Post-disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project of Longnan City, Gansu Province under World Bank Emergency Concessional Loans
Liangshan Middle Road Subcomponent of the Chengxian County Urban Road Component

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (Revised)

Management Office of the World Bank-funded Post-disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project of Longnan City, Gansu Province
Chengxian County Urban-rural Development Bureau
Sep. 2014
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ABBREVIATIONS

AAOV - Average Annual Output Value
ARAP - Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
AH - Affected Household
AP - Affected Person
DMS - Detailed Measurement Survey
HD - House Demolition
LA - Land Acquisition
M&E - Monitoring and Evaluation
MLS - Minimum Living Security
NRCR - National Research Center for Resettlement
PRC - People's Republic of China
RAP - Resettlement Action Plan
PMO - Project Management Office
RIB - Resettlement Information Booklet

Units

Currency unit = CNY
US$1.00 = CNY6.00
1 hectare = 15 mu
1 Overview of the Subcomponent

1.1 Introduction

The massive earthquake that occurred on May 12, 2008 in Wenchuan, Sichuan, China caused tremendous losses to nearby Longnan Municipality, Gansu Province. According to the Authoritative Announcement of the Longnan Earthquake-relief Headquarters on the Verified Statistics of the May 12 Massive Earthquake, this earthquake hit 3,180 administrative villages in 195 townships, 9 counties/districts of Longnan Municipality, affecting 460,600 households with 1.7672 million persons; 328 persons were killed and 7,286 injured. 1.1652 million rooms of 201,000 houses collapsed, with a total area of 22.9994 million m², and 1.5223 million rooms of 259,600 houses were damaged, with a total area of 28.0038 million m². The collapsed and damaged properties were estimated to be worth 23.454 billion yuan. Urban roads of the city were damaged to varying degrees. In order to promote post-disaster rehabilitation and restoration, and adapt to county-level socioeconomic development, there is an urgent need to repair or construct urban highways, bridges, water supply and sewerage, and other infrastructure in the project counties.

To support China’s post-earthquake rehabilitation and reconstruction, the Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank approved the China Wenchuan Earthquake Reconstruction Project on February 13, 2009 with a loan of US$710 million, to be used for the reconstruction of infrastructure, health and education facilities in Sichuan and Gansu – the two provinces affected most seriously by the Wenchuan earthquake, in which US$200 million was to be used for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of highways, bridges, water supply, sewage and waste treatment, medical and health facilities, and educational institutions in earthquake-hit areas in Gansu Province. Since May 2009, the Management Office of the Project (hereinafter referred to as the "Longnan PMO") has begun to prepare for the Group 2 components of the Project, including the Chengxian County Urban Road Component.

Components adjustment has been made during the project implementation. Part of the components involve to significant impact of HD were took out, and Liangshan Middle Road was selected as the alternate subproject. With the optimization of the design, Liangshan Middle Road minimized its resettlement impacts.

See Table 1 and Figure 1 for the contents and resettlement impacts of Liangshan Middle Road.

### Table 1 Construction Scope and Main Resettlement Impacts of the Subcomponent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subcomponent</th>
<th>Scope of construction</th>
<th>Main resettlement impacts</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liangshan Middle Road</td>
<td>Construction of Liangshan Middle Road with a total investment of 14.2506 million Yuan, with a full length of 1.116.287m, a boundary width of 24m, in the form of: 3.0m (pedestrian) + 16m (vehicle) + 3.0m (pedestrian) = 22m</td>
<td>19.21mu of rural collective land will be acquired, including 15.11mu of cultivated land and 4.1 mu of housing land, affecting 13 households with 48 persons in Liangqi and Zhiqi Villages, Chengguan Town; 1.6 mu of state-owned land will be occupied temporarily; one enterprise with 3200 m² house will be affected by HD. 14 households with 79 persons will be affected in total.</td>
<td>The land used from K0+40 to K0+360m and K0+780 to K0+1116m is state owned land and it’s construction has been completed in May 2014.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2 Preparation

In September 2010, the Longnan PMO appointed Lanzhou Urban Construction Design Institute to prepare the feasibility study report of the Subcomponent, covering its background, conditions, technical proposal, etc.

In March 2014, the Longnan PMO appointed the National Research Center for Resettlement (NRCR) at Hohai University prepared the RAP of the Subcomponent. In April 2014, the task force from Hohai University conducted a socioeconomic survey on the affected area, and consulted with the agencies concerned and APs on compensation and resettlement programs. The design was revised in August 2014, then the survey team of Hohai University reviewed the changes of resettlement impacts during field visit.

Since the affected population of the Subcomponent is less than 200, the Subcomponent is eligible for an ARAP according to the Bank’s Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

1.3 Measures to Reduce Resettlement Impacts

At the feasibility study and design stages, the Subcomponent’s resettlement impacts were minimized by means of following the original alignment of the road, making minor adjustments to local parts of the road, avoiding the demolition of residential houses, occupying waste grassland where possible, and avoiding the occupation of cultivated land. Later, sidewalk length was reduced from 4m to 3m, avoiding the demolition of 3 rural residential houses. With the adjustment of the design, 17 HHs will not be involved in HD.

1.4 Identification of Related Projects

A related project means any project that relates directly to the Subcomponent in terms of functionality or benefit at the preparation and implementation stages of the Subcomponent, namely any project constructed concurrently within the range of the Subcomponent using funds other than from a Bank loan.

Through a correlation analysis, the Subcomponent has no related project.
2 Resettlement Impacts

The Subcomponent will involve permanent LA/temporary land occupation, and the demolition of rural residential houses, properties of enterprises and stores, and ground attachments.

