ADB's safeguard policy requirements, and the requirements of CEC's existing environmental and social management system, it is necessary to prepare a Resettlement Plan (RP) for the project. Stantec Environmental Engineering (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. (Stantec) was commissioned by Yantai IST to carry out the land acquisition impact survey of the project and prepare this RP.



### 1.2 GOAL

This RP addresses the impacts within the land acquisition area of the Project. In accordance with the AIIB Environmental and Social Standards, the ADB Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Policy, and the requirements of the current Environmental and Social Management System of CEG, the impacts arising from the land acquisition and physical displacement of the Project have been assessed, and relevant mitigation measures have been formulated to ensure that the affected people can be compensated for their property losses accordingly, their livelihoods will be restored, and the relevant vulnerable groups involved will be safeguarded so that they can benefit from the project.

### 1.3 METHODS

Stantec prepared this RP through the following methodology:

- Document review in accordance with AIIB Performance Standard 2 (ESS 2) and relevant requirements of ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy, and review of applicable national-level laws and regulations in China, local regulations in Shandong Province, Yantai City, and Yantai Huang-Bohai New Area, land acquisition compensation standards, land acquisition impacts, and other relevant records;
- Site visits and the following activities:
  - Interviews with project management personnel, including the head of the project construction department of the Yantai Huang-Bohai Campus;
  - Interviews with relevant government authorities, including the Natural Resources and Planning Bureau of Yantai Economic and Technological Development Area (hereinafter referred to as the "YEDA NRPB"), the Chaoshui Township Government, and the Chaoshui Township Human Resources and Social Security Department, to learn about the history of the project site, the land acquisition and compensation policy, and social security resettlement programs;
  - Interviews with the affected community committee of Xuli Village, Chaoshui Town, as well as the villagers affected by resettlement, in order to understand the resettlement impacts, the socio-economic background of the project area, the attitudes of the affected people towards the project and their opinions and suggestions, and to identify relevant concerns.

### 1.4 REPORT FRAMEWORK

The remaining chapters of this Resettlement Plan include:

- Chapter 2: Project Description;
- Chapter 3: Review of Phase I Resettlement;
- Chapter 4: Project Impacts of Phase II Resettlement;
- Chapter 5: Socio-economic background;
- Chapter 6: Applicable Legal and Policy Framework;



## Resettlement Plan

- Chapter 7: Compensation Program and Livelihood Restoration Plan;
- Chapter 8: Resettlement Implementing Agencies and Implementation Schedule;
- Chapter 9: Stakeholder Engagement;
- Chapter 10: Grievance Redress Procedures;
- Chapter 11: Resettlement Budget and Payments;
- Chapter 12: Monitoring and Evaluation;
- Chapter 13: Entitlement Matrix.

### **1.5 LIMITATIONS**

As the local government was carrying out the relocation of the whole village during this survey, the local government and village committee did not support a large-scale household survey carried out by Stantec as they concerned it might affect the government's work plan and increase the challenges of their resettlement work. At the same time, this site survey was conducted during the busy season in the area, and most of the villagers were out for work, so the number of affected households that could be interviewed was limited. The field survey encountered many challenges, and through repeated communication and negotiation, the survey team was able to conduct household surveys with some of the affected households onsite.

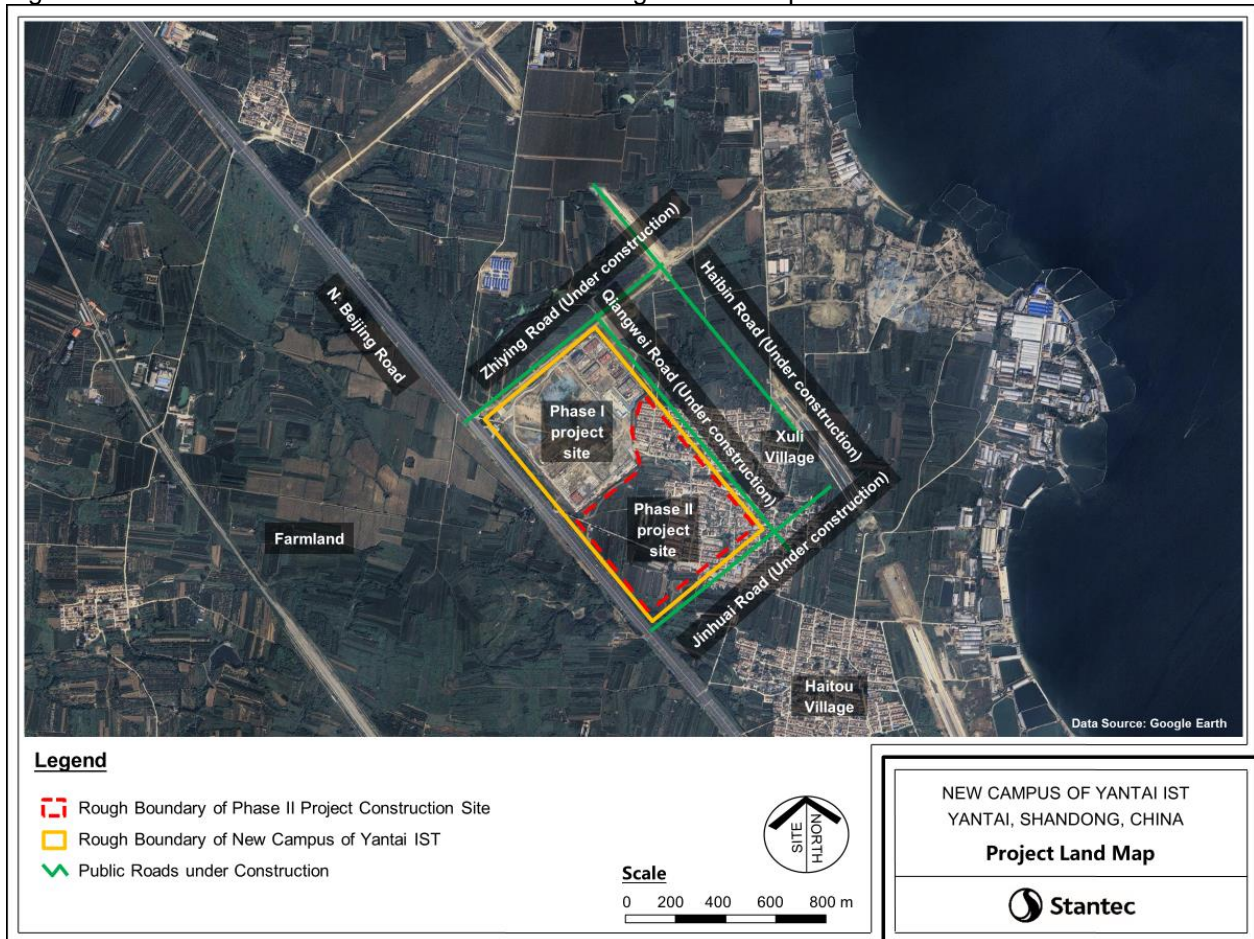


## 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 PROJECT INFORMATION

This project is located in the area east of Beijing North Road, south of Zhiying Road, west of Qiangwei Road and north of Jinhuai Road in Yantai Huang-Bohai New Area, Yantai City, Shandong Province. The total land area of the project is about 472,593.3 square meters (about 708.89 mu), of which the land area of the second phase of the project is 370.19 mu, and the location of this project is shown in Figure 2 1.

Figure 2-1 Location of the Site of the Yantai IST Huang-Bohai Campus



Source: Google Earth.

### 2.2 PROJECT CONTENT

CEG intends to invest 4 billion RMB to build the Huang-Bohai Campus Construction Project of Yantai Institute of Science and Technology in Huang-Bohai New Area of Yantai City, with the project occupying an area of 708.89 mu (about 472,593.3 square meters). The project is divided into two phases for construction, and the construction contents of the two phases include:



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- Phase I: J1-J5 teaching buildings, wind and rain playgrounds, cultural center, 1#2# bleachers, 1# corridor, S1-S2 student dormitories and canteens, 1# ancillary housing, S3-S10 student dormitories, 1#2# international exchange centers, 1#2#3# doormen, 1#2# basement, 2# ancillary buildings, 2# canteens, etc.
- Phase II: graphic center, 2# corridor, J6-J8 teaching building, S11-S16 student dormitory, 3# cafeteria, 3# supporting rooms, science and education base, college student business incubator, basement, etc.

The project is divided into two phases of land acquisition activities. The land acquisition for Phase I of the project (338.7 mu) was completed in July 2023 while the Phase II parcel of the project covers 370.19 mu.

## 2.3 PROJECT SITE HISTORY

The area of land acquisition for the second phase of the project is 25.8457 hectares (387.69 mu). Since the land acquisition includes the land required for the construction of municipal roads, the land acquisition area is slightly larger than the actual land area of the project. The land requisitioned is located in Xuli Village, Chaoshui Town, Huang-Bohai New Area, Yantai City, and mainly occupies the rural collective land of Xuli Village and part of the village collective residential land.

The land acquisition process of the project is detailed in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Land Acquisition Process of the project

Timeline	Activities
Phase I of Land acquisition	
February 20 <sup>th</sup> , 2023	Phase I of Land acquisition officially started
March 4 <sup>th</sup> , 2023	Announcement of land acquisition compensation and resettlement plan
March 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2023	Public Notice of Public Participation for Social Risk Stability Assessment for Land Acquisition issued
April 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2023	Completion of the signing of agreements with PAPs on compensation for standing corps and land attachments
April 4 <sup>th</sup> , 2023	Completion of the signing of the land acquisition compensation agreement
June 6 <sup>th</sup> , 2023	The official approval of the land acquisition is obtained
June 29 <sup>th</sup> , 2023	Yantai IST has transferred the land leasing fee
July 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 2023	Yantai IST obtained the land permit
August, 2023	All land-related compensation has been distributed
Phase II of Land acquisition	
February 20 <sup>th</sup> , 2023	Project Phase II Land Acquisition Publication of Notice of Proposed Land Acquisition
March 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2023	Public Notice of Public Participation for Social Risk Stability Assessment for Land Acquisition issued



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Timeline	Activities
March 10 <sup>th</sup> , 2024	Village committee meeting and party members/villagers' representative meeting held in Xuli Village on land acquisition policy explanation and other matters
March 11 <sup>th</sup> , 2024	Village Assessment conducted in Xuli Village
March 28 <sup>th</sup> , 2024	Announcement of land requisition compensation and resettlement notice and house demolition compensation agreement announced

## 2.4 MITIGATION MEASURES

At the project design stage, to reduce the impact of project construction on the local socio-economy and environment, the design institute and the project owner optimized the design to minimize land use and minimize the impact of the project on the socio-economy and people's lives.

For example, during the project design stage, the project owner appropriately adjusted the project construction design and construction program according to the project's surrounding conditions to reduce the impact of the project works on the residents of the surrounding communities.

At the same time, the project adopts the design scheme of sponge city, which effectively reduces the external drainage of rainwater in the project area, reduces the pressure of municipal drainage, improves the ecological quality of the area, and promotes the utilization of rainwater resources and ecological environmental protection.

During the implementation stage of the RP, when land acquisition and physical displacement are unavoidable, the following measures will be taken to reduce the impact of the project construction on the local area:

- Strengthen the collection of basic information, make an in-depth analysis of the local socio-economic status and future development, and formulate a practical action plan for resettlement in combination with local realities, so as to guarantee that the people affected by the project will not receive losses due to the construction of the project;
- Actively encourage public participation and accept public supervision;
- Establish a community grievance mechanism, setting up efficient and smooth feedback channels, and shortening the information processing cycle as much as possible, so as to ensure that problems arising in the course of project implementation are resolved in a timely manner.



### 3. REVIEW OF PHASE I RESETTLEMENT

Since the phase I of land acquisition and physical displacement has been completed prior to the preparation of this RP, the process of resettlement activities completed for phase I project has been reviewed during the preparation of this RP. Therefore, this section summarizes its impacts and compensation, while the livelihood restoration of those affected groups will be incorporated into the LR section of the RP.

#### 3.1 IMPACT OF PHASE I LAND ACQUISITION

Phase I of the project involved the land acquisition of 23.2301 hectares (348.45 mu) of rural collective land in Xuli Village, Chaoshui Township, including 23.1142 hectares (346.713 mu) of agricultural land and 0.1159 hectares (1.7385 mu) of construction land. The land acquisition for Phase I of the project started on February 20, 2023, and completed in July 2023, and the land acquisition history was detailed in Table 2-1. The main impacts of land acquisition for Phase I of the project are as follows.

- Land Acquisition:
  - o Phase I of the project involves a total of 348.45 mu of land acquisition, which affected 49 households with 90 persons;
  - o One state-owned company and 11 small businesses were affected;
  - o Affected ground attachments mainly include wheat, grapes, apples and other fruit trees and crops.
- Physical Displacement:
  - o The impact of phase I resettlement includes the impact of physical displacement, affecting one household with 5 persons
- Neither ethnic minority nor vulnerable groups were affected by the phase I land acquisition.

##### 3.1.1 Permanent Land Acquisition

- 1) The impact of land acquisition on households

A total of 90 villagers in 49 households were affected by the land acquisition in this project. The detailed impact is shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 The impact of land acquisition on households

Proportion of land lost per household	Affected Household	Percentage
≤20%	10	20.4%
20%-49%	20	40.8%
≥50%	13	26.5%
100%	6	12.24%





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Total	49	100%
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Source: statistics provided by Xuli Village

About 38% of the affected villagers lost at least 50% of land. As consulted with the village committee, of six affected households having no land anymore, five were no longer engaged in farming because of senior age. Their main sources of incomes are pensions, interest income and financial support from their children. One household was doing odd jobs in the nearby factories. Of 13 households who lost 50% or more than 50% of their land, seven households quit farming because of senior age. They obtained monthly pensions, interest from bank savings, and financial support from their next generation for their living. Since not all of their land has been acquired, these households still had income from their remaining land. The rest six households continued to earn wages in the nearby factories.

### 2) Land-related impact of company

Yantai Yeda is a corporation affected by the land acquisition, whose 28.79 mu of agriculture land was acquired. Yantai Yeda is a state-owned company, a subsidiary of Yantai Yeda Economic Development Group, and mainly engaged in land remediation services and land tenure lease as assigned by the government.

For this piece of land, Yantai Yeda acquired the land passively to undertake the tasks assigned by the government. Yantai Yeda did not take management measures for the land included in the development scope in the short term. It cooperated with the government only to complete the disposal of related assets and the construction of related projects.

Yantai Yeda obtained the land initially with support by the government and the compensation of the land acquisition in this project would be paid to Yantai Yeda as a positive return for its previous input on the land. Yantai Yeda would receive 1,094,020 CNY for the compensation of the standing crops and relevant land compensation.

### 3.1.2 Standing corps and land attachments

During the land acquisition process, standing crops and land attachments were affected and compensated as follows:

Within the scope of land acquisition, 346.71 mu out of 348.45 mu of land was involved in planting and cultivation, including crops and fruits (mainly grapes and apples). 49 households (90 villagers) were affected. The detailed impact on standing crops and land attachments is shown as below:

Table 3-2 The impact of standing corps and land attachments

Village	Affected People	Area (mu)	Types of standing crops and land attachments	
			Grain	Grapes and Apples
Xuli Village	49 households	203.7715	44.4228	159.3487
	Yeda Land development Co., Ltd.	28.79	0	28.79
	Village Committee	114.15	50.1207	64.0293
<b>Total</b>		346.71 (excluding 1.7385 of construction land)	94.5435	252.168

Source: statistics provided by Xuli Village Committee



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In addition to standing crops and land attachments such as grains, fruit trees, etc., the project also affected some husbandry animals' sheds, trench, pit wells, cement roads, and other ground attachments. See Section 3.1.3 for the details of the impacts on small businesses.

### 3.1.3 Impact of Land Acquisition on Small Businesses

In addition to physical displacement, there were also affected non-residential structures by the land acquisition which affected 11 small businesses in the village. Shandong Jiaxin Land and Real Estate Asset Assessment Co. Ltd. was entrusted to conduct on-site inspections and valuation for the non-residential structures and their attachments for 11 small businesses from March 13 to March 16, 2023. The detail of the impact is listed in the table below.

Table 3-3 The impact of the land acquisition on 11 small businesses

Villagers	Structures Area	Animals	Number	Other Land Attachments	Compensation (CNY)
Mr. Zhao	98.27	Cattle	22	Cowshed, ponds	199,873
Mr. Zhao	/	/	/	Unused sand filters	
Mr. Zhao	21.28	Pigs, chickens, sheep	1,550	Sheep husbandry shed, greenhouse, water tower, walls	125,780
Mr. Xu	/	/	/	Cherry greenhouse attachments	
Mr. Zhao	41.35	Pigs, chickens, sheep	3,650	Pigs' sheds	98,390
Mr. Zhao	119.86	Chickens	6,000	Chicken sheds, water tower, septic tanks	598,008
Mr. Zhao	79.72	Pigs	159	Pig sheds, septic pipe, ponds, septic tanks	380,577
Mr. Zhao	161.16	Pigs, chickens, sheep	2,570	Pig shed, chicken shed, sheep shed	338,500
Mr. Cheng	121.28	Martens	262	Pig sheds, water tower	549,322
Mr. Zhao	148.71	Deer	14	Deer sheds	626,045
Mr. Zhao	116.27	Martens	116	Poultry shed, brick walls	229,150

Source: statistics provided by Xuli Village Committee and the Non-residential Household Assessment Report

As described in the valuation report for the households whose non-residential structures and relevant land attachments were affected, the structures of nine animal husbandry businesses were used as warehouses and toilets. Other land attachments included the facilities for animal husbandry businesses, greenhouse, and some plantation etc.

## 3.2 PHYSICAL DISPLACEMENT

Only one household with five family members was involved in physical displacement, affecting 269 square meters of brick and tile house during resettlement process. The resettlement agreement has been signed on March 26, 2023, and Mr. Zhao has chosen two replacement housings located at residential compound named Hexie Jiayuan Community Phase II in Chaoshui Township. As the replacement housing only can be available in December 2024, Mr. Zhao and his family is renting a house currently.



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During this transitional stage, Mr. Zhao receives a resettlement transitional allowance of 2,690 CNY per month.

### **3.3 COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT FOR PHASE I LAND ACQUISITION**

The land compensation and the compensation for the affected standing crops and land attachments have been paid to the affected villagers and small businesses owners by August 2023. Also, all land-related compensation has transferred to the affected state-owned company, Yantai Yeda.

The household involved in the physical displacement has received the monetary compensation. The household has five members, who are in transitional phase at rental house and are waiting for the delivery of the replacement housing by December 2024. During this transitional stage, transitional allowance has been paying to the household on a monthly basis.

All above compensation meets full replacement cost. The analysis has been detailed in section 7.2.1 and 7.2.2 of this report.

The livelihood restoration of all affected groups in the phase I land acquisition would be covered in the livelihood restoration program in this RP (see section 7).



## 4. PROJECT IMPACT OF PHASE II RESETTLEMENT

### 4.1 SUMMARY OF PROJECT IMPACT

The impacts arising from the project are described as follows:

- Land Acquisition:
  - o The project site involves a total of 387.69 mu of land acquisition, of which 201.8 mu of agricultural land acquisition affects a total of 35 households and 147 persons, 26.4 mu of land acquisition for the Village Council, and 70.8 mu of agricultural land acquisition for enterprises. The rest is village collective construction land;
  - o The second phase of land acquisition involves 70.8 mu of agricultural land for one state-owned enterprise's land, and does not involve impacts on other businesses, stores, or individual households;
  - o Affected ground attachments mainly include wheat, grapes, apples and other fruit trees and crops;
- Physical Displacement:
  - o The impact of resettlement for the project includes the impact of physical displacement, affecting 130 households with 384 persons in the village of Xuli (among them, 12 villagers are affected by both land acquisition and physical displacement, and the rest of the affected households are only affected by physical displacement), which are mainly brick and tile structure houses;
  - o This project involves the impact of physical displacement on one vulnerable household within the scope of Phase II land acquisition;
  - o It does not involve impacts on ethnic minorities.

According to the preliminary site investigation and the information provided by the YEDA NRPB, the land acquisition compensation of this project mainly involves the compensation for physical displacement, and the compensation for land and ground attachments. Land boundaries and attachment ownership are clear and do not involve informal land users.

### 4.2 PROJECT IMPACTS

#### 4.2.1 Permanent Land Acquisition

The project resettlement affects a total of 165 households and 531 people in the villagers of Xuli Village, Chaoshui Town, Huang-Bohai New Area, Yantai City. The second phase of this project has a land acquisition area of 387.69 mu of land, including 299 mu of agricultural land and 88.69 mu of construction land. At the same time, the relocation of the whole village of Xuli Village is carried out in parallel with this



## Resettlement Plan

land acquisition, and the relocation of houses within the scope of land acquisition of the second phase of this project affects a total of 130 households in Xuli Village, with a total of 384 people. The impacts of land acquisition in Phase II of the Project involving house relocation are detailed in Section 4.2.3. The impacts of permanent land acquisition are detailed in Table 4-1.

The 299 mu of agricultural land in Xuli Village that was acquired includes 61.25 mu of cultivated land and 237.75 mu of other agricultural land. Among them, 3 mu of cultivated land and 23.4 mu of other agricultural land are owned by the village collectively, 17.2 mu of cultivated land and 53.6 mu of other agricultural land are held by Yantai Yeda Land Development Company Limited (“Yantai Yeda”), and the remaining 41.05 mu of cultivated land and 160.75 mu of other agricultural land (201.8 mu in total) are contracted to households. The remaining 41.05 mu of cultivated land and 160.75 mu of other agricultural land (totalling 201.8 mu) are contracted land. The 88.69 mu of construction land requisitioned include 50.3 mu of village collective construction land and 38.39 mu of village collective residential land (house base).

Table 4-1 Impacts of Permanent Land Acquisition

County	Town	Village	Land Use Type				Total	Impacted Persons	
			Farmlands	Other Agricultural	Construction Land	Housing		Household	Persons
Huangbo Hai New District	Chaoshu Town	Xuli Village	61.25	237.75	50.3	38.39	387.69	165	531

Data Source: YEDA NRPB

### 4.2.2 Standing Crops and Ground Attachments

The impacts of this project on ground attachments mainly include wheat and other grain crops as well as grapes, apples and other fruits. 299 mu of agricultural land includes 61.25 mu of land mainly planted with wheat and other grain crops, and 237.75 mu of other agricultural land mainly planted with apples, grapes and other fruits. Details of the impacts of standing crops and ground attachments are shown in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Impacts of Standing Crops and Ground Attachments

Village	Impacted	Crops and Ground Attachment Types		Total Acreage
		Wheat	Grapes, Apples	
Xuli	35 Xuli Villager Households	41.05	160.75	201.8
	Yantai Yeda	17.2	53.6	70.8
	Xuli Village Collective	3	23.4	26.4
<b>Total</b>		61.25	237.75	299

Data Source: YEDA NRPB



## 4.2.3 Physical Displacement

The second phase resettlement involves 130 households and 384 people in the village of Xuli Village within the scope of land acquisition. The project needs to demolish and relocate houses with an area of 12,823.63 m<sup>2</sup>, of which 12,083.07 m<sup>2</sup> are brick houses, 228.22 m<sup>2</sup> are stone houses, and 512.34 m<sup>2</sup> are thatched houses, the impacts of physical displacement are shown in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 Impacted Village Residential Houses

Town	Village	Structure	House Areas	Households	People
Chaoshui Town	Xuli Village	Bricks	12083.07	121	361
		Stones	228.22	6	15
		Thatches	512.34	3	8
<b>Total</b>			12823.63	130	384

Data Source: YEDA NRPB

In terms of housing area, the average living area of affected households is 98.64 m<sup>2</sup>, and the average living area per capita is 33.39 m<sup>2</sup>. Most of the affected houses are one-storey private houses with brick structures. See Annex C for details of the size of the acquired houses per household.

## 4.2.4 Business Impacts

This project involves impacts on one state-owned enterprise within the scope of land acquisition for Phase II and does not involve impacts on other enterprises or individual households.

Yantai Yeda is a state-owned enterprise, mainly engaged in land remediation services, land use right leasing and other businesses, and is currently in normal operation. The Project acquired 70.8 mu of agricultural land from Yantai Yeda, and the aboveground attachments on the acquired land are mainly wheat, apples and grapes. Yantai Yeda is responsible for land management to fulfill the tasks assigned by the government and acquired this land with government support. There was no actual business activity on the acquired land.

## 4.2.5 Vulnerable Communities

According to the interviews with the head of the village committee of Xuli Village and the onsite visits, it is confirmed that there are 4 poor households<sup>1</sup>, 8 low-income households<sup>2</sup> and 7 five-guarantee households in Xuli Village. Within the scope of physical displacement, only one poor household, Mr. Zhao, who would be affected by physical displacement only (not involving the impact of land acquisition). During this field survey, Stantec conducted a household interview with Mr. Zhao. Mr. Zhao is 85 years old, has no children

<sup>1</sup> Poor households refer to the households whose annual per capita net income is lower than the national poverty line.

<sup>2</sup> Low-income households refer to the households whose housing or income is lower than the municipal low-income standard due to disability or illness that meets the national standard.



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and is too old to do physical work. Mr. Zhao's main sources of income were rural pension and subsidies for poor households.

### Vulnerable Individual Household Interview

Time: 9:30 am, April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2024

Location: House of Mr. Zhao, Xuli Village, Chaoshui Town

Interviewers: Stantec team, Yantai IST's community liaison officer, village committee representatives

Interview notes:

During the interview, Mr. Zhao indicated that he participated in the villagers' meetings organized by the village committee, that he was interested in the local university to be constructed, and Mr. Zhao also said that the villagers' committee also explained the compensation policy of land acquisition and physical displacement. Mr. Zhao indicated that due to old age and health reasons, it's been many years since he farmed, and that he relies on the government's help. While he is still capable of doing housework and insignificant farming, he is willing to be acquired and relocated, and is looking forward to being compensated from land acquisition and relocation. Mr. Zhao said that he will move to live with his brother after the whole village is resettled, and as his brother has been taking care of him in the past few years. He will continue to rely on his brother who will take care of him in the future.



The representative of the village committee said that after the resettlement of the whole village, the village committee would still visit Mr. Zhao regularly to keep track of his living situation and would provide necessary assistance in case of difficulties, which is what they've been doing so far.

*Note: Mr. Zhao is hard of hearing, thus no further questioning was conducted.*

According to the interview with the village committee of Xuli Village, after the house demolition, the village committee will also conduct regular visits to understand the livelihood of the vulnerable groups after the land acquisition and physical displacement to ensure that the living standard of the vulnerable groups will not be affected after the demolition and relocation.

### 4.2.6 Minorities

As confirmed by documentation review and site visiting, Xuli Village is not a minority settlement, and all residents are Han Chinese. This project land acquisition is not impacting Minority and household. Thus, this project is not involved with minority impacts.



## 5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

### 5.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

#### 5.1.1 Regional Socio-Economic Conditions

Shandong Province is located along the eastern coast of China, the lower reaches of the Yellow River, the territory includes the peninsula and the inland part, Shandong Peninsula protrudes from the Bohai Sea, the Yellow Sea, and Liaodong Peninsula opposite each other; the inland part of the border from north to south with Hebei, Henan, Anhui, Jiangsu Province. Shandong Province has 16 cities with districts; 136 county-level districts, including 58 city districts, 26 county-level cities and 52 counties; and 1,825 township-level districts, including 696 streets, 1,072 towns and 57 townships. Shandong Province has a total area of 157,900 square kilometres. At the end of 2023, the province had a resident population of 101,229,700 people, of which 66,335,800 were urban residents, with an urbanization rate of 65.53%. In 2023, Shandong Province's annual GDP was 9.2 trillion yuan, with a per capita GDP of 90,594 yuan. The per capita disposable income of residents in Shandong Province is 39,890 yuan, an increase of 6.2% over the previous year. Among them, per capita disposable income of urban residents was 51,571 yuan, and per capita disposable income of rural residents was 23,776 yuan, an increase of 7.5%.

Yantai City is located in the northeast of Shandong Peninsula, connected to Weihai City in the east, Weifang City in the west, Qingdao City in the southwest and Bohai Sea in the north. With a total area of 13,930.1 square kilometers, Yantai City has five districts and six county-level cities under its jurisdiction. According to the Shandong Province 2023 Yearbook, as of the end of 2022, Yantai had a household population of 6,467,600 and a resident population of 7,058,700, of which 4,816,200 were urban and 2,242,500 were rural. There were 3,263,700 females and 3,203,900 males. Yantai's annual GDP in 2023 was 1016,246,000,000 yuan, ranking 3rd among the 16 prefecture-level cities in Shandong Province. Per capita GDP was 144,241 yuan, an increase of 7.0% over the previous year. In 2023, Yantai's annual per capita disposable income was 48,155 yuan, an increase of 6.7% over the previous year. The per capita disposable income of urban residents is 59,126 yuan, an increase of 6.2%; the per capita disposable income of rural residents is 28,349 yuan, an increase of 7.8%. The regional socio-economic situation is summarized in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 2023 Regional Socio-Economic Conditions

Category	China	Shandong Province	Yantai City
Land Area (Square Kilometer)	9,600,000	155,800	13930.1
Resident population (10,000)	140,967	10,122.97	703.22
Population density (people/km <sup>2</sup> )	146.8	643	504.82
GDP (Hundred Million yuan)	1,260,582	92,068.7	10162.46
Share of First Industry (%)	7.1	7.1	6.9
Share of Secondary industry (%)	38.3	39.1	42.1
Share of Third industry (%)	54.6	53.8	51
GDP per capita (yuan)	89,358	90,594.22	144241





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Category	China	Shandong Province	Yantai City
Annual per capita disposable income (yuan)	39,218	39,890	48,155
Annual per capita disposable income of urban residents (yuan)	51,821	51,571	59,126
Annual per capita disposable income of rural residents (yuan)	21,691	23,776	28,349

Source: 2023 Statistical Bulletin of National Economic and Social Development of China, Shandong Province, and Yantai City.

### 5.1.2 Project Area Population Characteristics

The project is located in Xuli Village, Chaoshui Town, Huang-Bohai New Area, Yantai City, Shandong Province. Phase II of the project consigns a total of 387.69 mu of land, affecting 35 villagers' households in Xuli Village, Chaoshui Town, with a total of 147 people. In addition, the relocation of houses within the project's demolition and relocation area affects 130 households, totalling 384 people. According to the on-site visit, there is no other community within 500 meters of the project.

Yantai Huang-Bohai New Area is one of the four provincial-level new zones in Shandong, which was officially approved on December 28, 2021, and is located at the junction of Jiaodong Peninsula and Huang Bohai Sea, with a land area of 499.45 square kilometers and a sea area of 948.68 square kilometers. Yantai Economic Development Area (YEDA), as the main body of the Huang-Bohai New Area, was approved by the State Council to be established in 1984, and started construction on March 20, 1985, which is one of the first 14 state-level development zones in China. Yantai Economic and Technological Development Area has a land area of 360 square kilometers and a sea area of 501.5 square kilometers, with 3 streets and 1 town under its jurisdiction. Yantai Economic and Technological Development Area has a registered population of 296,000 and a resident population of 457,000, of which 422,000 are urban population. Yantai Development Area in 2022 the region's gross domestic product completed 217.498 billion yuan, an increase of 5.1%, per capita disposable income of 69,893 yuan.

The land acquisition for the second phase of the project affects 165 households with a total of 531 people in Xuli Village. According to the survey, there are a total of 649 households and 1551 people in Xuli Village. The total population of the project area is detailed in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Xuli Village Population Status

No	Town	Village	Impacted Households	Total Households	Population			Minorities	Poverties
					Male	Female	Total		
1	Chaoshui Town	Xuli Village	165	649	741	810	1551	1	4

Data Source: Xuli Village Committee, Chaoshui Town, April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2024.

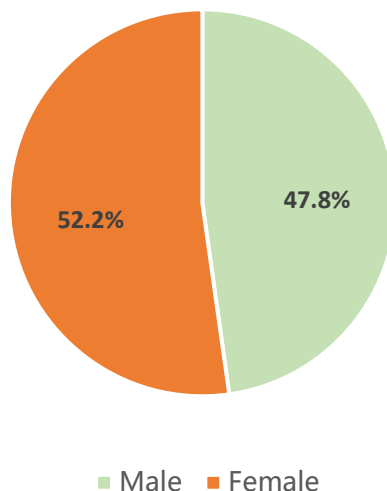
### Gender



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In general, the proportion of male population in the project area is slightly higher than that of female, with a total of 1,551 people in the affected village of Xuli, of whom 741 (47.8%) are male and 810 (52.2%) are female. The current gender proportion of the population in the project area is shown in the figure below.

Figure 5-1 Xuli Village Population Gender Proportion



Data Source: Xuli Village Committee, Chaoshui Town, April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2024.

### **Age Structure**

In general, the age structure of the population in the project area is relatively stable, with the population mainly concentrated below the age of 60, but the trend of ageing is still evident. In terms of age groups, there are 388 people aged 0-17 years, accounting for 25% of the total population; 340 people aged 18-40 years, accounting for 21.92% of the total population; 355 people aged 41-60 years, accounting for 22.89% of the total population; and 468 people aged 60 years or above, accounting for 30.17% of the total population. The age distribution of the villagers in the affected villages is detailed in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Project Area Age Structure

	0-17	18-40	41-60	Over 60
Male	187	166	167	221
Female	201	174	188	247
<b>Total</b>	388	340	355	468
<b>Composition</b>	25.02%	21.92%	22.89%	30.17%

Data Source: Xuli Village Committee, Chaoshui Town, April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2024.

## 5.2 IMPACTED HOUSEHOLDS' CONSULTATION

In order to further understand the basic situation of the project-affected persons in order to obtain socio-economic information about the affected people and to understand the perception and attitude of the project-affected people towards the project's land acquisition, Stantec conducted a sample survey on the



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socio-economic situation of the affected households, selecting as much as possible the groups of households, women, and elderly people who were affected by a high number of land acquisitions to be the target respondents of the survey. Indicators that may affect the livelihoods of land acquisition households are analyzed below to describe the overall social context of the community affected by land acquisition.

### 5.2.1 Basic Information of the Interviewees

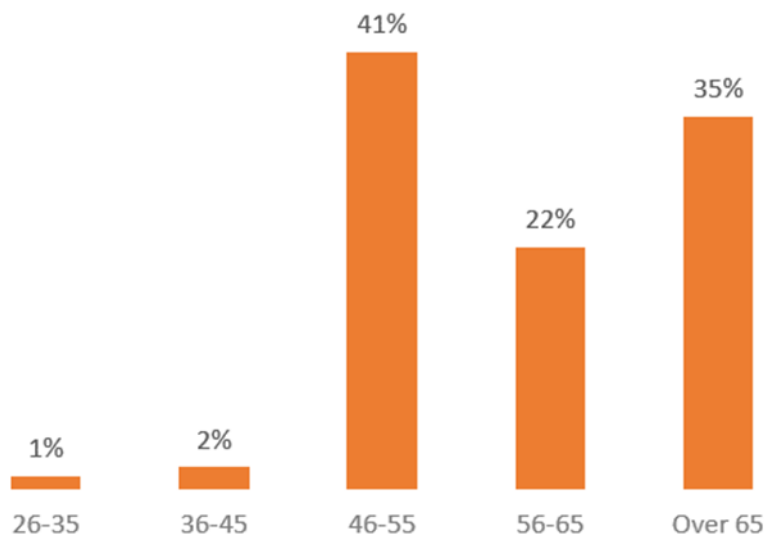
A total of 30 people were sampled for this survey, of whom 18 were male, accounting for 60% of the total surveyed population, and 12 were female, accounting for 40% of the total surveyed population. All of the people interviewed were Han Chinese, with no ethnic minorities.

Thirty households affected by land acquisition (about 18.2% of the total number of households affected by land acquisition) were sampled for the household questionnaire survey, of which 6 households were affected by land acquisition and house demolition, 2 households were affected by land acquisition only, and the remaining 22 households were affected by house demolition only.

#### Age

Overall, the 30 interviewees in this survey were mainly middle-aged and older people, with about 97% of the surveyed persons being over 45 years old. The 46-55 age group accounted for the largest proportion of the population, at 41%. The 56-65 and 65+ age groups had comparable proportions of the population, both accounting for 30% each. The 36-45 age group accounted for 3% of the middle-aged population. The age distribution of the interviewees is detailed in Figure 5-2.

Figure 5-2 Interviewees Age Distribution



Data Source: Household Interview, April 17-19<sup>th</sup>, 2024

#### Educational Background

The household interview found that the population affected by land acquisition generally has a relatively low level of education (see Figure 5-3). The majority (93.3%) of the surveyed population had an education level below high school. Among them, 46.7% of the surveyed population had an elementary school

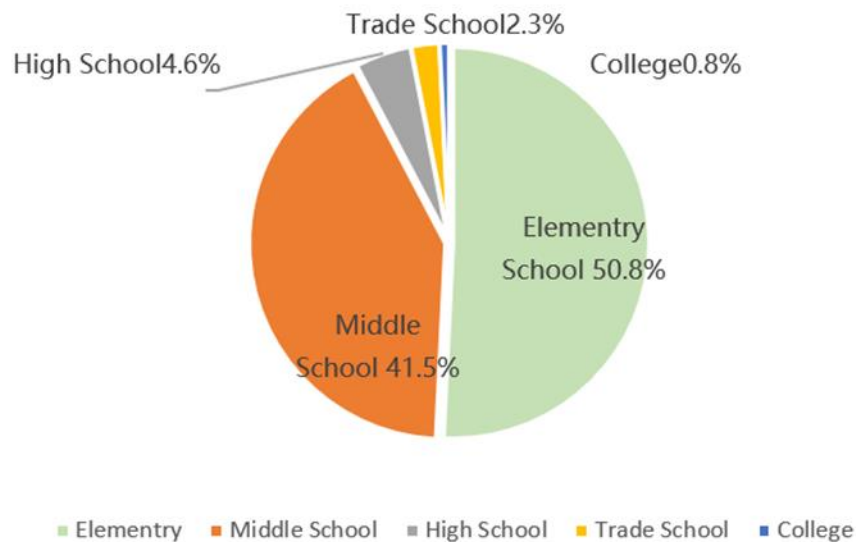


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education level, 46.7% had a lower secondary school education level, and 6.7% of the surveyed population had a higher secondary school education level (including secondary school).

In terms of gender, the difference between the literacy levels between males and females affected by land acquisition are listed as below. Females with junior high school education accounted for 23% of the surveyed population, the same as the percentage of males with junior high school education. The difference between the male land acquisition affected population with elementary school education and the female affected population is larger, 37% and 10% respectively. At the same time, the proportion of female affected population with high school education (including secondary school) is higher than that of male affected population (7% of the surveyed population).

Figure 5-3 Educational Background of the Interviewees



Data Source: Household Interview, April 17-19<sup>th</sup>, 2024

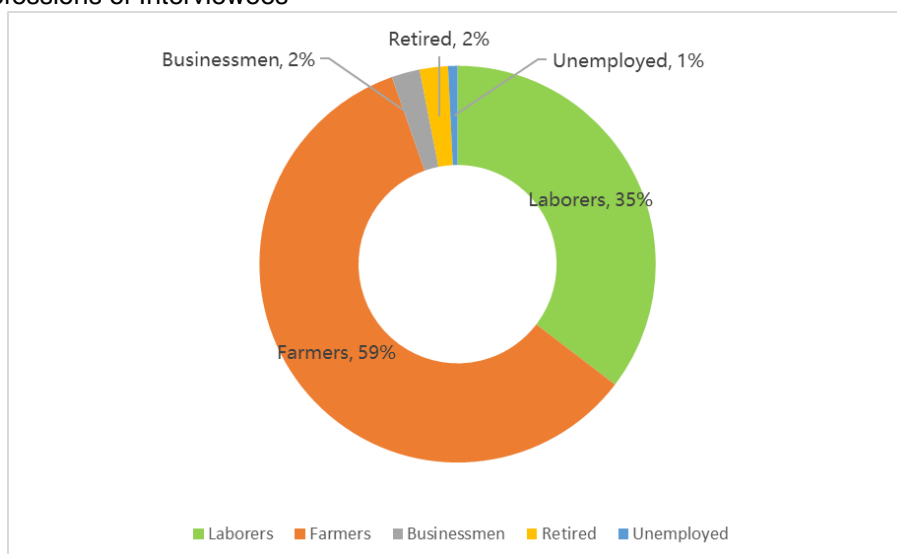
### Professions

The household interview discovered that the occupations of the interviewees were mainly in labor and agriculture, accounting for 47% and 43% respectively. The affected persons engaged in labor (including outbound labor and local work) mainly in productive services, security, aquatic product processing and sales, and nursery aquaculture. About 3.3% of the respondents were engaged in independent business activities such as sea cucumber farming and nursery aquaculture. Another approximately 3.3% of the respondents were unemployed, who were mainly housewives who had lost their ability to work due to illness and chose to recuperate at home. The remaining 3.3% of the respondents were retired, and the occupational distribution of the respondents is detailed in Figure 5-4.



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Figure 5-4 Professions of Interviewees



Data Source: Household Interview, April 17-19<sup>th</sup>, 2024

### 5.2.2 Household Land Resources

The land to be acquired for this project is mainly rural collective land and residential land, and no other land types are involved. Among them, the farmland was mainly used for growing food crops (e.g., wheat, peanuts, corn, etc.) and fruit trees (e.g., apples, grapes, etc.). Local crops are generally grown once a year. According to village committee and affected person interviews, in 2023, the yield of wheat is about 500 kg per mu at a price of about 2.4 yuan/kg; corn about 500 kg per mu at a price of about 2.7 yuan/kg; peanuts 350 kg per mu at a price of about 12 yuan/kg; apples 2,000-2,500 kg per mu at a price of about 4 yuan/kg; grapes 1,000-1,500 kg per mu at a price of about 6 yuan/kg. Due to the small sample collected during this field survey involving agricultural land acquisition, the household land resource situation was assessed based on land resource information from all land acquisition households (35 households).

#### **Extent of Land Acquisition Impact**

Overall, the extent of land acquisition impacts for this project is high, with an average land acquisition impact of 63.8%, and about half (51%) of the households would be affected by land acquisition losing more than 60% of their land. Specifically, of the 35 households affected, 6% (2) of the affected households would lose less than 20% of their land due to land acquisition for the project, 6% (2) of the affected households would lose 20-40% of their household's land, 37% (13) of the affected households would lose 40-60% of their land, and 20% (7) would lose 60-80% of their land. In addition, 31% (11) of affected households would lose more than 80% of their household's land due to land acquisition for the project, including 5 households that have lost all (100%) of their land (see Table 5-4 for details).

Table 5-4 Extent of Land Acquisition Impact

Extent of Land Acquisition Impact	Households	Composition
≤20%	2	6%
20%-40%	2	6%



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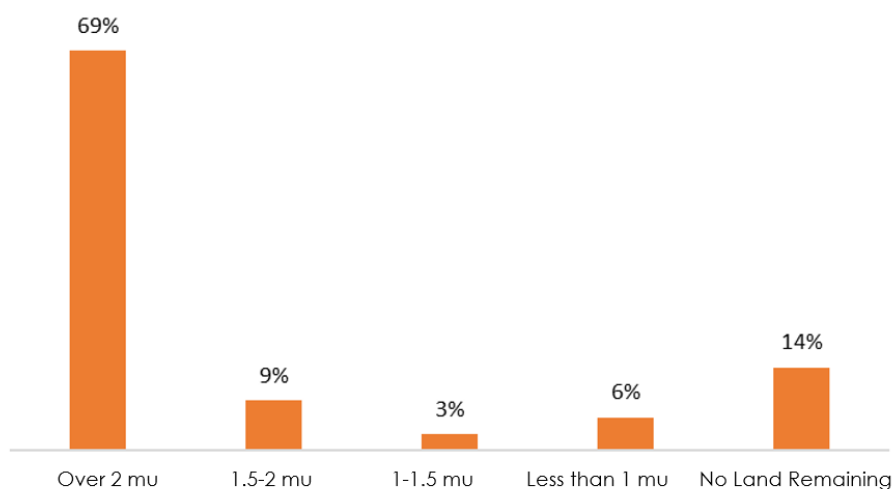
Extent of Land Acquisition Impact	Households	Composition
40%-60%	13	37%
60%-80%	7	20%
>80%	11	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100%</b>

Data Source: Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau

### **Land Area Remaining per Capita**

Overall, the per capita remaining land area of the 35 land-acquisition affected households is at 0.75 mu per person. More than half of them (24 households, or 69% of affected households) still have more than 2 mu of remaining land area, but the remaining affected households have less remaining land area, with 3 households (3% of total affected households) still having 1.5-2 mu of remaining land, 1 household having 1-1.5 mu of remaining land, and 2 households having less than 1 mu of remaining land area. 5 households have no remaining land, accounting for 14% of the total affected households (see Figure 5-5 for details).

Figure 5-5 Land Area Remaining per Capita



Data Source: Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau

## 5.2.3 Household Income and Expenses

### **Household Income**

The household interview shows that the current (2023) average total income of land acquisition-affected households is about 32,315.1 yuan/year. In terms of income composition, wage income is the most important source of income for land acquisition-affected households in the project area, amounting to 19,634.7 yuan, or 61% of total household income; followed by income from business, amounting to 3,666.7 yuan, or 11% of total household income; income from land, amounting to 3,460 yuan, or 11% of total household income; and indirect and other incomes, amounting to 5,553.7 yuan, or 17% of total household income. The average total household income of the sample households is detailed in Table 5-5.



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Table 5-5 Average Household Income of Sample Households

Income Source	Income (yuan/household)	Percentage
Land Income	3460	11%
Wage Income	19634.7	61%
Business Income	3666.7	11%
Indirect Income	5553.7	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32315.1</b>	<b>-</b>

Data Source: Household Interview, April 17-19<sup>th</sup>, 2024

(1) Land income includes income from farming, land transfer, forest land and orchards, etc.; (2) Indirect and other income includes income from personal social interactions, government subsidies, and financial support from friends and relatives.

### **Household Expenses**

The household survey shows that the current (2023) average total household expense expenditure of land acquisition-affected households is about 21,612 yuan/year, of which the largest items of household consumption expenditure are mainly food, agricultural costs and medical costs. Of these, expenditures on food and agricultural costs account for more than 80% of average household expenditures, with shares of 50%, 32%, and 13%, respectively. In addition, a relatively small percentage, no more than 5%, was spent on education and various other expenditures (including clothing, personal social interactions consumption, and spending on housing or car purchases). Household consumption expenditure is shown in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6 Sample Household Expenses

Expenses	Expenses (yuan/household)	Percentage
Agricultural Costs	6780	32%
Food	10538.7	50%
Education	500	2%
Medication	2753.3	13%
Others	640	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21612</b>	<b>-</b>

Data Source: Household Interview, April 17-19<sup>th</sup>, 2024

(1) Other expenditure items include expenditure on the cost of purchasing or building a house, expenditure on personal social interactions, and expenditure on communications and transportation.

## 5.2.4 Project Awareness and Attitudes towards the Project

### **Willingness to be Resettled**

The household survey found that 100% of the sample households expressed their willingness to be resettled for the following reasons: 1) the belief that farming is no longer profitable, and that their main source of income relies on labor income instead of farming; 2) the elderly do not have the energy to farm anymore due to their health; and 3) the construction of the project has boosted the economy of the surrounding area.



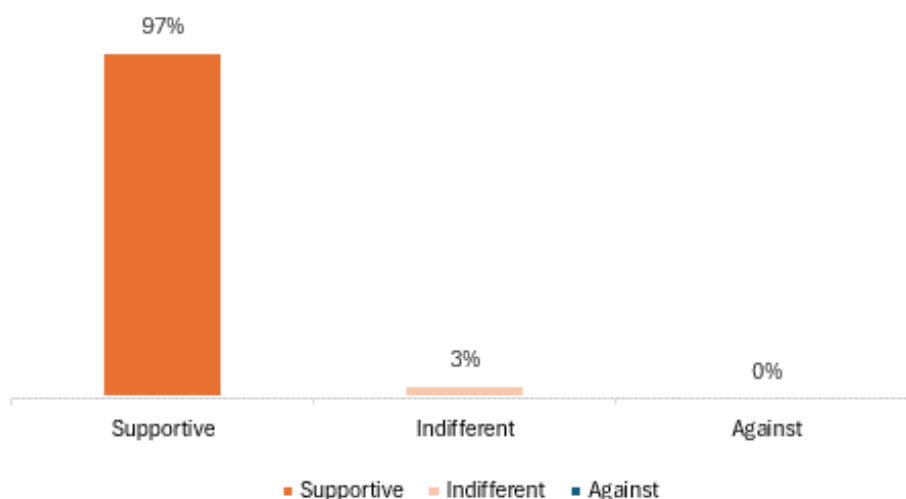
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### **Supportiveness for the project**

The household survey showed that the majority of respondents (97%) supported the construction of the project and believed that the project would bring positive benefits to the local community, while 3% of respondents indicated that they were “indifferent” to the construction of the project. None of the respondents felt that the project would have a negative impact on the surrounding community.