2.1 LA Impacts

2.1.1 Acquisition of Rural Collective Land

19.21 mu of rural collective land will be acquired for the Subcomponent, including 15.11 mu of cultivated land and 4.1 mu of housing land, affecting 13 households with 48 persons in Liangqi and Zhiqi Villages, Chengguan Town. The 4.1 mu of affected cultivated land in Zhiqi Village is leased by Chengzhou International Furniture Center, see details in section 2.2. See Tables 2-4 and Figure 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-component</th>
<th>Affected village</th>
<th>LA area (mu)</th>
<th>Affected population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liangshan Middle Road</td>
<td>Liangqi</td>
<td>15.11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhiqi</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.21</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 LA Impacts of the Subcomponent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Land loss rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HHs</td>
<td>Popul ( % )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chengguan</td>
<td>Liangqi</td>
<td>10% or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11%-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21%-40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41%-60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>61%-80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>81%-100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>HHs</td>
<td>Popul ( % )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10% or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11%-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21%-40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41%-60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>61%-80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>81%-100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 Land Loss Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Income loss, L</th>
<th>Average loss per household (yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HHs</td>
<td>Perce nt (%)</td>
<td>HHs Perce nt (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chengguan</td>
<td>Liangqi</td>
<td>1000≤L&lt;2000</td>
<td>2000≤L&lt;3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 Income Loss Rates

Figure 2 Current Situation of Cultivated Land to be Acquired (left: Liangqi Village, right: Zhiqi Village)

2.1.2 Temporary Land Occupation

1.6 mu of state-owned land on a state-owned road will be occupied temporarily for the Subcomponent in around one month, involving no resettlement.
2.2 Demolition of Enterprises Properties

One enterprise will be relocated for the Subcomponent, namely Chengzhou International Furniture Center, which was founded in 2000 by leasing rural cultivated land of 7 households in Zhiqi Village, Chengguan Town, with a floor area of 4.1 mu and an annual rental of 10,000 yuan/mu, including 800 m² (main structure) in masonry concrete structure and 2,400 m² (shed) in masonry timber asbestos tile structure. The center is now leased to 15 lessees, with a total annual rental of 400,000 yuan. Through consultation, the proprietor of the center agrees to receive compensation at appraised price, and grant a certain moving subsidy to its lessees, which may resume operation elsewhere themselves. Since the center enters into lease contracts with the lessees annually, their year-end relocation will not be affected. See Table 5 and Figure 3.

Table 5 Summary of Affected Enterprises

| County  | Town      | Village | Name                         | Floor area (mu) | HD | Masonry concrete (m²) | Masonry timber asbestos tile (m²) | Masonry timber asbestos tile (m²) | Monthly average pay (yuan) | Need for relocation | Contact & mobile |
|---------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------|----|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Chengxian | Chengguan | Zhiqi  | Chengzhou International Furniture Center | 4.1             | 800 | 2400                 | 11                                | 20                               | 31                    | 2000               | No, Ying Dejun, 15193-981376 |

2.3 Affected Population

2.3.1 Affected Population

Due to the acquisition of rural collective land, and the demolition of rural residential houses and non-residential properties, the Subcomponent will affect 14 households with 79 persons in total, including 6 households with 23 persons in Liangqi Village, and 8 households with 56 persons in Zhiqi Village. See Table 6.

Table 6 Summary of Affected Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>LA (residential)</th>
<th>HD (non-residential)</th>
<th>Both LA and HD</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chengxian</td>
<td>Chengguan</td>
<td>Liangqi</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zhiqi</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: includes one affected enterprise.
2.3.2 Affected Vulnerable Groups
In the affected population, there is no vulnerable groups.

2.4 Affected Ground Attachments
The construction of the Subcomponent will affect some ground attachments, including fruit trees, timber trees, brick enclosing walls and courtyards. See Table 7.

Table 7 Summary of Affected Ground Attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subcomponent</th>
<th>Fruit trees</th>
<th>Timber trees</th>
<th>Brick enclosing walls</th>
<th>Courtyards (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liangshan Middle Road</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.5 Socioeconomic Survey
In order to have a better understanding of the income and housing conditions of the AHs before LA and HD, the task force conducted a questionnaire survey on some AHs in mid April 2014 with the assistance of the Chengxian County Urban-rural Development Bureau, covering family population, age structure, educational levels, labor force, annual income and expenditure, etc.

2.5.1 Basic Information of Sample Households
The 13 sample households have 48 persons in total, accounting for 60.75% of affected population, with an average population of 3.7 per household, including 23 females, accounting for 47.91% of the sample population. All samples are of rural status in household registration, where males are employed mainly, while married women and old people mostly do housework and farm work, and a few of them work in nearby areas.

1. Age structure and gender analysis
Among the 48 samples, 9 are aged below 18 years, accounting for 18.75% of all samples, including 4 males, accounting for 16% of all males, and 5 females, accounting for 21.74% of all females; 29 are aged 18-59 years, accounting for 60.42% of all samples, including 16 males, accounting for 64% of all males, and 13 females, accounting for 56.52% of all females; and 10 are aged 60 years or above, accounting for 20.83% of all samples, including 5 males, accounting for 20% of all males, and 5 females, accounting for 21.74% of all females. See Table 8.

2. Educational levels
Among the all samples, 15 have received primary school or below education, accounting for 31.25%; 8 have received junior high school education, accounting for 16.67%; 13 have received senior high school education, accounting for 27.08%, and 12 have received junior college or above education, accounting for 25%. See Table 8.