Overall, the level of community support for the project is very high, as shown in Figure 5-6.

Figure 5-6 Project Supportiveness



### **Opinions and Suggestions towards the Project**

The household interview shows that none of the respondent households (100%) have any complaints about the land acquisition and construction of the Project, and have some expectations for the construction and operation of the Project, mainly as follows:

- 40% of the respondents expressed their hope that the Project will be built as soon as possible to speed up the project process;
- 10% of the respondents hoped that the project could boost the local economy and provide more job opportunities after completion;
- 50% of the respondents have no other opinion about the project.

## **5.3 BASIC INFORMATION OF AFFECTED BUSINESSES**

Founded in September 2019, Yantai Yeda is a subsidiary of Yeda Economic Development Group. Yantai Yeda's main business includes land remediation services, land use right leasing, agricultural product cultivation, aquaculture, and cultural relics and heritage sites protection services. Yantai Yeda is responsible for the operation and management of 77,800 mu of transferred land and 40,000 mu of sea area belonging to the Group. The size of Yantai Yeda is less than 50 people.





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In this project, Yantai Yeda has passively acquired recycled land for the purpose of undertaking government-appointed recycling tasks such as public welfare facilities or abandoned winery assets. Yantai Yeda does not take operational measures for the land included in the scope of development in the short term, but only cooperates with the local government to complete the disposal of relevant assets or the construction of relevant projects. During the land acquisition process, Yantai Yeda receives the same compensation as the affected people, as a return of funds from the possession of the land acquired in the previous period.

### 5.4 SITUATION OF AFFECTED VULNERABLE GROUPS

There is a total of 1 affected vulnerable household within the land acquisition area of this project. The basic situation of his household is: Mr. Zhao (specific name is hidden due to personal privacy), 85 years old, his wife has passed away, no offspring, and his family size is 1 person. Due to old age, he has lost his ability to work, and his sources of livelihood are mainly rural pension and government subsidies for poor households, as detailed in the table below.

Table 5-7 Situation of Affected Vulnerable Group

Town	Village	Name	Gender	Age	Household	Impact	Reason for Vulnerability
Chaoshui Town	Xuli Village	Mr. Zhao	Male	85	1	House Demolition	Widower with no offsprings, no income



## 6. APPLICABLE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

### 6.1 LEGAL AND POLICY BASES FOR RESETTLEMENT

The preparation of the RP for this project and the implementation of the plan in the future will be carried out in strict accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, Shandong Province, and Yantai Municipality, as well as the relevant requirements of the ADB and AIIB. The land acquisition compensation and the implementation of land acquisition compensation and resettlement for this project will be carried out in strict accordance with the resettlement and compensation policies and relevant standards determined in this Action Plan.

The main legal policy framework for resettlement under the Project is shown in Table 6-1 below.

Table 6-1 Laws and Regulations Relevant to Resettlement

Level	Laws and Regulations	Effective
National	Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China	2020
	Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of Land Administration Law	2021
	Guiding Opinions of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Improving the Compensation and Resettlement System for Land Acquisition	2004
	Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strict Land Management	2004
	Civil Code of the People's Republic of China	2021
	Provisions on Natural Resources Hearing of the Ministry of Land and Resources	2020
	Circular of the General Office of the State Council Transmitting the Guidance Opinions of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Doing a Good Job in Employment Training and Social Security for Farmers on Acquired Land	2006
	Circular of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and the Ministry of Land and Resources on Issues Related to Effectively Doing a Good Job in Social Security for Farmers Whose Land is Acquired	2007
	Circular of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving the Management of Land Acquisition	2010
	Regulations on Acquisition and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land	2011
	Social Insurance Law of the People's Republic of China	2010
Shandong Province	Measures for the Implementation of the Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China in Shandong Province	2015
	Opinions of the General Office of the People's Government of Shandong Province on Standardizing the Management of Land Acquisition	2022
	Reply to the Approval on Comprehensive Land Value of Divided Plots in Acquired Areas in Shandong Province	2020
	Regulations on the Acquisition and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land in Shandong Province	2020
	Opinions of the General Office of Shandong Provincial People's Government on Further Improving Social Pension Insurance for Acquired Land Farmers	2012
	Circular on the Issuance of Measures for the Participation of Acquired Land Farmers in Residents' Basic Pension Insurance in Shandong Province	2013
	Notice on the Issuance of Regulations on Acquisition and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land in Shandong Province	2019
Yantai City	Reply of Yantai Municipal People's Government Office on the Compensation Standard of Ground Attachments and Seedlings for Land Acquisition in Yantai City	2021



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Level	Laws and Regulations	Effective
	Notice on the Issuance of Measures for Acquisition and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land in Yantai City	2016
Huang Bohai New Zone	Yantai Economic and Technological Development Area Management Committee on the issuance of “Chao Shui Town requisitioned land farmers social security measures (for trial implementation)” notice	2020
ADB	Environmental and Social Framework	2022
AIIB	Safeguard Policy	2009

## 6.2 NATIONAL AND LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

### 6.2.1 National Laws and Regulations

#### **Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China (2020)**

According to the Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China (2020), Land Acquisition requires national or provincial administrative approval. Provincial level approval is required for land acquisition except for the following three cases:

- Basic farmland;
- General farmland exceeding 35 hectares;
- Land of any type exceeding 70 hectares.

If none of the above conditions apply, Land Acquisition requires approval from the national level administration, i.e. from the Ministry of Land and Resources.

The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China provides that in areas subject to Land Acquisition, compensation shall be paid in accordance with the original use of the land to be acquired, including land compensation, resettlement subsidy (if applicable) and compensation for land “attachments” (e.g., various trees, structures, and crops). Land compensation for arable land is six to ten times the average annual value of the land in the three years prior to expropriation. The relevant compensation standards for land attachments and standing crops are assessed and set by the local government.

#### **Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law (2021)**

**Article 25:** After a Land Acquisition plan has been approved in accordance with the law, it shall be organized and implemented by the people's government of the city or county where the acquired land is located, and an announcement shall be made in the township (town) or village where the acquired land is located of the approving authority for the expropriation of the land, the number of the approval document, the use, scope, and area of the land to be acquired, the standard of compensation for expropriation of the land, the method of resettlement of agricultural personnel, and the period of time within which the acquired land is to be processed. The owner or user of the acquired land shall, within the period specified in the announcement, go to the competent land administration department of the people's government designated in the announcement with the land ownership certificate to register for compensation for the expropriation



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of land. All costs of Land Acquisition shall be paid in full within three months from the date of approval of the Land Acquisition compensation and resettlement plan.

**Article 26:** The land compensation fees shall belong to the rural collective economic organization; the compensation fees for ground attachments and seedlings shall belong to the owners of the ground attachments and seedlings. The resettlement subsidies for Land Acquisition must be earmarked for specific purposes and may not be diverted for other purposes. If the persons to be resettled are to be resettled by a rural collective economic organization, the resettlement subsidy shall be paid to the rural collective economic organization, which shall manage and use it; if they are to be resettled by another entity, the resettlement subsidy shall be paid to the resettlement entity; if they do not need to be resettled in a unified manner, the resettlement subsidy shall be paid to the resettled persons individually, or shall be used to pay for the resettled persons' insurance costs with the consent of the persons to be resettled.

### **Circular on Guidance on Improving Employment Training and Social Security for Farmers on Acquired Land (2006)**

Making the employment training and social security of land-acquired farmers an important part of the reform of the land-expropriation system. Local people's governments at all levels shall, from the perspective of coordinating the harmonious economic and social development of urban and rural areas, strengthen the work of employment training and social security, incorporate the employment of acquired farmers into the government's economic and social development planning and annual plans, establish as soon as possible a social security system that suits the characteristics and needs of acquired farmers, take effective measures to implement funds for employment training and social security, and promote the realization of employment for acquired farmers and their integration into urban society. Effective measures are being taken to implement employment training and social security funding, and to promote the employment and integration of acquired farmers into urban society, so as to ensure that the standard of living of acquired farmers is not lowered as a result of the expropriation, and that their long-term livelihoods are secure.

Clearly define the scope, highlight the key points, and take an integrated approach. The targets of employment training and social security work for acquired farmers are mainly the registered agricultural population who have lost all or most of their land as a result of the government's unified expropriation of rural collective land, and who enjoyed the right to contract rural collective land at the time of the expropriation, with the specific targets to be determined by each local area. Employment training and social security work for acquired farmers should be done with new acquired farmers as the key population, acquired farmers in the working age group as the key target for employment training, and the older and elderly population as the key target for social security. Over the course of implementation, localities should take into account local conditions, give full consideration to local government finances, village collectives and the affordability of farmers, and consider in an integrated manner the issues of employment training and social security for new and old acquired farmers in the same area. For eligible new acquired farmers, the government should make employment training arrangements and implement corresponding social security policies at the same time as expropriating the land. The employment training and social security issues of farmers whose land has already been acquired should also be properly resolved, considering factors such as needs and possibilities, and the interface between old and new policies.

### **Circular of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving the Management of Land Acquisition (2010)**



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Fully implementing the unified annual production value standard for land requisition and the comprehensive land price for the area. The formulation of uniform annual production value standards for acquired land and area comprehensive land prices is an important measure for improving the compensation mechanism for acquired land and realizing the same price for the same land, as well as an inevitable requirement for improving the compensation standards for acquired land and safeguarding the rights and interests of farmers, and must be strictly implemented for all types of expropriation of rural collective land for construction. For new construction projects, in the land use pre-approval, we must strictly control, to ensure that the project in accordance with the announced implementation of the unified annual production value of the acquired land standard and district comprehensive land price accounting land acquisition compensation costs, the full amount included in the budget estimates. Where construction sites are located in areas with the same annual production value or district comprehensive land value, the level of compensation for land requisition should be basically the same, so as to achieve the same price for the same land requisition compensation.

Each region shall establish a dynamic adjustment mechanism for the compensation standard for Land Acquisition and adjust the compensation standard for Land Acquisition every two to three years according to the level of economic development and the growth rate of local per capita income, so as to gradually increase the level of compensation for Land Acquisition. Provinces that have implemented Land Acquisition compensation standards for more than a specified number of years should adjust and revise them as soon as possible in accordance with this requirement. If they are not adjusted in time, they will not pass the land use review.

Reasonable distribution of compensation fees for Land Acquisition. After the implementation of the unified annual production value standard for Land Acquisition and the area comprehensive land price, the provincial land and resources departments shall, together with the relevant departments, in accordance with the principle that the compensation for Land Acquisition shall mainly be used for the acquired farmers, and in conjunction with the implementation of Land Acquisition in recent years, formulate and improve the distribution method of the compensation fee for Land Acquisition, and then report to the provincial government for approval and implementation.

When Land Acquisition is implemented after it has been granted, city and county departments of land and resources are required to pay compensation and resettlement fees in full and in a timely manner in accordance with the Land Acquisition compensation and resettlement plan; where payment should be made to the farmers whose land has been acquired, it is required to be paid directly to the individual farmers, so as to prevent and promptly rectify the problem of the withholding and misappropriation of compensation and resettlement fees for acquired land.

### 6.2.2 Local Regulations and Policies

- **Shandong Province**

#### **Measures for the Implementation of the Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China in Shandong Province (2015)**

**Article 25:** stipulates that for the expropriation of arable land (including garden land, fish ponds and lotus root ponds, hereinafter the same) within the urban planning area, the standard of land compensation fee shall be eight to ten times the average annual production value of such arable land in the three years before



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it is acquired; for the expropriation of arable land outside the urban planning area, the standard of land compensation fee shall be six to eight times the average annual production value of such arable land in the three years before it is acquired.

**Article 26:** stipulates that for the expropriation of arable land, the resettlement subsidy shall be calculated in accordance with the number of the agricultural population to be resettled. The number of agricultural populations to be resettled is calculated by dividing the amount of arable land acquired by the average amount of arable land occupied by each person in the unit acquired before the expropriation. The standard resettlement subsidy for each agricultural person to be resettled shall be six times the average annual production value of the arable land in the three years prior to the expropriation. However, the maximum resettlement subsidy per hectare of acquired arable land shall not exceed fifteen times the average annual production value of the arable land in the three years preceding the expropriation.

**Article 27:** stipulates that the compensation for crops shall be calculated on the basis of the production value of a season's crop; for trees on the acquired land, where there are conditions for transplanting them, transplanting shall be organized, and the labor cost of transplanting and the cost of sapling loss shall be paid; if they cannot be transplanted, they shall be given compensation for their value; and for the buildings, structures and other attachments on the acquired land, they shall be given compensation for the value of the buildings and structures, in accordance with the relevant provisions, or they shall be given the same quantity and quality of newly constructed attachments. No compensation shall be paid for trees and crops planted unannounced and for buildings and structures constructed in a rush during the period of Land Acquisition, and no compensation shall be paid for buildings and other facilities constructed on illegally occupied land.

### **Opinions of the General Office of the People's Government of Shandong Province on Regulating the Management of Land Acquisition (2022)**

(a) Strictly standardize the management of expenses related to Land Acquisition compensation. Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies shall be earmarked for specific purposes and shall not be diverted for other purposes, and their management, use and distribution shall be discussed and decided by the members of the collective economic organization of the village in accordance with the law. The rural collective economic organization shall announce the income and expenditure of the expenses related to land acquisition compensation to the members of the collective economic organization in a timely manner and accept supervision.

(b) Guaranteeing the production and livelihood of the people whose land has been acquired in accordance with the law. Compensation standards and resettlement policies for Land Acquisition shall be strictly enforced, and farmers whose land is acquired shall be resettled through multiple channels. Where land acquisition involves the demolition and relocation of rural villagers' residences, industrial and mining enterprises and other construction facilities on collective land, fair and reasonable compensation shall be given in accordance with the principle of compensation before relocation and improvement of living conditions, so as to appropriately solve the production and living problems of the people being demolished and relocated.

(c) Timely implementation of social security measures. After the expropriation of land is approved in accordance with the law, the work of enrolling the acquired farmers in insurance and other measures shall be completed in accordance with the social security program for the acquired farmers.



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### **Approval of the Comprehensive Land Value for Acquired Areas in East China Province (2020)**

The Comprehensive Land Value for the Acquired Area refers to the sum of the land compensation fee and the resettlement subsidy for the expropriation of general agricultural land, and the allocation ratio of the land compensation fee and the resettlement subsidy in the Comprehensive Land Value for the Acquired Area shall be studied and clarified by the people's government of the municipalities in each district.

### **Regulations on the Acquisition and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land in Shandong Province (2022)**

**Article 2** provides that in order to requisition the houses of units and individuals on state-owned land for the needs of public interests, fair compensation shall be given to the owners of the requisitioned houses (hereinafter referred to as the requisitioned persons).

**Article 13** stipulates that the people's governments at the municipal and county levels shall make timely announcements after making decisions on house expropriation. The announcement shall set forth the expropriation compensation plan and matters such as administrative reconsideration and administrative litigation rights. Municipal and county-level people's governments and housing expropriation departments shall do a good job of publicizing and explaining housing Acquisition and Compensation . Where a house is acquired in accordance with law, the state-owned land use right shall be recovered at the same time.

**Article 17** stipulates that the compensation given by the people's government at the municipal or county level that makes a decision on house expropriation to the acquired person includes: compensation for the value of the acquired house, compensation for relocation and temporary resettlement due to the expropriation of the house, and compensation for the loss of shutdown of production and business due to the expropriation of the house. The people's governments at the municipal and county levels shall formulate subsidies and incentives for the acquired.

**Article 21** stipulates that the acquired person may choose monetary compensation or housing property rights exchange.

**Article 22** stipulates that where relocation is caused by the expropriation of a house, the housing expropriation department shall pay the relocation fee to the person being acquired; where the person chooses to exchange the property rights of the house, the housing expropriation department shall pay the transitional allowance to the person being acquired or provide the turnover room before the delivery of the house with property rights exchange.

**Article 23** The compensation for the loss of stopping production and business due to the expropriation of houses shall be determined according to the effectiveness of the house before it is acquired, the period of stopping production and business and other factors. Specific measures shall be formulated by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.



**Opinions of the General Office of the People's Government of Shandong Province on Further Improving Social Pension Insurance for Farmers on Acquired Land (2012)**

(a) Insurance objects. In the process of new land acquisition, the acquired farmers over 16 years of age (excluding school students) who meet the conditions for enrollment in the social pension insurance for urban and rural residents are the insurance objects of this expropriation, and shall be given corresponding protection through enrollment in the social pension insurance system for urban and rural residents. Village (neighborhood) collective economic organizations that implement land transfer and resettlement, their members of the collective economic organization who have land contract rights and are adjusted to the land and who meet the above conditions shall be listed as insurance objects.

(b) Insurance program. After surveying and investigating the land to be acquired, while drawing up the compensation and resettlement plan for Land Acquisition, the human resources and social security departments and the local township (township) government and street offices shall, in accordance with the relevant regulations and procedures, direct the village (neighborhood) committee to organize and convene a meeting of the representatives of the people of the village (neighborhood) or a general meeting of the people of the village (neighborhood) to study and determine the participation of the farmers in the pension insurance plan by the expropriation of the land, the people of the village (neighborhood) to confirm the signatures and make a public announcement. If there is no objection, it shall be reported to the human resources and social security department for examination and approval, and then handled by the social insurance agency.

- Yantai City

**Approval of the Office of the People's Government of Yantai City on the Compensation Standards for Ground Attachments and Standing Crops on Acquired Land in Yantai City (2021)**

- I. Compensation standards for ground attachments and seedlings for land requisition in Yantai City are shown in Table 5-2.

Table 6-2 Compensation standards for ground attachments and seedlings

Name of attachments	Characteristics of existing structure	Compensation standard	Remarks
Houses	Stone rock foundation, masonry wall, reinforced concrete prefabricated or cast-in-situ flat roof	550-900 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	1. Only for the caretaker's house and temporary building in the contracted land, other houses are compensated according to the appraisal price or by referring to the urban physical displacement management method. 2、 The area in the table refers to the building area 3、 Materials are returned to the original owner
	Stone rock foundation, brick and stone wall, wooden structure with sloping tile roof	400- 700 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Stone rock foundation, brick stack, adobe wall, wooden structure slope grass or tile roof	350- 600 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Stone foundation, adobe wall, wooden structure with sloping grass or tile roof	250- 450 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Simple cottage with brick stacks, reed foil, and grass roof	200-350 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
Perimeter wall	Stone foundation, brick wall, plaster, 24cm thick, 2m high	320-380 Yuan/m	For every 10cm increase or decrease in height, the compensation rate decreases by 15 Yuan/m.





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Name of attachments	Characteristics of existing structure	Compensation standard	Remarks
	Stone foundation, brick wall, plaster, 24cm thick, 2m high	250- 320 yuan/m	For every 10cm increase or decrease in height, the compensation rate will be increased or decreased by 12 RMB/m
	Cement brick/hollow brick/flower wall/stone wall, plastered, 2m high	180- 250 yuan/m	For every 10cm increase or decrease in height, the compensation rate increases or decreases by 9 RMB/m
	Stone foundation, adobe wall, 2m	120-160 yuan/m	For every 10cm increase or decrease in height, the compensation rate will be increased or decreased by 6 yuan/m.
	Iron fence	100-180 yuan/m	Materials are returned to the original owner
	Iron wire fence (wire diameter 3.5mm or above)	20-40 yuan/m	
	Iron wire fence (wire diameter 3.5mm or less)	5-10 yuan/m	
Ordinary livestock and poultry houses	Brick-concrete structure	350-450 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	1. The livestock and poultry houses listed in this standard are ordinary livestock and poultry houses for farmers' own farming, and the compensation standard for operational or large-scale farming livestock and poultry houses is determined according to the appraisal price 2. Materials to the original owner
	Brick and wood structure	260-350 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Simple structure	150-260 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
Grave Relocation	Coffin, bone collection, urn	2000-3000yuan/grave	1. Including relocation and material cost. 2. Double coffins can increase the compensation standard according to the situation, in principle, the maximum is not more than 1000 yuan. 3. Large, luxurious graves or no resettlement conditions, the compensation standard shall be determined by mutual consultation or assessment.
Greenhouse	Steel, concrete skeleton, masonry foundation, glass roof	300-450 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	1. The area in the table refers to the floor space. 2.The greenhouse and greenhouse other than this standard can be assessed and determined according to the market price. 3.Materials are returned to the original owner.
	Steel, concrete skeleton, three sides of masonry or billet wall, plastic film roof, felt or grass curtain (warm greenhouse)	120-200 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Steel, concrete skeleton, plastic film roof, felt or grass curtains (warm shed)	50-100 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Simple steel frame shed (pergola, rain shelter)	20-50 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Ground shed (span of 2m, height of 1.2m or less)	8- 17yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
Small bridge	Reinforced concrete rectangular slab bridge	1700-2500yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	Calculated according to the bridge area
	Flat Stone Arch Bridge	1700-2300yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	



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Name of attachments	Characteristics of existing structure	Compensation standard	Remarks
	Stone arch bridge	2300-3500yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
Culvert	Stone Covered Culvert Spanning 1 - 2m	1000-1500yuan/m	Calculated by culvert length
	Stone Arch Culvert Brick Span1 - 2m	1500-2200yuan/m	
	Stone Arch Culvert Brick Span 2-4m	2200-3600yuan/m	
	Reinforced concrete pipe culvert spanning 1-2m	1200-2500yuan/m	
	Reinforced concrete cover culvert spanning 1.5-3m	1500-2300yuan/m	
	Reinforced concrete cover culvert spanning 3-4m	2300-3700yuan/m	
Ditches and ponds	Earth ditches and ponds	30- 50yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	Excluding field furrows, calculated according to the volume of excavation 1、 Calculated according to the volume of masonry 2、 Earth is calculated separately: 30-50 yuan/m <sup>3</sup>
	Stone ditches and ponds	250- 400yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	
	Brick ditches and ponds	350- 500yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	
Water wells	Hand-pressure well	900yuan/well	1、 Actual production, living services and can be used normally, according to the standard implementation, the rest of the situation in accordance with the cost price of 60-120 yuan / m compensation 2 、 Machine wells are compensated according to the standard of tube wells, and water pumps, water pipes and power supply facilities are separately calculated. 3、 The compensation for wells includes the cost of excavation works, materials and labor. 4、 Materials will be returned to the original owner
	Earthen wells with a diameter of 1.2m or less (not included)	230- 370yuan/m	
	Brick wells (including messy stone wells)-Depth 5 (including)-10m Diameter 1.5m	4000- 8700 yuan/well	
	Brick wells (including messy stone wells)--Depth 10-20m Diameter 2.5m	9500- 13500 yuan/well	
	Plastic downspout wells (well pipe diameter 10-30cm)	100-200 yuan/m	
	Iron pipe down tube well (well pipe diameter 10-30cm)	120-350 yuan/m	
	Cement downspout well (diameter of well pipe below 1m)	150-540 yuan/m	
	Cement downspout well (diameter of well pipe above 1m)	540- 770 yuan/m	
Ginger wells, sweet potato wells	Old earth-built ginger wells, sweet potato wells, diameter 0.8-1.2m, depth 5m or more	1500-3000 yuan/well	1, Brick ginger wells calculated according to the bottom of the length. 2、 Materials return to the original owner.
	Brick arch, diameter of well 0.8-1.2m, depth over 5m, width at the bottom 2-2.5m, height over 2m	1500-1700 yuan/m	



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Name of attachments	Characteristics of existing structure	Compensation standard	Remarks
Taitian Stone Weir	Stone Structure	250- 400 yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	Calculated by the volume of masonry
Irrigation Equipment	Iron pipe Diameter below 10cm	50-100 yuan/m	1、 Including labor and material costs and outlet facilities and other costs 2、 Materials return to the original owner
	Iron pipe Diameter 10-20cm	100-200 yuan/m	
	Cement pipe Below 20cm	20-50 yuan/m	
	Cement pipe Diameter 20-50cm	50-140 yuan/m	
	Plastic pipe Diameter 10cm below	10- 30 yuan/m	
	Plastic pipe Diameter 10-20cm	30-120 yuan/m	
	Micro-sprinkler belt, drip irrigation belt Pipe diameter 16-50mm	0.2-1.0 yuan/m	
	PE pipe Pipe diameter 20-50mm	1.5-10 yuan/m	
Roads and Pavements	Asphalt hardening (thickness 10cm)	120-180 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	1, Asphalt hardening thickness of each increase or decrease of 1 cm, the compensation standard increase or decrease of 15 yuan / square meters 2, Concrete hardening thickness of each increase or decrease of 1 cm, the compensation standard increase or decrease of 5 yuan / square meters 3、 Materials to the original owner
	Concrete hardening (thickness 18cm)	80-120 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
	Other hardening	30-90 yuan/m <sup>2</sup>	
Electricity, communication lines	Low-voltage lines, communication and broadcasting lines (erected by electricity and communication departments)	2000- 2500 yuan/pole	1、 Including the loss of electrical wires and other materials and the cost of construction and demolition work. 2、 Materials to the original owner
	Cement line pole (non-electric power sector erection)	500- 800 yuan/pole	
	Wooden poles (non-electricity sector)	200- 300 yuan/pole	
Fishponds, lotus root ponds	Earth-built ponds	10- 15 yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	1、 Calculated according to the volume of excavated earth 2、 Loss of fish juveniles and lotus root seedlings are compensated separately according to the actual situation.
	Stone masonry ponds	250- 400 yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	
	Brick pond	350- 500 yuan/m <sup>3</sup>	
Apple, pear	Young stage	3700- 6400yuan/mu	



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Name of attachments	Characteristics of existing structure	Compensation standard	Remarks
	Early fruiting period	13000-25000yuan/mu	Compensation rates for scattered fruit trees outside the orchard: Young Stage: 55-100yuan/tree Early Fruiting Period: 200-380yuan/tree Fruiting period: 400-610yuan/tree Decline Period: 230-340yuan/tree Compensation price for piecemeal fruit trees shall not exceed the compensation rate by mu Trees returned to their original owners
	Fruiting period	26000-40000yuan/mu	
	Decline period	15000-22000yuan/mu	
Cherry	Young Stage	3500-7300yuan/mu	Compensation rates for scattered fruit trees outside the orchard: Young Stage: 60-110yuan/tree Early Fruiting Period: 260-400yuan/tree Fruiting period: 480-700yuan/tree Decline Period: 200-300yuan/tree Compensation price for piecemeal fruit trees shall not exceed the compensation rate by mu Trees returned to their original owners
	Early Fruiting Period	17000-26000yuan/mu	
	Fruiting period	31000-46000yuan/mu	
	Decline Period	13000-19000yuan/mu	
Blueberry	One year old	8000-1500yuan/mu	Compensation rates for scattered fruit trees outside the orchard: One year old: 15-25yuan/plant Two years old: 25-35yuan/plant Three years old: 35-50yuan/plant Four years old and above: 50-65yuan/plant The compensation price for piecemeal fruit trees shall not exceed the compensation standard according to Mu. Returning trees to their original owners
	Two years old	15000-20000yuan/mu	
	Three years old	20000-30000yuan/mu	
	Four years old and above	30000-40000yuan/mu	
Other Fruit Trees	Young Stage	3600-6500yuan/mu	Including peaches, apricots, walnuts, persimmons, dates, chestnuts and other trees Compensation standards for scattered fruit trees outside the orchard: Young Stage: 55-100yuan/plant Early Fruiting Period: 150-370yuan/plant Fruiting period: 340-580yuan/plant Decline Period: 180-320yuan/plant Compensation price for piecemeal fruit trees shall not exceed the compensation rate by mu Trees returned to their original owners
	Early Fruiting Period	10000-24000yuan/mu	
	Fruiting period	22000-38000yuan/mu	
	Decline Period	12000-21000yuan/mu	
Grapes	Young Stage	4800-9000yuan/mu	Including peaches, apricots, walnuts, persimmons, dates, chestnuts and other trees
	Early Fruiting Period	10500-21000yuan/mu	



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Name of attachments	Characteristics of existing structure	Compensation standard	Remarks
	Fruiting period	24000-40000yuan/mu	<p>Young Stage: 15-25yuan/plant</p> <p>Early Fruiting Period: 30-60yuan/plant</p> <p>Fruiting period: 70-120yuan/plant</p> <p>Decline Period: 40-50yuan/plant</p> <p>The compensation price of piecemeal fruit trees shall not exceed the compensation standard according to mu</p> <p>Dragon fruit and kiwi refer to the compensation standard for grapes.</p> <p>Compensation for grapevine is included, and the special grapevine is determined according to the appraisal price.</p> <p>Trees are returned to their original owners</p>
	Decline Period	12500-16000yuan/mu	
Trees	Diameter at breast height less than 5CM (Pine and Cypress less than 3CM)	15-25yuan/plant	<p>1, Refers to timber forest species, coastal shelterbelt basal forest belt, hill area shelterbelt tree compensation standards can be increased by 40%-60%</p> <p>2 Scattered trees compensation standards:</p> <p>Diameter at breast height 5-10CM (pine and cypress 3-6CM): 60-90yuan/plant</p> <p>Diameter at breast height 10-20CM (cypress 6-10CM): 160-270yuan/plant</p> <p>Diameter at breast height 20-30cm (cypress 10-15cm): 180-320yuan/plant</p> <p>Diameter at breast height of 30CM (pine and cypress tree 15CM) or more mature trees according to the market price assessment to determine</p> <p>3、Economic, ornamental, greening and other special tree species are determined by the garden department according to the actual situation, and the compensation standard can be entrusted to a qualified organization for evaluation or certification.</p> <p>4、Trees are returned to their original owners</p>
	Diameter at breast height 5-10cm (Pine and cypress 3-6cm)	6500-10000yuan/mu	
	Diameter at breast height 10-20cm (Pine and cypress 6-10cm)	18000-30000yuan/mu	
	Diameter at breast height greater than 20CM (Pine and cypress 10CM) or more mature trees	20000-35000yuan/mu	
Shrubs	Shrubs less than one year old (counting the number of strips per dun 10-20)	3500-5000yuan/mu	<p>1. Compensation standard for sporadic shrubs:</p> <p>Shrubs within one year: 10-20yuan/dun.</p> <p>Shrubs more than one year: 20-35yuan/pier</p> <p>2、Ornamental economic categories can be increased by 40%-60%</p>
	Shrubs more than one year old (counted by 10-20 sticks per plant)	6500-9500yuan/mu	
Seedling Farms		19000-35000yuan/mu	<p>1, fruit trees, flowers, nursery trees can be appropriate upward, in principle, not more than 30</p> <p>2, for rare and valuable seedlings can be entrusted to a qualified organization for evaluation, certification</p>



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Name of attachments	Characteristics of existing structure	Compensation standard	Remarks
			3, the cost includes migration fees
Mulberry tree	Within 3 years old	4000-7000yuan/mu	1, Refers to the large area planted with silkworm mulberry 2, Sporadic mulberry tree compensation standards: Ground diameter 5cm or less: 10-100yuan/tree Diameter 5-10cm: 100-200yuan/tree Diameter above 10cm: 200-300yuan/tree 3、Trees are returned to their original owners.
	3-5 years ol	8000-11000yuan/mu	
	More than 5 years old	8500-13000yuan/mu	

- Huangbo Hai New Zone

**Notice of the Management Committee of Yantai Economic and Technological Development Zone on the Issuance of Measures for Social Security of Farmers in the Acquired Land of Chaoshui Township (for Trial Implementation) (2020)**

Article 8 stipulates that the guaranteed objects shall be guaranteed in the following ways:

1. persons under the age of 16 and school students over the age of 16 among the protection objects shall have a pre-deposit account established for them by the district social insurance agency, and after meeting the conditions for participation in the insurance, the social pension security funds generated by land requisition shall be credited to the corresponding basic pension insurance account of the person in accordance with the relevant procedures.
2. persons over 16 and under 45 years of age (excluding school students) who are covered by the insurance are encouraged to take up employment in enterprises, start their own businesses, or participate in urban workers' pension insurance in the form of flexible employment.
3. persons over 45 and under 50 years of age who are covered by the scheme are allowed to choose on their own whether to participate in the urban workers' pension insurance or the urban and rural residents' pension insurance on the basis of a clear explanation of the policy.
4. persons over 50 and under 60 years of age who are covered by the program shall, in principle, participate in urban and rural residents' pension insurance.
5. All persons over the age of 60 who are covered by the program shall participate in urban and rural residents' pension insurance.

Article 20 stipulates that when land is acquired, 20% of the total of the Land Acquisition compensation and resettlement subsidy shall be paid to the collective economic organization of the rural area from which the land is acquired, to be used for public welfare undertakings or the construction of public facilities and infrastructures; 40% of the total of the Land Acquisition compensation and resettlement subsidy shall be used for pension insurance for the peasants whose land is being acquired (the portion that exceeds the maximum amount of per-person contributions is combined into the remaining 40%); the remaining 40% shall first be used for the pension insurance of urban and rural residents. The remaining 40% shall first be used to compensate in kind for the contracted households involved in the land requisition; if there is any



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surplus after the compensation in kind, the villagers' meeting or the meeting of villagers' representatives shall discuss and decide on the distribution and use of the funds, which in principle shall be distributed equally according to the actual number of the protected persons in accordance with the unit of the collective economic organization of the village (neighbourhood).

### **6.3 AIIB ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL FRAMEWORK (2022)**

The AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (2022) contains three mandatory Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), which set out the requirements applicable to the Bank's clients on environmental and social assessment and management, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, and indigenous peoples, respectively. Among them, "ESS 2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Removal" regulates compensation for land acquisition and resettlement, and its general objectives include:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement as far as practicable.
- Minimize involuntary resettlement by finding alternatives to the project.
- Where involuntary resettlement cannot be avoided, to improve or at least restore the actual standard of living of those relocated to that which existed prior to the project, and to provide resettlement assistance.
- Understand and address gender-related risks and differential impacts of involuntary displacement.
- Improve the overall socio-economic status of the relocated poor and other vulnerable groups.
- Conceptualize and implement resettlement activities as a sustainable development plan with adequate resources so that those displaced by the project can share in the project benefits.

Environmental and Social Standard 2 requires that the scope of the involuntary resettlement program be determined through a land and asset survey, a census of the affected persons, an assessment of the socio-economic conditions associated with the risks and impacts of relocation, and the identification of gender-specific sources of livelihoods (including informal sources of livelihoods). This will be based on baseline information on assets, productive resources and livelihood status. These plans should consider customary rights and collective or communal forms of land tenure and should also take into account gender considerations. Where indigenous peoples are affected, the requirements of Environmental and Social Standard 3 should be followed. Address involuntary resettlement that the Bank determines has been carried out in the past and is directly related to the Project.

Environmental and Social Standard 2 requires the preparation of a Resettlement Plan for PAPs (LARP/LAP/RP), which may take different forms depending on the nature of the relocation, detailing the entitlements of the relocated persons, strategies for income and livelihood restoration, institutional arrangements, a monitoring and reporting framework, a budget, time-bound implementation arrangements, and provisions for grievances.

LARP/LAP/RP complements the broader social risks and impacts of environmental and social assessments with specialized requirements to address specific issues related to involuntary resettlement for relocation, including: (a) land acquisition; (b) changes in land tenure, including customary rights; (c) physical and economic relocation; and (d) potential design adjustments that may reduce the resettlement requirements. LARP/LAP/RP considers the differential impact of involuntary resettlement on gender and vulnerable



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groups. In some cases, with the Bank's prior approval, resettlement actions may be part of an overall community development plan. The client should make special efforts to provide appropriate benefits to the PAPs through the program. If only economic aspects of the relocation are involved, a livelihood restoration plan should be prepared, setting out measures to be taken in case of compensation disputes.

### **6.4 ADB SAFEGUARD POLICIES (2009)**

ADB's safeguard policy framework consists of three safeguard policies on safeguards, namely environment, indigenous peoples, and involuntary migration. Of these, Safeguard Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement provides relevant provisions for compensation and resettlement of PAPs, with the objective of developing alternative project and design options to minimize involuntary migration. If unavoidable, maximize and at least restore the PAPs to their actual standard of living prior to project implementation; and improve the standard of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups.

The development of the migration plan is based on a social impact assessment and requires effective consultation with the affected persons. The resettlement plan should include the following measures: (1) informing the PAPs of their options and rights related to compensation, relocation, and restoration of living standards; (2) consulting with the PAPs on resettlement options; and (3) developing a variety of resettlement options for the PAPs to choose from. In recognizing the impact of relocation and migration programs and their implementation, borrowers/clients should pay special attention to gender-related issues, including special measures to address problems faced by female-led households, ensuring gender equality in the consultation process, information dissemination and complaint mechanisms to ensure that both men and women receive full and adequate compensation for their property losses, assistance with resettlement upon request; and enabling them to recover and improve their income and standard of living.

Resettlement plans should include specific measures to restore PAPs' income and improve their livelihoods. The income and sources of livelihood of the PAPs affected by the project shall be restored to the pre-project level. The Borrower/Client shall use its best efforts to take measures to increase the income of PAPs so that they can benefit from the project. For vulnerable individuals and families affected by the project, the Resettlement Program shall provide additional assistance to enable them to improve their standard of living compared to the pre-project level. The Resettlement Plan shall specify measures to restore income and living standards, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and work schedule.

### **6.5 ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AIIB ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARDS, AIIB SAFEGUARD REQUIREMENTS, AND CHINESE REGULATIONS**

The differences between AIIB Environmental and Social Standards (ESS 2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Displacement), AIIB Safeguard Requirements 2: Chinese national and local regulations regarding Involuntary Resettlement are shown in Table 6-3 below.





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Table 6-3 Comparison of AIIB Environmental and Social Standards, ADB Safeguard Requirements, and Chinese Regulations

No.	Category	Chinese Laws and Regs	AIIB Environmental and Social Standards & ADB Safeguard Requirements	Mitigation Measure
1	Socio-economic surveys	No relevant requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct land surveys and censuses as early as possible during project preparation to determine migration eligibility and prevent encroachment. Where compensation claims by these affected persons are under administrative or legal review, procedures should be put in place to address these situations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct project socio-economic surveys and land surveys to establish background information on affected persons.</li> </ul>
2	Resettlement Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land acquisition and resettlement plans are developed and approved by the government;</li> <li>No specific resettlement plan is required except for reservoir projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the project involves involuntary resettlement, the borrower/client should prepare a resettlement plan</li> <li>Prepare LARP/LAP/RP and take different forms depending on the nature of the PAPs, detailing the entitlements of the displaced persons, income and livelihood restoration strategies, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting frameworks, budgets and time-bound implementation schedules, and grievance redressal mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a land acquisition and resettlement plan for the project, which will include, among other things, information on project impacts, compensation package and livelihood restoration plan, public participation and consultation, grievance redressal, resettlement costs, and monitoring and evaluation.</li> </ul>
3	Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation according to the standard set by the government;</li> <li>Compensation for land attachments is usually based on market value;</li> <li>Monetary compensation is common practice.</li> <li>People's governments at the municipal and county levels are responsible for housing Acquisition and Compensation in their administrative areas;</li> <li>House requisitioners may choose monetary compensation or house ownership exchange.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Payment of compensation and other involuntary resettlement entitlements for PAPs before any associated physical or economic displacement occurs in the project. The resettlement program for PAPs will be implemented under close supervision throughout the project implementation.</li> <li>PAPs whose houses are relocated shall be provided with relocation assistance, transition and development support, and opportunities to receive appropriate benefits from the project.</li> <li>ADB Environmental and Social Standard 2 provides for consideration of gender issues in the determination and payment of compensation and provision of other entitlements. Where national laws and land tenure systems do not recognize women's rights to own or exchange property, to the extent feasible, secure women's land tenure rights, including provisions to address the loss of their livelihoods during project implementation..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood restoration and compensation for affected people is met at replacement prices and in combination with other forms of assistance, based on criteria set by the Government;</li> <li>Focus on compensation and empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>



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No.	Category	Chinese Laws and Regs	AIIB Environmental and Social Standards & ADB Safeguard Requirements	Mitigation Measure
4	Public Consultation and Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most of the information disclosure and public participation is carried out by the Land Acquisition Implementation Controversy and Village Councils prior to land acquisition and relocation, mainly during the land acquisition planning process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meaningful consultation with persons displaced by the project, host communities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is undertaken and their informed participation in the consultation is facilitated. Consult all displaced persons on their rights in the resettlement process and resettlement programs and any further participatory processes. Involve them in the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the LARP/LAP/RP. Take measures for their meaningful participation in these consultations, including appropriate meeting times, transportation, childcare support, and women-only meetings where appropriate. Pay particular attention to the needs of persons with disabilities, vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, aboriginal peoples and those without legal title to land and take all necessary measures to involve them in the consultations.</li> <li>Support social and cultural institutions of those displaced by the project and their local people as part of the LARP/LAP/RP. If the risks and impacts of involuntary resettlement are highly complex and sensitive, the implementation of a social preparation phase should be considered.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate information disclosure, meaningful consultation with affected people during project design, preparation and implementation, and relevant recommendations and comments will be incorporated into project outputs. This resettlement plan will pay special attention to the views and suggestions of vulnerable groups affected by the project.</li> </ul>
5	Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs may reflect their grievances to the people's governments at or above the county level or their migration management agencies in accordance with the law, or they may file lawsuits in the people's courts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of project-level grievance mechanisms to receive and resolve issues raised by affected people</li> <li>The mechanism shall be set up in a timely manner to notify affected people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish project-level grievance mechanisms with disclosure to record and address the claims of affected people.</li> </ul>
6	Information Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most information disclosure and public participation takes place prior to land acquisition and demolition, mainly during the planning process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In accordance with applicable Bank regulations, the draft land acquisition and resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process, and documents such as monitoring reports should be disclosed in a suitable location, in a manner and language that is understandable to affected people and other stakeholders. For illiterate people, disclosure will need to be made using other appropriate communication methods.</li> <li>The client is required to submit the following documents to ADB for publication on ADB's website: (1) submission of a draft resettlement plan and/or resettlement framework confirmed by the client's signature, (2) submission of a final resettlement plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The draft resettlement plan will be disclosed to the project affected groups through the village committees of the affected communities.</li> </ul>



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No.	Category	Chinese Laws and Regs	AIIB Environmental and Social Standards & ADB Safeguard Requirements	Mitigation Measure
			confirmed by the client's signature after completion of the census of affected people, and (3) submission of a new resettlement plan, a revised resettlement plan, or an action plan to take remedial measures, if necessary, during the course of project implementation. or an action plan to take remedial measures. (4) Resettlement monitoring report.	
7	Livelihood restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People's governments at or above the county level should take measures to safeguard the livelihoods of landless farmers;</li> <li>• Lack of requirement for livelihood restoration during pre-planning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced people through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies if the affected livelihoods are land-based; cash compensation at the replacement value of the land if the loss of the land does not affect the livelihoods; (ii) timely replacement of assets with assets of equal or higher value; (iii) immediate full compensation at replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (iv) where possible, increased income and services through benefit-sharing programs. Provide assistance to improve or restore livelihoods equally to all project-affected people, in a manner consistent with their respective needs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a livelihood restoration plan for project-affected people, including social security resettlement, employment and training;</li> <li>• Ensure that the level of livelihoods of affected people is improved or at least not lower than the level before land acquisition.</li> </ul>
8	Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no legislation on livelihood restoration for vulnerable groups in land acquisition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect data disaggregated by gender and age and include information on vulnerable groups (if available). Involve affected persons in LARP/LAP/RP consultations and disclose draft resettlement documents in accordance with applicable regulations.</li> <li>• ADB safeguard requirements provide for raising the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups (including women) to at least the national minimum standard. In rural areas, they are provided with legal and affordable land and resources; in urban areas, they are provided with adequate sources of income and legal and affordable housing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Project mainly involves people in rural areas and this resettlement plan will focus on public participation and restoration of livelihood levels of vulnerable groups affected by the Project.</li> </ul>
9	Monitoring and Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution and utilization of compensation payments for land acquisition will be supervised by the local Land Bureau and Agriculture Bureau</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of the project's resettlement outcomes, impacts on the living standards of the relocated people, and whether the objectives of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan have been achieved will be carried out by using appropriately qualified and experienced specialists, considering the baseline conditions and the monitoring of the results of the resettlement. The scope of monitoring is proportional to the risks and impacts of the project.</li> <li>• Disclosure of the above monitoring reports is made in accordance with applicable regulations. Consider using appropriately qualified and experienced third parties to support monitoring activities and reporting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular monitoring of the living standards of the displaced persons is conducted and monitoring reports are submitted to the Bank as required;</li> <li>• Disclose these monitoring reports and completion reports to the public.</li> </ul>



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No.	Category	Chinese Laws and Regs	AIIB Environmental and Social Standards & ADB Safeguard Requirements	Mitigation Measure
10	Completion Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no relevant requirements for other sectors except for the water sector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of Resettlement Plan Completion Reports as required by ADB and AIIB Preparation of acceptance reports to assess whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submission of Resettlement Plan Completion Report to ADB and AIIB after completion of implementation of the Resettlement Plan and its adoption</li> </ul>



## **7. COMPENSATION PROGRAMS AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLANS**

### **7.1 COMPENSATION STANDARDS FOR RESETTLEMENT**

In accordance with the provisions of the legal framework of this report and considering the actual situation of the project area, the compensation standards for various types of impacts of this project will be formulated. At the time of land acquisition and resettlement implementation of the Project, the compensation standards will be adjusted according to the market situation at the time of actual implementation, and the adjusted standards will not be lower than the compensation standards of this Resettlement Program.

The cut-off date for compensation eligibility will be determined prior to the implementation of this RP. The actual cut-off date will be the date of publication of the notice of land proposed for acquisition. After the cut-off date, the affected persons shall not plant and build in the project area, and if they plant and build in violation of the regulations after the issuance of the pre-announcement of land acquisition, they shall not be compensated for the part of the planting and building.

#### **7.1.1 Compensation Standard for Permanent Land Acquisition**

According to the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, the Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, the Approval on the Comprehensive Land Value of the Acquired Areas in Shandong Province, and the Circular of the Administrative Committee of the Yantai Economic and Technological Development Zone on the Issuance of the Measures for Social Security of Farmers in the Acquired Lands of Chaoshui Township (for Trial Implementation), the "Comprehensive Land Value of the Acquired Areas" refers to the sum of the land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy for the expropriation of general agricultural land, and the allocation ratio shall be studied and clarified by the people's governments of the municipalities in the respective districts. The comprehensive land value of the area where the land is acquired is 60,000yuan/mu. 20% of the total amount of Land Acquisition compensation and resettlement subsidy shall be paid to the rural collective economic organization whose land is acquired to be used for public welfare undertakings or public facilities and infrastructure construction; 40% of the total amount of Land Acquisition compensation and resettlement subsidy shall be used for pension insurance for the farmers who are subjected to the expropriation of the land (the portion of which is over the maximum amount of per-person contribution); and the remaining 40% shall be merged into the remaining 40%. combined to the remaining 40%); the remaining 40% shall first be used to find compensation in kind for the contracted households involved in the land acquisition, and if there is still any surplus after the compensation, the villagers' meeting or the meeting of villagers' representatives shall discuss and decide on the allocation and use of the compensation, and in principle, it shall be distributed equally according to the actual number of the protection objects in accordance with the unit of the collective economic organization of the village (neighbourhood).

The average annual production value of arable land in the project impact area in 2023 is about 1,200 yuan/mu. According to the standard of land compensation and resettlement subsidy in Table 7-1, the multiplier of land acquisition compensation for the average annual production value of the land is determined. The compensation multiplier for permanent land acquisition is 50 times. The compensation will



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be compensated to the affected persons in accordance with the distribution of the "Notice of the Management Committee of Yantai Economic and Technological Development Zone on the Issuance of the "Measures for Social Security of Farmers in Chao Shui Township for Expropriation of Land (for Trial Implementation)" (2020)".

Table 7-1 Permanent Land Acquisition Multiplier

Village	Affected families (households)	Average annual production value of arable land (yuan)	Comprehensive land value (sum of land compensation and resettlement subsidy)	Multiplier
Xuli Village	35	1,200	60,000	50

### 7.1.2 Compensation Standard for Ground Attachments

The ground attachments affected by this project mainly include fruit trees and seedlings, etc. According to the "Approval of the Yantai Municipal People's Government Office on the Compensation Standard for Ground Attachments and Standing Crops in Yantai City for Land Acquisition", the appraisal organization implements the compensation of aboveground attachments on the acquired land by taking an inventory of the ground attachments.