Table 8 Demographics of Affected Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;18 years</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59 years</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>64.00</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥60 years</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational level (adult)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school or below</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior high school</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior high school</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior college or above</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.5.2 Income and Expenditure
In 2013, the per capita annual income of the 13 sample households was 6,540.66 yuan, including agricultural income of 1,190.40 yuan, accounting for 18.20%, employment income of 5,014.07 yuan, accounting for 76.66%, and sideline income of 336.19 yuan, accounting for 5.14%.
In 2013, the per capita annual expenditure of the 22 sample households was 3,960.54 yuan, including operating expenses of 420.61 yuan, accounting for 10.62%, living expenses of 3,400.52 yuan, accounting for 85.86%; and other expenses of 139.41 yuan, accounting for 3.52%. The per capita annual net income of the sample households before the commencement of the Subcomponent was 6,120.05 yuan.

Table 9 Income and Expenditure of Sample Households before LA and HD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Per capita (yuan)</th>
<th>Percent (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural income</td>
<td>1190.40</td>
<td>18.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment income</td>
<td>5014.07</td>
<td>76.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sideline income</td>
<td>336.19</td>
<td>5.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>6540.66</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td>420.61</td>
<td>10.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living expenses</td>
<td>3400.52</td>
<td>85.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>139.41</td>
<td>3.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>3960.54</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Per capita annual net income (household income – operating expenses)</strong></td>
<td>6120.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Policy Framework, Compensation Rates and Resettlement Programs

Compensation rates and resettlement programs for the Subcomponent will be developed in accordance with the applicable state and local laws and regulations, and the Bank’s Operational Policy OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, and in consultation with the APs and affected entities.

3.1 Policy Framework

The policy framework of the Subcomponent is based on that of the Post-disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project of Longnan City, Gansu Province (Batch 2, Group 2) under World Bank Emergency Concessional Loans, as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Policy Framework</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State and Middle government</td>
<td>Land Administration Law of the PRC (August 28, 2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regulations on the Expropriation of Buildings on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor (Decree No.590 of the State Council) (January 21, 2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC (Decree No.256 of the State Council) (December 27, 1998)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Measures on Public Announcement of LA (Decree No.10 of the Ministry of Land and Resources) (January 1, 2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regulations on Post-Wenchuan Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (June 8, 2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Measures for acquisition of Land for Infrastructure Construction of Gansu Province (December 2, 2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interim Measures of Gansu Province on the Minimum Living Security System for Rural Residents (GPG [2006] No.95) (October 1, 2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implementation Rules for the Support of Rural Five-guarantee Households of Longnan City (LMG [2007] No.29) (May 21, 2007)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
World Bank
Chengxian County
Liangshan income generation after receiving compensation. They expect to surrounding areas through land transfer to resume agricultural production may also acquire new cultivated land for cultivation from such as cash crop cultivation, stockbreeding, transport and small commodity business. AHs willing Compensation fees will be used for other agricultural or nonagricultural income and resettlement subsidies will be paid to the AHs without being withheld by the collective.

3.2.2 survey the AHs will not be seriously affected in production and acquisition of housing land in LA will be subject to adequate compensation and resettlement, so that increased, the AHs will be more and acquired cultivated area is small, they will be affected slightly by LA, and their Zhiqi Villages cultivated land and acquired area is small, they will be affected slightly by LA, and their cultivated area will be acquired for the Subcomponent.

Table 4 Compensation Rates for Acquired Collective Land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Rate under provincial policies (yuan/mu)</th>
<th>Rate to be applied (yuan/mu)</th>
<th>Difference (yuan/mu)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liangshan Middle Road</td>
<td>Chengguan</td>
<td>49914</td>
<td>150,000 (incl. reward: 165,000 yuan/mu)</td>
<td>100,086 (incl. reward: 115,086)</td>
<td>Including a social security subsidy of 90,000 yuan/mu, to be disbursed to households; each AH cooperating with LA actively will be granted a subsidy at 10% of the LA compensation rate, namely 15,000 yuan/mu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19.21 mu of rural collective land will be acquired for the Subcomponent, including 15.11 mu of cultivated land and 4.1 mu of housing land, affecting 13 households with 48 persons in Liangqi and Zhiqi Villages, Chengguan Town. Since the households affected by LA have much cultivated land and acquired cultivated area is small, they will be affected slightly by LA, and their agricultural income will not be affected seriously. On the contrary, since the LA compensation rate has been increased, the AHs will be more advantageous in production and livelihood restoration. The acquisition of housing land in LA will be subject to adequate compensation and resettlement, so that the AHs will not be seriously affected in production and livelihoods.

3.2.2 Income Restoration and Livelihood Development Measures
Through adequate consultation with the village committees and APs during the socioeconomic survey, detailed measures for income restoration and livelihood development have been developed:

1. Cash compensation
Through consultation with the affected village committees and APs, land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies will be paid to the AHs without being withheld by the collective. Compensation fees will be used for other agricultural or nonagricultural income-generating activities, such as cash crop cultivation, stockbreeding, transport and small commodity business. AHs willing to resume agricultural production may also acquire new cultivated land for cultivation from surrounding areas through land transfer. It is learned that most of the AHs are highly confident in income generation after receiving compensation. They expect to purchase vehicles, or deal with cash crop cultivation or stockbreeding, or run stores to increase income level.

2. Employment promotion
Much labor will be required at the construction and maintenance stages of the Subcomponent. APs may do material handling, cleaning and other jobs at the construction stage, and cleaning, landscaping, traffic management and other jobs at the maintenance stage. The Subcomponent is expected to generate 5 jobs with per capita additional annual income of 6,000 yuan, and 200 temporary jobs with a per capita daily pay of 80-200 yuan.

3. Skills training
The Chengxian County Labor and Social Security Bureau will be responsible for the skills training and reemployment of LEFs. Such training will be offered for free, covering agricultural and nonagricultural skills, such as new variety cultivation, pest control and welding. It is expected that about 50 persons will get trained voluntarily, and per capita annual income will increase by 1,000-3,000 yuan.