According to interviews with affected community cadres and household surveys, the acquired land is mainly planted with grains and fruit trees, with grains mainly being wheat, which generally produces 500 kilograms/year, at a unit price of about 2.4 yuan/kg, with an output value of about 1,200 yuan/mu; the fruit trees mainly consist of grapes, apple trees, etc. The grapes generally produce 1,000-1,500 kilograms/year, at a unit price of about 2.4 yuan/kg, with an output value of about 1,200 yuan/mu. Grapes generally mu yield 1000-1500 kg/year, the unit price of about 6yuan/kg, output value of about 6000-9000 yuan/mu; apple mu yield 2000-2500kg, the unit price of about 4yuan/kg, output value of about 8000-10000 yuan/mu. According to the interview with Mr. Xu, Director of the YEDA NRPB, all standing crops and fruit trees on the land acquisition site are compensated at a uniform rate of 38,000 yuan/mu, which can cover the loss of income. The affected people said they were satisfied with the compensation standard.

### 7.1.3 Housing Relocation Compensation Standards

Discussed and approved by the meeting of villagers' representatives of Xuli Village, it is decided to implement the whole village relocation in Xuli Village, Chaoshui Town, Yantai Economic and Technological Development Zone according to the following house relocation compensation policy. Compensation standards for house relocation involving physical displacement of Xuli Village within the scope of land requisition for Phase II of the project are specified as follows:

#### I. Monetary resettlement method

##### (1) Monetary compensation standards

The resettlement target affected by land acquisition and house demolition can choose to settle the monetary resettlement payment in one go, and the government will no longer provide unified construction of preferential housing purchase (including replacement housing) as well as other guaranteed housing. The monetary compensation standard is as follows: the area of licensed houses is 3,800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, the area of unlicensed houses in the planning control base area is 560 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, the area of unlicensed houses outside the planning control base area is 100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>, and the area of open space in the planning control base area is 100 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. It was confirmed by the residents who interviewed with the residents that the compensation standard is in line with the market situation of the local house price, and they recognized the



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standard. The residents recognized that the compensation standard is in line with the local market price. After adding other cash incentives and subsidies, the discounted compensation unit price was higher, and the affected people were satisfied with it.

### (2) Moving subsidy

The moving subsidy for each family choosing monetary compensation is 1,000 yuan.

### (3) Demolition Incentive

If a relocation compensation and resettlement agreement is signed within the stipulated relocation period, each household will be rewarded with 20,000 yuan. 98,000 yuan will be rewarded for signing a relocation compensation and resettlement agreement and dismantling the house within the stipulated period, and another 20,000 yuan will be rewarded for each household according to the regulations and will be distributed by the Village Committee according to the results of the discussion at the meeting of the Village Representative Assembly.

### (4) Transitional allowance (relocation transitional allowance)

From the date of dismantling the house, the Village Committee will grant three months' transitional allowance at the rate of 10yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per month to the relocated residents who choose monetary compensation.

## II. Centralized Replacement Housing

The affected households can choose replacement housing, with the principle of "demolish one square meters, and replace one square meters", therefore, the compensation method is in line with the principle of replacement value.

### (1) The rules for selecting the house for property right replacement

The area of the certified house (including bridging the price gap to make up for the 30m<sup>2</sup> replacement of the area of the annexed house) adding the area of purchasing 15 square meters under construction cost price, is set as the upper limit of the area of an optional replacement housing. The remaining area would be doubled as the upper limit of the area of the second replacement housing to be chosen by affected households. The villagers can choose their own according to the above rules.

In principle, each villager is not allowed to choose three sets of replacement housings. However, if the area to be resettled is too large, the villager may apply for the replacement housing, and after the public announcement without any objection, he/she may choose three replacement housings in accordance with the following restricted conditions: the first set must be chosen from the published replacement housings.

- The first set must be chosen from a property with the largest area among the announced resettlement properties.

- The second set must be the one with the second largest area among the announced replacement housings.

- After selecting the above two replacement housings, if there is still a remaining area that has not yet been resettled, you may choose a third house that does not exceed two times the remaining area.

- If the remaining area of two times does not reach the area of the smallest house type in the existing housing stock, the choice of a third suite is not allowed. The remaining area of licensed housing will be given monetary compensation at a price of 3800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

Based on the property certificate (including houses recognized as residential in accordance with the regulations), one certificate (place) for one household. Each household can voluntarily purchase 15m<sup>2</sup> of



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replacement housing at the cost price of 2500 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>; those that can be purchased again in accordance with the regulations will be executed at 3800 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

### (2) Demolition and relocation incentives

If a relocation compensation and resettlement agreement is signed within the stipulated relocation period, each household will be rewarded with 20,000yuan. 98,000yuan will be rewarded for signing a relocation compensation and resettlement agreement and dismantling the house within the stipulated period, and an additional 20,000yuan reward will be obtained by each household in accordance with regulations to be allocated by the Village Committee in accordance with the results of the discussion at the meeting of the villagers' representative assembly.

### (3) Moving allowance

Each family that chooses resettlement compensation will receive a moving allowance of 2,000 yuan.

### (4) Resettlement transitional allowance

From the date of dismantling the house, the transitional allowance will be paid to the resettler at the rate of 10yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per month for 18 months; if the replacement housing cannot be delivered within 18 months, the transitional allowance will continue to be paid to the resettlers at the rate of 10yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per month from the 19th month onwards, until the replacement housing is handed over to the resettlers. After all the replacement housing are delivered, the transitional allowance will continue to be paid to the resettlers at the rate of 10yuan/m<sup>2</sup> per month for another 6 months.

If none of the replacement housings are delivered within 18 months, the village committee will double the transitional allowance (20yuan/m<sup>2</sup>) from the 19th month until all replacement housings are delivered to the relocated residents. After all the replacement housings have been delivered, the village committee will pay the transitional allowance to the relocated residents for 6 months according to the standard of 10yuan/m<sup>2</sup>.

If all the replacement housings are delivered within 18 months, the resettlement transitional allowance shall be paid according to the actual time of relocation. The date when the village committee notifies the relocated residents to receive the keys of the replacement housing is the date when the replacement housing is delivered to the relocated residents.

### (5) Other Preferential Policies

Relocated villagers are entitled to the following preferential policies (discounts), with the implementation period of items 2 and 3 being 5 years from the date of notification of receipt of the keys to the replacement housing.

a) The replacement housing is exempted from the initial installation fee of natural gas, TV and telephone network fees.

b) The heating fee of the residence is charged at 70% of the current year's heating price (limited to one set per household).

c) The property management fee for the relocated villagers is charged at 0.4 yuan/m.

d) The increased functional floor area of high-rise and small high-rise residences (including elevator rooms and pipe shafts, etc.) relative to multi-storey residences will not be counted as resettlement area (i.e., property certificates will be processed in accordance with the relevant national regulations, but the portion will be deducted when settling the purchase price of the house).

e) Exemption from the payment of the first installment of residential special maintenance funds.





## 7.2 COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

### 7.2.1 Compensation Program for Land Acquisition

#### 7.2.1.1 Monetary Compensation for Land

The villagers lost all land will receive monetary compensation, which consists of three parts: land compensation fee, resettlement subsidy and compensation for ground attachments, excluding social security compensation. The generalized land compensation standard of this development zone is 60,000 yuan/mu. The total price of the 387.69 mu land compensation fee involved in this project is 23,261,130 yuan. According to the "Measures for Social Security of Acquired Farmers in Chaoshui Township (Trial)", the pension insurance fund for the land-lost farmers consist of all the social pension funds and the sum of the land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy generated from the Land Acquisition. Therefore, 40% of the land compensation, i.e., 9,304,452 yuan, will be used as the social pension fund. The final total land compensation is 13,956,678 yuan.

#### 7.2.1.2 Compensation Program for Affected Ground Attachments

Ground attachment compensation involves a total of 35 villagers, Yantai Yeda and the Xuli Village Committee collectively. According to Director Xu of YEDA NRPB, the crops involved in the land acquisition scope of Phase II of the Project are compensated in accordance with 38,000 yuan/mu on the basis of the Approval of Compensation Standards for Ground Attachments and Crops on Acquired Land in Yantai City, and the details of the above ground attachment inventory and compensation standards are shown in Table 6-2. The compensation for the above ground attachment on the acquired 299mu of agricultural land is totaled at 11,362,000yuan. In addition, the compensation for land acquisition of this project includes the compensation for water conservancy facilities for irrigation in Xuli Village, the compensation standard is 1,000yuan/mu, and the compensation cost for water conservancy facilities is 387,685.5yuan.

The list of land acquisition impacts and the compensation amount of Phase II of this project are detailed in Annex A as well as Annex B.

The ground attachments affected by this project are mainly grain crops and fruit trees such as grapes and apples. The total compensation cost for ground attachments is 11,362,000 yuan, please refer to Table 7-2 for details. The impacts involve a total of 35 villagers and one state-owned enterprise in Xuli Village, please refer to Annex B for the list of impacts by household and the amount of compensation.

For the standing crops and ground attachments, all of them will be compensated monetarily according to the compensation standard of 38,000 yuan/mu, and the price of compensation will be able to meet the requirements for restoration. The inventoried standing crops and ground attachments are returned to the original owners for their own disposal.

Table 7-2 Ground Attachment Compensation

No.	Categories	Unit	Compensation (yuan/mu)	Total Amount	Total Payment
1	Wheat	mu	38000	61.25	2327500
2	Grape/Apples	mu	38000	237.75	9034500
<b>Total</b>				<b>299</b>	<b>11362000</b>



## Resettlement Plan

In addition, for the irrigation facilities in Xuli Village, the compensation for water conservancy facilities would be paid to the village collectives at a compensation rate of 1,000 yuan/mu, totalling 387,685.5 yuan.

### 7.2.1.3 Resettlement and Recovery of Affected Enterprises

As Yantai Yeda was commissioned by the government to passively acquire land on behalf of the government, it did not take operational measures on the land for profit. In addition, Yantai Yeda is responsible for the operation and management of 77,800 mu of transferred land and 40,000 mu of sea area belonging to its group, and the 70.8 mu of requisitioned agricultural land accounted for a very small portion of the land managed by Yantai Yeda, which had a relatively limited impact on the operation of the enterprise. Yantai Yeda will mainly obtain the corresponding land requisition compensation payment and seedling compensation payment for the requisitioned land as a return of the land occupation payment obtained in the previous period, and no additional resettlement measures will be taken for Yantai Yeda.

## 7.2.2 Physical Displacement and Compensation Program

The second phase of the project involves a total of 130 villagers in the scope of land acquisition for resettlement and physical displacement. Specific compensation will be implemented in accordance with chapter 7.1.3 of the Compensation Standards for physical displacement, and villagers may voluntarily choose monetary compensation or replacement of house property rights by an equal area.

### 7.2.2.1 Monetary Compensation

Within 60 working days of the signing of the physical displacement compensation agreement and the demolition of the house by the resettled household that chooses monetary resettlement, one-time payment of all the compensation except for the incentive of 20,000 yuan obtained in accordance with the regulations would be paid to the relocated residents. Taking the example of a family of three with a house area of 100 m<sup>2</sup> in Xuli Village, the PAP will receive monetary compensation of  $100 \times 3800 = 380,000$  yuan, moving subsidy of 1,000 yuan, demolition incentive of 11,800 yuan (the remaining 20,000 yuan is to be distributed after the specific distribution method is decided), and transitional allowance of  $10 \times 100 \times 3 = 3,000$  yuan, making a total of 50,000 yuan. 3,000 yuan, a total of 502,000 yuan of compensation can be obtained. Calculated according to the housing price of 3,000 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in the vicinity of Xuli Village, where the project is located, this compensation can be used to purchase a set of commercial house of about 167.3 m<sup>2</sup> in the local area; calculated according to the housing price of 5,000 yuan/m<sup>2</sup> in the Chao Shui Town, the center town of the project, this compensation can be used to purchase a set of commercial house of about 100 m<sup>2</sup> in the local town, which can fulfill the requirement of the resettlement. At the same time, the housing condition, location, and surrounding supporting infrastructure of the replacement house are better than the existing living conditions.

### 7.2.2.2 Centralized Replacement Housing

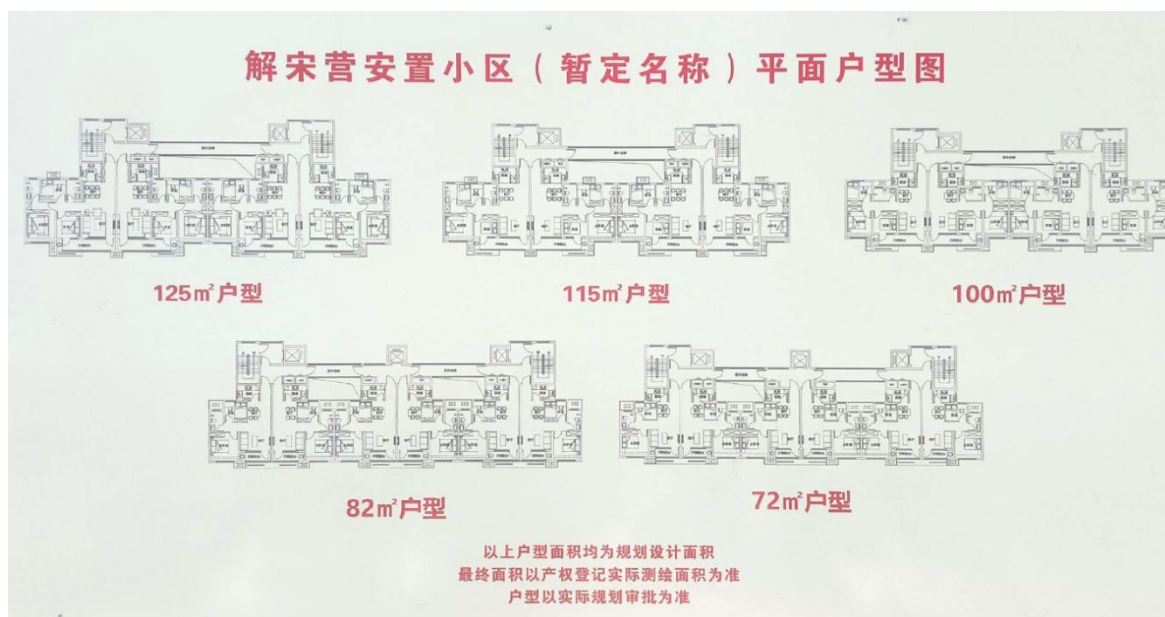
The PAPs who choose replacement housing compensation can exchange their property rights in two centralized resettlement areas according to the area of their demolished houses. One resettlement area is Xiesongying Resettlement Compound (name tentative). Xiesongying Resettlement Compound is planned to be tentatively located in Yantai Development Area, south of Beijing Road and west of Zhiyin Road, with a planned land area of about 110,800 square meters. At present, the land for the construction of



## Resettlement Plan

Xiesongying resettlement community is in the planning process of land acquisition, involving the land of Tangjiapo Village, Buhou Sunjia Village and Xuli Village in Chaoshui Town. Most of the land (81,260.7 square meters) to be acquired are agricultural land in Xuli Village. on March 8, 2024, Yantai Municipal People's Government issued a pre-announcement of land acquisition for the land required for the Xiesongying resettlement area; on March 22, 2024, Yantai Municipal People's Government issued a public notice of public participation in the public participation in the public risk assessment of social stability of the Land Acquisition and was ready to start the work of land surveying and inventorying of the appurtenances at the appropriate time. According to the interview with the staff of YEDA NRPB, the construction of the Xiesongying resettlement compound will start in August 2024 at the earliest, and the replacement housings are expected to be delivered by September 2026, at the earliest. The construction of the Xiesongying resettlement compound is progressing steadily according to the replacement housing construction plan, and the planned house types include 125m<sup>2</sup>, 115m<sup>2</sup>, 100m<sup>2</sup>, 82m<sup>2</sup>, and 72m<sup>2</sup>, as shown in the figure below.

Figure 7-1 Floor plan options of Xiesongying replacement housing



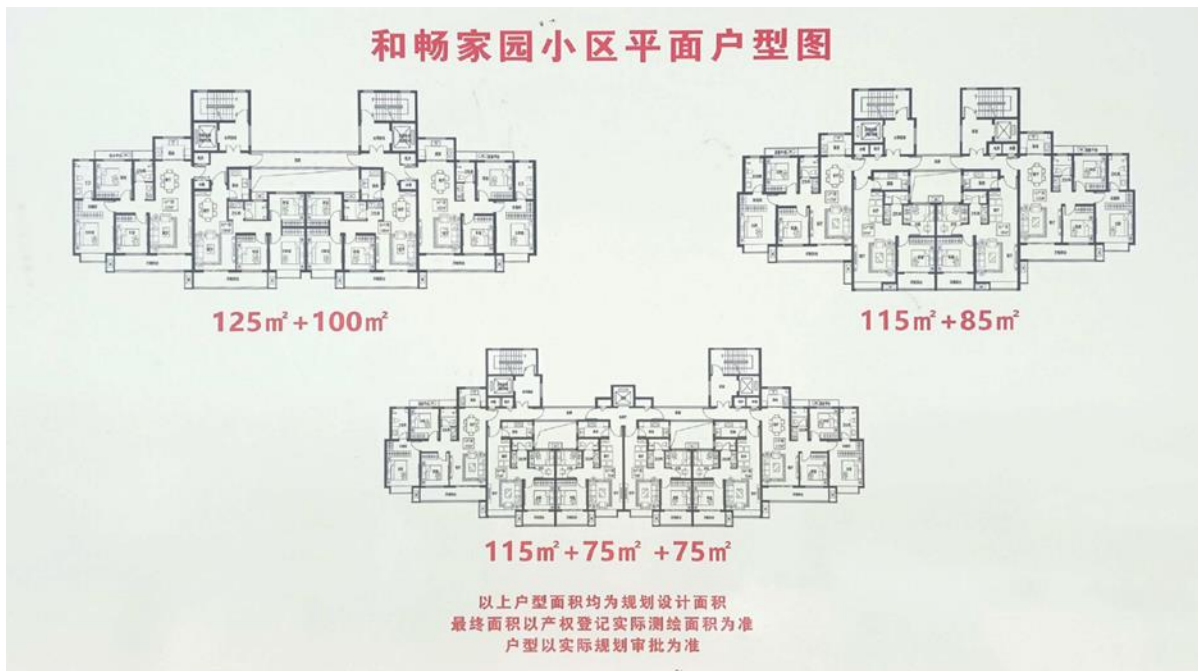
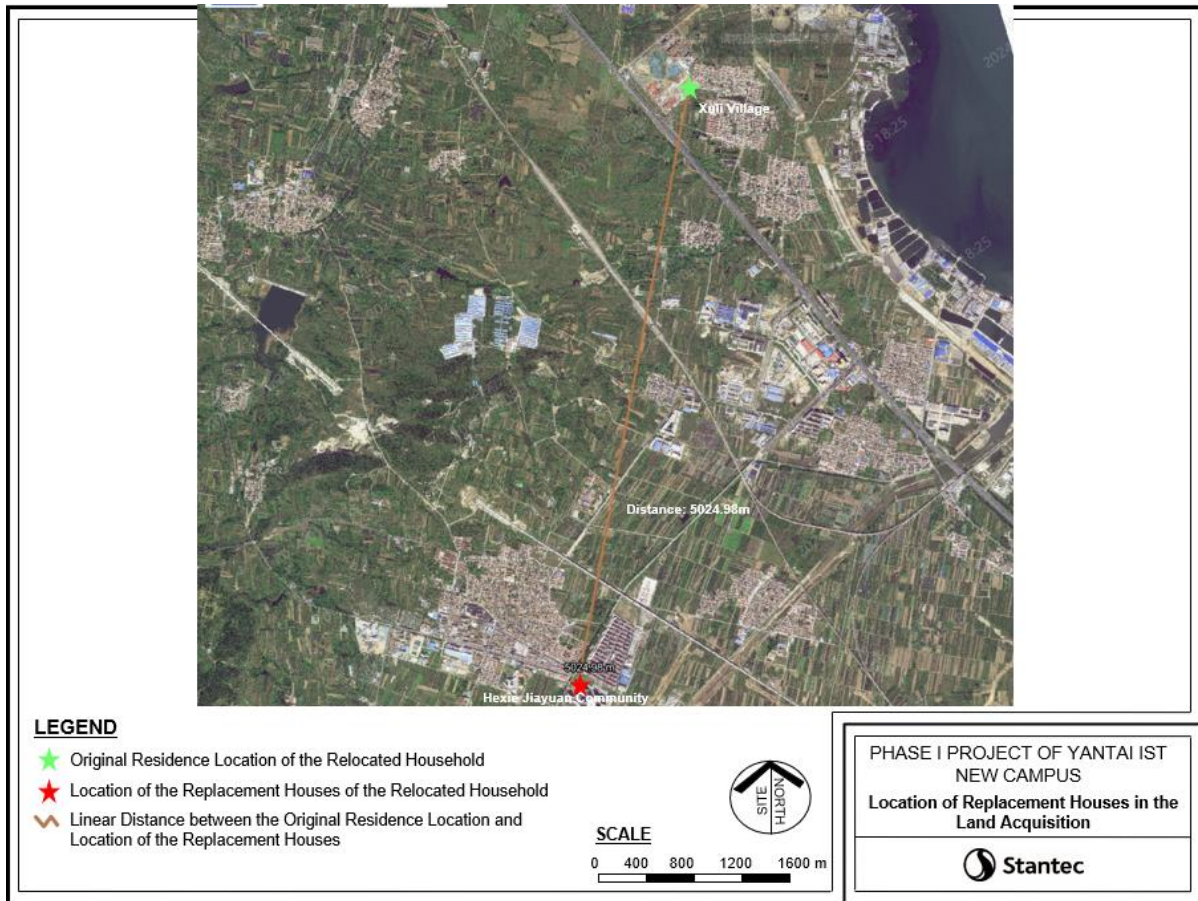
The specific impact of land acquisition in the Xiesongying resettlement area has not yet been clarified due to the fact that the resettlement inventory and land survey of the resettlement area has not yet started at moment. According to the interview with Zhao, the secretary of Xuli Village, it is known that the land acquisition in Xuli Village involving the construction of resettlement area is operated by Yantai Shangria Masan Winery on a large scale in the early stage, and the number of villagers in Xuli Village who are affected by the requisition is not large.

Another replacement housing named Hechang Jiayuan (name tentative) is located in the Yantai Economic and Technological Development Zone, Chao Shui Town, south of Center Street, east of County Road 031. It is known that the construction of resettlement community Hechang Jiayuan has started in 2022, and is currently under construction. The construction period is 24 months. It is expected to the replacement housing would be available at the end of December 2024. The specific geographic location and the floor plans of the Hechang Jiayuan residential compound are shown in Figure 7-2.



# Resettlement Plan

Figure 7-2 Hechang Jiayuan Geographic Location



## Resettlement Plan

According to the on-site survey and interviews, the construction of Hechang Jiayuan has been commenced before the commencement of the whole village relocation of Xuli Village according to the planning of Chaoshui Town for resettlement of the resettlers of Chaoshui Town. The resettlement community is planned to provide about 1,800 replacement housings of different sizes, so there are sufficient replacement housings, and the relocated villagers can make their own choices according to their actual compensated housing area. The current status of the construction of Hechang Jiayuan and photos of the surrounding situation are detailed in Annex E.

During transitional stage, the resettlement transitional allowance will be paid to the PAP, and the transitional allowance will be calculated based on the standard of 10 yuan/m<sup>2</sup>. Taking the example of a family of three members in Xuli Village with a house area of 100 m<sup>2</sup>, they can get 1,000 yuan a month for the transitional allowance. Currently, the price of renting a room near Xuli Village is about 700-1000 yuan/month. The standard of transitional allowance can meet the rental requirement of the transitional stage.

During the implementation of this resettlement plan and subsequent monitoring, the project owner will prepare a separate resettlement plan for the impact of land acquisition involved in the Xiesongying resettlement community and implement the monitoring in accordance with the requirements of the ESMS of the CEG and the requirements of the AIIB ESS2 and ADB Involuntary Resettlement Guarantee Policy.

### **7.3 LAND ACQUISITION IMPACTS AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAMS**

The principles of land acquisition and compensation and resettlement for the project are as follows:

- The livelihoods of the PAPs after land acquisition shall be restored or improved to the level of livelihoods before resettlement or before project implementation;
- Replacement of project affected people's property with equivalent or higher value property, and compensation for property that cannot be restored by project affected people at replacement cost;
- Provision of suitable housing with corresponding employment and production opportunities, transitional support and development assistance for affected villagers in need of PAP resettlement;
- PAP in working age will have access to employment support program operated by the local government;
- Participation of PAPs is encouraged in the preparation of the migration plan and the implementation of the resettlement process, and the resettlement method fully respects the wishes of the PAPs
- Establishment of an effective grievance mechanism at the project level, so as to keep abreast of the views of neighboring residents on the project and promptly resolve grievances and complaints arising from the project's land acquisition and construction.

#### **7.3.1 Livelihood Impact**

The permanent land acquisition for this project involves 35 households of villagers in Xuli Village, Chaoshui Town, Yantai Development Area, with a total of 147 people's contracted-to-household land, and the acquired land is mainly used for planting grain crops such as wheat and fruits such as apples and grapes, and the impact of per capita expropriation of arable land is about 64.8%. The loss of income due to Land Acquisition calculated from the local average annual production value of acquired land (see Table 7-3 for



## Resettlement Plan

details) shows that the loss of per capita annual income after land acquisition is about 777.6 yuan, and the rate of loss of total per capita income is relatively small, only about 2.96 %.

In addition, through the sample survey of affected households of land acquisition (see Chapter 5.2.3 for details), it is found that the PAP of the project area mainly relies of wage jobs, and the wage income is the main source of household income (wage income accounts for 61%), and the income from the land only accounts for 11% of the total income of the household, so it can also be seen that the loss of income of the project's land acquisition on the affected households is not significant.

Table 7-3 Estimation of Land Income Loss after Land Acquisition

Village	Number of affected households	Affected persons	Farmland per capita (mu)	Farmland acquired (mu)	Farmland acquired per capita (mu)	Impact of land expropriation (%)	Farmland Annual value (yuan)	Loss of Income (yuan)	Loss of Income rate <sup>3</sup> (%)
Xuli Village	35	147	2.11	201.8	1.37	64.8	1200	777.6	2.96

### 7.3.2 Social Security Placement

In China, the social security system ensures that landless farmers receive pensions upon reaching a certain age (60 for men and 55 for women) by including them in social pension insurance. This policy is able to provide landless farmers with a reasonable and sustainable income that can replace the income from land in order to guarantee their basic livelihood.

According to the "Social Security Measures for Acquired Land Farmers in Chaoshui Township (for Trial Implementation)", the scope of pensioners of acquired land farmers is all the members of the collective economic organizations of the villages (neighborhoods) involved in the acquired land. The protection objects are guaranteed in the following ways:

- 1) For persons under the age of 16 and school students over the age of 16, the district social insurance agency shall establish a pre-deposit account for them, and after they meet the conditions for enrollment in the insurance, the social pension funds generated by the expropriation of land shall be credited to their corresponding basic pension insurance accounts in accordance with the relevant procedures. Those who are over 16 and under 45 years of age (excluding school students) are encouraged to work in enterprises, start their own businesses, or participate in urban workers' pension insurance in the form of flexible employment.
- 2) For those who are over 45 and under 50 years of age, they can choose to participate in the urban workers' pension insurance or the urban and rural residents' pension insurance on the basis of the policies explained to them.

<sup>3</sup>Per capita total income loss rate = per capita annual income loss from cropland/per capita total income of rural residents. According to the survey, the per capita disposable income of rural residents in Chaoshui Township District in 2023 will be about 26,286 yuan/year.



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- 3) Persons who are over 50 years of age and under 60 years of age who are covered by the program shall, in principle, participate in urban and rural residents' pension insurance.
- 4) All persons over the age of 60 who are covered by the program must participate in urban and rural residents' pension insurance.

The source of funds for the pension insurance of the PAP includes all the social pension funds and 40% of the sum of land compensation and resettlement subsidies arising from land acquisition.

The social security subsidy funds for this land requisition will be allocated to the special account for social security funds by the financial department of Yantai Huang-Bohai New Area according to the standard of 225,000yuan/ ha (i.e., 15,000 yuan/mu), totalling 15,119,734.5 yuan, and will be implemented by the Bureau of Human Resource and Social Security of Yantai Huang-Bohai New Area in conjunction with the financial department, the relevant towns and streets, and the village committees in accordance with the actual situation and the relevant regulations. Implementation of social security resettlement matters. The fund account management and treatment payment standards are as follows:

- Those who choose to participate or have participated in urban occupational basic pension insurance and are still in the payment period among the protection objects will deposit all the funds they have received due to land acquisition and allocation to the Economic Management Station of the Chaoshui Township Government on a per-person basis, and at the end of the year, with the proof of the current year's urban workers' pension insurance contribution, they will go to the Economic Management Station for accrual on a village-by-village basis with reference to the current year's amount of the contribution to the pension insurance of the flexibly employed titled file, until the funds are used up.
- For those who have participated in the basic pension insurance for urban workers and started to receive retirement benefits, the Economic Management Station of the Chaoshui Township Government will distribute all the funds obtained from land acquisition to them in a lump sum.
- For those who have participated in the basic pension insurance for urban and rural residents, the social insurance agency will credit the funds for pension insurance derived from land acquisition to their individual accounts for basic pension insurance in accordance with the regulations. Among them, persons under 16 years of age and schoolchildren over 16 years of age are credited with part of the funds for their own residents' pension insurance pre-deposit account, and other funds allocated for pension insurance can be transferred and used within the family.
- Less than 60 years of age of the acquired farmers will be in accordance with the relevant provisions of the residents' pension insurance, independent choice of contribution level to continue to pay. 60 years of age or older acquired farmers according to the corresponding age of payment coefficients that is to pay and receive (implementation of the current basic pension insurance for urban workers personal account pension coefficients, 70 years of age or older the implementation of 70 years of age payment coefficients), and with the urban and rural residents of the social security pension insurance entitlements to receive a combination of.

According to Zhao Qinglin, the secretary of the village committee of Xuli Village, that after the relocation of the whole village, there are still more than 2,000 mu of arable land remaining in Xuli Village, and the per capita arable land area is more than 0.1 mu, which does not satisfy the conditions for social security resettlement, therefore, no social security resettlement will be involved in the affected households of the acquired land.



### 7.3.3 Employment and Skills Training

Affected rural/agricultural working-age households will be directed to switch to non-agricultural employment. During project construction, the project owner is expected to provide some temporary jobs, including janitorial and security jobs.

During the project operation period, the Huang-Bohai Campus of Yantai Science and Technology will plan to implement a vocational training and recruitment system for the surrounding community, conduct research on the employment needs of the surrounding community and arrange targeted vocational training programs based on the community's needs, which will include, but not be limited to, technical skills training, vocational skills upgrading, and entrepreneurship training, among other programs. According to the vocational training and recruitment system of the surrounding communities, when recruiting, the Huang-Bohai Campus of Yantai Institute of Science and Technology will prefer the candidates from the surrounding communities under the same conditions and encourage its contractors to give priority to employing villagers from the surrounding communities and those whose livelihoods have been affected by the land acquisition for the project under the same conditions.

In addition, the government also attaches great importance to the employment transfer of landless peasants, providing free employment training for landless peasants, providing one-on-one employment guidance, building and putting into use the Yantai Public Recruitment Network, and organizing special activities such as the Employment Assistance Month, Spring Breeze Action, and Employment Support for Disabled Persons on a regular basis, to provide the workers, including landless farmers, with free public services such as job placement and employment assistance. At the same time, the government develops public welfare positions to implement urban and rural public welfare expansion and quality improvement actions, formulates and issues the Yantai Urban and Rural Public Welfare Position Expansion and Quality Improvement Action Implementation Plan, and the Yantai Urban and Rural Public Welfare Position Development and Management Provisional Measures and other policy documents, and includes various urban and rural low-income groups, such as unemployed farmers, who are difficult to find employment in the market, into the scope of urban and rural public welfare positions, and provides them with jobs in accordance with the hourly or monthly minimum wage, which is no less than the local hourly minimum wage. or the monthly minimum wage standard, determined by each district and city based on the type of position, labor hours and other factors, and paid on a monthly basis.

### 7.3.4 Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration for Affected Vulnerable Groups

One poor household, Mr. Zhao, is affected within the land acquisition area of the project, and the impact situation is physical displacement. According to the household survey, Mr. Zhao's main source of livelihood is agricultural insurance and government subsidies. After land acquisition, Mr. Zhao will continue to receive agricultural insurance and government subsidies and will also receive compensation for physical displacement. After the demolition of his house, Mr. Zhao will move in with his brother, who will be responsible for Mr. Zhao's living and support, ensuring that his standard of living will not be affected. In addition, the village committee officials said that they will bring daily necessities to visit the elderly man on a regular basis.





## 8. ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

### 8.1 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE RELATED TO RESETTLEMENT

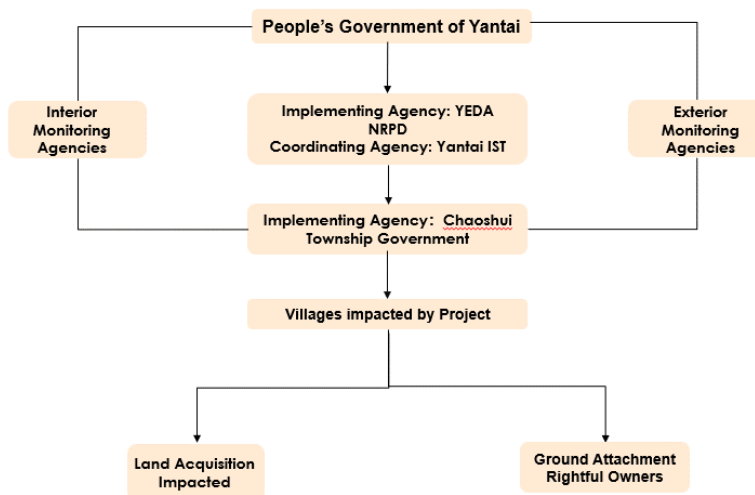
In March 2023, the owner of this project signed a cooperation agreement with the Administrative Committee of Huang-Bohai New Area and chose to build the Huang-Bohai Campus of Yantai Institute of Science and Technology in Yantai Economic and Technological Development Zone of Huang-Bohai New Area. According to the project construction planning, the Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau will acquire land according to the need, gradually carry out the land acquisition work, and arrange the relevant departments to carry out land compensation and clearing in accordance with the procedures.

In order to do a good job of project preparation and construction of land organization and leadership, under the coordination of the people's government of Chaoshui Town, the Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau is specifically responsible for the implementation of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of PAPs altogether. Affected by the project in the market village with 1-2 main leaders responsible for assisting the resettlement of PAPs, a number of villagers volunteers to help coordinate the land acquisition, demolition and compensation activities to be carried out. Agencies responsible for land acquisition and resettlement for this project include:

- Yantai Municipal People's Government
- Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau
- People's Government of Chaoshui Township
- Project Owner
- Village Committee and Village Group of Xuli Village
- Design Company
- Monitoring Company

See Figure 8-1 for details of the resettlement organization and management structure of this project.

**Figure 8-1 Organizational Structure of the Project**



## 8.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS

### A. Yantai Municipal People's Government

The Yantai Municipal People's Government is responsible for the coordination of land acquisition, resettlement and compensation for this project. As the main body of land and housing expropriation, the main responsibility of the Yantai Municipal People's Government is to organize the land acquisition and resettlement work of the Project, which includes:

- Approving the land acquisition, land requisition compensation and resettlement plan and publicizing it;
- Organizing relevant departments to conduct land status survey and social stability risk assessment;
- Coordinating the work of all relevant government departments during the project preparation and implementation phases;
- Decision-making on major issues in project construction and resettlement work.

### B. YEDA Natural Resources and Planning Bureau (NRPB)

As the implementing agency for the resettlement activities in this project, the NRPB of YEDA is mainly responsible for:

- Preparing the compensation plan for land acquisition and compensation plan for physical displacement and reporting to the people's government at the municipal and county level;
- Implementing the social stability risk assessment of land acquisition;
- Participating in the preparation of action plans for resettlement and designating implementation programs;
- Implementing resettlement activities in accordance with the resettlement action plan approved by ADB and the AIIB;
- Carry out procedures related to land acquisition and resettlement;
- Interpreting and publicizing the resettlement policies of the project;
- Organize public participation;
- Implementing the resettlement program and submitting it to the project owner and the district government for record;
- Assist in project monitoring;
- Responsible for the disbursement of funds to the township government and submit copies of the payment vouchers to the project owner and the district government for record;
- Handle complaints and grievances during the resettlement process.

### C. People's Government of Chao Shui Township

- Sign land acquisition compensation agreement and house relocation compensation agreement with project affected people;
- Responsible for land measurement and inventory of appurtenances;
- Responsible for land inventory;
- Assist in the preparation of the Resettlement Plan;
- Disbursing the compensation money to the people affected by land acquisition through the village of Xuli according to the agreement;
- Assist in the preparation of the Resettlement Plan and implement the resettlement program.

### D. Project Owner



## Resettlement Plan

The owner of the Project is China Education Group Holdings Limited, which has a dedicated staff responsible for the supervision and management of the resettlement activities during the resettlement activities. The main responsibilities include:

- Organizing bidding and procurement;
- Commissioning consultants to prepare resettlement action plans;
- Participating in and coordinating resettlement surveys;
- Coordinating resettlement implementation;
- Developing project-level grievance complaint mechanisms;
- Supervise and monitor resettlement activities and submit regular monitoring reports to ADB and AIIB;
- Upon completion of all resettlement activities, submit and obtain approval of the monitoring reports to ADB and AIIB, as well as the resettlement plan completion report.

### **E. Huang-Bohai New Area Human Resources and Social Security Bureau**

- Mainly responsible for the social security resettlement of the acquired farmers.

### **F. Community Neighborhood Committees/Village Committees and Village Groups**

The main responsibilities of the Village Committee and Villagers' Group of Xuli Village include:

- Participate in socio-economic and project impact surveys;
- Organizing public participation, publicizing and explaining land acquisition and compensation and resettlement policies;
- Assisting project affected people in physical displacement;
- Responsible for the management of compensation and resettlement funds at this level and compensation payment to households;
- Receive complaints from PAPs and reflect PAPs' opinions and suggestions to relevant higher authorities;
- Provide assistance to vulnerable groups.

### **G. Design Company**

The design company of this project is Ningbo Architectural Design & Research Institute Co:

- In the planning and design stage, accurately investigate the physical indicators of land acquisition impact, environmental capacity, exploitable resources, etc., and assist the project area government in formulating the resettlement plan for the PAPs and drawing the relevant drawings;
- At the implementation stage, provide design documents, technical regulations, drawings and notices to the project owner in a timely manner, assist various government departments in implementing the resettlement and improve and perfect the resettlement planning program according to the actual situation.

### **H. Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Organization**

The Project Owner will engage a qualified monitoring and assessment organization as the Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Unit (MMU), whose main responsibilities are:

- Act as an independent monitoring and assessment organization to monitor all aspects of the resettlement action plan and implementation, and to monitor and assess the resettlement work and implementation effects as well as the social adaptability of the resettlers.
- Provide technical advice to ADB and AIIB in data survey and processing.



## 8.3 RESETTLEMENT AGENCY STAFFING AND FACILITIES

### 8.3.1 Staffing

In order to make the resettlement work go well, the resettlement agencies at all levels of the project are equipped with specialized staff, forming a smooth information transmission channel up and down. Resettlement agencies at all levels are mainly composed of administrators and professional technicians, who have a certain level of professionalism and management skills and have considerable experience in land acquisition and resettlement work.

The staffing of the resettlement agencies of this project is shown in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Staffing of resettlement organization

Name of organization	Staffing	Staffing Composition
Yantai Municipal People's Government	2 persons	Government officials
Project owner	2 persons	Project leaders and employees
Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau	5 persons	Civil servants, employees
Huang-Bohai New Area Human Resources and Social Security Bureau	1 person	Employees
Chao Shui Township Government	2 persons	Township Officials
Community neighborhood committee/village committee	5-8 persons	Village head and villager representatives
Design Company	2 persons	Senior architects and engineers
Monitoring Company	3-5 persons	Resettlement and social experts

### 8.3.2 Equipment and Facilities

The project's district, township government, and community neighborhood/village committee PAP agency configurations are all using existing resources, and have been equipped with basic office, transportation, and communication equipment, including office desks and chairs, computers, printers, telephones, fax machines, transportation, and other equipment resources.

### 8.3.3 Training Program

The training will be conducted by the land acquisition implementing agency (Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau), mainly on land acquisition and emergency measures for the land acquisition managers implementing the project. Purpose of training: to train managers and technicians related to land acquisition and resettlement of the project, so that they can understand and master the content of land acquisition and resettlement, strengthen the capacity of the implementing agency, and ensure that the resettlement plan of the project is fully implemented.

Training targets and training contents:

- Land acquisition management personnel: training on land acquisition and emergency response measures for senior personnel of project management, the purpose of the training is to understand the policy on resettlement and related management experience and is responsible for publicizing and popularizing it to the land acquisition staff of the project.



## Resettlement Plan

- Resettlement staff: the main training content includes the project related content, resettlement policy and livelihood restoration measures adopted by the project, etc., to assist and ensure the smooth implementation of the resettlement action plan.

The training includes project overview and background, relevant laws and regulations, housing relocation compensation standards, details of the project's resettlement action plan, management, reporting procedures, cost management, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and handling of complaints.

## 8.4 PROGRESS OF RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

### 8.4.1 Implementation Principles

According to the planned arrangement of the project implementation progress, the progress plan of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement of PAPs of this project will be connected with the land acquisition activities of the second phase of the project and the planned arrangement of the second phase of the construction, and the main work of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement of PAPs of this project is planned to be completed from June 2024 to September 2026 until the replacement housings are delivered.

The principles of the schedule are as follows: (1) The land acquisition, demolition and resettlement work will be completed at least 1 month before the start of the construction of the project, so as to allow sufficient time for the affected people to prepare for the production resettlement and income restoration program; (2) The resettlement process will give the affected people the opportunity to participate in the project. The scope of land acquisition and other information on land acquisition will be announced before the construction of the project begins, and appropriate information disclosure will be made in a timely manner, so as to do a good job related to public participation; (3) All types of compensation will be paid in full to property owners according to the compensation agreement within 3 months from the date of the approval of the compensation and resettlement plan for the acquisition of land, and no unit or individual will be permitted to utilize the compensation fee for the property on their behalf, and no compensation fee will be allowed to be used for any reason in the issuance of the payment discount.

### 8.4.2 Timetable for Resettlement

An overall resettlement plan for the project has been drafted based on the project construction schedule and the land acquisition, demolition and resettlement implementation plan. Changes in the overall project schedule may result in adjustments to the final schedule, as detailed in Table 8-2.



# Resettlement Plan

Table 8-2 Resettlement Timeline

No.	Program	2024										2025										2026					2027
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	1	4	6	8	10	12	12
<b>1</b>	<b>Preparation of Resettlement Action Plans</b>																										
1.1	Commissioning of Resettlement Action Plan Preparer	█																									
1.2	Implementation of socio-economic survey		█																								
1.3	Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan			█	█	█																					
<b>2</b>	<b>Finalizing and publicizing the resettlement plan</b>																										
2.1	Consultation with relevant departments and PAPs						█																				
2.2	Finalize the resettlement action plan						█	█																			
2.3	Publicizing the Resettlement Action Plan						█	█																			
3	Approval of Resettlement Action Plan								█	█																	
<b>4</b>	<b>Procedures for construction land use</b>																										
4.1	Land Preliminary Examination						█	█																			
4.2	Approval of Land									█																	
<b>5</b>	<b>Implementation Stage</b>																										
5.1	Land survey, physical inventory of		█																								



# Resettlement Plan

No.	Program	2024										2025										2026					2027
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	1	4	6	8	10	12	12
	attachments		■																								
5.2	Signing of land acquisition agreement and payment of funds		■	■	■	■	■	■																			
5.3	Social security resettlement measures								■	■	■	■															
5.4	Social security resettlement measures Delivery of replacement housings											■	■													■	
5.5	Commencement of the project									■																	
5.6	Skills training for PAPs												■	■	■												
<b>6</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>																										
6.1	Monitoring											■	■														
6.2	Completion and Acceptance																									■	

Note: In the table above, ■ indicates completed, ■ indicates ongoing, ■ indicates incomplete.



## 9. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

### 9.1 MEANS AND MEASURES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Based on the policies and regulations of ADB, AIIB, and China, Shandong Province and Yantai City related to land acquisition and compensation and resettlement, in order to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of people affected by land acquisition and to reduce dissatisfaction and disputes. In view of the nature of the Project, it is necessary to further develop good policies and implementation rules related to land acquisition and compensation for the Project, prepare an action plan for resettlement, and organize the implementation to achieve the goal of proper resettlement of the resettled people, and to carry out public participation during the preparation and implementation of the Project.

#### 9.1.1 Public Participation Channels

Before this land acquisition and resettlement survey is carried out, an outline of the work is prepared, and the views of the local government are heard on the content, methods and requirements of the survey. During the period of conducting the general survey, the heads of townships, villages, groups and representatives of PAPs are invited to participate in the survey work, and they are informed about the necessity of the project construction, project benefits, project impacts, principles of compensation and progress of PAP resettlement.

During the migration planning stage, migration and resettlement planning staff discuss with leaders at all levels of the land acquisition and implementation departments, village committee cadres and project owners to listen to their opinions and suggestions. During the field surveys, local people and staff from relevant departments were involved in the selection of sites, and these consultations will be of positive significance to the smooth implementation of the resettlement action plan.

During the project preparation stage, a number of public participation activities have been organized, and the participation methods include symposiums, interviews and household surveys. Among them, there were 12 interviews with owners and government departments, 4 talks with village groups, and 30 household surveys of affected families, with a total of 46 participants, including project owners, relevant government departments, village head, and affected villagers.

According to the principles of effectiveness and operability, land acquisition and resettlement public participation activities are mainly carried out in the following forms:

- Seminars and individual interviews: According to the content of the public participation activities, different forms of seminars and individual interviews will be organized to collect relevant information;
- Household interviews: Focus group interviews covering the majority of the affected people will be organized in the project-affected villages and groups, covering residents affected by land acquisition, as well as vulnerable groups such as the elderly and women;
- Questionnaires: Structured questionnaires were designed to characterize the preparation and design phases of the project, and to provide a comprehensive understanding of the project-affected persons' basic family situation, land cultivation, family income support, willingness to acquire land





## Resettlement Plan

and compensation and resettlement, as well as their attitudes and opinions and suggestions towards the project.

### 9.1.2 Participation and Consultation Measures

During the planning stage of resettlement, the government symposium and villagers' sample survey are mainly adopted to collect information on resettlement, investigate the willingness of resettlement, and further improve the resettlement and compensation and payout programs. At the same time, affected people can reflect relevant opinions and suggestions through reflecting them to village committees and resettlement departments and monitoring and assessment units at all levels, and the resettlement office will handle and feedback the opinions in accordance with the procedures.

In order to ensure that affected people and local government fully understand the compensation and resettlement plan of this project, the project will publicize the national laws and regulations on land acquisition and resettlement and the involuntary resettlement policies of ADB and AIIB to affected people through public participation (symposiums, public announcements of the resettlement plan, etc.), and at the same time, disclose to affected people the information about land acquisition and resettlement of this project. Resettlement, so that they can understand the situation of Land Acquisition, the standard of land compensation and the use of funds. The transparency of the resettlement work will be improved to gain the support and trust of the affected people for the resettlement work and to ensure the smooth implementation of the resettlement work.

## 9.2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION DURING PROJECT PREPARATION

The project has carried out a large number of public participation and consultation activities during the preparation stage of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Through organizing consultation with various stakeholders, the awareness and attitude of various stakeholders towards land acquisition were obtained, so as to provide a preliminary basis for later design and implementation. The public participation activities during the project preparation period are mainly as follows:

- Interviews with property owners: to understand the background of the project, the scale of the project, and the impact of the project;
- Interviews with village committees: through interviews with village committee cadres and other personnel in the affected inches of the project, to understand the socio-economic background of the village collectives, the project impacts, the expectations and requirements of the village community cadres for the project, their opinions and suggestions on land acquisition and compensation and resettlement policies, and the sharing of relevant experiences;
- Household interviews: the interviews mainly include the basic demographic profile of land acquisition affected households, land cultivation, household income and expenditure, affected people's attitudes towards land acquisition, opinions and suggestions on the project, and the level of support for the project. The survey team conducted a household sampling questionnaire interview from April 17 to 19, 2024 on 30 land acquisition affected families in the project area. The questionnaire interview was conducted in the form of face-to-face interviews. Under the premise of explaining the project information, project impacts and land acquisition compensation policy, the questionnaire survey asked the land acquisition households about their considerations on resettlement compensation and livelihood restoration, their willingness to migrate, and their opinions and suggestions on land acquisition compensation, which would serve as an important reference for the preparation of the resettlement action plan;



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- **Government Interviews:** The project investigation team also interviewed the Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau, the People's Government of Chaoshui Township and other relevant departments to obtain data, information and land acquisition and resettlement policies related to the project, and to understand the opinions and suggestions of each relevant government department on the implementation of the project. We also understood the opinions and suggestions of the relevant government departments on the implementation of this project.