4. Industry and commerce development
The AHs may use compensation fees under the Subcomponent to develop small industry and commerce, such as product wholesale and retail, catering, food processing, and passenger and freight transport. The construction of the Subcomponent will also provide more convenient traffic for industry and commerce development, thereby making it possible for the AHs to increase income. It is expected that 10 AHs will be able to develop industry and commerce after the completion of the Subcomponent, with average additional annual income of about 8,000 yuan per household.

5. Social security
According to the provincial and municipal policies on endowment insurance for LEFs, eligible LEFs may cover endowment insurance for LEFs voluntarily. However, since a basic endowment insurance system for urban and rural residents has been established, which has a coverage ratio of over 95% in the affected area, and all APs in the Subcomponent have also been insured, their enthusiasm for endowment insurance for LEFs is very low. Each household affected by LA will receive a social security subsidy of 90,000 yuan/mu, and may use it to cover social or commercial insurance voluntarily.

3.2.3 Compensation for Temporary Land Occupation
1.6 mu of state-owned land on an existing road will be occupied temporarily for the Subcomponent. The occupied land is being restored along with road construction. During construction, impacts of temporary land occupation on nearby residents and businesses will be minimized through such as measures as shortening enclosure length and avoiding overnight construction, and the affected road will be restored by the proprietor timely.

3.3 Compensation and Resettlement Programs for Demolition of Enterprise Properties
Chengzhou International Furniture Center on collective land of Zhiqi Village will be affected by HD for the Subcomponent, including 800 m² (main structure) in masonry concrete structure and 2,400 m² (shed) in masonry timber asbestos tile structure. LA compensation will be paid to the land contractors of Zhiqi Village at the specified rate, and HD compensation paid to the proprietor of the center. Through consultation, the proprietor of the center agrees to receive one-time cash compensation at appraised price (1,700 yuan/m² for masonry concrete structure and 1,500 yuan/m² for masonry timber asbestos tile structure are used as a reference here). The proprietor will lease land in nearby areas to restore operation, and grant a moving subsidy (12yuan/m²)to each lessee. The lease contracts will expire at the end of 2014, and the existing lessees will be notified of relocation at least 3 months in advance so that they can lease other properties to resume operation after contract expiry. During relocation, the lessees will suffer almost no loss from business suspension.

3.4 Compensation for Ground Attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Compensation rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruit trees</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber Brick enclosing walls</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick enclosing walls</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courtyards</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Affected ground attachments will be relocated, removed and restored by their proprietors after they receive compensation.
4 Public Consultation and Information Disclosure

4.1 Consultation and Participation

During the development of the resettlement policies, and the preparation and implementation of the RAP, the competent agencies have paid and will continue to pay special attention to the participation of and consultation with affected village collectives and proprietors, and solicit their opinions extensively. At the feasibility study and preliminary design stage, the Project Resettlement Office (PRO) solicited opinions on the reduction of project impacts, construction standards and design from governmental departments concerned, township governments and villagers’ representatives. During the preparation of the RAP, the PRO collected opinions on the resettlement policies, compensation rates and restoration measures from the local government and APs again. The RAP was completed with the assistance of governments at different levels. At the implementation stage, the resettlement offices at all levels will further encourage public participation during resettlement and restoration.

4.1.1 Consultation at the RAP Preparation Stage

Many consultative activities were conducted during the preparation of this RAP. See Table 13.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Topics and suggested actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PMO, Hohai University, village officials</td>
<td>Apr. 2014</td>
<td>1. Identifying the socioeconomic profile of the affected villages; 2. Determining resettlement programs for LA and HD</td>
<td>1. Fixing the LA compensation rate at 150,000 yuan/mu; 2. Determining that the main resettlement mode for HD was cash compensation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMO, Hohai University, village officials, displaced households</td>
<td>Apr. 2014</td>
<td>Collecting public opinions on resettlement for LA and HD</td>
<td>The APs support the Subcomponent, and expect that the time of HD be determined as soon as possible, and compensation and resettlement programs be open and transparent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4 Door-to-door Survey

4.1.2 Attitudes and Expectations for the Subcomponent

1. Support for the Subcomponent

All interviewed rural collective organizations and villagers’ representatives said they supported the Subcomponent strongly, and were full of confidence in that the Subcomponent would improve the local economic conditions and promote local social development. In addition, since the Subcomponent’s adverse impacts are slight, the interviewed rural collective organizations and villagers’ representatives said they were not worried about any adverse impact from the Subcomponent.

2. Assistance expected from the Subcomponent

It is learned from random interviews with nearby residents that a direct benefit they expect from the Subcomponent is that compensation fees can be allocated and used rationally, and they also expect to receive remuneration for labor by participating in construction.

3. Recognition of compensation rates for LA and use of compensation fees
It is learned from random interviews with nearby village groups and residents that they generally think the compensation rates of the Subcomponent comply with those stipulated by the government, and are higher than those of Gansu Province, and nearby counties and cities. The enterprise affected by HD will use compensation fees to build new houses or develop other industries. Comparatively, some APs are more concerned about the distribution of LA compensation fees by the village collectives, and expect that compensation fees be paid to them timely.

4.1.3 Participation at the Implementation Stage

All affected entities and nearby residents will be encouraged to participate in the implementation of the RAP and the whole construction process.

During the implementation of the RAP, all affected entities and villagers will be able to participate, including the DMS, the supervision of the execution of compensation agreements for LA and HD, and the management and use of compensation fees.

To ensure that the APs benefit from the Subcomponent, local residents should be encouraged to participate in construction, and favorable conditions created to use local materials and labor.

4.2 Disclosure of Resettlement Policies and RAP

In order to disclose the RAP to the APs, the Resettlement Leading Group and the resettlement offices at all levels will disclose the resettlement policies, and encourage the public to participate in the following ways:

1. Disclosure of DMS results
   Once the DMS has been completed, all types of impacts will be disclosed to affected entities and nearby residents. Such disclosure will be conducted before the payment of compensation fees.

2. Disclosure of compensation policies
   According to the Land Administration Law, an affected village shall be informed of the compensation program that includes the compensation rates for LA and HD in advance.

3. Disclosure of the RAP
   After this ARAP has been reviewed by the Bank, the PMO will disclose it within the affected area, and post its electronic version on a relevant website.

4. Distribution of the RIB
   A detailed resettlement information booklet (RIB) will be distributed so that local governments and nearby residents in the affected area understand the compensation policies and rates in the RAP. The RIB includes an outline of the RAP, the compensation rates and resettlement policies, and key points of the right confirmation and appeal channel. Resettlement information will be disclosed to all APs through local newspapers. Before the implementation of resettlement, a relevant announcement on LA and HD will be published by means of newspaper, broadcast, television and billboard in Chengguan Town and Liangqi Village in a comprehensible language in order to publicize the resettlement policies, compensation rates and appeal channel. The RAP will be uploaded onto the Bank’s website, or available at the county and township resettlement offices, as well as local libraries.
5 Resettlement IAs and Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Subcomponent is part of the Post-disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project of Longnan City, Gansu Province under World Bank Emergency Concessional Loans, and the framework of its resettlement IAs is based on the overall framework of the Subcomponent.

5.1 Institutional Framework

The institutional framework is composed of agencies responsible for resettlement, which are usually divided into two types, namely governmental and nongovernmental agencies (e.g., private organizations or APs’ committee). Resettlement agencies are important agencies responsible for the planning, management and implementation of resettlement, compensation and restoration.

5.1.1 Planning, Management and Implementing Agencies

1. Planning and management agencies

Resettlement offices are responsible fully for the overall planning of LA and HD, and resettlement management. The Resettlement Leading Group holds meetings regularly to discuss important resettlement matters and solutions, so as to ensure that project management offices (and their contractors) cooperate well with local governments.

2. IAs

Resettlement work is carried out specifically by county and township resettlement offices. The governmental agencies involved in LA, HD and resettlement include:

- **County level**: The Resettlement Leading Group of Cheng County will be established and headed by the mayor in charge. The county resettlement office will have a full-time workforce of at least 5.
- **Township level**: A resettlement task force will be established in the affected town.

See Figure 5:

![Organizational Chart](image)

**Figure 5 Organizational Chart**

5.1.2 Responsibilities

1. **Project Resettlement Leading Group**

Main responsibilities:

- Strengthening the leadership of the Subcomponent, ensuring the successful implementation of LA and resettlement, developing resettlement policies for the Subcomponent, and coordinating relations among resettlement agencies
The PRO works under the leadership of the Resettlement Leading Group.

2. **PRO**

   **Main responsibilities:**
   
a. Organizing departments concerned in conducting the LA and resettlement survey properly:  
   This task includes socioeconomic analysis, the analysis and processing of survey data, and the operational training on the computer processing of survey data for the staff of the municipal/county resettlement offices; this will improve the reporting and subsequent tracking of the resettlement process;
   
b. Publicizing the policies on LA and HD, including the applicable state and provincial policies and regulations on LA and HD, the compensation rates and measures for LA and HD, the rights and obligations of APs and entities, the progress of project implementation, etc.
   
c. Preparing the RAP based on the applicable policies and regulations, and the survey data of LA and HD, and in consultation with affected households and entities
   
d. Providing operational training to the municipal/county resettlement staff with the aiming of familiarizing the staff of the local resettlement offices with the procedures of LA and HD, enabling them to handle all possible issues arising from LA and HD, and improving their working efficiency;
   
e. Preparing the implementation schedule of the RAP and updating it as necessary;
   
f. Signing contracts with the municipal/county resettlement offices according to the compensation rates and schedule specified in the RAP to define their responsibilities, rights and obligations, and urging the local resettlement offices to implement resettlement in strict conformity with the RAP;
   
g. Appropriating resettlement funds and supervising the use thereof;
   
h. Coordinating relations among the agencies involved in LA and HD;
   
i. Filing applications for LA and HD;
   
j. Encouraging other agencies and village officials to participate in the implementation of the RAP;
   
k. Arranging resettlement monitoring agencies, reviewing the experience and qualifications of the external M&E agency, ensuring that the monitoring contract is signed with an experienced and qualified agency, and introducing the RAP to the external M&E agency;
   
i. Reviewing, evaluating and tracking monitoring reports, and their findings and suggestions;
   
m. Preparing implementation progress reports, and submitting them to the Subcomponent Management Office/the World Bank;

3. **County resettlement office**

   The county resettlement office is the main agency that implements the RAP. It should be able to manage survey data, and qualified to make decisions on some specific issues. At the key stage of implementation, they should be supported by all competent authorities.

   **Main responsibilities:**
   
a. Preparing local outlines of the RAP according to the data on LA and HD, and the resettlement policies; the compensation rates and schedule in such outlines must be consistent with those of the RAP;
   
b. Implementing the RAP;
   
c. Supervising LA, and the demolition of buildings, special facilities and attachments;
   
d. Training the township resettlement staff;
   
e. Directing and supervising the town resettlement offices to conduct resettlement;
   
f. Collecting and allocating resettlement funds for affected entities and persons, and supervising the use thereof;
   
g. Settling disputes in traffic, water resources, electricity, communication and environmental pollution arising from project implementation;
   
h. Holding a meeting with the resettlement office on a monthly basis to evaluate progress and deciding appropriate actions to solve main issues;
   
i. Providing reports on their work to the PRO

4. **Town resettlement office**

   **Main responsibilities:**
   
a. Inspecting, supervising and recording local resettlement activities;
   
b. Assisting county resettlement office in supervising compensation for LA, houses, properties, special facilities and attachments;
c. Settling disputes in traffic, water resources, electricity, communication and environmental pollution arising from implementation

5. Administrative villages and village groups

Main responsibilities:
- Verifying and reporting data on LA and HD, and the ownership of and rights to use land and properties;
- Participating in the survey of LA and HD;
- Reflecting grievances of APs;
- Organizing HD and reconstruction properly;
- Reporting the progress of their work.