At the same time, the land acquisition implementation organization and the village committee have taken effective public participation measures in the process of land acquisition to ensure that the process of land acquisition is transparent and open, and that the opinions of the affected people on land acquisition and resettlement are fully taken into account, and the main public participation activities include:

- Prior to the commencement of land acquisition, the Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau organized a survey team to go to Xuli Village several times to conduct household interviews with villagers and land status surveys to understand villagers' attitudes and willingness to land acquisition and relocation.
- After the land requisition was officially launched, the village committee made public announcements about the information and process of land requisition in a timely manner, and organized publicity meetings and symposiums for villagers to explain the compensation for land requisition. The contact information for feedback is publicized on government bulletin boards.

A summary of the public participation activities during the project preparation phase is detailed in Table 9-1.



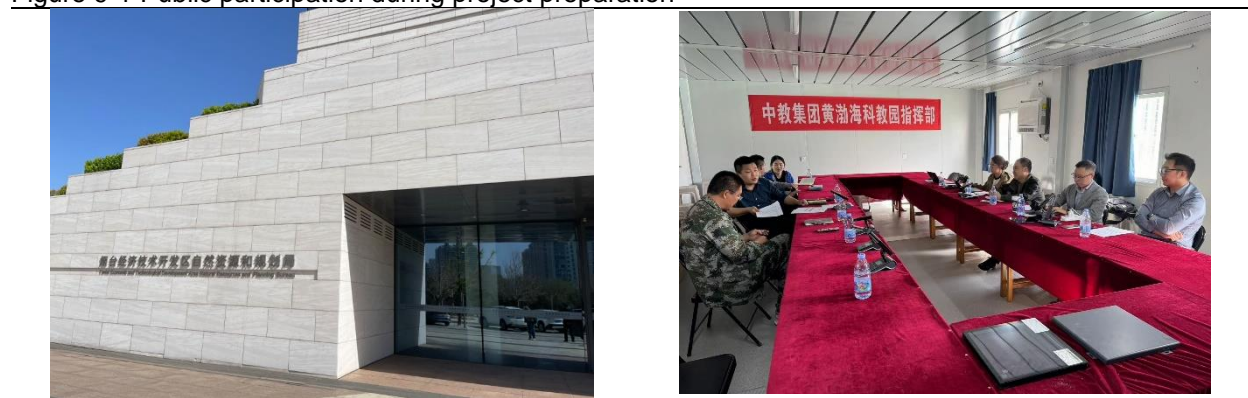
# Resettlement Plan

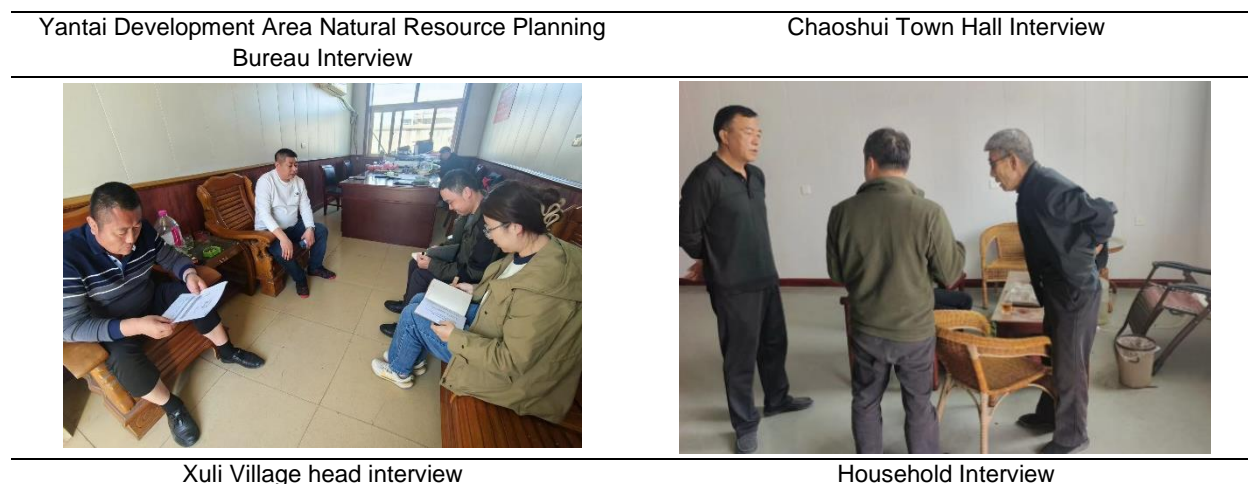
Table 9-1 Public Participation Activities in the Preparation Phase of the Project

No.	Date	Location	Participants	Topic
1	March 10, 2024	Office of the Village Committee of Xuli Village	Members of the Village Committee of Xuli Village, members of the sub-committee of Xuli Village, and the director of the Land Reserve and Housing Acquisition Office of the Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau	Lecture and discussion on the demolition and relocation policy for the relocation of the whole village of Xuli Village; discussion on the implementation of the demolition of houses and relocation of various details; discussion on the partners of the demolition company and moving company and other public matters of Xuli Village.
2	March 10, 2024	Party Members' Activity Room of Xuli Village	Party members and village representatives of Xuli Village	Discussing the decision to relocate the whole village and other relocation-related matters, explaining the relocation policy, and listening to villagers' opinions.
3	April 16, 2024	Yantai IST Huang-Bohai Campus Project Command	Representatives of Yantai IST, survey team (Satntec), and representatives of Chaoshui Township's human resources and social services department	Learn about the background of the project, the scale of the project, the project's impacts, the preparatory matters prior to carrying out on-site work, and social security and resettlement programs
4	April 16, 2024	Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau	Project owner, survey team, Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau	Understanding of the project Progress and plan of land acquisition implementation, resettlement program, etc.
5	April 16, 2024	Village Committee of Xuli Village	Project owner, survey team, village head of Xuli Village	Learn about the impact of the project, progress of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, etc.
6	April 17-19, 2024	Xuli Village	Villagers affected by land acquisition	Household survey to understand the basic situation of affected people's family size, land cultivation, family income and expenditure, villagers' attitude, opinions and suggestions on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement.

Source of Data: Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau, April 16, 2024

Figure 9-1 Public participation during project preparation





Taken during the site visit between April 16-19<sup>th</sup>.

## 9.3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN FOR THE NEXT STAGE

Although public participation activities have been conducted several times, the resettlement work of the Project has not been fully completed and further public consultation and consultation activities will be carried out for the Project. The public participation plan for the next stage is shown in Table 9-2.

Table 9-2 Public Participation Plan for the Next Stage

No	Date	Location	Participants	Topic
1	July-September 2024	Affected VDCs	All affected people	Land compensation payment distribution
2	2 October 2024	Affected VDCs	All affected people	Reporting of construction plan before project construction starts
3	3 January-March	Affected VDCs	All affected people	Employment training activities
4	September 2026	Affected VDCs	All affected people	Replacement housings and remaining compensation payments delivered

## 9.4 RESETTLEMENT PLAN DISCLOSURE AND FEEDBACK

In May 2024, the Resettlement Plan of the Project was essentially completed. on July 24, 2024, the Project posted a notice in the village committee of Xuli to inform the affected village committees and villagers about the progress of the Project, the arrangement of the public announcement of the Resettlement Plan, and the meeting for the interpretation of the Resettlement Plan. The information on the public notice of the resettlement plan is shown in Figure 9-2.



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Figure 9-2 Public Notice of Resettlement Plan



On July 25, 2024, a public meeting on the project report was conducted by the Xuli Village Committee and the Yantai IST's Community Liaison in the Village Committee meeting room (see Figure 9-3). A total of 15 impacted villagers from Xuli Village attended this meeting. The main agenda of the meeting was to explain the Resettlement Plan of the Project and to answer the concerns of the impacted people. Impacted villagers read the Resettlement Plan of the Project and had a more concrete understanding of the land acquisition and compensation and resettlement situation of the Project. During the meeting, the affected villagers did not raise any objection to the content of the Resettlement Plan.

Figure 9-3 Meeting for public announcement of the Resettlement Plan



Yantai IST made a public announcement of this resettlement plan on the school's official website on July 24, 2024, as shown in Figure 9-4. During the public announcement period, no feedback related to the project was received from affected villagers or other stakeholders.



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Figure 9-4 Yantai IST official website informs public about resettlement program for PAPs  
(<https://www.ytkj.edu.cn/info/1082/5390.htm>)



On July 24, 2024, a two-week public notice of the Resettlement Plan was held in the affected Village Committee. During the public notice period, no objection to the project was received from the villagers.

During the on-site public notice, the villagers' concerns and feedback on the land acquisition and compensation and resettlement aspects of the project are mainly as follows:

- 1) Some villagers are concerned about the progress of land acquisition and compensation payment for demolition and relocation of the project. The project owner and the affected village committee indicated that the local government is currently carrying out land acquisition and demolition and relocation work, and the overall land acquisition process is slow because this land acquisition is carried out at the same time with the relocation of the whole village. Generally, the compensation payment is released within 10 working days after the signing of the agreement for land exchange or demolition of houses.
- 2) Some affected people are concerned about the progress of delivery of replacement housings. The project owner and the affected Village Committees indicated that the delivery time of replacement housings varies due to the different construction progress of the resettlement areas. Currently, the construction of resettlement areas is progressing steadily according to schedule. The replacement housings located in Hechang JIayuan are expected to be delivered by the end of December 2024 at the earliest, and the replacement housings located in Xie Songying resettlement area are expected to be delivered by September 2026 at the earliest.



## 10. COMPLAINT HANDLING PROCEDURES

In the process of land acquisition and compensation and resettlement, the following measures will be taken to minimize the complaints and grievances of PAPs: 1) Widely publicize the land acquisition and compensation and resettlement policies. The project implementation unit and local government departments will explain the land acquisition and resettlement policies of the project to the affected people in detail through meetings, talks and household surveys, so that the affected people can understand the principles of land acquisition and compensation and resettlement and the compensation standards as far as possible; 2) Increase the efforts of information disclosure. Through relevant media and bulletin boards, etc., disclose as much relevant information as possible to the affected people, such as data on losses, signing of compensation agreements, allocation and disbursement of compensation payments, etc., and accept the supervision of the affected people; 3) Strengthen communication and consultation with the affected people. The project implementation unit and local government departments will listen carefully to the opinions and demands of the affected people, engage in full communication and consultation with them, and help solve difficulties and problems in the process of land acquisition and resettlement in a timely manner.

In the process of preparation and implementation of the action plan for resettlement of PAPs under this project, the participation and consultation of affected persons will always be emphasized, and a complaint mechanism will be established for affected persons. Affected persons who are dissatisfied or believe that they have been subjected to unreasonable and unfair treatment in the process of land acquisition and compensation and resettlement can seek solutions through the relevant procedures.

### 10.1 GRIEVANCE HANDLING PROCEDURES IN THE RESETTLEMENT PROCESS

Because the resettlement process is conducted with the participation and consultation of affected people, huge disputes regarding land acquisition and resettlement may not arise. However, to ensure that there are channels for affected people to be able to file complaints about all aspects related to land acquisition and resettlement, the Project has established a multi-channel grievance mechanism during the preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. The grievance mechanism is specified below:

- **Stage 1:** If affected people have a grievance complaint related to land acquisition, they can file a grievance with the village committee. If it can be resolved in person, the Village Council shall face the complainant to explain and answer the complaint. If it cannot be resolved immediately, it shall be resolved within 1 week of receiving the complaint;
- **Stage 2:** If the affected person is not satisfied with the solution given by the Village Council, he/she can file a verbal or written complaint to the relevant department of the Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau after receiving the processing decision, or he/she can also use the contact information posted on the public notice to telephone to Reflect the complaint. The relevant department shall make a written record of the received complaint and make a decision within 2 weeks;
- **Stage 3:** If the affected person is still dissatisfied with the above processing results, he/she may, after receiving the processing decision, file a complaint with the Yantai Bureau of Letters and Visits, and the Office will register the petition and refer the complaint to the relevant department, transfer the complaint and reply to the petitioner within 30 days;

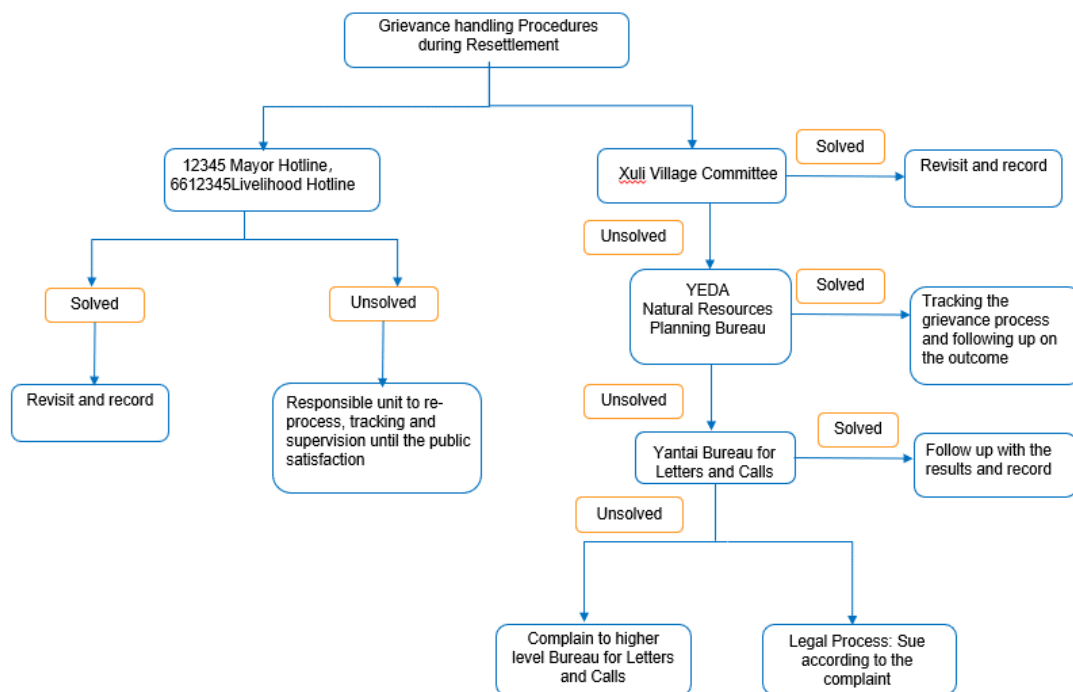


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- **Stage 4:** If the affected person is still dissatisfied with the decision on the handling of the letter and petition. The affected person may reflect the complaint to a higher level of the Bureau of Letters and Visits (Shandong Province Bureau of Letters and Visits), and the complaint matter shall be processed and feedback to the petitioner within 15 days;
- **Stage 5:** If the affected person is not satisfied with any of the above complaint handling results, according to the Administrative Litigation Law, the affected person may file an administrative lawsuit with the People's Court against any aspect of the resettlement.

Alternatively, affected persons may call the 12345 Mayor's Hotline and the 6612345 Livelihood Hotline directly to file their complaints. For issues that can be resolved directly, the government operator will give an appropriate reply. For complaints or suggestions that cannot be answered on the spot and need to be investigated and resolved and implemented, the government operator will be transferred to the department for handling according to the principle of functional jurisdiction after registering the acceptance, and the functional departments must feedback the results to the calling citizens and reply to the hotline service platform within the stipulated time. Unsatisfactory results will be sent back to the responsible unit to re-address, and highlighted, tracked and supervised, until the complainers are satisfied. At the same time, the matters referred to a strict deadline for completion, emergency category to be resolved on the same day, consultation, help category within 5 days to resolve, complaints, suggestions within 15 days to resolve the category. The flow of the complaint mechanism is detailed in the figure below:

**Figure 10-1 Grievance Handling Procedure**



Affected persons may lodge a complaint about any aspect of resettlement. These procedures will be communicated to the affected persons through meetings and other means so that they are fully aware of their rights to appeal. At the same time, media tools will be used to enhance publicity and to organize





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opinions and suggestions on migration into information articles, which will be handled by migration agencies at all levels in a timely manner. Resettlement agencies at all levels will receive complaints and appeals from affected persons free of charge, and the reasonable costs incurred will be paid from the unforeseen costs of migration.

The contact details of the heads of the departments concerned with land acquisition are shown in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1 Contacts in Relevant Departments

Department	Name	Position	Contact
Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau	Wu Zhongzhen	Section Chief	0535-6393021
Chaoshui Township Government	Zhu Guang	Department Head	13405455058
Yantai Institute of Science and Technology Huang-Bohai Campus Project Department	Zheng Susheng	Project Manager	13807057725
Xuli Village	Zhao Qinglin	Secretary	13708910117

## 10.2 GRIEVANCE HANDLING PROCEDURES DURING PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

The school has established a special grievance and complaint mechanism for this project. During the construction of the project, if the public has any complaints and grievances, they can reflect them to the village committee and the village committee will reflect them to the school project manager. The Huang-Bohai Campus will establish an effective community liaison mechanism and assign someone to be responsible for community communication and liaison. Therefore, project-affected villagers may also submit complaints directly by phone (contact information will be disclosed to the community; community liaison: Mr. Ni, contact information: 15688633086). In addition, the contact information of the construction party will be disclosed to the community after the project enters the construction period, and the public can directly file complaints to the construction party. The appropriate contact person and phone number will be publicized during the construction period. Once a complaint is received, the school or the construction company will resolve the complaint within the shortest possible time and may extend the time period accordingly if there are difficulties, but the extension will not exceed 2 weeks. At the same time, the project owner or construction unit will make a written record of the completion of the grievance handling for evaluation in the later monitoring and assessment.

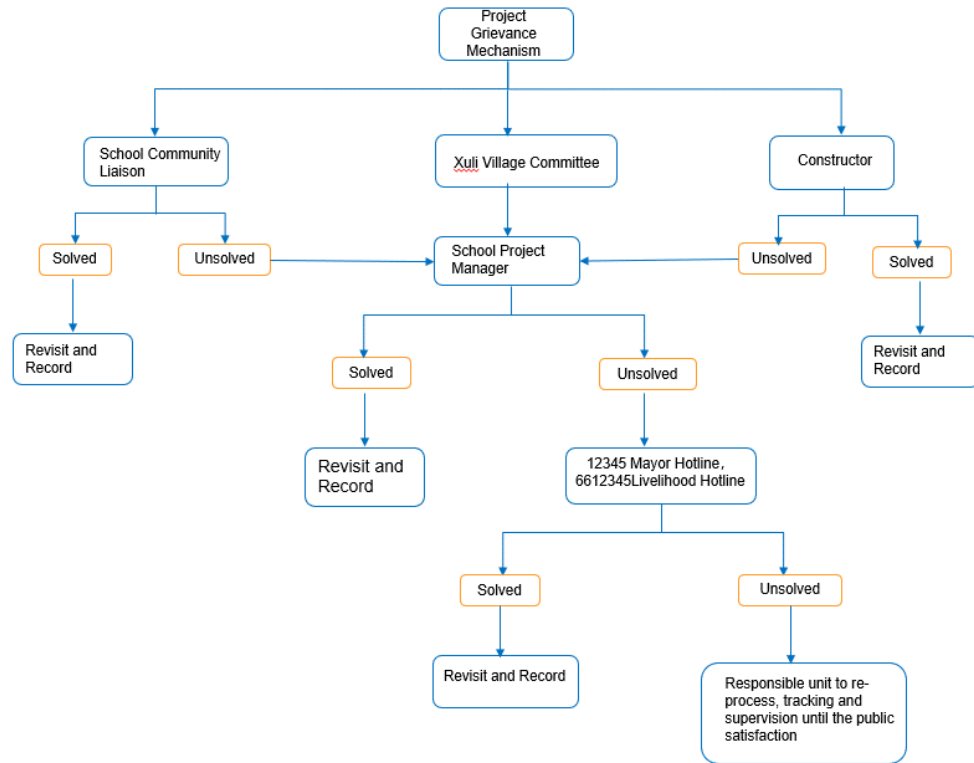
If the complainant is not satisfied with the results of the grievance handling through any of the above channels, the complainant may also call the Mayor's Hotline 12345, 6612345 Livelihood Hotline. The government operator will receive the complaint and make a record according to the content of the complaint and coordinate with the relevant departments for coordination and resolution. Specific complaint handling procedures and feedback time to participate in the 9.1. Similarly, the project owner or construction unit will make a written record after the complaint handling, in order to be evaluated in the later monitoring and evaluation.

The project grievance handling flow chart is detailed in Figure 10-2.



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Figure 10-2 Project Grievance Handling Flow During Project Construction



## 11. RESETTLEMENT COSTS AND PAYMENTS

### 11.1 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

The total migration budget of this project is 107.496 million yuan. among which, the compensation cost for permanent land acquisition is 29.0764 million yuan, the compensation cost for ground attachment is 11.7497 million yuan, and the estimated cost for physical displacement is 66.6698 million yuan. The estimated cost of migration for this project is detailed in Table 11-1.

**Table 11-1 Resettlement Budget Table**

No.	Item	Unit	Compensation Standard (yuan/unit)	Quantity Total	Cost Total
<b>Part I</b>	<b>Permanent Land Acquisition</b>				
1.1	Area comprehensive land price	Land compensation fee	60000	387.69	23261130
1.2		Resettlement subsidy			
1.3	Social security fund subsidy		15000	387.69	5815282.5
<b>Subtotal</b>		yuan			<b>29076412.5</b>
<b>Part II</b>	<b>Ground Attachments</b>				
2.1	Crops		38000	61.25	2327500
2.2	Grapes, Apples		38000	237.75	9034500
2.3	Irrigation Facilities		1000	387.69	387685.5
<b>Subtotal</b>		yuan			<b>11749685.5</b>
<b>Part III</b>	<b>House Demolition</b>				
3.1	Residential Homes		M <sup>2</sup>	12823.6	48729794
3.2	Relocation Incentives		Household	130	17940000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>66669794</b>
<b>Total Cost<sup>4</sup></b>		<b>yuan</b>			<b>107495892</b>

<sup>4</sup> Total cost of resettlement does not include a budget for related taxes (e.g., land acquisition and management fee, cultivated land reclamation fee, cultivated land occupation tax) and unforeseen costs.



## 11.2 FLOW OF FUNDS AND DISBURSEMENT PLAN

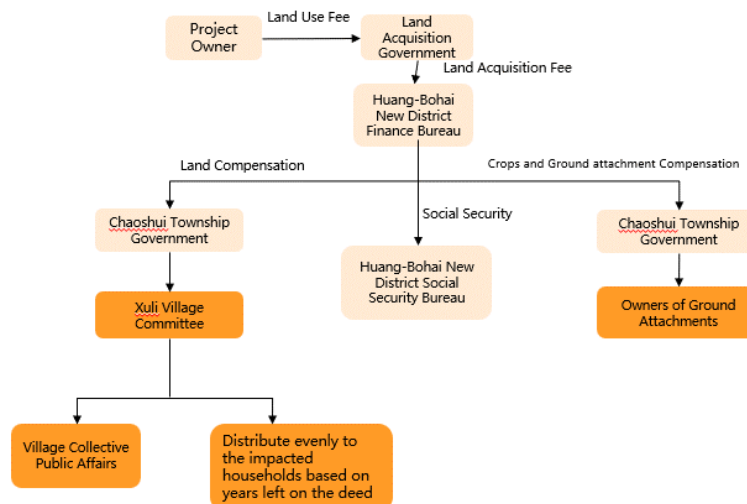
### 11.2.1 Flow of Funds Disbursement

The project will be implemented in accordance with the compensation policy and compensation standards determined in the Resettlement Plan for PAPs, and after confirming the land area and appurtenances compensation table by the Village Committee of the affected villages and the affected farmers, the Finance Bureau of Huang-Bohai New Area will disburse the land acquisition compensation cost to the People's Government of Chaoshui Town. The People's Government of Chaoshui Town will pay to the affected farmers of the land requisition through the village committee of Xuli Village. The process of fund disbursement for this project is as follows:

- Step 1: The land acquisition government raises funds for land acquisition and deposits them into the special account for land acquisition funds of the Finance Bureau of Huang-Bohai New Area;
- Step 2: After the land acquisition is approved, the District Finance Bureau transfers the social insurance premiums to the District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau for the payment of the pension insurance of the people whose land is acquired;
- Step 3: The District Finance Bureau will pay the comprehensive land value compensation fee (including land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy fee) for the land requisitioned area by transferring the payment through the People's Government of Chaoshui Township to the Village Committee of Xuli Village, which will distribute and distribute the payment in a unified manner;
- Step 4: The District Finance Bureau will pay the compensation fees for seedlings and ground attachments directly to the owners of the ground attachments via the People's Government of Chaoshui Town by transfer;
- Step 5: The project owner pays all the land use fees to the Finance Bureau of Huang-bohai New District and obtains the land use right.