5.1.3 Staffing

As necessary for work, each agency should be provided with computers and other office equipment, full-time staff and sufficient funds. The resettlement offices should have an experienced workforce that includes women from social welfare departments and poverty relief offices, and consult with APs in an appropriate manner.

5.1.4 Measures to Strengthen Institutional Capacity

Main measures

1. Well-trained and responsible staff with strong organizing and coordinating abilities, and proficient in the computer should be selected to deal with LA and HD, and kept relatively stable. Domestic consulting agencies that support resettlement management, supervision and reporting may also be needed.

2. Training on basic knowledge on World Bank-funded projects, LA and HD should be strengthened to improve the competencies of staff.

3. Training should include the state and local policies and regulations on LA and HD, the Bank’s Handbook on Resettlement, computer data management, implementation procedures of LA and HD, fund management measures, measures for productive and livelihood restoration of APs, methods of handling public grievances, social issues, etc.

5.1.5 Training Program

Purpose: To train the management and technical staff related to LA and HD, so that they can understand and learn knowledge on LA and HD, and implement the RAP in all aspects.

Trainees: Training is intended for two groups of people:
- Management staff of LA and HD—The purpose is to train the senior management staff of the Subcomponent on LA, HD and emergency measures, so that they can draw on experience in highway resettlement and management from other countries, and transfer such experience to all staff engaged in LA and HD.
- Resettlement staff—The purpose is to make them learn project knowledge, the resettlement policies and the restoration measures taken, so that they can ensure the successful implementation of the RAP.

Modes: Training is divided into two levels: The management staff training is organized by the PRO, and World Bank officials, government officials and experts will be invited to teach; the resettlement staff training is organized by the county resettlement offices under the direction of the PRO.

Scope: including the overview and background of the Subcomponent, applicable laws and regulations, details of the RAP, management and reporting procedures, fund management, M&E, reporting, appeal handling, etc.

5.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Public participation is always encouraged during the preparation and implementation of the RAP. However, some unforeseeable issues may arise in practice. To solve such issues effectively so as to ensure successful construction and LA, a transparent and effective appeal channel has been established, which is as follows:

Stage 1: If any AP is dissatisfied with any aspect of resettlement, he/she may file an oral or written appeal with the village committee or town resettlement office. In case of an oral appeal, the village committee should document it and make a disposition. The village committee or town resettlement office should make a disposition within two weeks.

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

Stage 3: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal with the competent administrative agencies level by level for arbitration by the government approving LA and HD.

Stage 4: If the AP is dissatisfied with the arbitration, he/she may bring a suit in a people’s court in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Law after receiving such disposition.

The APs may file an appeal about any aspect of resettlement, including compensation rates, etc. The above appeal channel will be notified to the APs at a meeting or otherwise, so that the APs are fully aware of their right of appeal. Mass media will be utilized for publicity, and opinions and advice about resettlement will be compiled into messages for study and disposition by the resettlement agencies. All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingencies. The contact for appeals of the county resettlement office is Mr. Qiang (mobile: 18993900538).
6 Resettlement M&E

To ensure the successful implementation of the RAP and the realization of the resettlement objectives, the whole resettlement process will be tracked and monitored. The monitoring of resettlement and construction will be divided into two parts, namely internal monitoring (by the resettlement offices) and external independent monitoring.

6.1 Internal Monitoring

1. Objectives and tasks

As defined in the RAP, the objective of internal monitoring is to maintain the accountability of the resettlement agencies for monitoring, and ensure that the Subcomponent is implemented successfully and residents’ lawful rights are not infringed on. The audit department of the municipal government will perform its review and supervision function for agencies concerned independently in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. An agency shall be responsible for monitoring the agency of the next lower level, so that the principles and schedule of the RAP can be followed.

2. Organization and staff

The internal monitoring of resettlement is the responsibility of the PRO, and performed by the county and township resettlement offices, and village committees. To make internal monitoring more effective, full-time experts will be assigned to the resettlement offices at all levels, who have participated in the preparation and implementation of the RAP, and will be responsible for internal monitoring during the whole process.

3. Scope of monitoring

Internal monitoring mainly covers the following:

1. Allocation and use of compensation for LA;
2. Building demolition;
3. Restoration of special facilities;
4. Schedule for the above work;
5. Implementation of the policies in the RAP;
6. Public participation and consultation at the implementation stage;
7. Procedures and results of appeal;
8. Staff, training, work schedule and efficiency of the resettlement offices at all levels

4. Monitoring procedures

The PRO has developed an internal monitoring framework to monitor resettlement activities, and will establish a database for LA, HD and resettlement, and supervise the whole resettlement process.

During implementation, the resettlement offices at all levels will establish relevant databases and follow up the resettlement progress in order to plan local resettlement work. They will also report the resettlement to the resettlement offices at higher levels in order to realize continuous monitoring.

In the above internal monitoring system, a format has been outlined to realize a continuous information flow from villages to the PRO. The county resettlement offices and the town resettlement offices are an important link in the internal monitoring system.

Resettlement work will be reviewed by the PRO in stages. It will prepare a summary progress report and submit it to the World Bank.

5. Reporting

After the beginning of resettlement, a resettlement progress report will be submitted by a lower-level resettlement office to a higher-level one at least every three months. Based on the reports submitted by the resettlement offices at all levels, the PRO will submit a brief report to the Bank semiannually to show the resettlement progress during the resettlement process.

1) Interval

After the beginning of resettlement, a resettlement progress report will be submitted by a lower-level resettlement office to a higher-level one at least every three months. Based on the reports submitted by the resettlement offices at all levels, the PRO will submit a brief report to the World Bank by June 30 and December 31 of each year to show the resettlement progress.

2) Format and contents

The format of the resettlement progress report prepared by the PRO shall meet the Bank’s
requirements. This report usually consists of two parts: a) a detailed description of the resettlement progress, the use of compensation fees, issues and difficulties in implementation, and the corresponding solutions; and b) tables and lists, used mainly to present the statistics of the past six months, and reflect actual and planned LA, HD, restoration and fund use. The above format is provided in Table 14.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Planned Qty.</th>
<th>Tasks completed in the present stage</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage of completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allocation of funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration of power transmission lines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration of communication lines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reported by:  Signature (person responsible):  Official seal:

6.2 External M&E

1. Objective and mission

External resettlement M&E is undertaken by an independent agency, which will monitor and evaluate if the objectives of LA, HD and resettlement have been met. Through this process, evaluation opinions and suggestions will be proposed on resettlement, production and livelihood restoration, a forecast and warning system will be provided for project management, and a feedback channel provided to the APs.

The external M&E agency will serve as the consultant to the project management and implementing agencies. It will monitor and evaluate resettlement activities, and give advice on policy making.

2. Agency

NRCR has been appointed as the external M&E agency, which will provide technical assistance to the PRO, and organize the survey of the resettlement and living standard of the APs, and basic M&E tasks.

3. Key indicators and measures of M&E

Key indicators of M&E

1) Progress: including the preparation for and implementation of LA, HD and resettlement
2) Quality: including the effectiveness of resettlement measures and the satisfaction of the APs
3) Investment: including the allocation and use of funds

M&E will be conducted based on the survey data provided by the design agency and the resettlement implementing agencies. After a full understanding of the situation, M&E will be conducted in the form of key informant interview and rapid rural appraisal (RRA).

Usually, the external M&E agency will perform the following tasks:

1) Public consultation

The external M&E agency will attend public consultation meetings at the village and township levels. In this way, the external M&E agency can evaluate the effectiveness of public participation and the APs’ cooperation with the implementation of the RAP. These activities will be conducted during and after resettlement implementation.

2) Collection of opinions from nearby residents

The external M&E agency will meet with the township resettlement offices and villagers from time to time to solicit opinions collected by them from nearby residents. It will report opinions and suggestions from APs and entities to the resettlement office, and give advice for improvement so that resettlement can be implemented more effectively.

3) Other responsibilities
The external M&E agency will give advice on the preparation of the RAP to resettlement office, and monitor the implementation of resettlement activities.

4. Reporting

The external M&E agency will report its work within one month of completion of its work. Resettlement M&E reports submitted to the World Bank should be written in both English and Chinese.

1) Interval

As required by the World Bank, two M&E surveys will be conducted annually during resettlement implementation. After the completion of resettlement, annual M&E reports will be submitted for at least two years or until resettlement is deemed successful.

2) Contents

a. Schedule of LA, HD and resettlement
b. HD and reconstruction
c. Relocation and restoration of special facilities
d. Effectiveness and utilization of resettlement funds
e. Evaluation of the operations and efficiency of the resettlement implementing agencies
f. Issues and suggestions
g. Follow-up of earlier issues and mitigation measures
h. An executive summary of 1-3 pages
7 Resettlement Implementation Schedule and Budget

7.1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

The schedule of LA, HD and resettlement should be suitable for the construction schedule of the Subcomponent. During resettlement implementation, the following principles should be observed:

1) HD should be scheduled pursuant to the construction schedule of the Subcomponent. The demolition of old buildings should be completed before construction;

2) The resettlement agencies concerned should consult adequately with the APs about the schedule of building reconstruction; when necessary, the period of reconstruction may be prolonged;

3) Before the commencement of construction of the Subcomponent, LA and HD should be completed and compensation fees paid.

4) The restoration of special facilities should be completed as soon as possible. Ideally, this should be done before the commencement of construction of the Subcomponent or after HD. During this period, damages to local power and water supply systems, communication lines and highways should be minimized, and losses of production avoided, otherwise affected residents will be entitled to compensation for temporary losses.

See Table 15.

Table 15 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RAP preparation stage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Establishment of resettlement offices</td>
<td>Jan. 2014</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Appointment of the RAP preparation agency</td>
<td>Mar. 2014</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Socioeconomic survey</td>
<td>Apr. 2014</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Preparation of the RAP</td>
<td>Apr. – May 2014</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Information disclosure and public participation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Consultation with agencies concerned and APs</td>
<td>Mar. – Apr. 2014</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Disclosure of the draft RAP and RIB</td>
<td>Jul. 2014</td>
<td>To be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Disclosure of the revised RAP and RIB if necessary</td>
<td>Sep. 2014</td>
<td>To be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Disclosure of the RAP on the Bank’s website</td>
<td>Sep. 2014</td>
<td>To be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Approval of the RAP</td>
<td>Sep. 2014</td>
<td>To be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Construction land approval</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Preliminary land examination</td>
<td>May. 2014</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Land approval</td>
<td>Sepl. 2014</td>
<td>To be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Implementation stage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Execution of compensation agreements and payment of compensation fees</td>
<td>Sepl. 2014</td>
<td>To be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>LA and HD</td>
<td>Sep. 2014</td>
<td>To be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Provision of clear land</td>
<td>Sep. 2014</td>
<td>To be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>Skills training</td>
<td>Sep. 2014 – Jun 2015</td>
<td>To be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Baseline survey</td>
<td>Sep. 2014</td>
<td>To be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Internal monitoring</td>
<td>Sep. 2014 – Dec. 2015</td>
<td>To be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>External M&amp;E</td>
<td>Sep. 2014 – Dec. 2015</td>
<td>To be done</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Resettlement Costs