See Figure 11-1 for details of the payment process of the migration funds of this project.

**Figure 11-1 Payment Process of the Resettlement Funds**



## Resettlement Plan

### 11.2.2 Disbursement Plan

The disbursement of funds for this project must follow the following principles:

- All costs related to resettlement will be accounted for in the total project budget;
- Compensation for land and assets will be paid in full prior to the use of the requisitioned land;
- The project owner will set up an internal financial and supervisory organization to ensure that all funds are disbursed on time.

The People's Government of Chaoshui Township, through the Village Committee, will pay the compensation for land and assets directly to the affected farmers and/or owners of ground attachments. During the compensation payment period, if the resettlement budget is exceeded due to changes in the project scope, compensation rates or inflation, the Land Acquisition Implementing Government and the project owner will ensure that sufficient resettlement funds are mobilized and disbursed to the affected people. When updating the Resettlement Plan, the budget will be adjusted accordingly.



# 12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In order to ensure that the resettlement action plan is executed and successfully implemented in accordance with the resettlement action plan and to achieve the objective of proper resettlement of the resettled people, the project will monitor and evaluate the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities in accordance with the requirements of AIIB's Environmental and Social Standards, ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Policy, and the relevant domestic policies, and will submit the semi-annual monitoring report and the completion report of the resettlement plan to ADB and AIIB on time and obtain approval. The project owner will use qualified and experienced social experts for project monitoring.

This migration survey has not surveyed the resettlement areas, and this resettlement plan does not include the land acquisition impacts in the resettlement areas and the resettlement program. The project owner will prepare and monitor the resettlement plan for the resettlement areas in accordance with the relevant requirements of ADB and AIIB.

## 12.1 MONITORING

In order to systematically manage the resettlement activities of the project, the project owner will utilize experts with appropriate qualifications and experience to carry out monitoring to check the resettlement activities. By establishing a database of land acquisition and resettlement information, the whole process of preparation and implementation of resettlement will be monitored and inspected according to the relevant policies and resettlement action plans at all levels.

### 1) Implementation Procedures

During the implementation period, the project unit collects information on resettlement implementation based on the monitoring samples and transmits the records of current activities in a timely manner so as to maintain continuous monitoring of resettlement implementation.

### 2) Monitoring contents

Resettlement monitoring content includes:

- Coordination of the planning and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement based on the resettlement action plan
- Disbursement, use and availability of funds for compensation and resettlement of all kinds
- Social security resettlement of those affected by Land Acquisition
- Income recovery of affected households after Land Acquisition
- Employment and skills training of those affected by Land Acquisition
- Staffing, training and efficiency of resettlement organizations.
- Registration and handling of PAPs' complaints and grievances

### 3) Timing of submission of monitoring reports

Depending on the actual situation of the project, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will complete a semi-annual interim monitoring report and submit it to ADB and AIIB within 6 months of the first disbursement. At the same time, Yantai IST will make regular reports to the headquarters to ensure that the resettlement



## Resettlement Plan

work is carried out according to the plan and that the set objectives are achieved. An outline of the monitoring report is provided in Annex G.

## 12.2 INSPECTION OF RESETTLEMENT COMPLETION

### 1) Purpose and task

Resettlement Completion Monitoring and Evaluation (RCME) is carried out by experts with appropriate qualifications and experience to accept and evaluate the completion of land acquisition and resettlement of the project. It will evaluate whether the resettlement is in compliance with national laws on land acquisition and resettlement, whether it complies with the AIIB Environmental and Social Standards and ADB Safeguard Policies, and whether the production and living standards of the resettled people have been improved or at least maintained to the same levels as those prior to the project, as well as whether the objectives of this resettlement plan have been achieved. Whether the objectives of this resettlement program have been achieved. The Project Owner may consider using a third party with appropriate qualifications and experience to support monitoring activities and reporting.

### 2) Monitoring Indicators

According to the purpose of the resettlement monitoring and evaluation, and taking into account the actual situation of this project, the monitoring indicators will mainly include:

- Resettlement institutions
- Consistency of resettlement activities with resettlement policies
- Organizational management, internal control and its appropriateness of resettlement institutions
- Accuracy of monitoring reports
- Progress of resettlement work
- Availability and adequacy of compensation funds
- Timely relocation and progress of affected people
- Reasonableness of compensation rates and timeliness of payments.
- Restoration of production and livelihoods
- Restoration of productive capacity of affected people
- Utilization and destination of compensation payments
- Progress of social security resettlement
- Implementation of employment and skills training
- Others



## Resettlement Plan

- Adequacy and reasonableness of public consultation and participation
- Listening to and resolving complaints from affected people
- Understanding the satisfaction level of the affected people

### **3) Submission of Monitoring and Evaluation Report**

Upon completion of all resettlement activities, the Project Owner will submit the Resettlement Completion Assessment Report (RCAR) to the ADB and AIIB by December 2027.





### 13. RIGHTS MATRIX

Information on eligibility criteria, categories of affected persons, compensation rates, and resettlement and rehabilitation measures are provided in Table 13-1.

Table 13-1 Resettlement Right Matrix

Loss category	Impact situation	Organization or individuals entitled to compensation	Number of compensators	Compensation policies and standards	Responsible agency
Permanent expropriation of rural collective land	Permanent expropriation of rural collective land 387.69mu	Farmers holding land use rights	Permanent expropriation of land involves 165 households and 531 people in Xuli Village, Chao Shui Town, Yantai Huang-Bohai New Area	1. Monetary compensation. Comprehensive land price compensation standard for the area belonging to this project is 60,000yuan/mu. 2. Employment and skill training. Vocational and technical training will be provided to rural laborers of school age who have lost their land, and various forms will be taken to help them find employment, such as targeted recommendations, admission exchanges, and guiding them to transfer to non-agricultural industries. 3. The monitoring team will track the implementation of employment and skills training and include it in the monitoring report. 4. Social security placement. The scope of pensioners of the acquired farmers is all members of the collective economic organization of the village (neighborhood) involved in the acquired land. 5. The source of funds for the pension insurance of the acquired farmers includes all the social pension security funds and 40% of the sum of land compensation and resettlement subsidies generated from the acquired land.	Project Owner、Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau、Huang-Bohai New Area Social Security Bureau, Chaoshui Township People's Government, Village Committee of Xuli Village



## Resettlement Plan

Loss category	Impact situation	Organization or individuals entitled to compensation	Number of compensators	Compensation policies and standards	Responsible agency
Ground attachments and standing crops	Grain and grapes, apples and other fruit trees and standing crops	Ground attachment owners	Including all farmers with ground attachments within the land acquisition area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The compensation fee is directly compensated to the ground attachment owners.</li> <li>Compensation for different kinds of seedlings or ground attachments of different periods is uniformly based on the compensation standard of 38,000 yuan/mu.</li> <li>Ground attachments are still returned to the original owner.</li> </ol>	Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau, Chaoshui Township People's Government
Housing	The requisitioned land involves 38.39 rural collective residential land, involving 130 villagers' physical displacement	Rural house owners	Physical displacement affecting a total of 130 households in Xuli Village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This relocation implements resettlement compensation or monetary compensation for residential houses, and monetary compensation for non-residential houses.</li> <li>Within 60 working days after the villagers sign the agreement and demolish their houses, the village committee will be responsible for distributing all the money to the relocated residents in one go, except for the reward of 20,000yuan according to the regulations.</li> </ol>	Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau, the People's Government of Chao Shui Town, and the Village Committee of Xuli Village.
Enterprises	Expropriation of 70.8mu of agricultural land of Yantai Yeda	Yantai Yeda	1 State-owned enterprise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for aboveground appurtenances and seedlings shall be the same as the compensation standard for the generally affected people.</li> <li>The compensation standard for land is the same as that for the affected people in general.</li> </ol>	Yantai Development Area Natural Resource Planning Bureau, Chaoshui Township People's Government



## APPENDIX

### Appendix A Schedule of Impact and Compensation for Permanent Land Acquisition Subdivision

To protect privacy, specific names and other information have been hidden.

**Table 1: Breakdown of impacts and compensation for permanent land acquisition subdivided into households (cultivated land) in Xuli Village**

No	Name	Family Size	Area	Compensation Rate (yuan/mu)	Compen Amount (yuan)
1	Song**	4	2	60000	120000
2	Zhao*	4	4.5	60000	270000
3	Lyu**	5	2.6	60000	156000
4	Zhao**	4	1.7	60000	102000
5	Zhao**	4	2.2	60000	132000
6	Zhao**	4	5.26	60000	315600
7	Fan**	3	5.68	60000	340800
8	Zhao**	3	3.8	60000	228000
9	Huang**	3	3.8	60000	228000
10	Zhao**	2	5.8	60000	348000
11	Zhao**	4	2.2	60000	132000
12	Zhao**	3	3.76	60000	225600
13	Liu**	5	2.4	60000	144000
14	Zhao**	3	3.58	60000	214800
15	Zhao*	4	4.3	60000	258000
16	Zhao*	5	3.91	60000	234600
17	Zhao**	3	2.84	60000	170400
18	Zhao**	4	5.6	60000	336000
19	Zhao**	3	3.8	60000	228000
20	Zhao**	5	4.1	60000	246000
21	Zhao**	4	1.07	60000	64200
22	Zhao**	9	9.2	60000	552000
23	Li**	4	4.1	60000	246000
24	Zhao**	2	4.6	60000	276000
25	Liu**	5	7.1	60000	426000
26	Zhao**	4	8.9	60000	534000
27	Zhao**	6	12.2	60000	732000
28	Zhao**	7	16.6	60000	996000
29	Wang**	5	13.3	60000	798000
30	Zhao**	3	7.2	60000	432000



## Resettlement Plan

No	Name	Family Size	Area	Compensation Rate (yuan/mu)	Compen Amount (yuan)
31	Zhao**	3	6.8	60000	408000
32	Zhao**	7	14.3	60000	858000
33	Zhao*	3	8.1	60000	486000
34	Zhao**	4	3.5	60000	210000
35	Hao**	6	11	60000	660000
Total					12108000



## Appendix B Breakdown of Impacts and Compensation for Sub-division of Ground Attachments and Standing Crops

Information such as specific names has been hidden due to privacy protection.

**Table1: Breakdown of impacts and compensation for above ground attachments and standing crops by household in Xuli Village**

No	Name	Family Size	Ground Attachment and Crops (mu)		Compensation Standard (yuan/mu)	Compensation Amount (yuan)
			Wheat	Grapes, Apples		
1	Song**	4	1.2	0.8	38000	76000
2	Zhao*	4	1.2	3.3	38000	171000
3	Lyu**	5		2.6	38000	98800
4	Zhao**	4		1.7	38000	64600
5	Zhao**	4		2.2	38000	83600
6	Zhao**	4	3.23	2.03	38000	199880
7	Fan**	3	5.68	0	38000	215840
8	Zhao**	3	0.62	3.18	38000	144400
9	Huang**	3		3.8	38000	144400
10	Zhao**	2		5.8	38000	220400
11	Zhao**	4		2.2	38000	83600
12	Zhao**	3	0.8	2.96	38000	142880
13	Liu**	5		2.4	38000	91200
14	Zhao**	3		3.58	38000	136040
15	Zhao*	4	4.3	0	38000	163400
16	Zhao*	5		3.91	38000	148580
17	Zhao**	3		2.84	38000	107920
18	Zhao**	4	2.1	3.5	38000	212800
19	Zhao**	3		3.8	38000	144400
20	Zhao**	5	2.04	2.06	38000	155800
21	Zhao**	4	1.07	0	38000	40660
22	Zhao**	9	8.3	0.9	38000	349600
23	Li**	4		4.1	38000	155800
24	Zhao**	2		4.6	38000	174800
25	Liu**	5		7.1	38000	269800
26	Zhao**	4		8.9	38000	338200
27	Zhao**	6	1	11.2	38000	463600
28	Zhao**	7	2.3	14.3	38000	630800
29	Wang**	5		13.3	38000	505400
30	Zhao**	3		7.2	38000	273600



## Resettlement Plan

No	Name	Family Size	Ground Attachment and Crops (mu)		Compensation Standard (yuan/mu)	Compensation Amount (yuan)
			Wheat	Grapes, Apples		
31	Zhao**	3	0.7	6.1	38000	258400
32	Zhao**	7	1.79	12.51	38000	543400
33	Zhao*	3	0.72	7.38	38000	307800
34	Zhao**	4	0.7	2.8	38000	133000
35	Hao**	6	3.3	7.7	38000	418000
<b>Total</b>						7668400

*Names are hidden to protect privacy.*



## Appendix C House Demolition Subdivision Impact and Compensation Schedule

Privacy protection is involved and specific names and other information have been hidden.

**Table 1: Breakdown of Impacts and Compensation for House Demolition Subdivisions**

No	Name	Family Size	House Area	House Structure	Number
1	Zhao**	3	94.08	Bricks	1
2	Zhao**	4	94.54	Bricks	1
3	Zhao**	3	96.83	Bricks	1
4	Cheng** (Wang**)	4	101.65	Bricks	1
5	Zhao**	5	93.95	Bricks	1
6	Zhao**	4	0	Bricks	1
7	Zhao**	3	106.78	Bricks	1
8	Zhao**	3	111.14	Bricks	1
9	Zhao*	3	112.18	Bricks	1
10	Zhao**	6	97.97	Bricks	1
11	Zhao**	3	98.52	Bricks	1
12	Zhao**	4	95.07	Bricks	1
13	Zhao**	5	97.93	Bricks	1
14	Zhao**	3	136.74	Bricks	1
15	Zhao** (Zhao**)	2	91.6	Stone	1
16	Zhao** (Zhao**)	3	93.16	Bricks	1
17	Zhao**	4	117.95	Stone	1
18	Zhao**	6	117.28	Bricks	1
19	Zhao**	2	117.29	Bricks	1
20	Zhao* (Zhao**)	2		Thatched	1
21	Zhao** (Zhao**)	2	108.76	Stone	1
22	Zhao**	3	117.18	Bricks	1
23	Zhao** (Zhao**)	4	115.83	Bricks	1
24	Zhao**	2	111.93	Bricks	1
25	Zhao* (Zhao***)	3	111.91	Bricks	1
26	Zhao**	4	112.14	Bricks	1
27	Zhao**	2	112.2	Bricks	1
28	Zhao**	3	97.48	Bricks	1
29	Zhao**	3	114.77	Bricks	1
30	Zhao** (Zhao**)	2	110.22	Stone	1
31	Chen**	3	135.31	Bricks	1
32	Fan** (Fan**)	4	122.44	Thatched	1
33	Zhao**	5	90.75	Bricks	1
34	Zhao**	3	100.16	Bricks	1



## Resettlement Plan

No	Name	Family Size	House Area	House Structure	Number
35	Zhao**	2	84	Bricks	1
36	Zhao**	5	100.31	Bricks	1
37	Wang**	1	95.53	Bricks	1
38	Zhao** (Zhao**)	2	80.05	Bricks	1
39	Zhao**	3	73.96	Bricks	1
40	Zhao**	2	55.81	Bricks	1
41	Zhao**	4	60.47	Bricks	1
42	Zhao**	3	43.24	Bricks	1
43	Zhao** (Zhao**)	5	39.37	Bricks	1
44	Chen** (Chen**)	2	105.78	Thatched	1
45	Chen** (Chen**)	2	62.37	Bricks	1
46	Zhao**	3	211.76	Bricks	1
47	Zhao**	1	107.8	Bricks	1
48	Zhao**	2	132.76	Bricks	1
49	Zhao**	1	102.3	Bricks	1
50	Zhao**	2	126.82	Bricks	1
51	Zhao** (Zhao**)	3	81.04	Bricks	1
52	Zhao**	1	91.07	Bricks	1
53	Zhao**	2	89.85	Bricks	1
54	Song**	3	80.95	Bricks	1
55	Zhao**、Zhao**、 Zhao** (Zhao**)	4	71.71	Bricks	1
56	Fan**	4	91.41	Bricks	1
57	Fan**	3	83.67	Bricks	1
58	Zhao** (Zhao**)	3	97.36	Bricks	1
59	Chen*	3	54.05	Bricks	1
60	Sun**	4	60.62	Bricks	1
61	Zhao**	4	110.78	Bricks	1
62	Fan**	3	107.9	Bricks	1
63	Zhao**	5	115.01	Bricks	1
64	Zhao**	4	104.08	Bricks	1
65	Zhao**	3	111.06	Bricks	1
66	Zhao** (Zhao**)	4	79.89	Bricks	1
67	Zhao**	3	91	Bricks	1
68	Zhao**	5	121.87	Bricks	1
69	Zhao**	3	103.66	Bricks	1
70	Zhao**	2	90.05	Bricks	1
71	Zhao**	3	125.47	Bricks	1
72	Zhao**	4	132.58	Bricks	1





## Resettlement Plan

No	Name	Family Size	House Area	House Structure	Number
73	Zhao**	2	119.93	Bricks	1
74	Zhao**	2	100.08	Bricks	1
75	Zhao**	3	113.09	Bricks	1
76	Zhao**	2		Bricks	1
77	Zhao**	3	102.6	Bricks	1
78	Zhao**	4	94.62	Bricks	1
79	Zhao** (Zhao**)	5	103.43	Bricks	1
80	Zhao** (Zhao**)	3		Stone	1
81	Zhao**	2	115.39	Bricks	1
82	Zhao**	3	110.8	Bricks	1
83	Zhao**	5		Bricks	1
84	Zhao**	3	128.29	Bricks	1
85	Zhao**	2	114.38	Bricks	1
86	Zhao**, Zhao** (Wang**)	2	84.98	Bricks	1
87	Zhao**	3	125.63	Bricks	1
88	Zhao**	2	120.05	Bricks	1
89	Zhao** (Zhao**)	3	117.29	Bricks	1
90	Zhao**	4	112.88	Bricks	1
91	Zhao**	2	97.87	Bricks	1
92	Lv** (Zhao**)	3	114.97	Bricks	1
93	Zhao**	2	119.81	Bricks	1
94	Zhao**	3	120.21	Bricks	1
95	Zhao**	4	118.87	Bricks	1
96	Zhao**	2	112.2	Bricks	1
97	Zhao**	3	110.47	Bricks	1
98	Chen** (Chen**)	2	115.89	Bricks	1
99	Zhao**	4	117.15	Bricks	1
100	Zhao**	3	122.42	Bricks	1
101	Wang** (Zhao**)	2	76.28	Bricks	1
102	Zhao**	1	118.5	Bricks	1
103	Zhao**	2	113.77	Bricks	1
104	Zhao**	1	125.38	Bricks	1
105	Zhao**	2	114.7	Bricks	1
106	Zhao**	3	116.82	Bricks	1
107	Zhao**	4	79.68	Bricks	1
108	Zhao**	2	113.81	Bricks	1
109	Zhao**	3	116.85	Bricks	1
110	Zhao**	2	97.32	Bricks	1



## Resettlement Plan

No	Name	Family Size	House Area	House Structure	Number
111	Zhao**	4	99.11	Bricks	1
112	Zhao** (Zhao**)	3	95.69	Bricks	1
113	Zhao**	2	89.52	Bricks	1
114	Zhao**	3	94.8	Bricks	1
115	Zhao**	2	82.3	Bricks	1
116	Zhao**	3	76.6	Bricks	1
117	Cui** (Zhao**)	2	80.51	Bricks	1
118	Lv**	3	92.89	Bricks	1
119	Zhao**	4	115.42	Bricks	1
120	Zhao**	2	183.11	Bricks	1
121	Cui** (Zhao**)	3	142	Bricks	1
122	Zhao* (Zhao**)	1	54.96	Bricks	1
123	Wang**	2	99.47	Bricks	1
124	Zhao** (Zhao**)	3	83.22	Bricks	1
125	Zhao** (Zhao**)	2	83.81	Stone	1
126	Zhao** (Zhao**)	2	89.04	Bricks	1
127	Zhao*	3	71.1	Bricks	1
128	Zhao**	3	108.04	Bricks	1
129	Zhao** (Zhao**)	4	110.94	Bricks	1
130	Zhao** (Zhao**)	2	71.54	Bricks	1
Total		384	12823.63		

*Note: Names area hidden to protect privacy.*



## Appendix D Stakeholder Interviewee List

No.	Name	Stakeholder List	Position	Contact
1	Xu Xishui	Yantai Development Zone Natural Resources Planning Bureau	Director	183*****
2	Chang Shuai	Yantai Development Zone Natural Resources Planning Bureau	Deputy Director	188*****
3	Mr. Ning	Yantai Development Zone Natural Resources Planning Bureau	Section Officer	159*****
4	Xia Guoyong	Yantai Development Zone Natural Resources Planning Bureau	Section Officer	198*****
5	Mr. Zhu	Chao Shui Township Government	Party Committee Member	136*****
6	Mr. Zhao	Chao Shui Township Human Resources Department	Employee	N/A
7	Principle Zheng	Yantai IST	Head of Huang-Bohai Campus Construction Command	138*****
8	Zhao Qinglin	Xuli Village	Secretary	137*****
9	30 Villagers	Xuli Village	Villager	N/A



Appendix E Site Photographs

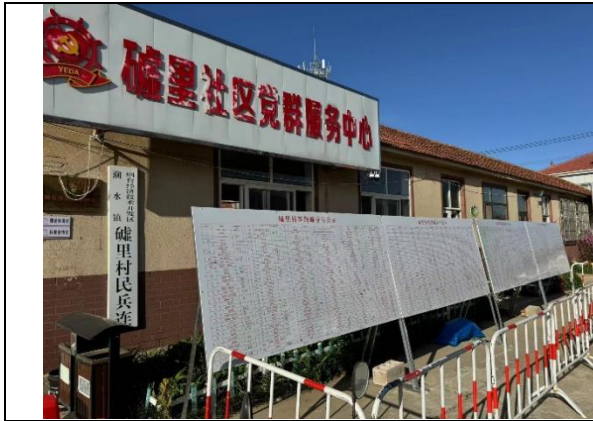


Photo1: Xuli Village Committee



Photo2: Xuli Village Overview



Photo3: Xuli Village Overview



Photo4: Xuli Village Committee Interview



Photo5: Xuli Village Household Interview



Photo6: Xuli Village Household Interview

# Resettlement Plan



Photo 7 : Government Agencies Interview



Photo 8 : Jiesong Ying Resettlement Condition



Photo9: Resettlement Area Hechang Jiayuan Construction



Photo10: Resettlement Area Hechang Jiayuan Construction



Photo11: Resettlement Area Hechang Jiayuan Vicinity



Photo12: Resettlement Area Hechang Jiayuan Neighborhood



**Appendix F Sample Complaint Mechanism Form**

Internal number	
Complainant Contact	Name/Anonymous
	Phone:
	Email:
	Address:
Content of Complaint	
Date complaint received	
Action taken	
Is the solution satisfactory	YES NO
Date of resolution	
Need for follow-up monitoring	
Recommendations to avoid similar incidents	



**Annex G Outline of Monitoring Report**

Outline for Monitoring of Resettlement

1. Introduction
2. Resettlement Impact Update
3. Permanent Land Acquisition
4. Seedlings and Ground Attachments
5. Resettlement Policy Update
6. Progress and Effectiveness of Compensation and Livelihood Restoration
7. Progress of monetary compensation and resettlement
8. Social Security Resettlement
9. Employment and skill training
10. Public Participation and Complaint Handling
11. Information Disclosure and Public Participation
12. Complaints
13. Conclusion and Recommendations (Next Steps)