7.2.1 Estimated Resettlement Costs

1. Basic resettlement costs

1) Compensation fees for permanent LA

The compensation rate for cultivated land is 150,000 yuan/mu, plus a reward of 10%, housing land will be compensated for by reference to this rate, and the compensation rate for young crops is
ARAP of the Liangshan Middle Road Subcomponent of the Chengxian County Urban Road Component

2,000 yuan/mu.

2) Compensation fees for demolished non-residential properties

The non-residential properties to be compensated for under the Subcomponent is Chengzhou International Furniture Center in Zhiqi Village. Chengzhou International Furniture Center will be compensated for at appraised price by reference to the past rates of Chengxian County, where no compensation for business suspension will be paid.

3) Compensation for ground attachments

The ground attachments affected by the Subcomponent will be compensated for by reference to the applicable local policies, and their compensation will be paid to their proprietors.

2. Planning and monitoring costs

As required by the Bank, a specialized agency will be employed for the Subcomponent to prepare the RAP, and resettlement M&E conducted, where planning and design costs account for about 1.5% of basic resettlement costs, and M&E costs for about 2%.

3. Tax and Management costs

The local governments’ tax and management costs are 5% of basic resettlement costs.

4. Training costs

Skills training costs for the APs will be 0.5% of basic resettlement costs.

5. Contingencies

Price contingencies mean additional costs arising from any design change during construction, and possible inflation from the time of preparation of the RAP to the time of implementation, being 15% of basic costs.

This estimate is based on the survey results in the preliminary design. See Table 16.

Table 16 Estimated Resettlement Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Compensation rate (yuan)</th>
<th>Budget (0,000 yuan)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Basic resettlement costs</td>
<td>0,000 yuan</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>821.87</td>
<td>80.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Compensation fees for permanent LA</td>
<td>0,000 yuan</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>319.99</td>
<td>31.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Cultivated land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>15.11</td>
<td>165000</td>
<td>249.315</td>
<td>24.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Housing land</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>165000</td>
<td>67.65</td>
<td>6.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3</td>
<td>Young crop compensation fees</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>15.11</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3.022</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Compensation fees for demolished non-residential properties</td>
<td>0,000 yuan</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>499.84</td>
<td>49.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1</td>
<td>Masonry concrete structure</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>13.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.2</td>
<td>Masonry timber asbestos tile structure</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>35.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.3</td>
<td>Compensation for business suspension</td>
<td>m²</td>
<td>3200</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.84</td>
<td>0.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Compensation fees for ground attachments</td>
<td>0,000 yuan</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.1</td>
<td>Fruit trees</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.2</td>
<td>Timber Brick enclosing walls</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.3</td>
<td>Brick enclosing walls</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Resettlement planning and monitoring costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost (0,000 yuan)</th>
<th>1.5% of Basic Costs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Planning and design costs (1.5% of basic costs)</td>
<td>12.33</td>
<td>0.183</td>
<td>1.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M&amp;E costs (2% of basic costs)</td>
<td>16.44</td>
<td>0.328</td>
<td>1.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Management costs (2% of basic costs)</td>
<td>41.09</td>
<td>0.822</td>
<td>4.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Training costs (0.5% of basic costs)</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>0.082</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Contingencies (10% of total costs)</td>
<td>123.2801</td>
<td>24.654</td>
<td>12.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1019.115</td>
<td>101.9115</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 7.2.2 Funding Sources and Disbursement

The Subcomponent's resettlement funds will be from fiscal appropriations of the county government and a domestic bank loan. In practice, the owner will pay compensation fees to the AHs or land and resources bureau according to the compensation policies and rates specified in the RAP, which will be then paid to the affected entities or APs according to agreements.
ARAP of the Liangshan Middle Road Subcomponent of the Chengxian County Urban Road Component

Appendix 1 Approval of the Feasibility Study Report of the Subcomponent
甘肃省发展和改革委员会

关于世行优惠紧急贷款陇南市灾后重建部分项目调整变更事宜的通知

一、陇南市发展改革委：
根据《世行优惠紧急贷款陇南市灾后重建项目调整变更事宜的通知》（甘发改外资（2013）249号）精神，经征求有关单位意见，现将有关事项通知如下：
（一）陇南市发展改革委及相关部门应按照有关文件规定，做好项目调整变更的审查和管理工作。

（二）项目调整变更主要内容包括：
1. 陇南市发展改革委及相关部门应按照有关文件规定，做好项目调整变更的审查和管理工作。
2. 项目调整变更的主要内容包括：
   2.1 项目调整变更主要内容包括：
   2.2 项目调整变更主要内容包括：
   2.3 项目调整变更主要内容包括：
3. 项目调整变更主要内容包括：

请于2013年3月31日前将项目调整变更情况书面报告省发展改革委。
米。此调整变更涉及部门较多，前置性手续繁杂，而且直接
影响到对新建道路的认定。为了保证工期，建议你们做
调整为宜。

（三）其他事项

上述涉及我委批准的调整变更项目，需于3月20日前将完
整的项目资料和请示文件，详细说明调整后建设项目在今年6
月底前完成施工。

特此函阅，